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Peace, Jobs, Civil Rights Top 1964 Goals—Meany

CIVIL RIGHTS SOLUTION is the key to meeting other problems of the South, Ralph McGill, standing, told recent follow-up meeting of participants in the Southern Staff Training Institute for trade unionists held last March. Seated next to the Atlanta Constitution publisher is George T. Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, who arranged the three-day program. **(Story on page 7.)**

Message Cites Ideals Of Kennedy

The United States in the coming year "must demonstrate the resiliency and strength of a free society" by advancing the program begun by its slain President, John F. Kennedy, to achieve lasting peace, full employment and civil rights for all, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in his New Year's statement.

Meany praised Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for "promptly and forcefully" moving to carry forward the Kennedy program and renewed the AFL-CIO's pledge of support to the new Chief Executive.

"The nation will never cease to mourn the loss of John F. Kennedy," he said. "But even in sorrow, all Americans can be proud of their country. Never in history has there been so brutally abrupt, so wholly unanticipated a change in national leadership; yet never was such a transition handled so effectively.

"Without fear or hesitation, Americans stood united behind the new President; and he in turn took the helm swiftly and firmly. The people grieved but the nation did not falter . . .

"A brilliant and beloved leader has been taken from us; but his program, his hopes, his ideals survive. They must be achieved."

The AFL-CIO president noted that Johnson has made it evident he will continue Kennedy's "far-sighted" foreign policies, policies which he said had brought the "dramatically successful" solution to the Cuban crisis, the nuclear test-ban treaty, the possibility of further progress toward disarmament, and the opening of the Berlin Wall during the Christmas season, if only for a few days, a step which Meany himself urged in July 1962 as an experiment in humanitarianism.

"This does not mean that peace has been secured or that the nature

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Congress Quits, Starts Right Back

By David L. Perlman

Congress will take up on Jan. 7 where it left off at adjournment just one week earlier, with a heavy agenda of unfinished legislative business.

Pres. Johnson has already set his Administration's priorities for second session action—passage of the tax cut bill and enactment of civil rights legislation. The President is expected to present his program in greater detail on Jan. 8, when he delivers his first State of the Union message to Congress. This will be followed by a budget message, an economic report, and, as the session progresses, a series of special messages.

The first session came to a formal close on Dec. 30, after 70 of the 98 senators returned from an abbreviated Christmas holiday to complete action on the foreign aid appropriations bill.

The heavily-slashed $3 billion compromise measure, which had a turbulent passage through the House, sailed smoothly through the Senate, 56-14. The Senate gave voice vote approval to a provision allowing the President to authorize normal credit guarantees through the Export-Import Bank for trade with Communist nations. This is expected to remove an obstacle to the sale of surplus U.S. wheat to Soviet Russia.

As the Senate wound up its first session, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) took the floor to reply to criticism of the slow pace of Congress.

'Profound Achievements'

Three "profound achievements" of the past 12 months—enactment of aid-to-education bills, passage of a mental health program, and Senate ratification of the limited nuclear test ban treaty—will "stand as a monument" to the work of Congress, Mansfield declared.

He said the Senate has passed 68 percent of the presidential legislative proposals submitted this year, representing "an achievement for which no member need apologize."

At the same time, Mansfield took note of the major measures awaiting action, declaring:

"We have made a beginning but it is just a beginning. Ahead of us during the second session lies some of the most difficult decisions" including tax policy, civil rights, health care for the

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Three New Leaflets Offered by COPE

Three new leaflets are now available for free distribution in quantity by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

COPE Publication No. 131, "Hi Neighbor," for distribution in suburban areas, reminds people who have moved from a city to be sure to register and vote. Publication No. 132, "One Vote Counts," describes more than a dozen major political contests decided by a small number of votes. Publication No. 133, "An Open Letter to Union men," explains the work of the COPE Women's Activities Div. and urges the men to encourage their wives to become active in its work.

The publications may be ordered from COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Headed for Supreme Court:

Musicians to Challenge Bar on Per Capita Voting

New York—Musicians' Pres. Herman Kenin has announced the AFM will carry to the Supreme Court its fight to preserve the union's system of weighted voting at conventions on dues increases and observed that the issue concerns not only the Musicians "but countless other labor organizations devoted to union democracy."

Kenin's announcement followed a 2-1 decision of the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals here upholding a ruling by U.S. District Judge Richard H. Levet which voided a membership dues increase adpoted at the AFM convention last June by a rollcall vote of 158,069 to 113,752.

Levet ruled that the Landrum-Griffin Act must be interpreted literally in its requirement that dues increases be approved "by a majority vote of the delegates voting at a regular convention." This is "clearly mandatory," Levet ruled.

The Musicians maintained that the union's constitutional system of weighted voting on changes in its laws, allowing delegates from each local to cast as many convention roll call votes as the local has members in good standing, is even "more democratic" than the law requires.

This argument was brushed aside by both the district court ruling and the appeals court majority opinion of Judge Harold R. Medina, in which Judge Sterry R. Waterman concurred.

Judge Thurgood Marshall dissented, declaring the appeals court should have rejected the district court's doctrine and ruled that the intent of Congress was simply to protect union members from "arbitrary" or "irresponsible" dues increases.

Medina agreed that "weighted voting is to all appearances the most 'democratic' method, in the sense that each member is duly 'represented,' and it is a method of voting widely recognized as fair and proper by a number of unions."

With that said, however, he nevertheless ruled that the language of the law means one vote for each delegate, "no more, no less."

Action 'Disastrous'

The broad significance of the case to the labor movement was pointed up by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an affidavit to the district court. Meany warned that invalidation of the per capita voting system "would be disastrous to a substantial number of international labor unions whose constitutional procedures would thereby be invalidated and would violate democratic principles."

He added that the AFL-CIO "has been vitally interested in promoting democracy in its constituent unions" and told the court that the AFM's roll call procedure "clearly furthers intra-union democracy."

The appeals court majority opinion rejected the AFM argument that to affirm the lower court ruling would "virtually disfranchise" thousands of union members. It noted

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Presidential Election Year Opens; GOP Contenders Take Off Wraps

By Willard Shelton

The political pot boiled vigorously as January of the presidential election year rolled in with Republican potentials hitherto coy and reserved about their plans allowing it to be apparent at last that they might be most definitely interested.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), whose backers have put together a substantial organization to push his candidacy, scheduled a Jan. 3 meeting with the party's state leaders to "announce my plans." Goldwater is in the last year of his second six-year Senate term. Arizona law apparently would allow him to run for both his Senate seat and the presidency next November if he should win a national nomination; he has indicated in the past that he would not seek two offices at the same time.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York revealed that he will run in the Oregon presidential primary in May as well as the March New Hampshire and June California primaries. His advisers indicated Rockefeller was considering a campaign to cut down a generally unfavorable public reaction to his divorce and remarriage but that plans had not matured. The governor and his second wife announced that she is expecting a baby next June.

Gov. George Romney of Michigan, still insisting he is not an active candidate for the Republican nomination, revealed that he plans a vigorous campaign to

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CHECKOFF AGREEMENT covering some 500,000 employes of the Post Office Dept., effective next April, was signed in Washington recently. Shown at the ceremony, from left, are Ross Messer of the unaffiliated Post Office General Services Maintenance Employes; Pres. George Warfel of the Special Delivery Messengers; Pres. Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers; Assistant Postmaster Gen. Richard Murphy; Max Jordan of the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers; Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks and Pres.-Sec. Everett G. Gibson of the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes.

New York Transit Pact Reached on Strike Eve

New York—Thirty-five thousand transit workers here won a 35-cent hourly wage-and-benefit package in a new two-year contract and 8 million New Yorkers found their subways and buses running as usual after nearly 24 hours of continuous bargaining which left everyone involved tired but pleased.

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers said the contract will mean a higher standard of living for TWU members. Joseph E. O'Grady, chairman of the Transit Authority which runs the subway system, said the settlement was "large and costly" but "not improvident."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who helped keep the negotiations moving, was pleased as was Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who joined the mayor in developing a financing plan designed to retain the city's present 15-cent transit fare.

The Democratic mayor and the Republican governor praised each other's assistance and all joined in saluting the mediation skills of David L. Cole, chairman of the mayor's three-man Transit Labor Board, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city's Central Labor Council, who helped work out the settlement.

TWU members will receive these benefits:

- An immediate 11-cent hourly wage increase.
- An additional 8.5 cents on Jan. 1, 1965.
- Seven cents per hour to be used for improved health, welfare and pension benefits, effective Jan. 1, 1965.
- An additional 8.5 cents in wages on July 1, 1965.

The TWU dropped its original demand for a four-day, 32-hour workweek.

Dues Pact Signed With Post Office

Nearly 500,000 union members in the postal service will be able to pay their dues through payroll deductions under an agreement negotiated with the Post Office Dept.

The voluntary checkoff plan, the largest in government, will go into effect in April, although some unions have indicated they will wait until later in the year before participating in it. The department, on the basis of individual authorizations, will deduct dues for members of 13 national organizations at a service charge of 2 cents a month.

Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski said the arrangements worked out with the unions mark a strengthening of the "close and fruitful cooperation" between the department and the labor organizations representing its employes.

The two biggest unions taking part in the program are the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO affiliates having exclusive national recognition for their crafts. Other affiliates with members eligible for the dues checkoff include the Special Delivery Messengers, the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, the Machinists and the Mail Handlers.

Under the agreement, the department will forward the dues monthly to the national organization which, in turn, will remit to locals their share of the total dues.

Sugar Up 20% in Year:

Living Costs Reach Record in November

The Consumer Price Index edged up two-tenths of 1 percent in November to a new high, the Labor Dept's. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Higher housing and food costs pushed the cost-of-living index to 107.4.

At the same time, the take-home earnings of factory production workers rose to a record for the month as average hourly wages moved up to $2.49—a 2-cents-an-hour gain.

For workers and their families, the change in the price index meant that the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period carried a $10.74 price tag in November. This was 13 cents above the same month in 1962.

The 1.3 percent rise over the 12-month period was described by Assistant BLS Commissioner Arnold Chase as "reasonable price stability," although he predicted a further jump in December. This would put the 1963 price increase well above the one-half of 1 percent recorded in 1962.

Food prices pushed up 2 percent in November, largely because of a 7.8 percent rise in fresh vegetables, principally lettuce and tomatoes, and a 6.7 percent increase in sugar prices. Sugar sold for 20 percent more than a year ago.

The housing price index for the month was up three-tenths of 1 percent and stood 1.4 percent higher than the previous year.

As a result of collective bargaining agreements tied to the November price index, 70,000 workers in the meatpacking industry will recieve 3-cent hourly wage increases based on semi-annual adjustments, and 6,000 chemical workers will receive a 1-cent hourly raise in a quarterly adjustment. Some 4,000 food processing workers in the Detroit area will receive 1 cent an hour less, based on a drop in the Detroit price index.

The rise in factory wages brought the take-home pay—after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—to $88.77 for persons with three dependents. This came to an increase for the month of 46 cents and for the 12-month period of about $2.50.

Despite the increase in the cost of living, BLS reported, the purchasing power of factory workers rose by almost 2 percent from November 1962 to November 1963.

Report to FTC Hits Phony 'Labor' Paper

A Federal Trade Commission hearing examiner has cracked down on a New York monthly tabloid known as "Trade Union News," ordering its owners to stop misrepresenting their paper as endorsed by, affiliated with, or an official publication of a labor union.

Hearing Examiner Loren H. Laughlin also ordered the firm, Trade Advertising Associates, Inc., and its officials, Joseph Lash and Eugene Serels, to stop inserting unauthorized advertisements in any publication and seeking payment for them.

The paper was brought to the FTC's attention starting in mid-1961 by the Intl. Labor Press Association, the organization of official publications of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. ILPA throughout its existence has conducted a vigorous drive against unethical advertising solicitations in the name of labor and against "racket" papers which purport to be connected with the labor movement, but which exist actually to high-pressure businesses into buying unwanted advertising. Advertising solicitation by ILPA's member-publications is governed by the organization's own strict code of ethics.

The FTC examiner's order calls on Lash and Serels to stop misrepresenting that their publication has won any national advertising or international editorial excellence award, or that the quality or merits of their publications have been determined in competitive contests conducted by impartial and qualified individuals.

The initial order may be appealed, stayed or docketed for review.

Laughlin rejected the argument of Trade Union News owners that the line "independent labor newspaper," appearing on the paper's masthead, was enough to acquaint its readers with the fact that it has no trade union connections. Besides, he noted, the "initial sale of advertising" is always made by telephone and the prospective advertiser has no chance to see the line.

The FTC hearing examiner reported that Lash and Serels grossed $100,000 from advertising alone in the operation of the 24-to-36-page Trade Union News. He noted that both men once worked for the "Trade Union Courier," which was hit with an FTC cease and desist order enforced by the U.S. 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in 1960.

NLRB Examiner Limits Liability of New Owner

Nashville, Tenn.—A new owner who buys a plant under contract to a union is not necessarily bound by the agreement even though it contains a "successor" clause, NLRB Trial Examiner Alba Martin ruled.

The purchaser, Martin maintained, is not obligated to bargain with the union under contract to the seller, nor need it retain employes of the original owner at their existing wage rates, unless they become employes of the new owner at the time of the take-over.

The ruling was handed down in a recommendation for dismissal of a complaint of unfair labor practices filed against the Chemrock Corp., the purchaser, on behalf of five members of Teamsters Local 327 employed as truck drivers.

Chemrock bought the plant from the Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. effective Aug. 1. A few days before the deadline date it offered employment at the original wages to maintenance and production employes, but at lower wages to the truck drivers, whose union contract had six weeks to run. The drivers rejected the offer and on Aug. 1 Chemrock put new drivers to work.

The NLRB general counsel contended Chemrock had a duty to deal with Local 327 on behalf of the drivers under the existing certification; and that by talking to them without the presence of a union representative and by cutting wages, it violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

"As a new organization hiring its first employes," Martin said in his decision, "Chemrock has a right to set the original wages it was willing to pay.

"Until they became its employes Chemrock had no duty to negotiate and bargain with their bargaining agent the original wages it would pay the old drivers. Here the five old drivers never became employes of Chemrock because they insisted upon setting the initial wages they would accept as employes, and stood upon their presumed right to be represented by their union in their pre-hiring relations with their prospective employes."

In previous comparable cases before the NLRB, Martin said, "the employes involved actually became employes of the successor and the cases involved problems based upon the fact that they were employes."

"Here the five old drivers never became employes," he asserted. "Hence the successorship cases are not applicable . . ."

He said that the NLRB has never found a Taft-Hartley violation by a purchaser despite the existence of a successor clause in the existing union contract where the purchaser in the sales agreement did not specifically assume any obligation of the seller.

"If such were the law," he added, "the legal position of every third-party successor could be controlled, regardless of all other factors, by a successorship clause he had no part in making."

IBEW, Mason Honored For Aid to Handicapped

An AFL-CIO union and a veteran union representative have been chosen to receive the 1963 Distinguished Service Award of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Walter J. Mason, legislative director of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. was one of four individuals honored for "continuous outstanding service, national in scope, to the hire-the-handicapped program."

A similar award went to the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of three organizations so honored.

Both the IBEW and Mason were cited for their assistance in the development and production of the film, "They Have What It Takes," which was sponsored by the AFL-CIO last fall to help promote job opportunities for handicapped workers.

Mason was also honored "for his articles written for national labor publications and exhibits promoting employment of the handicapped" and "for his work in preparing a handbook on employment of the handicapped used by organized labor." Mason has served on the presidential committee for 16 years.

The citation to the IBEW praised "the numerous editorials and articles which have appeared in the union's magazine, The Electrical Journal," the union's role in "planning and participating in President's committee events; preparation and distribution of bulletin board posters, and pocket calendars carrying the hire-the-handicapped message." IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman is a vice president of the President's committee.

Other recipients of the award were Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.); Mrs. Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, Washington, D. C., newspaper correspondent; Kenneth King, president of the Columbia Savings & Loan Association of Denver, Colo.; the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking, Woodside, N. Y., and Gallaudet College for the deaf in Washington, D. C.

Mounties' Pay Raised 25c a Day in 1913

Ottawa, Ont.—The Labor Gazette, monthly publication of the Canadian Dept. of Labor, reports that 50 years ago the Royal North West Mounted Police Act was amended to raise the pay of constables from $1 to $1.25 a day.

Report Cites Lag in Demand:

OECD Sees Tax Cut Needed To Spur Jobs, U.S. Growth

Paris—Enactment of the $11.7 billion tax cut measure now before Congress would give "a significant expansionary stimulus" to the lagging U.S. economy and help it solve pressing problems of unemployment, slow growth and the balance of payments deficit.

This was a major conclusion of the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development in an analysis of the U.S. economy, one of a continuing series by the OECD on each of its member countries.

While fiscal and monetary measures taken in 1962 "have had an effect in the right direction," the OECD study observed, "it is clear that the policies so far applied are not making sufficiently rapid inroads on the problems of employment, growth and the external balance; hence the importance of the proposals which . . . are being considered by Congress."

Noting that joblessness has averaged 6 percent in the U.S. over the last six years and has remained above 5 percent in every month of that period, the study declared that "this performance compares unsatisfactorily with that of the earlier post-war years and with the experiences of most European countries."

As in its report on the U.S. a year ago, the OECD found that the major factor behind the rise in unemployment since 1957 has been insufficient demand for labor resulting from an inadequate growth of aggregate demand for goods and services."

It noted that real gross national product per head of U.S. population rose only 1.2 percent a year in the 1957-62 period, whereas the rates was 2.1 percent a year during the previous decade.

It saw no indications that in the absence of budgetary stimulus such as the proposed tax cut, "private demand will strengthen sufficiently in the near future to take up the slack in the economy."

The main purpose of the proposed tax cut, the analysis went on, "is to reduce the heavy drag which the fiscal system now exerts on personal and business purchasing power, thus stimulating faster and more appropriate expansion of the economy."

It "would represent a significant step toward a more appropriate budget policy, correcting the existing imbalance between the propensities to save and invest both by reducing government saving and by strengthening incentives to invest," the report continued.

The OECD observed that while the tax cut would lead to a temporary increase in the budget deficit, this would be partly offset by the growth of the tax base it would generate.

"Indeed," the report said, "it is through expansionary policies leading to faster growth and to a larger tax base that the budget deficit can be eliminated. . . . Since the budget is a major policy instrument, its balance should not, by itself, be regarded as a policy objective. The true test of the success of fiscal policy is not whether the budget is in surplus or deficit, but whether the economy as a whole is in balance."

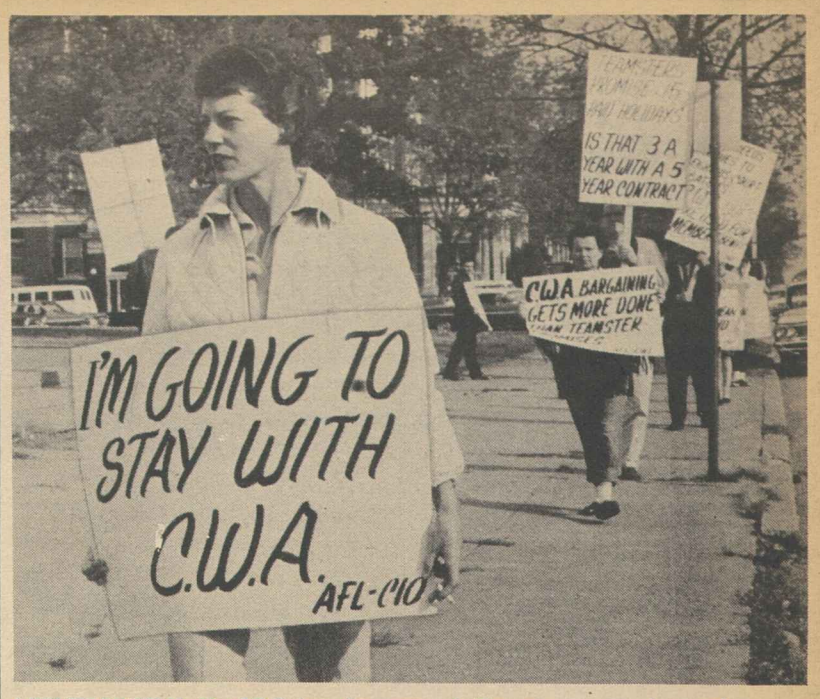
Balance of Payments

Regarding the deficit in the international payments balance, the report noted improvement in the trade surplus enjoyed by the U.S. "has been more than offset by increased outflow of private capital" into all types of investments abroad.

The report also pointed out that Congress has been asked to approve a special tax on purchases of foreign securities by American nationals, but said "there are grounds for believing that a more satisfactory approach to balance of payments equilibrium will lie in measures to ensure faster growth."

The effect of expansionary budget policies, through the proposed tax cut, might result in an initial period in which imports rise faster than exports, the study observed.

But faster expansion, it went on, also probably would have a favorable effect on exports, since it would be accompanied "by strong advances in productivity and technology," would likely generate higher exports to countries from which imports rise, and "would bring a new dynamic element into the world economy, leading to faster growth of international trade and greater possibilities for U.S. exports."



ATTEMPTED RAIDS by the ousted Teamsters, such as the current bid to split New York's telephone employes, are giving the Communications Workers wide experience in dealing with such harassment. Here members of CWA Local 6360 in Kansas City, Mo., employed by the Western Electric Mfg. Co., are shown as they picketed a meeting called recently by the Teamsters. CWA officials said the militant spirit of the members kept the Kansas City raiders from filing an election petition by deadline time.

CWA Suspends Three For Teamster Dealings

New York—The executive board of the Communications Workers has suspended three officers of New York Local 1101 for "dual unionism" on the basis of charges filed by CWA members with the union's secretary-treasurer.

The three officers of the big local, which represents about 10,000 plant workers employed by the New York Telephone Co., are Pres. Henry F. Habel, Vice Pres. Arthur V. McGovern, and Sec.-Treas. Carmine V. Mazzarella. The union appointed Walter W. Herrmann of the CWA staff to administer the local's affairs.

The action was announced at about the same time that a meeting of the local called by Habel was voting to "disaffiliate" from the CWA. Last November, at the time of the AFL-CIO convention here, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne charged that Habel was engaged in secret plottings with James R. Hoffa, president of the ousted Teamsters, to split the ranks of New York telephone workers.

On Dec. 26, the Teamsters asked for a National Labor Relations Board election among the New York plant group. A similar petition also was filed by an independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, which the CWA charges also has had close contacts with Habel.

Two top officers of the brotherhood recently resigned, charging that the so-called independent union was in effect a puppet.

A Jan. 6 labor board hearing will determine a date for the election, expected to be set later in the month. The NLRB poll will be conducted among some 24,000 plant department employes throughout the state. CWA's contract with the New York Telephone Co. was negotiated and signed by the national union, rather than by any one local.

Clothing Workers Win Weldon Pajama Fight

Williamsport, Pa.—A 25-year fight to unionize the Weldon Pajama Co. ended in triumph for the Clothing Workers when 750 employes ratified a first contract giving them wage increases and improvements in working conditions and fringe benefits.

The pact was the climax of organizing drives that date back to 1935 and included an unsuccessful year-long strike for recognition by the cutters in 1951 and a National Labor Relations Board election lost by a small margin a decade later.

Victory was partly attributed to a campaign by the ACWA Union Label Dept. to inform consumers in all parts of the country of the substandard wages, working conditions and benefits at Weldon, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of pajamas.

The anti-union former management sold the business in 1962 to the Harwood Manufacturing Co. The organizing campaign was pushed again and in November 1963 the employes finally won recognition of their union on the basis of a card check.

"The success of the organizing campaign is another proof that the Amalgamated's consumer-education program is successful in awakening public protest against purchasing non-union products," said ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

The contract will take effect Jan. 6, 1964, and remain in effect until Dec. 31, 1966, with a reopener in 1965. The standard contract negotiated under the ACWA national cotton garment agreement, it also includes life insurance, sick pay, medical coverage and similar benefits.

The contract was negotiated by ACWA Vice Pres. David J. Monas, manager of the Pennsylvania Joint Board.

CWA Votes to Ratify New Pact at AT&T

Members of the Communications Workers have voted, 5,917 to 4,823, to ratify a new 38-month contract covering the long lines department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The agreement, covering workers in 43 states and the District of Columbia, provides wage increases of $2 to $4 a week for operators and $2 to $8 for plant personnel, with two wage reopeners during the life of the pact.

Job Training Rushed for South Bend

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze announced jointly the assignment of a three-man team of specialists to South Bend, Ind., to help set up new job training courses for 1,000 to 1,600 workers idled by the closing of Studebaker automobile production there at a cost of some 6,000 jobs.

Wirtz said preliminary estimates suggest that the jobless rate in South Bend, as a result of the Studebaker shutdown, would go from a 10-year low of 2.1 percent last October to more than 11 percent in the first quarter of 1964.

The tightness of the city's labor market before the closing, he said, indicates that proper training would enable many of the laid-off auto workers to find jobs locally.

The three-man team includes two HEW training specialists, E. L. Dye and Leroy Cornelson, and a Labor Dept. manpower specialist, Ed Salner.

The joint announcement said the task force will have complete authority of both departments to approve training projects on the spot, obtain necessary space, procure needed equipment, and assist the local school district in recruiting instructors.

The two cabinet members said assignment of the task force was in response to a directive from Pres. Johnson, which also ordered stepped-up distribution of surplus foods to the displaced workers, called on the Commerce Dept. to work with the community in attracting new industry, instructed the Defense Dept. to press for fulfillment of Studebaker defense contracts in South Bend and ordered assignment of a full-time federal official to coordinate all federal activities.

Railroads, 3 Unions Agree on Welfare Plan

Three railroad operating unions have reached a tentative agreement for an employer-paid health and welfare program, subject to ratification procedures.

If approved by a membership referendum of the Switchmen, a meeting of general chairmen of the Trainmen, and the executive committee of the Conductors & Brakemen, details of the benefits to be provided will be worked out in further bargaining.

The pact, as initialed by the negotiators, provides that benefits furnished shall be "substantially similar" to that presently provided members of non-operating unions, which include hospital and surgical insurance of employes and dependents and life insurance covering employes.

Pres. Neil P. Speirs of the Switchmen told the AFL-CIO News that the amount of the employer contribution for each member of the SUNA would be $23 a month. The referendum ballots on ratification will be counted Jan. 16, he said.

The ratification meeting of Trainmen general chairmen will be held Jan. 14 and 15 in Washington, D. C.

Negotiations on a health-welfare program were begun in 1962, when the unions submitted a series of proposals. Following the procedures of the Railway Labor Act, the final agreement was reached in national negotiations between a committee representing the nation's principal railroads and the unions.

The bargaining was separate from the concurrent negotiations in the work rules dispute involving the same parties.

Political Pot Bubbles as '64 Tests Near

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mold GOP opinion toward "the right programs to meet the nation's needs."

Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, who also has rejected suggestions that he become an open candidate, said he would take no action to remove his name from the Oregon primary ballot if it should be placed there. Oregon law allows the secretary of state to place on the ballot names of party leaders without their consent, if he considers they are generally recognized or advocated as presidential potential. A potential can remove his name by filing an affidavit that he is not a candidate.

Public opinion polls taken after the death of the late Pres. Kennedy and the first few weeks of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson showed a sensational drop in the number of GOP county leaders supporting Goldwater and an even sharper drop in those believing he would be the nominee. Former Vice Pres. Nixon, on the other hand, showed a spectacular gain in supporters among these party organization men.

Goldwater remained the possibility with the largest number of committed supporters for the July Republican National Convention in San Francisco, drawing the bulk of his strength from the South.

Nixon has taken no public step indicating active interest in a second presidential nomination. His name may be placed on the Mar. 10 New Hampshire ballot, without his acquiescence, in the form of a slate seeking election as convention delegates "favorable" to Nixon.

A Worldwide Concern

IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS Pres. Johnson will spell out his economic program for 1964 in a series of messages to Congress, including the budget and the economic report, focusing attention anew on the state of the nation's economy.

The state of the U.S. economy is a matter of international concern in view of our role as leader of the free world. Political leaders and economists around the globe are watching closely the steps the U.S. will take to stimulate and invigorate our currently fair but far-from-good-enough level of activity.

The 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, the economic voice of the free world, has indicated the depth of the worldwide concern in its latest analysis of the U.S. economy. The study is one of a continuing series by the OECD on each of its member countries.

Anticipating to some extent the coming budget message, the OECD goes to the heart of the budget discussion with this statement:

"Since the budget is a major policy instrument, its balance should not, by itself, be regarded as a policy objective. The true test of the success of fiscal policy is not whether the budget is in surplus or deficit, but whether the economy as a whole is in balance."

In its survey of the U.S. the OECD finds in effect that the economy is not in balance, that the policies applied in the past two years "are not making sufficient rapid inroads on the pertinent problems of employment, growth and the external balance."

It points out that the failure to achieve satisfactory economic growth and employment rates "reflects a structural imbalance" and cites the fact that a 3 to 4 percent increase in the gross national product has no impact on reducing unemployment. It adds:

"There are . . . no indications that, in the absence of budgetary stimulus, private demand will strengthen sufficiently in the near future to take up the slack in the economy."

★ ★ ★

THIS MEANS, simply, that unless government programs to meet acute social needs and deal with chronic unemployment and poverty are enacted, the slack and drift in the economy will continue.

The OECD study, looking ahead to 1964, declares that the pace of advance in 1963 was essentially moderate and that "in the absence of further stimulus, prospects for 1964 would be uncertain."

Among the possibilities for invigorating the economy, the analysis declares that enactment of the $11.7 billion tax cut pending before Congress "would provide a significant expansionary stimulus."

This is the way the U.S. economy looks to the top economists of the free world, economists who are concerned that failure to correct its weaknesses would have global repercussions.

It is the concern also of American labor both in domestic and international terms. Only an economically strong and vigorous U.S. can provide the leadership to overcome the Communist thrust. That strength begins with a full employment, full production economy.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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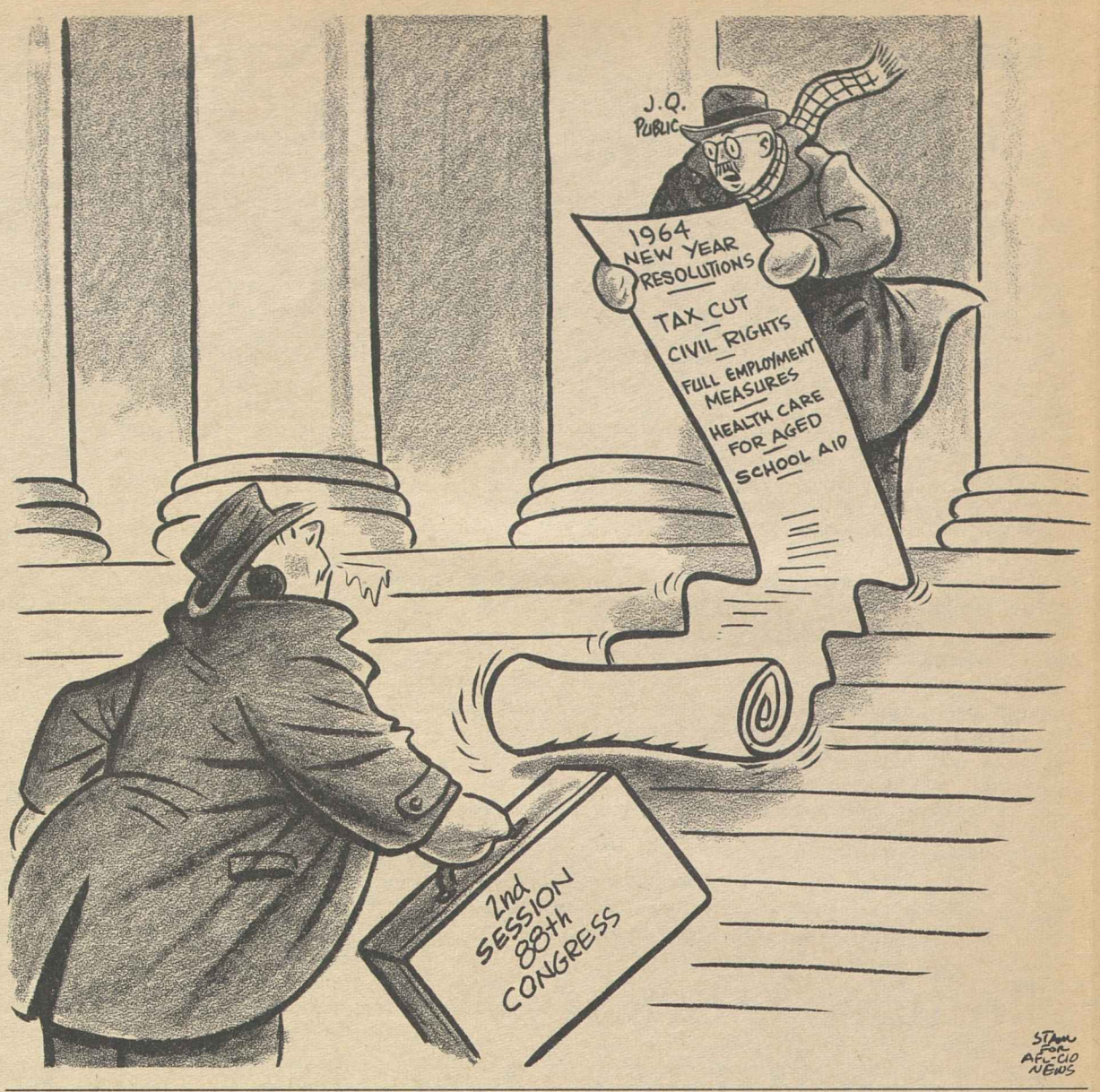
Let's Get Started



Attack Shaping Up:

Americans Beginning to Notice Nation's Pockets of Poverty

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are beginning to show an awareness that there are deep pockets of poverty in the United States; that a minority of Americans—a pretty big minority—is poor in every sense of the word.

They don't have jobs and they can't find them. They don't have adequate education or job skills and they can't get them. They live in rat-infested slums and pay high rents to exploiting landlords. And if the color of their skin is wrong, they are discriminated against up and down the line.

To meet the problems of these people, organized labor has called for job opportunities, better educational facilities, better housing, hospital insurance for the aged through social security, better jobless insurance . . . all the social measures that are desperately needed by the millions of men and women in our affluent society who are all but forgotten.

Now, however, other voices are being added to the cry for the elimination of poverty in the U.S.

Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson has made poverty a top priority target, and he is prepared to lead a crusade to stamp out its cause.

The late Pres. John F. Kennedy, at the AFL-CIO convention in New York just a few days before his death, declared that unemployment was the No. 1 problem of the country.

Gunnar Myrdal, hard-hitting Swedish economist who has never hesitated to tell his American friends what he thinks, only recently warned that there are millions of Americans who live at the bottom of U.S. society, cut off from the good life that others enjoy.

"There is a smell," he says pungently, "rising from the cellar of the American mansion."

That "smell" was highlighted in a recent report of the National Policy Committee on Pockets of Poverty, the material for which was prepared by Dr. Oscar Ornati, professor of economics at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

"Our analysis shows the existence of a new class of Americans," said Committee Chairman James G. Patton, "people who form a group split off from our affluent society. These people live in poverty even though the nation generally prospers and the gross national product increases. They constitute a shocking paradox in American life. When the economy dips their plight worsens, but when it rises they benefit little, if at all."

Ornati said that 20 million Americans now live in abject poverty with incomes below minimum subsistence standards. Who are they?

They are the non-whites, families with no earners, families whose heads are women, men aged 14 to 25 or over 65. They are those with less than eight years of education, inhabitants of rural farm areas and families in which there are more than six children under 18.

ON THE OTHER HAND, if you want to escape this helplessly poor group, you ought to develop the following "formula for not being poor":

- Be white.
- Be between the ages of 25 and 45.
- Be married with two children, but not more.
- Live in a northern city.
- Have as much education as possible.
- Be in good physical and mental health.

Some of these things we can't control, but education is one area where much can be accomplished.

Dr. J. K. Galbraith, author of "The Affluent Society," recently warned that "the greatest need of the moment is not a decision to be tender to the well-to-do." What is needed is help for those who really need it, he said.

"If the head of a family is stranded deep on the Cumberland Plateau, or if he never went to school, or if he has no useful skill, or if his health is broken, or if he succumbed as a youngster to slum environment, or if opportunity is denied to him because he is a Negro," he went on, "then he will be poor and his family will be poor and that will be true no matter how opulent everyone else becomes."

To meet the needs of the poor, Galbraith made a startling proposal that has caused much editorial comment.

"Why don't we select, beginning next year, the 100 lowest-income counties (or in the case of urban slums more limited areas of equal population) and designate them as special education districts," he proposed. "They would then be equipped (or re-equipped) with a truly excellent and comprehensive school plant, including both primary and secondary schools, transportation and the best in recreation facilities. . . . It seems likely that the system should also include modest educational grants to families to feed and clothe children for school and to compensate for their earnings." (PAI).

Morgan Says:

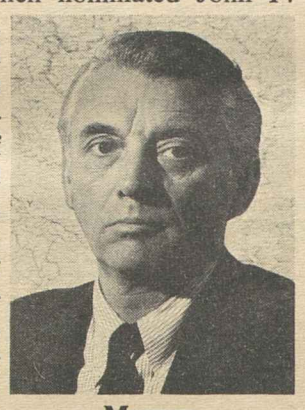
Some Americans Are Beginning To Move in Direction of Reason

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SUCCESS STORIES are usually a satisfaction to hear, especially if they are true and especially if they measure something besides material gain.

During the 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles which nominated John F. Kennedy for President, I got a telephone call from a man who said he thought I would be interested in the story of his business. It turned out that this fellow, whose name is Bernard D. Richter, and his mother owned a car-wash establishment in Reseda, Calif., in the neighborhood of Pasadena.



Morgan

As Richter described it in a broadcast I did at the time, washing cars was known as the "low end" of the service trade with a high turnover of "winos, bums, derelicts and transients" in hard work at about a dollar an hour.

The Richters started this way, too. . . . Then suddenly they changed their approach with the double-edged belief that the work was not unskilled, indeed required really competent personnel and that these people "are human beings who want their full share of the good things of life and above all social equality."

The Richters spent $50,000 on special equipment, raised pay as much as 60 percent over the prevailing wage, organized beach parties, sports nights and award dinners for the staff. Many of their employes are Negroes whom the community does not welcome as residents. Some of them drive 70 miles round trip daily to work. When local barber shops (which happened to be non-union) wouldn't serve them, Richter protested, asked the Reseda Chamber of Commerce to take a "moral position." He got no action. He resigned from the chamber.

Well, by the summer of 1960 Richter's service was grossing half a million dollars a year, had cut personnel turnover from 650 per annum to 60, reduced damage from negligence to zero and increased productivity to more than 50 cars per man per day, double the national high.

The story doesn't end there. Last week I got a letter from Bernard Richter. Since our last contact three and a half years ago, he wrote, "our organization has doubled in size and we have been very active in community affairs. . . . I would like to tell you of a great transformation that is taking place in the business community as a result of Pres. Kennedy's death."

Then he went on to trace the efforts of himself and some others, dating back a couple of years, to rebut hate groups and minimize the appearance of what he called "hate speakers" before service and community organizations to which he belonged. He complained this was difficult because of the organized accessibility, gratis, of speakers eager to denounce the Supreme Court and Chief Justice Warren, to indict our schools as teaching communism and/or "one-worldism," to link ex-Pres. Eisenhower with the "Communist conspiracy," etc. But whereas such propagandists were readily available, speakers with supposedly more balanced views, Richter said, too often wanted to know what their fee would be.

"Understand this," Richter wrote, ". . . I'm not trying to take away the right of the haters to hate. In a free society this is the price we pay for liberty. . . . I'm not suggesting they don't have a right to speak, but I am suggesting that we have a right not to listen."

Then he described an experience he had on Dec. 3 when he made a speech before a joint meeting of a service club.

"AS I LOOK BACK at the events of recent weeks," Richter told his associates, "I realize that I have not done enough, in my own house, in my own business, in my community, in my state and in my country, to promote, protect and defend the great American institutions that I love so much." And he pledged he would "never again sit through a hate speech without a protest to and a confrontation of the disseminator of that hate."

What Bernard Richter is plainly saying is that unless responsible citizens speak up, irresponsible ones take over. This is of the very essence of the open society which too many of us appear to have forgotten.

But he opposes dissension sowed in ignorance, fear or bigotry. Due in part to his action of protest the Reseda Chamber of Commerce broadened its view. He rejoined and became a board member.

Bernard Richter is saying, too, that what we've been engaged in too long is too much diatribe and not enough dialogue of responsible controversy. For at the end of his letter he said, "to show you how things have changed my speech (at the service club) received a standing ovation. . . . Apparently from all the reaction to it and to other events I believe we are beginning to move in the direction of reason."

What a bright embellishment for our sobered celebrations, what a splendid augury for the New Year if that is so.

Washington Reports:

U. S. Leading All Other Nations In Peaceful Use of Atomic Power

THE UNITED STATES leads the world in the peaceful use of atomic power, Representatives Melvin Price (D-Ill.) and Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.) reported on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on almost 700 radio stations.

"At the moment there are 32 reactors producing power throughout the world and 37 more under construction," Hosmer said. "Almost half of these, both in being and under construction, are in the United States."

Price and Hosmer are members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee and were among the representatives of the U. S. at the seventh general conference of the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Seventy-five nations took part, including countries from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Price said that Soviet Union delegates were much more friendly and cooperative in the recent conference.

"They used to fight over everything," he said, "the election of the president of the conference, the selection of the director-general, seating of the delegates and every item. None of this was evidenced this time."

Hosmer said that the Soviet bloc also withdrew its "previous opposition to international inspection of reactors around the world to make sure they are being used for peaceful purposes. They did not give permission for inspectors behind the Iron Curtain, but they removed the roadblock" preventing inspections elesewhere.

ACCORDING TO agreement at the Vienna conference, inspections teams now visit countries with reactors outside the Iron Curtain. Price mentioned Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, Japan, Germany, and Italy as now having reactors, with India planning one in cooperation with the U.S.

Progress in the desalinization of sea water so that it can be used for drinking, cooking and industrial purposes was reported at the conference, according to Hosmer. He said the Arab nations, Israel and other countries in arid parts of the world are much interested in this program.

Price stressed also the increased use of isotopes.

"We have already saved American industry and agriculture over $1 billion through the use of radioisotopes in safety controls and in the manufacture of tires, steel and other products," Price said. "A sterilization program for preservation of food is another example of such use."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE HARD HOUSE BATTLE over the foreign aid money bill and its "rider" purporting to forbid Export-Import Bank guarantees of any wheat sale credits to Soviet bloc countries is now represented, in some circles, as an "unnecessary" fight that Pres. Johnson should have avoided.

The President could have let the struggle go over to the new session of Congress, it is suggested, without any real harm. The effect of pushing the Republicans, who formed the solid core insisting on the wheat "rider," was to embitter them and perhaps to endanger bipartisan attitudes toward other pending bills including the civil rights measure, it is urged.

This is all very well except that it ignores what was in the President's mind and ignores the common tendency of the House GOP floor leader, Rep. Halleck of Indiana, to operate with full partisanship in situations where he sees a temporary opportunity for scoring a point in the game of one-upmanship.

It can be authoritatively reported that the President viewed the wheat "rider" as exceedingly unwise on at least four grounds and that he believed the House revolt against his constitutional authority as director of foreign policy an issue that had to be settled decisively.

* * *

A SOURCE INTIMATELY acquainted with the President's thinking pointed out that, in Johnson's view, the rider was nonsensical, since it could not really impose controls on his authority, and besides the Soviet Union probably would buy more wheat from Canada than from the U.S.

More significantly, the President felt it improper of the House to make him appear as a "weak" Chief Executive, unable to get legislative consent to manage affairs he is supposed to manage, at a time when he is still new in office and the world is watching every development in his conduct of foreign policy. He also thought the House was aiming a gratuitous kick in the teeth at the Soviet Union at a time when as the new President he is seeking to explore the possibility of easing tensions.

House Democrats let tactical control get away from them, thus giving Halleck his chance to assail any foreign aid bill without the "rider." But he also knew that in the end he would not be able to have his way; he knew that the rider would be removed when a full membership was present and that the Senate would never accept it, in any case.

It can be argued endlessly who is to blame for "partisanship," and it can also be said that if Halleck feels so aggrieved over his defeat that he will retaliate in the civil rights field, the responsibility will be his.

No significant rights bill can go through without bipartisan support; the House Judiciary Committee bill was framed to secure such support and did in fact receive it from leading Republican spokesmen. The bill should be handled on issues of principle, not of angry vengeance on an extraneous and foolish sideshow quarrel.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S sensible sensitivity to congressional encroachments on executive powers was revealed again when he signed the $4.4 billion public works appropriations bill only with a specific statement that he would ignore as "invalid and unconstitutional" another rider—this one forbidding sale of Panama Canal Co. property without direct advance approval by House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

This rider goes to the heart of the President's authority to negotiate with Panama over possible changes in existing arrangements on the canal and to direct the canal company, a government agency, through normal executive processes.

Mr. Johnson considered a veto, it was revealed, but was reluctant to kill the big money bill. He notified Congress that he would treat the rider "as a request for information" from the committees—not a bar on his authority as President.

A Chief Executive who does not resist legislative encroachments would soon find himself overwhelmed with all sorts of riders on money bills purporting to checkrein him, to tie him to the whims of committees or even of powerful committee chairmen.

ROADBLOCK TO INSPECTION of atomic reactors was slightly shifted at the recent Vienna conference of the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, according to Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), left, and Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.). The congressmen reported on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

GENERAL ELECTION INFORMATION FOR 1964

STATE	U. S. CONGRESS		GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURES				Final Filing	DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION		Deadline For Poll Tax Payment	Primary Date	Runoff Primary Date	Presidential Preferential Primary
	Elect a Senator	No. of Representatives	Elect	Term	Upper House		Lower House			Primary	General Election				
					Elect	Term	Elect	Term							
Alabama	no	8	no	4	no	4	no	4	March 1	April 24	October 23	Feb. 1	May 5	June 2	
Alaska	no	1	no	4	10	4	40	2	May 1	no pre-registration in state			Aug. 11		
Arizona	yes	3	yes	2	28	2	80	2	July 10	July 3	September 21		Sept. 8		
Arkansas	no	4	yes	2	17	4	100	2	April 29	—	—	Primary— Oct. 1, 1963 General— Oct. 1, 1964	July 28	Aug. 11	
California	yes	38	no	4	20	4	80	2	March 27	April 9	September 10		June 2		June 2
Colorado	no	4	no	4	18	4	65	2	July 24	August 19	October 14		Sept. 8		
Connecticut	yes	6	no	4	36	2	294	2	Nominating Conventions	June 12	October 10		*D—9th Wed. after Conv. *R—8th Wed. after Conv.		
Delaware	yes	1	yes	4	7	4	35	2	Nominating Conventions July 31—state legislature	July 25	October 17		Aug. 15		
Florida	yes	12	yes	4	22	4	112	2	March 3	April 4	October 3		May 5	May 26	May 26
Georgia	no	10	no	4	54	2	205	2	July 24	May 2	May 2		Sept. 9		
Hawaii	yes	2	no	4	13	4	51	2	Sept. 3	Sept. 3	October 13		Oct. 3		
Idaho	no	2	no	4	44	2	79	2	May 7	August 1	October 31		Aug. 4		
Illinois	no	24	yes	4	29	4	177	2	Jan. 27	March 16	October 5		Apr. 14		Apr. 14
Indiana	yes	11	yes	4	25	4	100	2	Mar. 26	April 6	October 5		May 5		May 5
Iowa	no	7	yes	2	29	4	108	2	Mar. 28	#Des Moines: May 22 others: May 23	#October 31		June 1		
Kansas	no	5	yes	2	40	4	125	2	June 20	#Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee & parts of Sedgewick Counties: July 14 elsewhere: July 24	#Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee & parts of Sedgewick Counties: October 13—elsewhere: October 23		Aug. 4		
Kentucky	no	7	no	4	no	4	no	2	April 1	March 28	September 5		May 26		
Louisiana ##	no	8	yes	4	39	4	105	4	May 29	June 26	October 5		July 25	Aug. 29	
Maine	yes	2	no	4	34	2	151	2	April 1	varies by towns and cities; registration permitted on election day in rural towns			June 15		
Maryland	yes	8	no	4	no	4	no	4	March 9	Counties of Baltimore, Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Dorchester, Frederick & Washington: Apr. 18—others: Apr. 20	Counties of Baltimore, Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Dorchester Frederick & Washington Sept. 22—others: Sept. 21		May 19		May 19
Massachusetts	yes	12	yes	2	40	2	240	2	July 28	August 14	October 2		Sept. 15		Apr. 28
Michigan	yes	19	yes	2	38	4	110	2	June 16	July 6	October 5		Aug. 4		
Minnesota	yes	8	no	4	no	4	135	2	July 14	#August 18	#October 13		Sept. 8		
Mississippi	yes	5	no	4	no	4	no	4	April 3	May 2	July 3	Feb. 1	June 2	June 23	Primary for Presidential electors Sept. 1
Missouri	yes	10	yes	4	17	4	162	2	April 28	#St. Louis, July 10, Kansas City, July 8, Other cities over 10,000, July 3	#St. Louis, October 9 Kansas City, October 7 Other cities over 10,000, October 5		Aug. 4		
Montana	yes	2	yes	4	28	4	94	2	April 23	April 17	September 18		June 2		
Nebraska	yes	3	yes	2	49 Unicameral ½ for 2 years; ½ for 4 years				March 13	#Lincoln, Omaha: May 1 others: May 2	#Lincoln, Omaha: Oct. 23 others: Oct. 24		May 12		May 12
Nevada	yes	1	no	4	9	4	37	2	July 15	July 18	September 26		Sept. 1		
New Hampshire	no	2	yes	2	24	2	400	2	July 10 (Inds.) Sept. 24	Name Must Be On Checklist Cities: Aug. 29 Towns over 4,500: Sept. 5 Others vary	Cities: Oct. 24 Towns: Oct. 31 Others vary		Sept. 8		March 10
New Jersey	yes	15	no	4	no	4	no	2	March 12	March 12	September 24		April 21		April 21
New Mexico	yes	2	yes	2	16	4	66	2	March 24	April 13	October 5		May 12		
New York	yes	41	no	4	58	2	150	2		Dates Set At 1964 Session of State Legislature					
North Carolina	no	11	yes	4	50	2	120	2	March 20	May 16	October 24		May 30	June 27	
North Dakota	yes	2	yes	2	25	4	109	2	May 21	Registration Not Required			June 30		
Ohio	yes	24	no	4	16	4	137	2	Feb. 5	#March 26	#September 24		May 5		May 5
Oklahoma	yes (short term)	6	no	4	44	4	109	2	Feb. 28	April 24	October 23		May 5	May 26	
Oregon	no	4	no	4	15	4	60	2	March 6	April 14	October 3		May 15		May 15
Pennsylvania	yes	27	no	4	25	4	210	2	Feb. 24	March 9	September 14		April 28		April 28
Rhode Island	yes	2	yes	2	46	2	100	2	June 30	July 17	September 4		Sept. 15		
South Carolina	no	6	no	4	23	4	124	2	3rd Thursday after State Convention	May 11	October 5		June 9	June 23	
South Dakota	no	2	yes	2	35	2	75	2	April 18	May 13	October 14		June 2		June 2
Tennessee	yes (2)	9	no	4	33	2	99	2	June 8	July 6	October 3		Aug. 6		
Texas	yes	23	yes	2	16	4	150	2	Feb. 3	Poll Tax Receipt necessary—no registration		Jan. 31	May 2	June 6	
Utah	yes	2	yes	4	16	4	64	2	March 31	Sept. 1	October 31		Aug. 11		
Vermont	yes	1	yes	2	30	2	246	2	July 29	Sept. 5	October 31		Sept. 8		
Virginia	yes	10	no	4	no	4	no	2	April 15	June 13	October 3	May 2	July 14	Aug. 18	
Washington	yes	7	yes	4	24	4	99	2	July 13	Aug. 15	October 3		Sept. 15		
West Virginia	yes	5	yes	4	16	4	100	2	Feb. 1	April 11	October 3		May 12		May 12
Wisconsin	yes	10	yes	2	16	4	100	2	July 14	#Milwaukee: Aug. 19 others: Aug. 26	#Milwaukee: Oct. 14 others: Oct. 21		Sept. 8		April 7
Wyoming	yes	1	no	4	13	4	61	2	July 9	Aug. 3	October 19		Aug. 18		
District of Columbia	election of convention delegates and members of party committees								April 4	March 21	September 18		May 5		May 5

*Connecticut: Convention dates not yet set.

#Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin do not require statewide registration.

##Louisiana—general election for state officers March 3, 1964.

AFL-CIO COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Headed for Supreme Court:

Musicians to Defend Weighted Dues Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Landrum-Griffin Act provides an alternative method of raising an international union's dues—by a majority vote of the membership in a referendum.

It saw no analogy to voting of corporation stockholders or in various systems of electing public officials, nor did it find any significance in the Landrum-Griffin Act's apparent sanction of weighted voting in the election of union officers.

"We hold that the simple, unambiguous requirements set forth in Sec. 101(a)(3)(B) [of the Act] were intended to mean just what they appear on their face to mean," the majority opinion declared, "and that in this way the Congress intended to prevent future skullduggery of every possible character and description in the fertile field of increasing dues, initiation fees and assessments, even if no particular abuses in the matter of weighted voting for such increases had been proved."

Marshall Disagrees

In his vigorous dissent, Marshall voiced sharp disagreement with the majority's literal interpretation of the language of the law and declared that "it seems to me clear that Congress intended merely to assure that dues increases could not be imposed by irresponsible or arbitrary union leaders not answerable in any way to the membership at large."

Congress, he said, did not set out to "dictate" to unions a particular method of convention voting and had no desire to foreclose unions from giving more weight to their large locals on dues questions.

"The term 'majority vote of the delegates voting,'" his dissent concluded, "is susceptible to a construction which would allow delegates' votes to be weighted in accordance with the strength of the different locals they represent. We ought to accept that construction and reverse the summary judgment herein."

In announcing plans to carry the case to the Supreme Court, Kenin said that meanwhile the union's local officers had been instructed to comply with the lower court interpretations of the law.

"Many of our locals already have conformed to the voting procedures required by federal statute," he said, "and we shall continue to devote our energies to carrying out the fiscal policies so responsibly ordered by our last convention, in spite of a few would-be 'union busters' who seek to harass the federation."

The suit to void the convention-voted dues increase was brought by a group of members of New York Local 802, represented by Attorney Godfrey P. Schmidt. Some members of the group also had been plaintiffs in an earlier suit which led to invalidation of a tax on the earnings of traveling musicians.

A spokesman for the union noted that the federal court's modified ruling enjoins only two of 11 fiscal union laws adopted by weighted-voting procedures at the 1963 convention. One of these sought to legislate an increased schedule of initiation fees and the other provided a $6 a year increase in membership dues to locals.

The court's ruling does not affect the $6 per capita obligation of locals to the AFM, the spokesman said.

CENTRAL LABOR BODY in Tacoma, Wash., presents autographed portrait of Harry S. McIlvaigh to students of junior high school named in honor of the retired secretary-treasurer of Pierce County AFL-CIO. Pictured is Sam Cardenas, student body president, at ceremony featuring, left to right: Fred T. Haley, Tacoma School Board president; Del Cross, school principal; Sec.-Treas. L. H. Pedersen of central body; McIlvaigh; Dr. Angelo Giaudrone, superintendent of schools; James L. Boze, school board member, McIlvaigh has had life-long interest in education, helped found the Tacoma Vocational & Technical Institute.

Italian Labor Group Aids Slide Victims

New York—The United Italian-American Labor Council, at its 22nd annual conference here, turned over a $10,000 check for the survivors of a disastrous mountainslide at Vajonti, Italy, and presented a bronze bust of former Pres. Truman to Israel.

Pres. Luigi Antonini declared that both gifts were in line with the council's dedication to "the cause of freedom and of humanity."

The bronze bust of Truman will be placed in the new building of the Israeli Parliament. The check for relief of the Vajonti disaster victims was presented to the managing editor of Il Progresso Italo-Amercano, the daily paper which started the drive for contributions.

Speakers at the luncheon session included Mayor Robert F. Wagner, City Council Pres. Paul Screvane, Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, Adolph Held, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, and officials from Italy and Israel.

The council, at its business session, urged enactment of reforms and modernization of immigration laws which had been proposed by the late Pres. Kennedy and called for establishment of Columbus Day as a national holiday.

All officers were re-elected unanimously, including Antonini and Sec. E. Howard Molisani.

Newspaper Analysis Available as Reprint

Milwaukee—A series of stories by Ray W. Taylor of the Milwaukee Labor Press which won a special award from the Intl. Labor Press Association has been reprinted in pamphlet form under the title "The Decline of the Daily Press in Public Esteem." Single copies may be ordered from the Milwaukee Labor Press, 536 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., at 25 cents.

Tax Cuts, Rights Face Congress on Return

(Continued from Page 1)

aged and the future of the foreign aid program.

From GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) came a defense of the congressional record from another angle, a claim that in moving slowly and cautiously Congress "has assessed the needs of the times and responded accordingly."

In the wake of the most bitter battle over the foreign aid program in many years, Pres. Johnson ordered a top-level Administration review of the objectives and organization of the program. He asked a five-member committee, headed by Under Sec. of State George W. Ball, to report to him by Jan. 15. The group's recommendations are expected to serve as the basis for the President's foreign aid message to Congress early this year.

While sharply cutting the foreign aid fund bill—$700 million below the amount authorized by Congress and $1.5 billion under the total requested by the late Pres. Kennedy—Congress attached an unrelated extra appropriation for legislative expenses.

An additional $3.3 million was provided for congressional housekeeping costs, including larger allowances for House and Senate members for postage, stationery and long-distance telephone calls.

Building Service Union Backs Medicare Bill

Social security financing of hospital care for the aged is the only method compatible with human dignity, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes declared in a statement to the House Ways & Means Committee.

Sullivan pointed out that many retired people are unable to carry adequate private health insurance and that the "dole-like system" embodied in the Kerr-Mills Act has proved to be "an inadequate approach to the great national problem that we face."

The nation's experience with the social security principle, he declared, "shows that it is effective and adequate in producing a method of orderly savings by which working men and women during their productive years can help contribute to their needs in their later years."

He noted that "of those who opposed the social security system when it was first considered in the 1930's, there are few who would oppose it today."

The same financing mechanism, he stressed, "can be applied to help assure care for the aged" and thus "make an orderly, useful contribution to the distribution of hospitalization and other health services."

Congressional action is necessary, the BSEIU president said, because:

- "Older people are less able to pay for medical care at a time when they are most likely to need it." Three out of every five elderly citizens have incomes under $20 a week, he noted.
- "Medical costs have been rising and are continuing to rise . . . Health care has become much more effective, but it also has become more expensive."
- "Public welfare programs are overtaxed through the high level of unemployment."

Sullivan summarized his union's support for the King-Anderson bill by declaring that "it will be the most effective, it will aid the largest number of persons, and it will offer benefits to citizens as a matter of right."

Insurance Voiding Banned in Strikes

Boston—The Insurance Workers achieved a major legislative goal when the legislature passed and Gov. Endicott Peabody (D) signed a new law prohibiting cancellation of a policy for non-payment of premiums during a strike of insurance agents. Enactment will set a precedent for other states, IWIU Pres. George Rollins predicted.

The law prevents companies from cancelling policies for failure to pay premiums until 31 days after a strike has ended.

IUE Announces Recall of Official

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced that locals representing a majority of the members have voted to recall Al Hartnett as secretary-treasurer.

Hartnett was previously suspended by the IUE executive board, which named George Collins as acting secretary-treasurer.

Met Tenor 'Recruited' by Cement Local

New York—Back in 1950, when he was 22 years old, Flaviano Labo was singing—opera, of course—as he worked in his native Piacenza, Italy, when the director of the world-famous La Scala Opera Co. happened to hear him.

The world lost a skilled cement worker, but the Metropolitan Opera Co. eventually gained a tenor. Now Labo has completed the cycle: He's again a cement worker, an honorary member of Cement & Concrete Workers Local 20 here.

At a luncheon he was presented with a framed engraving giving him honorary membership, signed. by Pres. Dominick Tancredi and Sec.-Treas. Silvio D. Battini. A claque of opera lovers applauded with gusto. Among them was another onetime building trades worker — Giovanni Martinelli, former carpenter and Metropolitan tenor.

Labo also was presented with a cake on which was inscribed "Flaviano Labo—Excelsior."

When the tenor was pulled off the job in Piacenza 13 years ago, he was taken to the La Scala school in Milan and in 1955 returned to his native heath to make his debut as Cavaradossi in "Tosca." He joined the Metropolitan for the 1957-8 season and has remained with it since then.

Participants Evaluate Southern Staff Institute

Atlanta, Ga.—A three-hour discussion with Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution and syndicated columnist, highlighted a follow-up meeting of participants in the Southern Staff Training Institute, which was held last March at the University of North Carolina under the auspices of the National Institute of Labor Education.

The three-day meeting drew some 20 delegates and national AFL-CIO staff members, including 14 of the 16 original participants in the training institute. The pioneering four-week course enabled union staffers from eight states and nine international unions to study the labor, political and economic history of the South, explore civil rights problems and delve into community relations.

Both the Chapel Hill institute last spring and the follow-up meeting here were arranged by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, in cooperation with the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Assistant Education Dir. George T. Guernsey, who guided the evaluation, reported that all participants had found the training extremely valuable. He said a number of suggestions for improving the course will be considered in developing future southern training institutes.

McGill's discussion centered on his recent book, "The South and the Southerner," copies of which had been distributed to the institute participants in advance of the follow-up meeting. The Atlanta publisher laid heavy stress on the need for a solution to the civil rights problems as the key to solving other problems of the South.

Other topics discussed at the meeting were "New Problems of Collective Bargaining," led by Irving Beller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and James Noe of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and "Challenge of the 1964 Elections," led by COPE Area 5 Dir. Daniel A. Powell and Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi State AFL-CIO.

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Edward P. Morgan
ABC
AND THE NEWS
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY — 7 P.M. E.S.T.

Seattle Newsman Joins State AFL-CIO Staff

Seattle, Wash. — Kenneth R. Fleming, newly elected president of the Seattle Newspaper Guild, has been appointed administrative assistant to Pres. Joe Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO.

Fleming has taken leave from his post as a reporter on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to join Davis' staff. He will seek to develop a better exchange of information between labor and communities within the state, will establish a newsletter for press, radio, television and others concerned with news of labor, and also will work on a bulletin to be sent local unions. In addition he will do research and report writing.

Meany's New Year Message:

Peace, Jobs, Rights Head 1964 Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

and ultimate aims of the Soviet empire have changed," Meany observed. "America must maintain unrelaxed vigilance and maximum military strength even as new paths toward permanent peace are explored. But we can find comfort in the certainty that Pres. Johnson will follow that course with firmness and determination."

He noted, too, that Johnson had shown "a clear grasp" of the nation's number one domestic issue—unemployment—and had declared the objective of his Administration to be 75 million jobs.

"Full employment, full economic opportunity," Meany asserted, "remains the one indispensable element if America is to maintain its leadership on the world scene and correct its social shortcomings at home.

As Pres. Kennedy eloquently pointed out in his address to the AFL-CIO a week before he was slain, jobs are the key to all forms of equality—in employment, in education, in housing, in public accommodations."

Jobs, however, will not be created by "wishful thinking" or by any "single piece of legislation," the AFL-CIO president said, declaring:

Multiple Program Asked

"There must be a multiple program on many fronts" that embraces a tax cut in the low and middle income brackets, more public works of all kinds, a more liberal monetary policy, and "finally . . . a reduction in the standard workweek and an increase in the penalty pay for overtime."

No less important, he emphasized, is the civil rights bill, which he said "must be enacted promptly" to provide enforceable fair employment practices, guarantee to every American the full rights of citizenship and access to public accommodations, bar the use of federal funds in any undertaking where discrimination is practiced, and make school desegregation "a reality in every community in the land."

In education, however, as with employment, "desegregation itself is not enough." Meany declared, calling for "more and better schools, more and better teachers, far more effective measures to insure that ability is the only ceiling on educational opportunity."

He noted that "historic" gains had been made by the last session of Congress in legislation aiding higher education and vocational training and called for application of "the same vision" to meet the "desperate" needs of elementary and high schools—"by any measure the most vital components of the educational system."

Medicare Needed

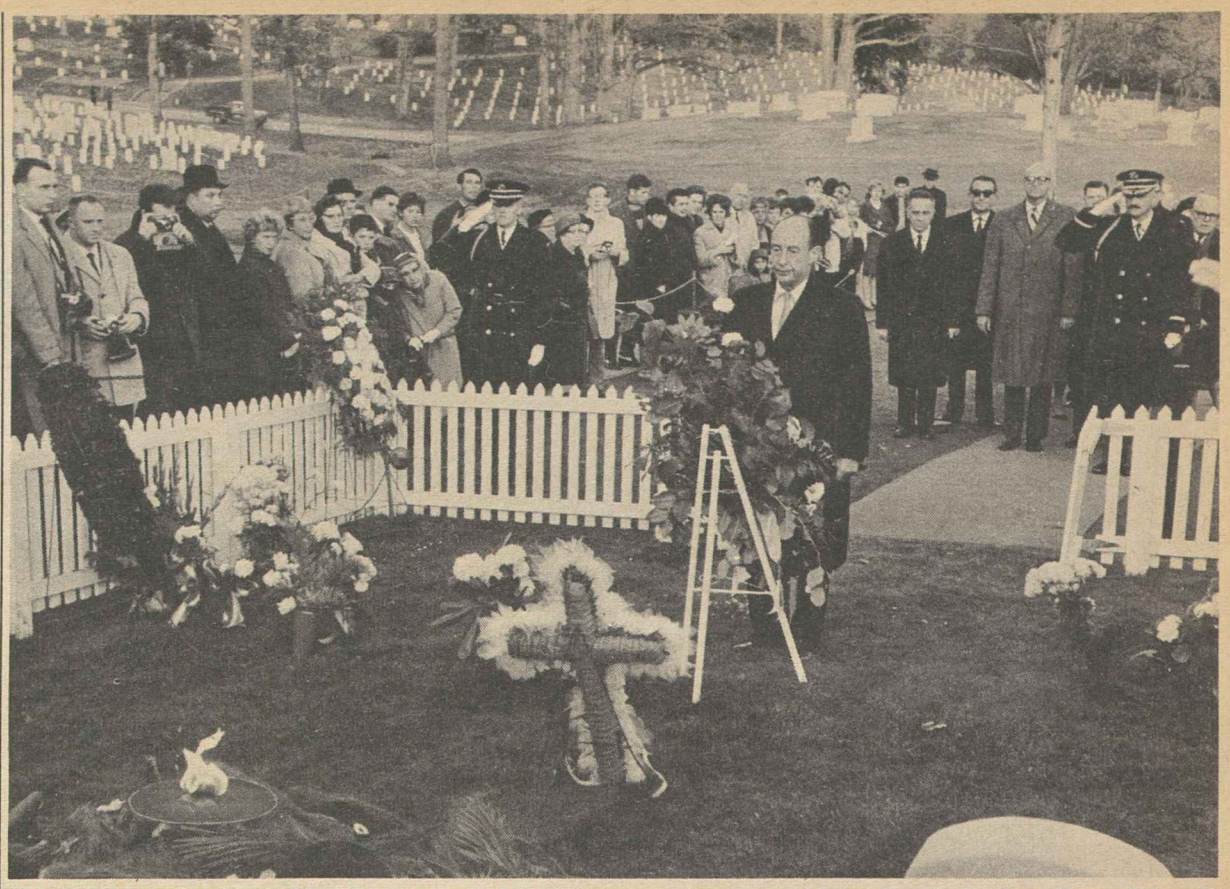
Meany also urged continuation of social progress in other areas.

"Hospital insurance for the aged as part of the social security system, federal standards for unemployment compensation, fair minimum standards for workmen's compensation—these are just a few of the socially-necessary measures that will have helpful economic effects," he said.

To assure consideration of this multi-pronged program, the AFL-CIO president called on Congress to revise the rules of both its houses to eliminate barriers that are "better designed to impede than to enact legislation."

"While provisions to delay the impulsive actions of a reckless majority are wholly proper," he said, "such provisions should not—as now—make it possible to frustrate the considered decisions of the American people and their elected representatives.

"Congressional rules must be so revised as to permit the will of the people to prevail with all deliberate speed."



SYMBOLIC OF THE YEAR just ended is this recent scene at the grave of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, as Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, places a floral tribute on behalf of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, of which he is chairman. Standing behind the saluting officer are, from left, H. H. Bookbinder, executive director of the foundation; Sidney Glazier, executive director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation; Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Automation Meaningless Without Buyers—Jodoin

Ottawa, Ont.—Vastly expanded means of production created by automation "have little meaning if there are no customers to buy," Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress warned in his New Year's message.

"Our rapidly expanding scientific and technical knowledge can be the means of providing material goods in much greater abundance," he said. "The true benefits will only be gained, however, if we apply equal skill to assuring their fair distribution."

He expressed the hope that the newly-established tripartite Economic Council of Canada may be able to utilize "original thinking" and "courageous" action to meet the challenge of unemployment.

Jodoin also called for "reassessment" of the bicultural base (French and English) on which Canada has developed, with the remedying of any inequalities that may have developed over the years.

"We must have a Canada which unites all our people, regardless of their race, color or creed," he said, "and Canadian workers can make a great contribution to this objective."

In international affairs, he noted a "marked easing" of tensions during the past year, but said the "fundamental problems remain."

"It would be difficult," he added, "to let the year end without making particular reference to the untimely death of Pres. John F. Kennedy.

"But time never stands still, and we must move forward with time."

Fired for a Kiss, Wins Reinstatement

Sacramento, Calif.—Arbitrator Sam Kagel may have won himself a permanent niche in labor history when he ruled that discharge was too severe a punishment for a security officer who sometimes kissed the plant nurse while strolling through the dispensary.

The Aerojet General Corp. fired the guard on the grounds of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming a protection officer and suspended the nurse for two weeks.

Machinists Lodge 812 agreed the bussing was a breach of company rules but took the case to arbitration when the firm refused leniency. The arbitrator agreed that the punishment for the breach of decorum was excessive and ordered the guard's reinstatement with restoration of part of his lost wages.

RCIA Local Lightens Yule For Suffering

Buena Park, Calif.—A dozen business representatives of Retail Clerks Local 324 took off from union headquarters a few days before Christmas to help make the holiday a merry one for members neglected by fortune.

They drove to the homes of 27 members who had suffered serious disability, extended unemployment or other hardships and delivered well-filled baskets of Christmas foods, carefully selected toys for the children, and gifts for others in the family.

The beneficiaries lived in all parts of the local's territory, which includes southeast Los Angeles County and all of adjoining Orange County.

"It's only a small expression of the Christmas spirit," said Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland, "but we know it makes the rest of our 10,000 members enjoy Christmas more knowing their fellow-members haven't been forgotten. It's the best way we know to show the fraternal spirit that has always been an integral part of Local 324."

The local also held its annual Christmas Party for the children of union members, with Santa Claus to distribute gifts, marionettes and a clown to entertain, candy to eat and toys and ballons to play with.

Competition Opens For Hillman Prizes

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has opened its annual competition for achievement in the communications arts, according to Howard D. Samuel, executive director of the foundation and assistant president of the Clothing Workers.

Entries are judged according to their contribution to a better understanding of contemporary political, economic and social problems and their perpetuation of ideals promoted during his life by Sidney Hillman, ACWA founding president.

These would include the advancement of civil liberties, improved race relations, a stronger labor movement, the advancement of social welfare and economic security, greater world understanding, and related problems. Entries must have been published or produced in 1963. Deadline is Feb. 1.

Wirtz Urges U.S. Goal Of Full Employment

"Full employment, nothing less," should be the nation's goal for 1964, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared in a New Year's statement.

"We cannot tolerate the development of a separate nation of the poor, the unskilled, the jobless, living within another nation of the well-off, the trained and the employed," he said.

For most Americans, Wirtz noted, 1963 was "a year of unprecedented prosperity," yet the unemployment rate remained above 5.5 percent—"as high as in the recession year of 1954."

He attributed this to the combination of an "enormous" population growth and an accelerated technology which threatens to create "a human slag heap" of the unemployed and unskilled.

Despite the "strain" on collective bargaining caused by technological change and theatened unemployment, Wirtz described the past three years as the "most peaceful" period for labor-management relations in the 30 years the Labor Dept. has kept records on disputes.

To meet Pres. Johnson's announced goal of 75 million jobs, Wirtz said:

- "There must be better training and retraining of people for the jobs which are available."
- "We must strengthen the economy so that ability to consume keeps up with the ability to produce."
- "We must strengthen ourselves—and particularly our children—by eliminating the poverty and prejudice that kill their motivation, by wiping out the slums and substandard schools that make unemployment too often their inheritance."

Wirtz expressed the hope that 1964 will be "a year when the great majority of Americans who are secure and busy think of the minority who are not."

1-4-64

Hearing Set for Jan. 13 On Walsh-Healey Pay

A public hearing will be held Jan. 13 in Washington to receive testimony on a proposed minimum wage determination of $1.25 an hour for all industries subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act except those where the present pay floor is higher.

The proposed determination is based on experience under the Fair Labor Standards Act. A $1.25 minimum became effective under this act last Sept. 3 for most employes in interstate or foreign commerce. The Walsh-Healey proposal would allow wages under the $1.25 rate to the same extent.

Labor, Cornell Study Impact Of Automation

New York—An automation study aimed at evaluating future manpower needs and employment trends in the city's industries has been launched jointly by the New York City Central Labor Council's Shorter Workweek & Automation Committee and the Cornell University School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

Thirty-five local unions affiliated with the CLC are participating in the study, which is under the direction of Prof. Jerry M. Fosenberg of Cornell in cooperation with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics and other expert agencies.

The study was kicked off at the first of a series of monthly meetings at Cornell's offices here.

Principal speakers were CLC Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., BLS Reg. Dir. Herbert Bienstock, Prof. Rosenberg, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, who is chairman of the CLC committee, and Walter Sheerin, committee coordinator.

Participants were asked to seek answers to a series of questions on such subjects as automation's expected effect on the workweek, retirement and workers' attitudes, methods of cushioning job displacement and new approaches to vocational training.

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Johnson Wars on Poverty; Meany Pledges Labor's Aid

PRES. JOHNSON delivers his first State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress. Also present were members of the Supreme Court, the President's Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and packed galleries of guests.

Message Viewed as 'Challenge'

Pres. Johnson has challenged the nation "to make the American way of life more meaningful to more people" and organized labor "is ready and willing to do its part in meeting this challenge," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in commenting on the President's State of the Union message to Congress.

Meany described the message as "warm and human," bespeaking "an Administration of warmth and humanitarianism."

(Text of Meany statement, Page 12.)

The President, he said, "obviously intends to judge the prosperity of America only by the well-being of all her people. That can only be achieved when we outlaw the pockets of poverty, the inhumanities of discrimination and segregation, the illiteracy, the exploitation, the suffering that are today the lot of too many of our citizens."

The AFL-CIO president and other members of the Executive Council had been given a preview of the State of the Union when they were Johnson's guests at a White House luncheon the day before he addressed a joint session of the House and Senate.

Meany's statement praised Johnson for calling for a high-level commission on automation and for giving the highest legislative priorities to the proposed tax cut, civil rights and old-age social security hospital care.

"We are with him 100 percent in these fights," the AFL-CIO president declared. "America can brook no further delay by the Congress

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President Cites Goals Of Kennedy

By John M. Barry

Pres. Johnson laid before the second session of the 88th Congress a broad legislative program giving top priorities to civil rights, a tax cut and "unconditional war on poverty in America," while pledging "a progressive Administration which is efficient, honest and frugal."

The President, in his first State of the Union message, urged a joint session of the House and Senate to "carry forward the plans and programs" of his slain predecessor, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, "not because of our sorrow or sympathy, but because they are right."

'Best Session' Asked

He reminded Congress that its last session had been the longest in peacetime history and called on it "to make this year's session the best in the nation's history."

"Let this session of Congress be known," Johnson declared, "as the session which did more for civil rights than the last hundred sessions combined . . . which enacted the most far-reaching tax cut of our time . . . which declared all-out war on human poverty and unemployment . . . which finally recognized the health needs of all our older citizens . . . which reformed our tangled transportation and transit policies . . . which achieved the most effective, efficient foreign aid program ever . . . and as the session which helped to build more homes and more schools and more libraries and more hospitals than any single session of Congress in the history of our Republic."

Johnson told the senators and House members that such a pro-

(Continued on Page 12)

BLS Report Shows:

Contract Talks Set For 2 Million in 1964

Contracts involving more than 2 million workers in major industries will expire this year and will be up for negotiation of new terms, the Labor Dept. has reported. More than 1 million additional workers may benefit also from deferred wage increases, the report said, under union contracts negotiated in previous years.

The industries include automobile, construction, meat packing, apparel, machinery, fabricated metal, maritime and others, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a report on the status of contracts involving 5,000 or more workers in all fields except government employment.

The report, published in the December issue of the Monthly Labor Review, said areawide contracts also will expire this year in various industries.

Data on Contracts Given

The BLS report on major agreement expirations and reopenings in 1964 gave these statistics:

- Information on 353 collective bargaining agreements covering 5,000 or more workers each, represents "virtually all contracts of this size" in the United States and covers nearly 6 million workers—about one-third of all workers covered by contract.
- Due to expire are 307 agreements involving 4.5 million workers. For an additional 46 agreements due to terminate by Dec. 31, 1963, settlements had not been reached when the report was printed.
- Of the 307 agreements terminating this year, more than two-thirds, covering more than 3 million workers, provide for possible wage adjustments in the form of deferred wage increases, or cost of living escalation clauses, or under wage reopenings specified in the agreement.

More than one type of wage adjustment is possible in the latter category, the report pointed out.

Citing 212 agreements covering 3.1 million workers, it said con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Davis-Bacon Fringes Backed by Meany

A bill to include fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act should be passed "without irrelevant or crippling amendments," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a letter to each member of the House.

The fringe benefit bill, expected to come to a vote later this month, is "essential to protect local wage rates and local community living standards," he declared. At present, he said, an employer who does not pay such fringe benefits as health, welfare and insurance plans "clearly has an unfair advantage in bidding."

Overtime Seen Costing 919,000 Jobs

Johnson City, Tex.—Elimination of overtime work in industry would open up the equivalent of 919,000 full-time jobs—nearly a fourth of the present level of unemployment—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz observed here.

"I would suggest consideration of whether the present overtime rate is correct," he said after conferring with Pres. Johnson.

The President was then preparing his State of the Union message to Congress, in which he urged industry-by-industry studies of overtime practices and possible establishment of higher penalties where excessive use of overtime contributes to increased joblessness. **(See story this page.)**

In his remarks to reporters, Wirtz stopped short of specific endorsement of the AFL-CIO's proposal that the current time-and-one-half rate for overtime work beyond 40 hours a week be increased to double time under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In a resolution setting forth the proposal, the AFL-CIO convention recently declared:

"The serious problem is the tendency of employers to resort to overtime work for existing employes, rather than hiring additional workers. Almost 7 percent of all the paid manhours in manufacturing in 1962 were overtime hours. A considerable amount of overtime is scheduled even during recessions. As a result, hundreds of thousands of additional full-time job oppor-

(Continued on Page 2)

Runaway Firm Loses Fight to Avoid Damages

Judy Bond, Inc., runaway blouse maker, has lost its third and final attempt to avoid paying $83,561 in damages to the workers it stranded two years ago in New York City by moving production to Alabama.

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review lower court decisions ordering Judy Bond to pay damages and delinquent health and welfare fund contributions to the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The blouse manufacturer withdrew from the employers' association in 1961, closed its New York operation just as negotiations on a new contract were concluding, and moved all production to a plant in Brewton, Ala.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky said union members are "pleased with the Supreme Court action which upholds our position that a firm cannot wrap itself in the anti-trust laws" to evade its union obligations and "undermine the hard-won standards" of the workers.

The anti-trust law reference was to Judy Bond's assertion that the agreement between the union and the employers' association, of which it was for many years a member, violated the Sherman Act. The

(Continued on Page 3)

AGREEMENT ON new two-year contract providing a 35-cent wage and benefit package for 35,000 New York City transit workers is sealed with a handshake by Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill, left; Chairman Joseph E. O'Grady, chairman of New York's Transit Authority, right, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who helped mediate the dispute. A similar contract was subsequently reached with private bus lines in the city.

Contracts for 2 Million Open for '64 Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

tracts provide these types of adjustment—wage reopening only; escalator clause only; deferred wage increase only; wage reopening and escalator clause; wage reopening and deferred wage increase; wage reopening, escalator clause and deferred wage increase.

Over half the workers scheduled to receive deferred wage boosts in 1964, the report noted, are in aircraft, shipbuilding and construction. The transportation equipment industry, including autos, accounts for more than three-fifths of the workers whose wages may be affected by changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index.

The report said possible wage adjustments during the year may result from contract reopenings provided in 79 agreements. Of these, 43 agreements covering 553,000 workers have guaranteed wage reopeners and 36 pacts, involving 529,000 other workers, have possible reopeners under stated conditions.

Major contracts up for 1964 negotiations include those of the Auto Workers, expiring August to October, for employes of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors and the Budd Co. In aircraft, the UAW contract with the Bendix Corp. has an October termination date.

Other Expirations

Other expiring contracts involve the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers employed by Sperry Gyroscope and General Motors; Steelworkers at American Can Co. and Continental Can Co.; the UAW and farm equipment firms; Carpenters at Hughes Aircraft Co.; the Flint Glass Workers and the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Also the Papermakers & Paperworkers; the Pulp & Sulphite Workers; Ladies' Garment Workers; Boot & Shoe Workers; United Shoe Workers; Packinghouse Workers; Meat Cutters; Tobacco Workers; Transport Workers; Railway Clerks; Street & Electric Railway Employes; Seafarers; Longshoremen; Communications Workers; Commercial Telegraphers; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Retail Clerks; Insurance Workers; Building Service Employes; Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and others.

Deferred Pay Hikes Reach 7-Year Low

Approximately 2 million workers under major union agreements were covered by cost-of-living escalation clauses as of January 1964—an increase of more than 100,000 in one year, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has announced.

In a report on deferred increases and wage escalation published in the Monthly Labor Review, the bureau also noted that fewer workers are scheduled to receive deferred wage increases, under union contracts negotiated in previous years, than in any year since 1957.

It put the total at 2.3 million workers, including construction workers. The report covered contracts affecting 1,000 or more employes in all areas except finance, government and the service trades.

The BLS said nearly 1.5 million of those scheduled to receive deferred increases in 1964 are in food, lumber, metalworking and retail trade. Another 773,000 are in the construction trades, where wage hikes of 3 to 25 cents an hour are scheduled.

Outside of construction, the most frequent raises are from 6 to 8 cents an hour due to be received by 690,000 employes of aerospace, glass, lumber, plywood and rubber firms.

The low 1964 total of deferred increases was attributed by the BLS to the expiration of agreements in the auto, farm equipment and trucking industries. These were treated in a separate report in the same department publication.

Refugee Group Names Porters' Aide to Board

New York—B. F. McLaurin, eastern zone supervisor for the Sleeping Car Porters, has been elected a director of the Intl. Rescue Committee, non-sectarian association of Americans which is backed by organized labor and helps refugees from political tyranny.

NLRB Rules Unanimously:

What's the 'Public Interest'? —Not Necessarily Low Pay

The National Labor Relations Board, declaring that it cannot "turn off or turn on" its contract bar rule to meet employer arguments of special economic circumstances, has dismissed representation petitions challenging the Packinghouse Workers' bargaining rights at Swift & Co.'s Hallstead, Pa., plant.

The petitions for new elections had been filed by the company and an unaffiliated union after UPWA refused to make contract concessions in the face of a management warning that otherwise it would close the Hallstead facility.

"Will the employer do so, or is this threat . . . merely a bargaining tactic?" the board asked in a unanimous decision which noted that the plant still is in operation despite the company's original announcement of plans to close it last June 29.

In any event, the decision continued, "the questionable wisdom of permitting a threatened plant closing to influence a board decision whether to direct an election in the face of an existing contract is self-evident, especially in this day of increasing automation and substantial unemployment."

The ruling also rejected the arguments of the State of Pennsylvania, which intervened in support of the company and the unaffiliated union, the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse & Dairy Workers. State Atty. Gen. Walter E. Alessandroni had named Robert H. Kleeb as special assistant to present the state's argument in an amicus brief that the "public interest" warranted setting aside the contract bar rule to keep the plant operating.

Alessandroni was appointed to his state post by Gov. William W. Scranton (R), who has been increasingly mentioned as a possible Republican presidential nominee.

The NLRB said it was a "cognizant that there are other dimensions to this multifaceted phrase—the 'public interest.' "

Possible Ills Cited

It cited the possibility, which had been suggested in testimony, that if Swift succeeded in getting lower wages at the Hallstead plant, it might expand operations there instead of suspending them and shut down one or more plants elsewhere.

It also raised the question as to whether a wage cut at Hallstead might not lead to "a downward spiral" in wages paid under its nationwide contract with UPWA.

In other words, the board said, to bypass its established contract bar doctrine "might well be tantamount to shutting our eyes to other long range, yet perhaps more vital, aspects of the public interest—as reflected by the interests of employes covered by the employer's extensive nationwide contract or, more generally, by the ultimate public interest in preserving favorable terms of employment on a nationwide basis and encouraging free collective bargaining."

In essence, the board's doctrine is that an existing union-management contractual relationship serves as a bar to another representation election for its duration, up to a maximum of three years.

UPWA currently has a three-year master agreement covering employes at about 20 Swift plants across the country. At Hallstead, however, it agreed to a separate one-year guaranteed annual compensation plan in the face of management arguments that it could not operate the plant profitably under terms of the master agreement. Despite the company's threat to close the Hallstead plant unless the separate guaranteed-wage agreement were renewed, the union refused to do so, and the terms of the master agreement were reinstated as of Apr. 1, 1963 under express provisions of the special Hallstead contract.

Swift then notified the 40-50 employes that it planned to close the plant on June 29. UPWA Local 457, after failing to persuade the international that wage concessions were necessary, voted to disaffiliate and to form a local of the unaffiliated union.

Petitions Followed

The representation petitions of the unaffiliated brotherhood and the company quickly followed.

The NLRB, however, rejected the petitioners' arguments that execution of the local guaranteed-wage plan removed the Hallstead plant from the scope of the master agreement, that a schism existed within the UPWA, and that the board had discretion to waive the contract bar rule when this was dictated by the so-called "public interest."

The board, instead, agreed with the union that the master contract still was in effect at the plant and constituted a contract bar, that the disaffiliation action of one local did not amount to a schism, and—with respect to the public interest argument—that the Taft-Hartley Act precludes the board "from placing reliance on the 'ex parte' economic-oriented statements submitted, at least in part, by persons with special interests."

Because of the widespread interest it said the case had aroused, the board added these observations:

"If the negotiation, the making, the application and the revision of the substance of collective-bargaining agreements are to be left in the hands of the parties, where Congress clearly intended them to be, the board cannot properly turn off or turn on its contract bar doctrine depending on its own evaluation of the economic situation of the parties and of their community.

"Were the board to endow itself with such powers over the substance of collective bargaining, it would introduce uncharted instability into the application of a doctrine, contract bar, basically designed to endow the agreements made by the parties themselves with a reasonable, predictable stability."

Wirtz Sees 919,000 Jobs Cost of Overtime Work

(Continued from Page 1)

tunities have been dissipated and will continue to be dissipated, unless extra compensation for overtime work is required—to discourage employers from scheduling unnecessary overtime work."

Labor Dept. reports show that factory workers averaged three hours of overtime a week in November, a level which has persisted for six months.

One particularly serious aspect of the unemployment problem, Wirtz later observed at his news conference in Austin, is the rising rate of joblessness among youth.

He noted that in a little more than a year unemployment among persons under 20 years of age had gone from 12 percent to more than 17 percent, whereas the rate for older workers had improved, going down to 3.1 percent. For all workers combined, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 5.9 percent in November and has remained above 5 percent for more than six years.

Wirtz urged a large-scale expansion of "the education industry" to help reduce teen-age joblessness by encouraging young people to stay in school longer and better equip themselves for the skilled work demanded by technological advances.

Commenting on his discussions with the President on the Labor Dept.'s budget for the next fiscal year, he declared that "the human needs programs will not be cut back." Such activities as manpower retraining and the promotion of greater job opportunities for youth, Wirtz said, will go "full speed ahead."

The secretary said that 1.6 million youths will enter the labor market this year and urged enactment of the Administration's tax cut program to provide "at least 2 million more jobs than we would otherwise have."

The tax cut, he added, also would enable the nation to reach the President's goal of 75 million jobs within a year or two.

United Shoe Union Affiliates with CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress at a meeting here approved the affiliation of the United Shoe Workers. The union, also an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, has locals in Galt and London, Ont.

Wirtz Sets Up Davis-Bacon Review Board

The Labor Dept., adopting the suggestion of a congressional subcommittee, announced it will establish a board of public members to hear appeals from prevailing area wage determinations made under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The three-member Wage Appeals Board, to be appointed by the secretary, will have authority to raise or lower minimum hourly wages which must be paid by contractors on federal or federally-financed construction.

Such a board was recommended in 1962 by a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). It is regarded as an alternative to a judicial review procedure which has been urged by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The Labor Dept. announcement by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz came a few days before the House was scheduled to vote on a labor-Administration-sponsored amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act which would include the value of fringe benefits in determining area prevailing rates.

Chief opposition has come from supporters of the judicial review procedure who were expected to seek to block the bill unless a court review provision was added.

The new administrative review procedure is scheduled to go into effect Feb. 3.

Royalties Won:

Musicians to Share In Sale of Records

New York—Musicians in the recording industry, where the job-destroying effects of automation have been felt for many years, have won a new five-year contract giving them direct participation in the sale of records.

The agreement, subject to a secret-ballot referendum ending Jan. 21, provides that the phonograph record industry will continue to pay royalties to Music Performance Trust Funds, which provide free music for worthy causes. But half the royalties will now be prorated among the players who make the record.

The contract was negotiated by the AFM executive board, headed by union Pres. Herman Kenin, and the AFM counsel, with a score or more industry spokesmen. Representatives of rank-and-file recording musicians also attended the sessions during several weeks of intensive negotiations.

The union has fought for many years to get a share of the income from recordings for the players who make them. Its first achievement was establishment of the trust funds, used to pay the salaries of musicians who give free concerts.

Last year the Musicians won an agreement giving royalties to the makers of television and radio "jingles" and spot announcements.

10,000 Covered

The new contract applies this idea to nearly 2,000 players, arrangers, orchestrators and copyists who work full-time for the industry, and another 8,000 who work part-time making an occasional recording.

The new agreement will become retroactive to Jan. 1, 1964, upon certification by the Honest Ballot Association of a favoring vote by affected members.

Kenin said the new pact also contains several other "firsts" for recording musicians—premium wage payments for Sunday, holiday and after-midnight work; premiums for "doubling" on more than one music instrument and for re-recording music by "tracing," "dubbing" or "sweetening" techniques.

Also it calls for mandatory rest periods, for hiring of music contractors under stated conditions; payment of cartage costs for transporting heavy instruments, and penalty payments for tardy reimbursement of musicians.

Members of major symphony orchestras, who make most serious music recordings, will get substantially the same gains in wages and working conditions that go under the new contract to the larger category of "commercial" recording musicians, the union noted.

The agreement for the first time recognizes the right of players to collect individual royalties. In the past, the right of composers to collect royalties has been widely recognized but musicians have been denied that right on the ground that those who reproduce music but do not create it should not get individual benefits. The first breach in this wall of objections has now been made, the AFM said.

Runaway Firm Loses Fight to Avoid Damages

(Continued from Page 1)

courts rejected that argument, and also the employer's claim that the directed payment of damages for contract violations was a penalty, and not damages.

Loser in three court proceedings and an arbiter's hearing, Judy Bond also was found guilty of unfair labor practices Nov. 22 in a National Labor Relations Board decision. The board ordered reinstatement, with full back pay, for 10 workers forcibly expelled in 1962 from the Brewton plant. It found also that Local 422 of the United Garment Workers was guilty of unfair practices in causing the company to violate the rights of ILGWU members in the plant.

After Judy Bond bolted the employer's association and moved South, the ILGWU struck the runaway firm and began a nationwide consumer boycott campaign which still continues. Also it filed a claim for damages which was upheld by George J. Mintzer, impartial arbiter of union-industry disputes.

The firm refused to accept Mintzer's ruling, made in July 1962, that it pay $108,862 in damages. It lost successive appeals to the Supreme Court of New York State, the court's Appellate Div. and finally the U.S. high court.

During the lengthy court battles the company sent a check for $25,301 to the union in partial payment of the arbiter's damage award but refused to pay the balance—$61,000 for work channeled to non-union firms in violation of the contract, and $22,561 owed the industry-union health and welfare fund.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1962 voted unanimously to uphold a claim by the ILGWU that it was justified in attempting to organize at Brewton though the plant was under contract to the UGWA. The council's action was the first under the justification provisions of the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan.

The UGWA had represented the 300 workers at Brewton plant before and after its purchase by Judy Bond. The ILGWU asked the UGWA not to make blouses at Brewton because of the ILGWU strike but the other union signed a three-year agreement while the strike was in progress.

SAVE THE SHIPYARD delegation from the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council at the Boston Naval Shipyard won assurances of ship conversion work to keep the yard in operation after meeting with Navy officials in Washington, D. C. The delegation, left to right, George Hause, Council Pres. Nicholas Pizzella, Sec. Henry Wozniak and Bedros Dostoomian, is shown conferring with M. J. Macdonald, seated, Washington representative of Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody.

New Mediation Effort Set in Rail Rules Fight

With rail operating unions and management deadlocked after nearly five months of negotiations on working conditions and rules, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that he will lead a new top-level federal mediation effort to bring an agreement before a Feb. 25 deadline.

Congress last August ordered arbitration of two key issues in the work rules dispute—the employment of locomotive firemen and the composition of train crews. It left other major issues to direct negotiations between the parties, with a six-month bar on strikes or unilateral changes by management.

The arbitration board has handed down its decision—and a federal district judge rejected a legal challenge brought by four operating unions.

There has been little progress in direct negotiations dealing with such matters as the wage structure, union proposals for night shift differentials, paid holidays and expenses away from home, and management demands for longer inter-divisional runs and a freer hand in road and yard job assignments and operation of self-propelled equipment.

Wirtz, Assistant Labor Sec. James Reynolds and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board met with union and management negotiators, both separately and together.

In a comment on the progress of negotiations, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen said in Chicago that the railroads are demanding "a complete change in the wage structure, which contemplates severe wage reductions" and "unbridled authority to move employes at will."

He said there had been a tendency to label the wage and other issues in dispute as "secondary," but stressed that these are "basic bread-and-butter issues.

If there is a move by the railroads to bring about compulsory arbitration by Congress on these issues, Gilbert said, "Congress should understand that the issues are different from those of last summer."

"It is bad enough to deprive a man of his job and seniority by law, but this time the railroads will ask Congress to help cut wages," he said.

Taking part in the Washington, D. C., negotiations are the Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers and Conductors as well as the Firemen.

Four operating unions which have challenged the arbitration award and the constitutionality of the law requiring arbitration plan to appeal an adverse decision by U.S. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who ruled that the award is valid and the law "clearly constitutional."

RESOLUTION OF TRIBUTE to the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council after his death, is presented to his widow, Mrs. Nancy Kefauver, by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and George M. Harrison. They brought the leather-bound, engrossed resolution to Mrs. Kefauver at her home in Washington, D. C.

California Union Rolls Set Record

Sacramento, Calif.—Union membership in California reached an all-time high of 1,776,000 last July, State Dir. of Industrial Relations Ernest B. Webb disclosed in his annual report showing lost net membership in some categories.

The new top compares with a previous high of 1,756,000 members reached in July 1960.

Webb's report also showed that in the year ended July 1963, unions gained a net total of 23,700 members, an increase of 1.4 percent at a time non-farm wage and salary employment in the state was rising by 3.6 percent.

In non-manufacturing industries, an estimated 29,100 workers were added to union membership rolls during the year. Major gains were in construction, wholesale and retail trade, and government, while losses were chalked up in rail and water transportation and motion picture production.

In manufacturing industries unions lost 5,400 members while factory employment increased by 1.6 percent.

Naval Shipyard Unionists Win Work Pledge

A trade union delegation from the Boston Naval Shipyard reported "success" in its goal of obtaining additional work to keep the historic shipyard in operation after two days of meetings in Washington, D. C., with high-ranking government officials.

The "Save the Shipyard" operation was launched by the Charlestown Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, in an effort to avert large-scale layoffs and possible closing of the Boston yard.

Council Pres. Nicholas Pizzella said Navy officials gave the union group assurances that two major ship conversion projects will be assigned to the Boston yard this spring and summer and that consideration will be given to other work assignments.

The delegation included Council Sec. Henry Wozniak, Bedros Dostoomian and George Hause. They worked closely with M. J. Macdonald, Washington representative of Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody, and the state's congressional delegation.

Dispute Stalls School Pact In New York

New York — Members of the Teachers here have voted approval in a citywide referendum of a two-year contract with the Board of Education, but signing of the pact was held up because of a dispute on terms of a first contract for attendance teachers.

The United Federation of Teachers, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, represents 43,000 teaching employes and 400 attendance teachers in a newly-organized unit. Neither contract will be signed, the UFT told the board, until agreement has been reached on both. The union has charged that board negotiators want to renege on four contract items which they had agreed to.

The vote on the classroom teacher contract was 12,623 yes, 1,882 no, with 850 ballots voided and 3,000 not counted because they did not arrive by deadline time during the Christmas mailing rush.

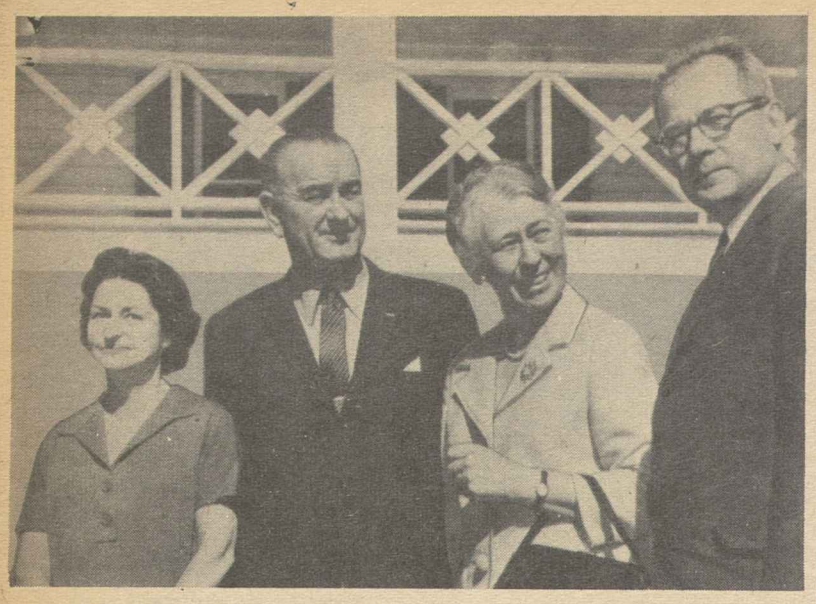
Both union and management are observing the contract terms, which include salary increases up to $580, improved grievance procedures, new arrangements for consultation with school officials, limitation on the size of classes, and other improvements in what the union says is the first contract of its kind in the nation.

Special Projects Set for Veteran

Portland, Oreg. — Pres. J. D. "Rosy" McDonald of the Oregon AFL-CIO has reduced his activities to part time under a special provision of the state labor body's constitution enacted at the last convention.

He stressed that while he will no longer be working on a full-time, full-pay basis, he is not retiring from the labor movement but "tapering off." Under the constitutional proviso he will be available for special assignments under the direction of Executive Sec.-Treas. J. T. Marr. The clause permits an officer to cut down his activities at age 65 with retirement pay of $10 per month for each year of service up to a maximum of $150. McDonald is 68.

A member of the Meat Cutters, McDonald has been president of the State AFL-CIO and the predecessor State Federation of Labor for 20 years.



AT LBJ RANCH, Pres. and Mrs. Johnson welcomed Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, newly-named special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. In naming Mrs. Peterson to the new post, the President said he wanted the voice of the consumer to be "loud, clear, uncompromising and effective."

Retains Labor Dept. Post:

Johnson Picks Mrs. Peterson As Consumer Affairs Adviser

Pres. Johnson has named Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther F. Peterson to be the "loud, clear, uncompromising and effective" voice of the consumer in the top echelons of government.

He appointed her to the newly-created post of special assistant to the President for consumer affairs and then followed up the appointment with an executive order establishing a high-level interagency Committee on Consumer Interests and a companion Consumers Advisory Council of private citizens.

The President, who brought Mrs. Peterson to his Texas LBJ ranch to announce the appointment and stress the significance of the move, pledged an "unrelenting fight" against those "who deceive or defraud the consumer, who exact unfair prices or level unfair charges."

Establishment of "stronger machinery for consumer representation in government" had been urged in a resolution adopted at the November AFL-CIO convention in New York City. The federation said the ultimate goal should be "establishment of a full-scale Dept. of Consumers."

Mrs. Peterson, who will retain her Labor Dept. post, was legislative representative for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. when she was tapped for high-level government service by the late Pres. Kennedy at the start of his Administration. Previously she had served as legislative representative of the Clothing Workers after a period as the ACWA's assistant director of education.

She worked actively with labor and women's groups in Sweden and Belgium when her husband, Oliver Peterson, a foreign service officer, was labor attache at U.S. embassies there.

Backs Pending Bills

In accepting the "tremendous challenge" of representing America's consumers at the White House level, Mrs. Peterson emphasized her support of the "truth-in-lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and the "truth-in-packaging" bill proposed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

Consumers, she said, "shouldn't have to take a slide rule" into a supermarket to figure out the best values among an assortment of odd-sized food and household packages.

Interest and credit charges should be stated simply, she said, remarking that "some of the most pitiful letters I get are from people in the low-income groups who really just mortgage themselves away."

Johnson's executive order set up the President's Committee on Consumer Interests made up of officials, at the assistant secretary level, from nine government departments and agencies, plus private citizens who will also serve as members of the Consumer Advisory Council.

He instructed federal agencies to "seek the advice" of the committee and the advisory counsel on matters affecting consumers and to consider recommendations made on behalf of the consumer interest.

Responsibilities Outlined

The President charged the committee to consider how "unmet consumer needs can appropriately be met through federal action, either under existing laws or new legislation." He asked advice from the council "on issues of broad economic policy of immediate concern to consumers."

A Consumer Advisory Council was set up under the Council of Economic Advisers under the Kennedy Administration. Its first annual report last fall expressed the hope that the experiment would lead "to a more firmly based, more effective, and more permanent organization in the future."

The new machinery upgrades the consumer advisory role in government by bringing the new committee and council directly into the presidential chain of command.

Newspapers, Unions Get Bid to 'Summit' Parley

New York—The American Arbitration Association has invited newspaper union and management representatives to a "summit" conference on publishing problems Jan. 20-22 at Tampa, Fla.

The conference, second of its kind in recent months, will follow the "ground rules" and format of the top-level meeting of publishers and union officers held Sept. 17-19 at Santa Barbara, Calif.

AAA Pres. Donald B. Straus announced that he has invited six union officials and 27 publisher representatives to meet at Tampa's International Inn.

The purpose, he said, is to help unions and management set up continuing bilateral and tripartite discussions of matters that cannot usually be dealt with during the short time available" for negotiation of new collective bargaining agreements.

Straus added that the association, responding to "requests of leading publisher and union representatives" to provide another conference like the one last fall, agreed to act as sponsor "as a new service . . . consistent with the AAA's traditional role in participating as a neutral in dispute settlements."

The second "meeting at the summit" is not intended to produce a "panacea for settling strikes" but as an occasion for discussing matters that do not lend themselves to a solution at the bargaining table, Straus asserted.

The union heads invited by Straus are Pres. Elmer Brown, Typographers; Pres. A. J. DeAndrade, Pressmen; Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, Newspaper Guild; Pres. William J. Hall, Photo Engravers; Pres. James H. Sampson, Stereotypers; and Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibbons of the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Invited to represent newspaper owners and managers are Chairman Miles P. Patrone of the Special Standing Committee, American Newspaper Publishers' Association; officials of the Hearst, Scripps-Howard, Ridder, Gannett, McClatchy and other chains; and non-chain publishers.

Presiding officer again will be Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California. David L. Cole, arbiter, heads an advisory committee.

Straus's letter of invitation said all discussions will be off-the-record and without attribution; no reference to the proceedings may be made in future arbitration or negotiations; and there will be no public statements other than one that has been agreed to by all participants.

He said the association is willing to hold similar meetings for other industries and that its services will be made available to interested groups of employers and unions on request.

$3 Million in Backpay Recommended in Strike

A backpay award of approximately $3 million has been recommended by a National Labor Relations Board aide for 381 members of the Auto Workers at the American Metal Products Co. plant in Union City, Tenn.

Upholding UAW Local 1889, Trial Examiner Horace A. Ruckel said what started as an economic strike on Nov. 14, 1961, was converted to an unfair practice strike by the firm's refusal to bargain with the union when it unilaterally hired strikebreakers at less-than-contract wages and paid women replacements less than male workers.

Ruckel concluded that it was "difficult to imagine a step better calculated to destroy the prestige of a bargaining representative."

He said management not only hired replacements for the strikers at lower wages but also cut the wages of a few employes who returned to work. Both actions were carried out without notifying or consulting the union, said Ruckel, adding that this was an unfair labor practice.

He found also that the firm's hiring of non-union workers, particularly after the union members offered unconditionally on Jan. 18, 1962, to return to work, was undertaken with the air "not only of destroying the union's majority but of destroying the union."

The union "obviously could not accept this situation without a protest and survive," the examiner said in recommending reinstatement of the workers with backpay.

The union's method of protesting was to vote for another strike, and its members reinstated their picket line Mar. 1, 1962, when management refused to provide a list of the rates paid to strikebreakers.

Ruckel pointed out that the strike started originally when, after 19 meetings, management refused to change its demand for abolishment of a cost-of-living provision.

R. Muehlhoffer Dies After Short Illness

New Philadelphia—Ray Muehlhoffer, president and secretary-treasurer of the Metal Polishers, died Jan. 2 in a Dover, O., hospital after being stricken at his home here on New Year's Day.

Muehlhoffer, 60 years of age, had headed the 20,000-member union, with headquarters in Cincinnati, since 1949. He was also third vice president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

After joining the Cleveland local in 1934, he immediately became active in union affairs, serving as both president and business agent of his local before being elected president of the national organization.

In addition to heading the union, he was active for many years in Democratic politics in Tuscarawas County, O.

He is survived by his widow, Rose, to whom AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler wired condolences, saying, "We are shocked and grieved to learn of the death of your beloved husband. He moulded a lasting monument in the labor movement by the good work he accomplished for his union brothers."

Jesse Gallagher, director of AFL-CIO Reg. VI, represented the federation at funeral services.

Anti-Litter Group Re-Elects McDonald

New York—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers was reelected a trustee of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., at the organization's annual meeting this week.

California Consumers Give Honor to Brown

Millbrae, Calif.—Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who launched a pioneering consumer protection program four years ago, told the Association of California Consumers that "there is still a lot of tough, hard work to be done."

Brown, who received a special award from the association, called for "a people's lobby" in Sacramento and in Washington to press legislation requiring truthful disclosure of interest and credit charges and honest packaging of goods.

Mrs. Jackie Walsh, president of San Francisco Waitresses Local 48 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, re-elected to her fourth term as head of the statewide consumers' association, presented the award to Brown. The citation praised the governor for "initiating a bold program to assure to all consumers their basic rights" and for steering through the legislature the bill establishing the Office of Consumer Counsel, to which he appointed Mrs. Helen Nelson.

Brown told the organization's convention that "business has not been hurt by consumer legislation, in California or nationally." In fact, he said, it has protected "reputable sellers who do not rely on tricks or shady practices to make unfair profit."

Taking note of criticism of the consumer counseling by some business spokesmen, Brown declared:

"I say this to those businessmen: government is doing its part to provide you with a good business climate.

"We are building schools and colleges and training your workers.

"We are providing water, highways and recreation facilities. We protect your property from fire, floods and thieves.

"We guard you against unfair competition."

Brown noted that "if there is any imbalance of forces in the marketplace, there is nothing to indicate that the balance has swung in favor of the consumer."

"If anything," he said, "there is plenty of evidence in the other direction."

PIONEERING CONSUMER program launched by California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown wins him an award from the Association of California Consumers. The presentation is made by Mrs. Jackie Walsh, president of Waitresses Local 48 in San Francisco and head of the statewide consumers' organization.

2 Others Set for Review:

Unions Win 3 Cases Before High Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has handed down three decisions reversing rulings of state courts and upholding union arguments on seniority lists, arbitration on work assignments and informational picketing.

The court agreed also to review lower court decisions in two major areas of labor relations: an employer's right to subcontract work without consulting the union and the right of non-struck employers in a joint bargaining unit to lock out union members and use replacements when one of the bargaining units is struck.

In the seniority case, the court reversed the Kentucky Court of Appeals and upheld a union-employer joint conference committee agreement that the way to deal with job problems in the merger of two auto-hauling firms was to merge their seniority lists. Employes at one of the companies had challenged the agreement as beyond the scope of the contract and as a violation of the union's duty of fair representation.

Justices Arthur J. Goldberg and William J. Brennan agreed with the ruling but opposed the implication in the majority decision that union members could freely sue their unions under the Taft-Hartley Act on the presumption that the union had not properly represented them.

In the arbitration case, the court reversed the New York Court of Appeals and approved the request of the Electrical, Radio, & Machine Workers for an order requiring Westinghouse to arbitrate a dispute involving work assignments. The court said that arbitration may advance peaceful settlement.

State Injunction Reversed

In the informational picketing case, the court reversed a Tennessee state court injunction against peaceful picketing of a shopping center construction site where a non-union contractor was engaged, declaring that issuance of such an injunction was beyond the power of the state court and frustrated federal policy on labor relations.

The case involving the Chattanooga, Tenn., Building Trades Council and the Laborers union posed also the question of whether the issue was moot because the construction job had been finished by the time the case came before the court. The justices found that the case was held legally alive by the existence of a bond posted by the construction company for possible indemnification of the union if it were found to have suffered damages because of the injunction.

The subcontracting case will come before the court this term involving two questions: whether the employer was required by federal labor law to bargain with the union on the letting to an independent contractor of work which had been performed by union members; and whether the NLRB, in a case involving only the refusal to bargain, was empowered to order the resumption of operations which had been discontinued and reinstatement with back pay of workers previously employed on the work subcontracted.

The case involves the Fibreboard Paper Products Corp. and the Steelworkers. Originally the NLRB had voted to dismiss the case, but on reconsideration it held that the company violated the Taft-Hartley Act in subcontracting the work at its Emeryville, Calif., plant without consulting USW Local 1304. The Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia upheld the board and the company appealed to the high tribunal.

The second important case accepted for review involved the Retail Clerks in Carlsbad, N. M. The NLRB had ruled that non-struck members of a food store association violated the Taft-Hartley Act in locking out their employes during a strike against one member. The 10th Circuit Court of Appeals overruled the board's finding and the agency sought review by the Supreme Court.

Hospital Strikers Given CLC Backing

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has announced its support for a strike by Local 183 of the Building Service Employes against the Trenton Memorial Hospital, Trenton, Ont.

LAUNDRY WORKERS JOINT BOARD of the Clothing Workers gave $1,000 to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) during its annual leadership conference in New York. Shown at the ceremony are (left to right) Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Treas. William H. Bowe of the New York City AFL-CIO; Louis Simon, joint board manager and an ACWA vice president presenting the check to National Dir. James Farmer of CORE; Bert Jemmott, assistant manager of the joint board, and ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Johnson Hails 'Unparalleled Era' Of Labor Peace Since End of '59

By Eugene A. Kelly

A Labor Dept. report of a near-record low level of strike activity in 1963 was called "most important and gratifying" by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, reporting to Johnson that all measures of strike activity moved downward last year from 1962 levels to help make up a four-year record unmatched by any similar peacetime period since the depression, said the nation has experienced "an unparalleled era of industrial peace" since the close of 1959.

Johnson called the report "an indication of a growing maturity and responsibility in the collective bargaining process." He said the record "illustrates how far industrial democracy has advanced in this country" in recent years. He added:

"I know of no better confirmation of the vitality, the strength and the promise of the free enterprise system than that shown by the ability of labor and management to work out their destinies in a free and peaceful manner."

Wirtz told Johnson that the number of worker affected by stoppages beginning in 1963 was 1.03 million, lowest since 1942. Time lost through strikes and lockouts was 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent, a level lower than in any other postwar year except two—1957 and 1961, he said.

The Labor Dept. said approximately 3,400 stoppages began in 1963, compared with 3,614 in 1962. They involved 1.03 million workers as against 1.23 million the year before. Lost time totaled 17.8 million mandays because of stoppages that began in 1963 or continued from 1962, compared with 18.6 million mandays in 1962, the department reported.

The favorable record for 1963 was attributed by the Labor Dept. to the small number of major strikes—only seven stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more began in 1963, compared with the previous postwar low of 12 in 1956 and an average of 16 for 1960-1962.

Including two large strikes that continued into 1963, the major stoppages accounted for only about one-tenth of time lost because of stoppages in 1963, the department reported.

It listed these days lost per worker because of stoppages that began last year: millinery workers, New York, eight; shoe workers, Boston, two; sugar workers, Hawaii, 10; construction workers, Syracuse-Albany, N. Y., 16; operating engineers, St. Louis, 26; building trades, Buffalo, N. Y., eight; lumber workers, West Coast, 98.

CLC Urges Canadawide Pension Plan

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress has called on all affiliates to work for the enactment of a Canadawide pension program as the central body observes its traditional Citizenship Month during February.

In rallying support for the campaign, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin described pensions as "one of the weakest areas" in Canada's social legislation and urged improvements in the basic old age benefit program.

"At the same time," he went on, "there is need for a broader contributory and portable plan enabling workers to carry benefits from job to job and providing new opportunities for other groups, particularly farmers.

"As far as industrial workers are concerned, the need for portability becomes increasingly evident in the face of the sweeping changes which are taking place in industry. Job changes inevitably result, and in too many cases the equity a worker has in the pension plan of one company is lost when he moves to another."

Jodoin said Canada can pay its "debt to the past" by providing older citizens "with the essentials of a decent standard of living" and at the same time can establish the future security of all citizens.

"This is not only correct from a moral point of view," he said, "but it is also a sound economic policy providing for a continuing improvement in the standard of living for all and filling a social security gap."

A detailed program is being worked out to enlist the cooperation of all sections of the CLC, Jodoin said.

"DON'T BE A BUNNY—Work for Money," these pickets urge potential employes of the Detroit Playboy Club, where waitresses or "bunnies" work for nothing but tips. The picket line was organized by Local 705, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and was swelled by members of the Cooks and the Bartenders as well as the dog.

Jobless Benefits Won After 13-Year Fight

Seven hundred Ohio Auto Workers won a 13-year battle for unemployment compensation due them, but the state legislature in the meantime passed a law which will bar compensation payments to future groups of workers laid off in similar circumstances.

The claim dated back to 1949 when, as a result of a strike over local issues at Ford plants in the Detroit area, management shut down plants at Canton and Hamilton, Ohio.

After years of litigation, the State Supreme Court ruled recently that the Ohio and Michigan plants were different "establishments" and since the Ohio workers were not on strike, they should be entitled to unemployment benefits under the state law then in effect.

The workers will get their long-overdue payments as a result. But earlier this year the Republican legislature changed the law to bar payments to workers idled because of a strike at an out-of-state plant of the same company.

Ironically, a different incident led earlier to an exactly parallel development in Michigan.

On another occasion, it was the Ford Canton plant which had been struck over local issues—and Michigan workers who were laid off sought to collect unemployment compensation.

The Michigan Supreme Court ruled—as did the Ohio court—that unemployment compensation should be paid.

Earlier this year the Michigan legislature, also Republican controlled, changed the state law so as to preclude payment of benefits in future situations of this nature.

New ILO Aide Named by Morse

Geneva—Appointment of Hafiz Abdul Majid of Pakistan as an assistant director general of the Intl. Labor Organization has been announced by Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse.

Majid, a veteran of the Indian and Pakistan civil services, was named special assistant to Morse in July 1962 and has supervised the ILO personnel office since January.

Goldwater

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER has formally entered the lists of candidates for the Republican presidential nomination to insure, in his terms, a valid choice between liberalism and conservatism.

The Arizona department store owner's formal announcement culminated several years of extensive criss-crossing of the nation and thousands of speeches which clearly entitle Goldwater to hoist the conservative, or perhaps ultra-conservative, banner.

Although in the past six months or so those who have followed the political declarations of the Arizona Republican closely have noticed a shifting of positions and an attempt to embrace more moderate viewpoints, Goldwater today stands unchallenged as the voice of a form of conservatism that is jarringly at odds with the country and the world in the second half of the Twentieth Century.

★ ★ ★

TO BACK UP his claim as spokesman for roll-back-the-clock conservatism, Goldwater has put together an impressive record in his 10 years in the Senate. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has compiled his votes on 52 separate rollcalls since he entered the Senate and credited him with 52 "wrong" votes. Not once in the 10-year period did he vote "right" in terms of the AFL-CIO position on the legislation involved.

If Goldwater were to succeed in his quest for the Republican presidential nomination, the voters in November would have a choice of electing to the most powerful office in the free world a man who has written in his book, "Conscience of a Conservative:"

"The government must begin to withdraw from a whole series of programs . . . from social welfare programs, education, public power, agriculture, public housing, urban renewal and all the other activities that can be better performed by lower levels of government or by private institutions or by individuals."

His views on taxation—in 1961 he was quoted in a responsible newspaper as saying "get rid of the whole graduated income tax"—on civil rights, where he opposes federal fair employment practices laws and public accommodation legislation; on health care for the aged, which he has characterized as destroying freedom, are indicative of his approach.

★ ★ ★

IN A SENSE the nation is fortunate that a man of Goldwater's political philosophy is formally seeking the GOP nomination. His views, while several notches above the rantings of the radical right, nevertheless reflect to a great extent the fear-ridden segment of the electorate that is overwhelmed by the complex problems of our time and flees to the simpler dogmas of earlier centuries.

The democratic system is keyed to the free marketplace of ideas and dogmas and it is better that these ideas be placed openly before the voters, where they can be exposed and demolished, than to have them in the shadowy background of a candidate who hides behind the platitudes and slogans of a carefully manufactured campaign.

The delegates to the Republican national convention will have the final say on Goldwater, but they should have before them one important evaluation of the candidate that appeared in the New York Post of May 11, 1961:

The paper, in an interview with Goldwater, drew from him the comment that he is not "equipped for the job; there are men far better equipped."

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Town Crier

Professor's Study Shows:

Propaganda of Extreme Right Used by Blue Chip Corporations

A COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY professor has charged that top American "blue chip" corporations are including "heavy doses of radical rightist materials" in their anti-Communist public education programs.

Alan F. Westin, associate professor of public law and government at Columbia, who made the charges, said there is no evidence of the existence of a corporate conspiracy with the extreme right and that "intelligent, balanced—and indeed even liberal—corporate anti-Communist programs," do exist.

Westin's findings, in Commentary magazine, are based on first-hand research into the anti-Communist materials of more than 100 corporations, and discussions with leading management associations, many corporate public affairs officers and spokesmen for civic and labor groups.

The article, "Anti-Communism in the Corporations," cites as a major example of extreme rightwing propaganda Communism on the Map, a one-hour film strip "written by a Birch Society stalwart who drew heavily from Robert Welch's Blue Book."

Despite the fact that the Birch origins of this film were widely exposed in the press, hundreds of major companies continue to use it, including Goodyear Tire, Minnesota Mining, Aluminum Corp. of America, Boeing, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Revere Copper & Brass, Convair, Arkansas-Missouri Power, Texas Power & Light, Schick Safety Razor, Ohio Bell Telephone and North American Aviation.

Although Dr. Fred Schwarz of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade has disavowed the film as a mistake, it "continues as a best seller in the corporate world not only for showing to employes, but also for active community programs of these companies."

Westin points out that many of the "activist" indoctrination programs are carried out by "small and middle-size businesses located in California, pockets of the South, and the southern tier of the Midwest." Large firms in these areas which rely heavily on Birch materials are either individually owned or family managed.

In this category, the most extensive customer-community "educational" campaign is conducted by the Coast Federal Savings & Loan Association of Los Angeles, one of the five largest savings and loan institutions in the country with assets of more than $5 million.

Other substantial firms which carry on active Birchite programs, Westin said, are: Knott Berry Farm and Dr. Ross Dog Food in California, Cherokee Textile Mills in Tennessee, Spindale Mills in North Carolina, the Allen Bradley Corp. of Wisconsin, the Warner & Swasey Co. in Ohio.

The Freedom Forums sponsored by the National Education Program, an extreme rightist group, have involved many members of the "blue chip corporate community," including Boeing Aircraft, Houston Lighting & Power, Monsanto Chemical, Gulf Oil, Southwestern Bell, Stockham Valves & Fittings, Pontiac, Quaker Oats, and Goodyear.

These companies and others send executives to participate in the Freedom Forums which include representatives of the following rightist groups: John Birch Society, Four Freedoms, Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, Americanism vs. Communism, Letter of Correspondence, Christian Economics, and Lamplighter Study Group.

WESTIN STRESSED that despite publicity given "to the extremist character of the National Education Program materials, top company executives from firms such as Swift & Co., Monsanto Chemical, General Electric, Armco Steel, and Mississippi Power, still sit on the Freedom Forum Advisory Committee."

Major companies have also had an important hand in financing Schwarz' right wing Christian Anti-Communism Crusade. Despite the condemnation by respectable church, educational and civic groups of Schwarz' Crusade for its uselessness in fostering a proper understanding of communism, major companies that have footed the bills for Schwarz rallies include Richfield Oil, Technicolor, Union Oil, Deering-Milliken and United Aircraft.

Westin reported that a newspaper advertisement endorsing the Schwarz rally was signed by top executives from Rexall Drugs, Air Finance Co., United Whelan, Bank of America, Diners Club, E. F. Hutton & Co., and others.

Business leaders are beginning to recognize the danger of extreme right-wing propaganda and several management groups, "including the American Management Association and the Effective Citizens Organization, have begun to distribute lists of responsible books, films and speakers, and to advise interested companies about course packagers to be avoided."

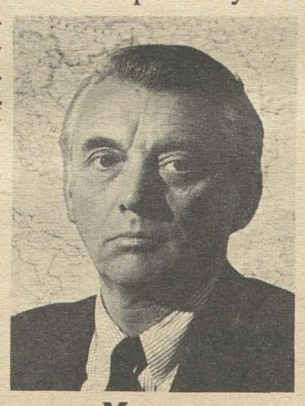
Morgan Says:

The Nation Still Has a Chance To Preserve Some of Its Beauty

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT NEVER FAILS. Every time I cross the country, the great majestic sweep of America fills me with awe and pride—and apprehension. Perhaps no nation on the face of the earth has been blessed with more of Nature's treasure and yet we have not husbanded the riches prudently nor have we hesitated to deface the breathless beauty of the land, whether for timber or the location of a hot dog stand.



Morgan

Not everybody has been a plunderer, though wanton litterbugs do seem to be beyond count. And responsible citizens, minority though they be, are quickening the battle to preserve our natural resources and bring harmony instead of greedy exploitation to the development of cities and suburbs.

There is one stark fact which should startle us all into action. Pres. Kennedy uttered it on his last trip through the West, his so-called conservation tour.

He deeply loved his native land and his concern for its future was contained in one set of statistics he kept repeating from Pennsylvania to Palm Springs: There are 190 million people in the United States today and by the turn of the century, less than 37 years away, the population will swell to the staggering figure of 340 million.

How will the still lovely city of Seattle cope with its share of this swarm? By more hideous bridges across Lake Washington feeding into real estate developments that are planned to do more for the developers than for civic pride and convenience? How will the nation's capital itself, which began from the graceful gleam of urban planning in Maj. L'Enfant's eye, save itself from the utter chaos of ugliness induced by the eagerness of promoters, the venality of political hacks in surrounding counties and the slovenliness of Congress in governing—if that's the word—the District of Columbia?

Happily, the Kennedy Administration gave much impetus to sensible thinking on these vital matters and the Johnson Administration shows signs of following suit. One of the New Frontiersmen most appreciative of the richness of our land and sensitive to the urgency of conserving it is a native of the wide open spaces of Arizona, Sec. of the Interior Stewart Udall. Udall has recently published a book entitled "The Quiet Crisis," which deals excitingly with the heritage of the American land plus the problems of now and tomorrow.

AUTHOR UDALL, nature lover and scaler of mountains from Fujiyama to Kilimanjaro, brings the whole issue into sharp focus in the foreword of his book where he relates two events called to his attention "which seemed to sum up the plight of modern man: the first was a press report which indicated that T. S. Eliot, the poet, was a victim of London's . . . 'killer fog' and lay gravely ill; the second was a call from a preservation-minded citizen of New Hampshire who informed me that Robert Frost's old farm—fixed for all time in memory of the poem 'West-running Brook'—was now an auto junk yard."

"The coincidence of these two events raised questions in my mind," Udall wrote. "Is a society a success if it creates conditions that impair its finest minds and make a wasteland of its finest landscapes? What does material abundance avail if we create an environment in which man's highest and most specifically human attributes cannot be fulfilled?"

This is the current "Quiet Crisis" of which Stewart Udall writes, adding, with hope, that "it is not too late to repair some of the mistakes of the past . . . if we understand the history of our husbandry, and develop fresh insight concerning the men and forces that have shaped our land attitudes and determined the pattern of land use in the United States." There is a big lesson here and Americans need to do a heap of homework on it, from the Bering Sea to Miami Beach, from Waikiki to Bangor, Me.

Tenth Year

Speaking of soap boxes, this correspondent finds himself in the unexpected position tonight of starting his tenth year broadcasting from this one. It is a marvelous position to be in and I only wish more journalists, electronic and otherwise, were privileged to mount one under the astonishingly civilized conditions that my sponsor, the AFL-CIO, and my employer, the American Broadcasting Co., have seen fit for nearly a decade to draw for me.

The rules of this broadcast are simple: Fairness in news reporting and fairness in comment with no censorship on either, regardless of where the chips of criticism may fall. As the rules remain, the opportunity and the responsibility increase for me. I hope I can live up to the exciting, sobering challenge of both.

—Edward P. Morgan
Jan. 1, 1964

Washington Reports:

Udall Urges National 'Wisdom' To Buy Tomorrow's Parks Now

SEC. OF THE INTERIOR Stuart Udall expressed the hope that the people of the United States will agree we should "be wise enough to pay now for the parks we are going to need tomorrow" as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, carried on almost 700 radio stations.

A pending conservation fund bill has been approved in committee, he said, and hoped that it will be on the floor of the House in late January or early February. The measure would set up a special fund of $150 to $200 million annually, of which 60 percent would go to the states on a 50-50 matching basis, for park projects and outdoor recreation projects of various kinds.

The other 40 percent would be used by the federal government for new national seashores, national parks and areas in national forests for recreation, wildlife refuge, etc.

Udall announced a Lower Colorado River conservation plan of 400,000 acres, running along the river from the Hoover Dam 300 miles to the Mexican border. This project, worked out with California and Colorado, includes man-made lakes, parks, wildlife refuges and other recreation and conservation areas.

The conservation fund bill would encourage many states to work out programs of this kind, Udall said. It would also enable the federal government to create public park areas along the seashores and elsewhere.

"THIS MEANS projects like Cape Cod in Massachusetts," he explained, "Fire Island near New York City, Assateague off the Maryland coast—parks along some of our rivers; island parks, like the Channel Islands off the coast of California, the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior."

Udall said he had been named by the President to represent the U.S. in Kenya when that nation celebrated its independence, because this and other countries in Africa are interested in preserving their parks, game preserves and forests.

"Tourism can be a tremendous source of income for them—and the U.S." he remarked. "In the U.S., as we increase leisure time, tourism is one of the great, growing, stable and dynamic industries."

Udall is author of a recent book, "The Quiet Crisis," written to encourage conservation. He believes its sale indicates that "we are waking up to our opportunities in conservation."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SELDOM HAS Walter Lippmann, a most veteran and experienced columnist, treated a highly publicized and supposedly "major" presidential candidate with the open denunciation he visited on Sen. Goldwater of Arizona on the latter's announcement of his Republican candidacy.

Entirely apart from the senator's "extraordinary and altogether untrue" statement that a President can't break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union without "an action of the Senate," Lippmann challenged Goldwater as a spokesman of "conservatism."

The Arizona senator speaks for "a minority [faction] within a minority party," said the columnist, and is trying to have the established Republican leadership "ousted and purged" so that Goldwater adherents can claim "to be invested as the only true Republicans."

Lippmann pointed to those brought up in the historic Republican tradition. Hamilton was notoriously a strong federal government spokesman but Goldwater would "transform the party of Hamilton into an anti-federal party."

He would "transform the party of Lincoln," who signed the Emancipation Proclamation, "into the party of the white supremacists."

Theodore Roosevelt was a progressive and a reformer, a strong federal government man and a "trust-buster," but Goldwater would "transform the party of Theodore Roosevelt into an anti-progressive party of uncontrolled and unregulated businessmen, each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

* * *

LIPPMANN IN HIS TIME has supported Republican candidates against Democratic presidential nominees — Alf Landon against Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936, for example—and believes that the only Republican elected to the presidency since Herbert Hoover, Gen. Eisenhower, should scarcely be read out of the party. His harshest blast against Goldwater is in these paragraphs:

"By all the historic and traditional considerations of the English-speaking world, by the precedents that come from Burke and Hamilton, from Disraeli and from Lincoln, Barry Goldwater is not a conservative at all. He appears to be totally without the essential conservative respect . . . for the social order as a living body.

"He is a radical reactionary who would, if we are to believe what he says, dismantle the modern state. His political philosophy does not have its roots in the conservative tradition but in the crude and primitive capitalism of the Manchester school. It is the philosophy not of the conservators of the social order but of the newly rich on the make.

"If he is able to capture the Republican party organization by getting himself nominated, the condition of the party will be a shambles. For the Republicans, the question in 1964 would then be not how to beat Lyndon Johnson but how to survive the assault and the challenge of the Goldwater faction."

* * *

IN COMMENTING on Goldwater's half-incredible remarks (on a Meet the Press television interview) about the powers of the President in diplomatic relations, Lippmann perhaps ran short of space for noting another extraordinary error. Goldwater called a gentleman named Hans Morgenthau a "distinguished physicist" and claimed Morgenthau agreed that the nuclear-test ban treaty should be renounced.

Hans Morgenthau is not a physicist, distinguished or otherwise, but a most distinguished political scientist—and he doesn't agree with Goldwater about the nuclear test-ban treaty.

You could run a survey of all U.S. "distinguished physicists" and come up with few who would really agree with Goldwater on the test ban treaty. The treaty was not negotiated without careful study of the views of "distinguished physicists," and there are very few political figures (except the Chinese Communists) who express dogmatic opposition to opening steps toward an easing of tensions between the East and West. But the senator from Arizona can't even get the name of his physicist straight.

THE GREAT OUTDOORS is the playground for those who can't afford expensive private resorts, especially workers and their families, Sec. of the Interior Stuart Udall declared in an interview about the conservation fund bill now before Congress. He discussed the measure on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

'Fairly Stable' Prices for 1964 Offer Chance to Cut Living Costs

By Sidney Margolius

THIS JANUARY we have to discard our usual annual forecast of another sizable rise in living costs. For 1964, the prospect is for fairly stable prices. In fact, an alert family that knows how and when to buy should be able to reduce some of its basic expenses and have more money for other family goals.

Especially look for sharp price cuts and big sales in the annual January clearances. Unusually warm weather in some regions earlier this winter and the gloom cast over Christmas shopping by the assassination of Pres. Kennedy have left stores with heavy inventories, particularly of clothing and gift items.

In general, you can expect a year of reasonable food prices. Cheap beef especially is going to be a big help. You also can expect a continuation of low prices for clothing, with the exception of somewhat higher prices on wool garments.

This also will be a good year to shop for home equipment. An increasing number of appliances is available at genuine bargain prices. Too, retail prices of both new and used cars are sagging.

But your problems in 1964 will be higher price tags on medical care; on some housing expenses, especially home operation and repairs; on commercial recreation such as movie admissions, and on auto maintenance.

Here is a checklist of specific price prospects to help guide you in selecting good values in 1964:

Food prices will be relatively stable, some important ones even will be cheaper. You can make savings by using more of the especially-abundant foods. Especially good buys will include beef (in exceptionally large supply); eggs; poultry; pork (during the winter and spring); tuna (now selling at lowest prices of recent years); Maine sardines, and canned corn. Frozen orange juice concentrates will continue expensive, even if a little less costly than last year.

In clothing, take advantage of the January sales, especially to fill your needs of coats, suits and other wool garments; also, hosiery. Rising wool prices are expected to boost prices of men's suits, coats and other wool clothing later this year. Some hosiery manufacturers also raised prices.

In household appliances, you will be able to find both low prices and improved designs. Particularly low in price are refrigerators, washing machines and dryers, vacuum cleaners and ranges. Zig-zag sewing machines are cheaper.

One of the most interesting new developments is the self-cleaning range introduced by one large maker. This is accomplished by a special high temperature setting. However, the new device so far is available only on the more expensive models.

In refrigerators, the news is the model that comes with a counter work area. The freezer section forms the base of the counter area, and the refrigerator is above the recessed counter.

In washing machines, a significant development is increased capacity, with three manufacturers introducing 14-pound washers. Previous largest capacity was 12 pounds. The big machines usually have larger agitators, stronger components and increased oscillation to handle the heavier loads.

In furniture and rugs, some furniture lines and floor coverings, especially wool rugs, will cost a little more. For furniture, we advise shopping during the February sales.

HOUSING REMAINS the big budget problem, with construction costs again 3 percent above a year ago. Renters will find landlords in some cities offering more concessions. Real estate interests are finding over-priced new apartments more difficult to rent.

In 1964, low-cost individual houses—those under $15,000—will be even harder to locate. Builders are expected to concentrate on homes in the $15,000 to $25,000 range. The concentration on more-expensive dwellings and luxury apartments is ominous for the economy as a whole, and the construction industry in particular. This kind of construction usually signals the mature stage of a building boom, just before a recession breaks.

However, 1964 will be a good year to expand or renovate a home, or refinance a mortgage. Prices of a number of building materials have declined, including those on asphalt roofing, heating equipment and plywood.

As we enter 1964, mortgage interest rates are a good one-half of 1 percent below a year ago. They now average as low as 5.25 percent in New England; 5.5 to 5.75 percent in the Midwest; 6 percent in the South and 6 to 6.25 percent in the Far West.

Lenders also are offering the longest repayment terms in the country's history—25 to 30 years on new houses, and 20-25 years on existing dwellings.

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CANCER CRUSADE messages on the union's 53 billboards won honors for Retail Clerks Local 324, Buena Park, Calif., from the American Cancer Society, with Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland here receiving a citation from Actress-Columnist Joanna Barnes. The billboards were scattered throughout the Long Beach and Orange County areas, where the local represents store employes.

ILGWU Study Advises:

Funeral Costs Drain Union Benefit Plans

The following is excerpted from an article in Justice, publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers, by Harry Haskel, director of the ILGWU Death Benefits Fund.

JESSICA MITFORD'S current best seller, "The American Way of Death," has focused attention on what has aptly been called the "exploitation of bereavement" and the "commercialization of grief."

This is a welcome development breaking through the taboo that has inhibited frank and open public discussion of all aspects of the funeral business.

Studies by the ILGWU Death Benefits Dept. for the period 1959-62 reveal that the average funeral bill paid for deceased members (excluding expenses for plot and headstone and for transportation outside a city) was $899 in 1959 and $950 in 1962.

An interesting sidelight brought out by the ILGWU study was that the casket, the largest single item in a funeral bill, averaging $555, was separately stated in only 165 out of a total of 680 bills. Insufficient itemization is a general practice among funeral establishments. Broad terms like "casket and professional services" or "complete funeral" are transparent devices for concealing the actual cost of particular items.

Even in those instances where some items are specified, the frequent wide disparity in prices for the same item in different bills of the same establishment suggests arbitrary figures designed to reach a predetermined total. There is, in fact, wide suspicion that funeral bills, in many instances, are tailored to what the traffic will bear.

The ILGWU death benefit—which is not a burial payment but analogous to an insurance payment to certain beneficiaries—was expected, after it was increased from $150 to $500 and then to $1,000, to cover not only funeral expenses but also partially to meet other expenses such as the cost of a plot or headstone or an unpaid medical bill. However, the rise has been practically gobbled up by corresponding increases in funeral expenses.

In trade union circles there is growing concern about the high proportion of death and insurance benefits diverted from families of deceased members toward payment of funeral bills as indicated by a report of the New York State Insurance Dept. that undertakers siphoned off 75 percent of $11.9 million paid in 1958 to beneficiaries of deceased workers.

Our files contain examples of undertakers obtaining from beneficiaries assignments "in full" or for exactly "$1,000" or for "all the proceeds" of the death benefit. Responding to our request for an itemized funeral bill some submitted bills from $50 to $200 less than the full amount specified in the assignment, subsequently agreeing, at our suggestion, to accept the lesser amount in full satisfaction.

* * *

OTHERS SUBMITTED bills for the full amount of the death benefit with the items apparently entered merely to reach a predetermined total. In fairness, however, it should be stated that this particular practice is confined to a small number of funeral directors.

To blame the funeral director as an individual for rising funeral costs would be an oversimplification of the problem. With the field crowded by an excessive number of small operators, one might expect a buyer's market with lower rather than higher prices for funerals. That this does not happen is due to the absence of the degree of competition that would normally exist.

There is evidence that the funeral trade associations exert considerable influence in getting their members to maintain "price floors" or "suggested minimums" in a particular area. Overt price-fixing by agreement, though perhaps not direct, is now coming under scrutiny by government anti-trust lawyers.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A World of Universal Irritants Threatens Us All with the Fits

By Jane Goodsell

THERE ARE certain things that send everybody into conniption fits: the sound of a finger squeaking down a blackboard; letters that arrive postage due; people who make you guess who's calling when you answer the telephone. These are universal irritants, common to all members of the human race.

But most of us suffer, too, from special, personalized annoyances that send our blood pressure rocketing, but don't bother other people at all.

My husband (a more or less stable individual in other respects) suffers pain and anguish at the sight of a misplaced apostrophe. A menu that says "Bacon and Egg's" or a Christmas card bearing the signature "The Smith's" throws him into a teeth-grinding fury.

I have a friend (she's a surgical nurse, so you can imagine the things she has to look at without fainting) who can't bear the sight of a fried egg with its yolk off-center. I know another girl who runs screaming to the bathroom with her hand over her mouth at the mere mention of marshmallows in salad.

Then there's the case of the young man who broke up with his girl when he got his first letter from her. There wasn't anything wrong with the letter itself. It was perfectly grammatical, nicely-phrased and encouragingly affectionate. The trouble was, all the i's were dotted with little circles—a harmless conceit which thoroughly dampened the young man's ardor. As he explained it, a girl who'd do a thing like that was undoubtedly insincere, neurotic and probably frigid.

MY FATHER is an incurable optimist who sees good in everyone—with one exception: people who spoil their appetites by eating between meals. For them, he has nothing but scorn and contempt. If he sees a perfect stranger munching a candy bar in the middle of the afternoon, he shudders and averts his eyes.

As for me, I'm a rational, sensible, logical human being who can't understand how people can go to pieces over such petty annoyances.

Of course, there are a few things that bother me, too. Postage stamps placed upside down on envelopes. Baked potatoes wrapped in foil. Table napkins folded into fancy shapes. Twisted telephone cords. Pencils without erasers.

These things give me the screaming meemies. But that's perfectly understandable, isn't it?

Schnitzler Urges Jobs:

Unemployment Rate Held 'Danger Signal'

Rochester, N. Y.—The nation's economy faces the threat of being thrown "badly out of whack" unless the country heeds the "danger signal" of continued high unemployment during a period of prosperity, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said here.

Schnitzler cautioned members of Rochester's City Club, including business and community leaders, that "plenty of jobs at good wages" are "essential to the preservation of the affluence you represent." The prosperity of business and industry, of the banks or the professional people, "rests upon the earnings of workers," he noted.

Describing automation as "an ominous thunderhead over our nation," Schnitzler pointed out that during the past decade the number of full-time jobs in the private segment of the economy has decreased by at least 400,000 —despite a growing work force.

"If the chief result of automation is unemployment—and that is the case today—the displaced workers will not be the only sufferers," he declared. "The inevitable catastrophe will strike down the automators as well.

Job Program Needed

"There is no one-shot solution that will produce full employment."

He called for "a reduction in the standard workweek to 35 hours, with no loss of pay, coupled with penalty pay of double time for overtime."

A cut in hours, he stressed, "is not a revolutionary idea" but a continuation of a process begun a century ago. It is necessary, he said, "for the well-being, possibly the economic survival, of the nation."

The nation's economy also needs, Schnitzler said, "a bold and determined program" by the federal government that will increase employment opportunities.

Needed also are a tax cut concentrated in the lower income brackets, a further accelerated public works program, a stronger unemployment insurance system, extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act, youth employment programs and other measures to attack unemployment and poverty, he stressed.

"We welcome" the Johnson Administration's attack on poverty, the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer said, "and will give it our fullest cooperation."

Labor's goal, Schnitzler declared, "is not just full employment for union members, but full employment for America."

The AFL-CIO's legislative program, he said, "embraces virtually every aspect of government policy, from disarmament to the conservation of natural resources, from hospital care for the aged to parity prices for farmers." He added:

"We have been called the 'people's lobby,' the voice of all who have no other spokesman. We are proud of the title, and I think we have earned it."

NIAGARA FRONTIER Civil Liberties Award for 1963 was presented to Dist. Dir. Joseph P. Molony of the Steelworkers at a ceremony in Buffalo, N. Y., for his defense of academic freedom at the State University of Buffalo and of the right of Negro citizens to demonstrate for equality. Presenting the citation is Mrs. K. William Shields, chairman of the Local ALCU group, as members of the selection committee look on—Robert North, Jr., and Prof. David R. Kochery on the left, and Russell W. Gibbons on the right.

Pay Boosts, Rise in U. S. Spending Urged to Create Full Employment

Sharp increases in hourly wage rates and a rise in federal spending are vitally needed to end the nation's economic "stagnation" and restore full employment, the Conference on Economic Progress has declared.

A surge in wage increases to boost consumer demand and spending and "catch up" with productivity gains should be the "largest single step toward economic restoration," the conference asserted in a report prepared by Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers during the Truman Administration.

The second most important step, the study declared, should be a far greater degree of government spending to spur economic expansion and help meet "some of the top priorities of our unmet national needs," especially adequate housing for every family, and urban renewal.

The report suggested that even if Congress improves the proposed income tax reduction to redirect more of its benefits to low-income consumers, the slash "can carry at best only a small part of the restorative burden." It warned that to "hold the line" on public spending in exchange for the tax cut would be "a very bad bargain on all scores."

The conference is a private nonprofit research group whose national committee includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, A. J. Hayes and O. A. Knight.

7 Million 'Real' Jobless

The report observed that officially reported unemployment averaged 4.2 million or 5.7 percent of the civilian work force in 1963, but that the true level of joblessness, including the full-time equivalent of part-time and concealed unemployment, averaged 7 million or 9.5 percent for the year.

It attributed this persistent, high rate of joblessness basically to a lack of balance between the nation's growing capacity to produce and the ability of consumers to buy enough to keep plants running and manpower fully employed.

For 1963 alone, the study estimated a national production "gap" of $76.5 billion and the biggest single reason for this, it said, was a deficiency of $56.4 billion in wages and salaries.

The conference called on the government to reconsider its so-called wage "guidelines" which suggest that pay increases should generally be kept to productivity increases. Emphasis on this notion actually has caused pay hikes to lag far behind productivity gains, the report declared, adding:

"Until the huge shortage in purchasing power resulting from this is remedied, adequate reduction of unemployment remains impossible."

It noted that hourly wage rates can be lifted either by maintaining the present standard workweek of 40 hours and increasing take-home pay or by shortening the workweek to 35 hours while maintaining take-home pay.

Cut in Workweek Backed

"In view of the fact that no dent in unemployment with the current standard workweek is foreseeable under private and economic policies now under active consideration," the report said, "a shorter workweek appears manifestly desirable."

It rejected the argument that either a shorter workweek or sharply increased wages would be inflationary and declared that "profit margins are now too high, and a better balance between funds available for investment and funds available for consumption would expedite economic growth, reduce idle manpower and plant, and enhance aggregate profits and investment in the long run."

The conference also supported proposals to increase the federal minimum wage from the present $1.25 an hour to $2 and provide greatly expanded coverage because "the victims of excessively low wages are not rescued promptly by the general advance of wage rates." A resolution strongly urging these improvements in the federal wage-hour law was adopted at the latest AFL-CIO convention.

The report observed that because the economic expansion needed is so great, the private sector of the economy cannot do the whole job, and federal spending policies must come into play.

It urged that added government spending be concentrated on accelerated housing and urban renewal because these offer "the largest single opportunity" for maximum job gains and private investment.

The conference proposed a long-range effort that would increase the number of housing starts from 1.6 million in 1963 to 2 million in 1966 and 2.2 million in 1970, with special attention to the needs of low and middle-income families.

IAM, Employers Offer Job Training in Prison

Folsom, Calif.—Machinists Local 33 and employers it deals with are cooperating with state agencies in a dramatic on-the-job training program aimed at rehabilitating lawbreakers and preparing inmates for jobs after their release from the state prison here.

A model training program, developed under the guidance of the local and employers, was presented to the Correctional Industries Commission by Mrs. Margaret R. O'Grady, assistant to State Industrial Relations Dir. Ernest B. Webb.

Under the program, carefully selected prisoners will receive a combination of classroom instruction and on-the-job training in Folsom's metal stamping plant, and tool and die making and machine shops, which produce the license plates for California automobiles.

Development of the curriculum and standards for the program took more than a year of effort by union and management representatives of the Machinists Trade Advisory Committee and prison officials, with the assistance of the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

The Trade Advisory Committee will play a continuing guidance role under the program, to assure that the training is related to the needs of outside industry, and will attempt to place successful trainees in jobs after their release.

Inmates who complete the training will receive certificates similar to those the apprenticeship division provides graduating apprenticeships, testifying to competence in their craft.

In presenting the program, Mrs. O'Grady said that while state agencies could be proud of their part in developing it, "the real credit must go to those from labor and management who really made it possible."

"Training that is not directly related to the needs and practices of private industry has little value to the man who must finally find and hold a job," she observed. "The training needed by industry is often difficult to provide in the classroom removed from day-to-day changes in technology and competition. It is even more difficult in the prison, which is separated from society by walls.

"This program represents the joint effort of labor and management to breach these walls to provide a training program directly related to the needs of outside industry."

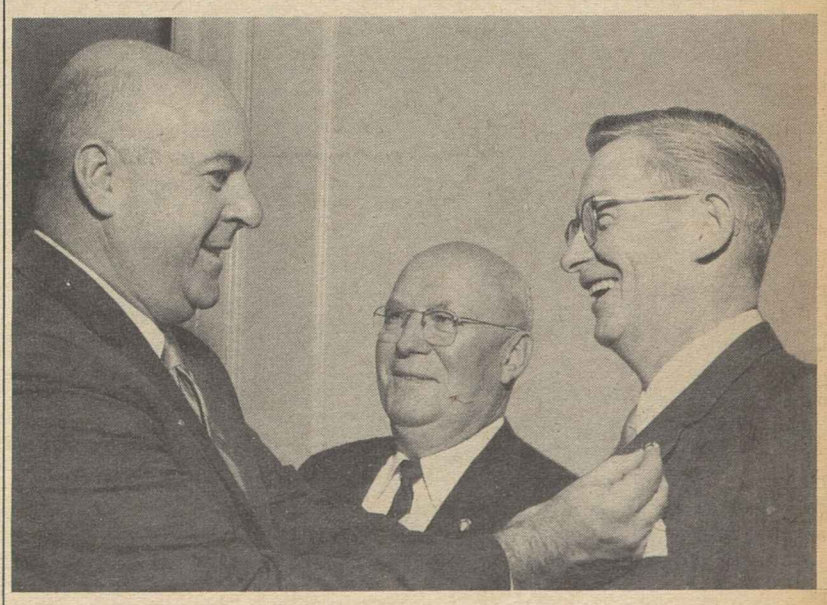
Lathers Pick Sal Maso As President

The Lathers have announced the election of Sal Maso of Paterson, N. J., as general president of the 25,000-member union to fill a vacancy caused by the death Dec. 7 of Lloyd A. Mashburn, who had been president since 1955.

Maso, a vice president of the Lathers since 1936, has served for 23 years as president of the New Jersey State Building & Construction Trades Council.

Cited by former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman for conspicuous service, Maso also was named by former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower as a member of a special industry committee for Puerto Rico. He has been serving as a member of the Governor's Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity in New Jersey.

Mashburn, who had been a member of the Lathers since 1922, died of a heart attack at a union conference in Chicago. Maso assumed office Jan. 6.



30 YEAR PINS are presented to Wesley Reedy, right and Hugo Neuffer, center by Executive Vice Pres. John De Concini of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers at the 19th anniversary banquet of ABC Local 265 in Reading, Pa. Reedy, who is assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Neuffer were initiated into Local 6 on the same day, Oct. 14, 1933, and worked in the same shop in Philadelphia.

REFUGEE AND IMMIGRATION problems were discussed at a luncheon meeting in New York sponsored by the U.S. Committee for Refugees and the American Immigration & Citizenship Conference. At one of the tables, left to right, were: Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, of the New York City AFL-CIO; Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director (standing); Gregory Bardacke, director of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut; Ben Zion Elan, Histadrut representative; Sec.-Treas. Gordon Chapman, of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Harry Goldberg (standing), AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; James M. Herkenham, labor director of the National Foundation, and Robert Rosecrans of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

Fruitful, Productive Session Seen for Congress by Biemiller

The second session of Congress "will produce more important legislation than did the one just finished," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller predicted in a network radio interview.

Labor has a "primary concern" in legislation attacking the problem of unemployment, Biemiller said, including the key tax cut and civil rights bills. He also said he feels "very strongly" that a social security hospital care for the aged bill will pass "this year."

Among other major goals, he said, labor "will put a lot of effort" into pressing for a renewal of the accelerated public works program.

Biemiller was interviewed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO program produced for the Mutual radio network, by Hobart Rowen, Washington correspondent of Newsweek magazine, and Robert Novak, co-author of the syndicated newspaper column, Inside Report.

The basic reason Congress hasn't moved faster on the legislative front, Biemiller said, has been the "hampering rules" and "structure" of Congress, rather than deficiencies of leadership.

The AFL-CIO is "clearly on record," he said, "for a thorough overhauling of the procedures of both houses of Congress."

"The idea that the chairman of the House Rules Committee can just arbitrarily hold back a civil rights bill—and probably would still be holding it back if it hadn't been that 175 signatures were gathered on a discharge petition—is ridiculous," Biemiller declared.

The Senate, under its rules, can be tied up "interminably," he noted.

Labor would like to see "some very drastic changes made," he declared, including "consideration as to whether seniority is the best system of naming committee chairmen."

Asked to evaluate Pres. Johnson's performance during his first weeks in office, the AFL-CIO spokesman replied:

"We think he has performed very well indeed. We are convinced that he is quite serious in trying to forward the programs which the Kennedy Administration had started. . . . He is an excellent practitioner of the legislative art and we can expect to see the White House, if anything, being more effective on Capitol Hill."

Biemiller said that "one of the reasons" he believes the social security hospital care bill will be passed "is that in practically every speech Pres. Johnson made while he was Vice President, he made a strong reference to the need for a medicare bill and I believe that this bill is now set to get out of the House Ways & Means Committee."

As for the President's "economy" statements, Biemiller said:

"I don't think Pres. Johnson is off on any wild slashing binge as some members of Congress would like to see him do."

Curtailment in certain areas, however, makes it "all the more necessary that there be additional programs in the field of social needs," he said.

A reduction in the workweek, he added, "has to be considered" because "automation is costing jobs." Part of the "unfinished business" before Congress, he said, is also extension of coverage under the wage-hour law.

Immediate passage of a sound tax cut bill, Biemiller declared, can create "about 2 million jobs" over the next several years. But he stressed that "total government expenditures must be maintained, in fact increased, if we are to make a really serious dent in the unemployment picture."

THE AFL-CIO PRESENTS
Edward P. Morgan
ABC
AND THE NEWS
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY — 7 P.M. E.S.T.

AIFLD 18 Months Old, 'Standing on Own Feet'

Students from 25 countries were among the 181 union members who received training in Washington during 1963, the American Institute for Free Labor Development said in a year-end summation.

The unionists were divided into five groups, each of which spent three months undergoing training and instruction before returning to their own nations to spread the gospel of the free democratic labor movement.

In addition, some 1,700 men and women completed AIFLD courses offered in Latin American and Caribbean regional centers.

AIFLD Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi reported that at the start of 1964, courses were being offered in Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Central America. Within a few weeks seminar and resident programs were to be opened in Mexico and Jamaica, he said, the latter to serve the entire Caribbean area.

To reopen soon, he added, will be a program in San Jose, Costa Rica, for instruction of Central American union leaders and members.

"The institute has passed the crawling stage," Romualdi said. "It can now stand firmly on its own two feet—and does so proudly.

"The fact that our regional centers are now strong enough to handle the basic education programs, permitting the Washington school to provide more advanced training for the graduates of the regional courses, is a good manifestation of the institute's health."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is president of the AIFLD, which was founded by the AFL-CIO and is supported by organized labor, business, foundations and the federal government through the Alliance for Progress. It began operations 18 months ago.

The program in the Dominican Republic was set up in conjunction with the National Confederation of Free Workers and several international trade secretariats and offered training to 20 young trade unionists in its first series of courses, which was completed in mid-December. Two of its graduates were expected in Washington for the advanced course beginning this month.

In commenting on the AIFLD's experience during the first 18 months of its existence, Romualdi pointed to the difficulty of demonstrating "immediate tangible results" from such a program, "for the benefits are really of a quiet, long-term nature."

"However," he added, "I am able to report that in every case where our graduates have had a face-to-face battle with totalitarian elements we have won clear and lasting victories—most notably in British Guiana against the Marxist government of Cheddi Jagan, and in the Dominican Republic and Honduras against Castro agents before the unfortunate coups of last fall."

Romney 'Available' Too:

Goldwater Opens Nomination Drive

By Willard Shelton

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) launched his campaign for the GOP presidential nomination with speeches in Michigan and New Hampshire and a nicely-timed appearance on the NBC television program, Meet the Press, after formally announcing Jan. 3 that he would run.

Goldwater barely beat Michigan's Gov. George Romney into the lists as Romney told a highly-sophisticated political audience in Washington, that he would not be an "active" candidate, but would "have a duty to accept" if the nomination just happened to come his way.

New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller went into high gear in his New Hampshire primary campaign, with his chief political liaison man, National Committeeman George Hinman, saying in Washington that recent polls showed Rockefeller had pulled even with Goldwater in the state.

The New Hampshire primary Mar. 10 is the first in the nation and is regarded as often significant—as when former Pres. Eisenhower polled a huge popularity-test vote in 1952 before he had resigned from the Army and come home from his Paris post as commander - in - chief of the NATO armies.

Hinman, saying that California and Oregon polls also showed a gain in Rockefeller appeal, said the governor was considering entering Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia primaries.

Goldwater's formal announcement served notice that he was running to give the nation "a choice" between what he calls his own "conservative" philosophy and what he describes as the "me-tooism" of Rockefeller and, presumably, other GOP presidential potentials.

On Pres. Johnson's announced "frugality" drive, Goldwater said in a Phoenix, Ariz., press conference that the President is not really an "economizer" but "so far is just fooling the public."

On the Meet the Press program Goldwater twice had to handle questions on his proposal for breaking relations with the Soviet Union, adding that in the White House he would of course have to have "an action of the Senate" to keep the commitment —a statement that Walter Lippmann, dean of political columnists, termed "extraordinary and altogether untrue" and revealing "how little" the senator "understands the constitutional powers of the office for which he is now an avowed candidate."

The President constitutionally has sole authority to open or shut off diplomatic relations with any foreign government.

Romney's Washington speech—taken in connection with his announced intention to speak widely on public affairs—was viewed as announcement of hopes for a dark-horse candidacy.

A Republican contest in the Wisconsin primary was ruled out for this year by the announcement that an uncontested delegation would be filed in the name of Rep. John W. Byrnes a favorite son. Goldwater and Rockefeller are still the only open rivals for the nomination, but both former Vice Pres. Nixon and Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania are considered available in the event of a deadlocked convention next July.

Coordinated Approach Seen Organizing Help

Champaign, Ill.—The labor movement is meeting success in the coordinated approach to union organizing, Executive Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told the recent State Labor Conference for central bodies.

Conway was one of the principal speakers at the 15th annual conference sponsored by the Illinois State AFL-CIO at the University of Illinois Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations here.

Discussing "New Plans and Programs for Organizing the Unorganized," the IUD official cited the AFL-CIO's coordinated pilot program in Los Angeles and cooperative drives in other parts of the country under the auspices of the federation and the IUD.

"In all areas," he observed, "we have won more elections than we have lost, and we have won more people than we have lost."

He noted, however, that organization has been most successful in bargaining units outside the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, particularly among public employes.

At the dinner session, State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom reviewed the progress of Illinois labor's legislative program and outlined areas in which it will continue to work. He called on the central bodies to help create "the kind of public attitude which will make wise political decisions possible and constructive legislation the rule, not the exception."

Prof. Jack Barbash of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers cited inadequate economic growth of the nation and the effects of automation on the work force among other major reasons for the lag in trade union growth since 1957.

Other conference speakers included Rupert Evans, associate dean of the University of Illinois College of Education; Samuel C. Bernstein, state unemployment security administrator; Lester Asher, general counsel, and Harold Katz, special counsel, of the state central body.

W. E. Maloney Of IUOE Dies

Chicago—William E. Maloney, president of the Operating Engineers from 1940 until 1948, died Jan. 2 in Columbus Hospital here. He was 83.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed "deep sorrow" in a telegram of condolence to his widow, Helen, who survived.

"His service to the trade union movement, especially to the members of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers, has earned for him a special niche in the history of organized labor," they said.

He joined the now defunct Local 569 in 1917 and moved to the big Chicago Local 150 in 1929, and held many local and sectional offices before assuming the international presidency.

Funeral services were held in St. Viator's Church, with burial in Mt. Carmel Cemetery here.

In Wyoming:

IBEW Scores Point In 'Work' Law Case

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A joint union-employer challenge to the constitutionality of Wyoming's so-called "right-to-work" law has passed its first legal hurdle.

State Judge Franklin Sheldon turned down a motion by Wyoming Atty. Gen. John F. Raper to dismiss the suit brought by three locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and two chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association. He said the issues raised were significant enough to warrant a full hearing.

The IBEW and the employer groups contend that the Wyoming statute, enacted early last year by the Republican-controlled legislature, goes beyond the scope of state open shop laws permitted under Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The suit notes that the state law makes illegal the job referral system used by Wyoming contractors and the IBEW locals, even though the system does not discriminate against persons not members of the union. Similar union hiring hall arrangements, the suit declares, have been held valid under federal law.

Both the unions and employers also challenge an interpretation by the attorney general prohibiting unions with bargaining rights from representing non-members unless authorized in writing to do so.

This, the suit points out, directly contradicts the National Labor Relations Act which requires unions to represent all employes in the bargaining unit whether or not they are members.

Joining in the challenge are IBEW locals in Cheyenne, Casper and Laramie, and the Wyoming and Mountain States Line Constructors chapters of the employer association.

They said, in seeking an injunction against enforcement of the law, that the long-standing union-management agreement and hiring arrangement has brought "stability of employment relationships, the promotion of harmony and cooperation between employer and employes, the availability of sufficient skilled, competent and experienced artisans . . . and increasing production and quality."

The Wyoming law, which the workers and their employers seek to have voided, provides a penalty of up to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine for violations.

PRES. JOHNSON and Mrs. Johnson greet AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a reception following a luncheon the President gave at the White House for the federation's Executive Council the day before he presented his State of the Union message to Congress. At left is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald and at right is Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Labor Aides Support Free Public Colleges

New York—Labor strongly supports the principle of free tuition for students in public colleges, two union officers said recently in statements written for the Alumnus of New York City College. Both are new members of the city Board of Higher Education by appointment of Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D).

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes noted that labor has been calling for greater government expenditures for higher education and for free tuition in public institutions, state and local. Benjamin F. McLaurin, eastern zone supervisor of the Sleeping Car Porters, asserted that the right to a college education should never be dependent upon the ability to pay because "education is an investment in our way of life—our concept of democracy."

Sullivan observed that the United States has been unique among great nations for the relative absence of class distinctions, and that advancement among wage earners was accelerated in earlier years by widespread economic opportunities and freedom of movement from job to job and town to town.

But two recent developments threaten, he said, to produce the kind of class distinctions which most Americans despise—the decline in the rate at which new jobs are created, and the great increase in the cost of higher education at a time when the need for it is greatest.

A college education has, Sullivan wrote, long been recognized as an entrance-way to greater opportunity, and many wage-earning families have "scrimped and saved" to send their children to college but, as the cost rises, many such families find themselves increasingly unable to pay.

AFL-CIO Position

Labor's position as expressed by the 1963 convention of the AFL-CIO is that the right to a higher education "should be a broad social right which this richest country in history can provide," he said, adding that "we feel that higher education is a public function as much as elementary and secondary education" and that it is not like a house or an auto, to be bought and paid for by the immediate user.

McLaurin said "college education is no longer simply a private investment" made by persons who can afford it and that some of the "great minds of our time" have come from the free colleges—Bernard M. Baruch, financier and presidential adviser; Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, retired, of the U.S. Supreme Court; Wagner, and others.

"Students going to free colleges," he wrote, "should not be troubled by the margin of the football score. They should be concerned, rather, with the ability to maintain an academic standard.

"It is because our city, state and nation must develop their most treasured resources, our youth, to carry on our democratic way of life that we must maintain our tuition-free education."

A committee of educators recommended recently, in a report published by the Educational Policies Commission, that all high school graduates be given two years of free college and, in some cases, living expenses while in college. This program would require financial support from all government levels, the commission said.

NLRB Reinstates Fired Union Wives

Florala, Ala.—Ten women fired by the Franklin-Ferguson Garment Co. because their husbands or other close relatives joined the Machinists in an organizing campaign at the nearby Merit Metal Products Co. have been ordered reinstated by the National Labor Relations Board with back pay averaging $470 each.

There is some duplication of ownership between the two plants, and the women were subjected to harassment before being fired. IAM Rep. L. M. Fagan had to handle two cases before the NLRB—a petition for representation rights for the men, and another seeking back pay and job restoration for the women.

ILO Group Votes Study Of Apartheid

Geneva—The Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization unanimously voted to set up a committee to examine the entire problem posed for the ILO by South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The resolution had been proposed by the Workers Group in the Governing Body and authorized a committee of 12 members—four each from the Workers, Employers' and Government Groups. The committee is currently meeting in Geneva.

Specifically, it will submit to the next meeting of the Governing Body proposals which could be put before the Intl. Labor Conference next June. It will attempt to determine what contribution the ILO can make to complete the elimination of apartheid and to suggest what should be done to secure observances of the principles of the ILO constitution and to protect human dignity.

To have ample time for consideration of the committee's report, the Governing Body advanced the date of its next meeting to Feb. 4-21, 1964.

The Governing Body also reiterated its intention of seeking, with the United Nations, a solution of the apartheid problem and to implement within the framework of the ILO any measures the UN might take.

In other areas, the Governing Body voted to add to the agenda for the 1965 ILO conference the matters of agrarian reform and the role of cooperatives in economic and social development of developing countries.

Rail Unions Fight Full Crew Repeal

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller called on the New York Legislature to repeal the state's 50-year-old Full Crew law and promptly stirred a hornets' nest of protest from railroad brotherhoods.

Pres. Charles Luna of the Trainmen wired Rockefeller that the repeal proposal "makes a political issue out of a matter of public safety." The law sets the minimum size of train crews in the state and railroad management has charged that it requires unnecessary crew members.

Luna asked the governor to "reconsider" his stand, declaring that today's trains are longer, faster and more complicated than in the period when the law was passed.

Meany Pledges Johnson Aid in 'War on Poverty'

(Continued from Page 1)

of the United States on these matters."

"The President demonstrated a sound understanding of the major problem of unemployment that faces us and of the need for a constantly growing, expanding economic base which is essential to the United States both at home and abroad.

"Obviously America cannot be half-strong or half-employed, or half-housed or only partially prepared to lead the forces of the Free World.

"Pres. Johnson recognizes all of these facts."

Meany said that like Johnson, labor is opposed to waste in government and deplores the waste inherent in longterm, widespread unemployment." Unlike "some of the carping critics of our time," he continued, "the American worker is just as interested in balancing the budget of human needs as he is in balancing the fiscal budget."

"We don't think there is any magic budget figure," he said, adding that it will be the details, "the specifics" of the President's budget message, not just the total figure, "that will count with us." The full budget message is scheduled to go to Congress Jan. 21.

"As we have said often in the past," Meany went on, "we are prepared to pay the cost of keeping America strong militarily and economically."

Referring to Johnson's expression of opposition to the 35-hour workweek, the AFL-CIO president said labor was "unconvinced" by the President's observation that it would "merely share" employment. Labor, he said, will continue to fight for a shorter workweek until full employment is achieved.

"The AFL-CIO," he noted, "has never contended the 35-hour week was the sole magic formula for solving the jobless problem. We have said from the beginning that if this nation can achieve a full employment economy at 40 hours we will be the first to applaud."

He said that the President "has quite correctly assessed" the problem of excessive overtime as a major factor contributing to the high rate of joblessness and declared:

"We think there is abundant evidence now to cause the Congress to enact a double time for over 40 hours provision in the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Hard Core Joblessness To Be Studied by ARA

A study of the causes of "hard core" joblessness in sections of Los Angeles and an action program to implement its findings have been launched by the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Commerce Dept.

The first part of the program will be undertaken by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Los Angeles and will cost $76,543 under an ARA technical assistance grant. The second phase will cost about $50,000 and will be carried out by the Los Angeles Economic Development Agency, a newly-formed nonprofit community organization.

"The aim of this study," said ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., "will be to speed up economic development so as to increase job opportunities for workers living in an area south and southeast of downtown Los Angeles.

The rate of unemployment in the area, where many low-income Negro and Mexican-American unskilled and semi-skilled workers make their homes, ranges up to 29.8 percent of the work force, compared to 6.6 percent for the city as a whole.

The first part of the project will attempt to determine the specific unemployment situation, availability of land and buildings, literacy and skill levels of workers, industrial development, capital requirements and the types of programs needed to cut the level of joblessness in the area.

The action part of the program will seek to determine:

- What organized community groups can do to ease the situation by utilizing existing programs.
- If existing programs are found to be inadequate, to seek out what could be done additionally if the area were designated for ARA financial assistance.
- To indicate what new legislation might be required to attain the twin objective of trained workers and more jobs.

The State of the Union:

Johnson Calls Nation To 'War on Poverty'

(Continued from Page 1)

gram can be completed "by this summer," when legislative activity will be interrupted by the national political conventions and the presidential campaign.

What is more, he asserted, the program can be achieved "without any increase in spending."

Johnson announced that for fiscal 1965 he would propose a budget of $97.9 billion—$500 million lower than the latest estimate of actual expenditures in this fiscal year.

At a briefing for newsmen in the White House Rose Garden in advance of his speech, the President stressed that the bulk of the budget cutbacks would occur in military and nuclear expenditures and that the savings would be applied to programs to meet human needs, particularly through the multi-faceted attack on poverty.

As part of this attack he called for modernization of the unemployment insurance system, extension of federal minimum wage coverage to 2 million more workers, and establishment of a "high-level" commission on automation.

"If we have the brainpower to invent these machines," Johnson declared, "we have the brainpower to make certain they are a boon and not a bane to humanity."

On another issue directly related to labor's program, he announced that while he was opposed to cutting the standard workweek to 35 hours on the ground it would "merely share" employment and be too costly, he was "equally opposed" to 45 or 50-hour workweeks based on excessive overtime that causes increased joblessness.

He urged legislation to authorize tri-partite industry-by-industry studies "as to where a higher penalty rate for overtime would increase job openings without unduly increasing costs—and authorizing the establishment of such higher rates."

Shortest Since 1934

The President's speech, running fewer than 2,900 words, was the shortest State of the Union message since that of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. Johnson was interrupted repeatedly by applause as he outlined the goals and stance of his Administration.

The longest burst of applause came as he set forth a 10-point foreign policy program to achieve "a world without war" and declared in an obvious retort to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev:

"We intend to bury no one—and we do not intend to be buried."

The President said that economies in the nation's military effort would be achieved while maintaining the "full strength of our combat defenses" and would result in the lowest number of civilian personnel in the Defense Dept. since 1950.

He announced that the U.S. would cut back its production of enriched uranium by 25 percent in fiscal 1965, would close down four plutonium piles and close "non-essential" military installations.

He called on "our adversaries" to do the same and said that this country would make new proposals at the Geneva disarmament conference "toward the control and eventual abolition of arms."

The President declared that while his budget would propose less federal spending overall, "it is not a stand-still budget." Coupled with this year's legislative program, he said, it is "designed to help each and every American citizen fulfill his basic hopes."

Referring to the need for a tax cut to spur the economy and provide jobs, Johnson declared that the issue had been discussed for a year and "now we need action."

"Every month of delay dilutes its benefits in 1964 for consumption, for investment, and employment," he said.

Calling on Congress to complete action on the $11.7 billion reduction in personal and corporate income taxes by Feb. 1, the President observed that until the bill is signed the withholding rate cannot be cut "and it should now be reduced to 14 percent instead of 15 percent."

Regarding civil rights, the President declared it to be a principle of his Administration that increased opportunities in employment, education, housing and every other field "must be open to Americans of every color."

"As far as the writ of federal law will run, we must abolish not some but all racial discrimination," he asserted, specifically endorsing the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill.

In declaring "unconditional war" on poverty, the President asked Congress and the nation to join in the effort, which he said would require the cooperation of federal, state and local governments.

Action Asked

Declaring that no single piece of legislation will suffice, the President, without going into detail, set forth a program for the anti-poverty drive that included:

- "A special effort" in the chronically depressed areas of Appalachia.
- Expansion of the area redevelopment program.
- Enactment of youth employment opportunities legislation and creation of a National Service Corps.
- Stepped-up distribution of food to the needy through a broader food stamp program.
- Special school aid funds to aid hard-hit areas.
- Construction of more libraries, more hospitals and more nursing homes, and training of more nurses to staff them.
- Hospital insurance financed through the social security system to protect the aged against "the devastating hardship of prolonged or repeated illness."
- Expanded programs of housing for the poor and the elderly and greater aid to those displaced by slum clearance.

Superiority Maintained

In the foreign policy section of his speech, the President reiterated his assertion that the reduced defense budget would still maintain the nation's margin of military superiority over potential foes.

He urged increased distribution of U.S. food surpluses to the hungry of the world "as an instrument of peace."

He stressed the need for a stronger Alliance for Progress to help us "become better neighbors with the free states of the Americas."

Finally, he said, "we must develop with our allies new means of bridging the gap between East and West—facing danger boldly wherever danger exists—but being equally bold in our search for new agreements which can enlarge the hopes of all while violating the interests of none."

Displaying awareness of the barriers confronting the domestic and foreign policy programs he outlined, the President warned Congress that the world "will judge us harshly" if "we fritter and fumble away" opportunities in "needless, senseless quarrels" between Democrats and Republicans, the House and the Senate, the South and the North, or Congress and the Administration.

Meany Statement on Message

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following comment on Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message:

The President has challenged America to make the American way of life more meaningful to more people. He obviously intends to judge the prosperity of America only by the well-being of all her people. That can only be achieved when we outlaw the pockets of poverty, the inhumanities of discrimination and segregation, the illiteracy, the exploitation, the suffering that are today the lot of too many of our citizens.

This is a warm and human message, and it bespeaks an Administration of warmth and humanitarianism.

The President demonstrated a sound understanding of the major problem of unemployment that faces us and of the need for a constantly growing, expanding economic base which is essential to the United States both at home and abroad. Obviously America cannot be half-strong or half-employed, or half-housed or only partially prepared to lead the forces of the free world.

Pres. Johnson recognizes all of these facts.

Like him, we are opposed to waste in government. Like him, we deplore the waste that is inherent in long term, widespread unemployment. Unlike some of the carping critics of our time, the American worker is just as interested in balancing the budget of human needs as he is in balancing the fiscal budget of the U.S.

We don't think there is any magic budget figure. The details of the President's budget are what will count as far as we are concerned. As we have said often in the past, we are prepared to pay the cost of keeping America strong militarily and economically, so it is the specifics of the budget message—not just the total figure—that will count with us.

The President has voiced his opposition to the 35-hour week which the American labor movement believes is essential to solving the problem of unemployment. Let me reiterate the fact that the AFL-CIO has never contended the 35-hour week was the sole magic formula for solving the jobless problem. We have said from the beginning that if this nation can achieve a full employment economy at 40 hours we will be the first to applaud.

But we are unconvinced by the President's observation that a 35-hour week would "merely share" employment. We shall continue to fight for a shorter workweek. The only thing that will stop our fight is achievement of full employment.

The President has quite correctly assessed the problem of overtime as a major contributing factor to unemployment. We think there is abundant evidence now to cause the Congress to enact a double time for over 40-hours provision in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The President's call for a high-level commission on automation is eminently sound. The short-term and the long-term problems that automation is causing and will cause this nation cannot be wished away. The answer is immediate study and thoughtful action, and we commend the President for his understanding of this need.

The President has given the highest priorities to a tax cut, to enactment of civil rights legislation and to passage of hospital care for the aged under Social Security. We are with him 100 percent in these fights. America can brook no further delay by Congress on these matters.

The President's message is a challenge to Congress and to the people. The American labor movement is ready and willing to do its part in meeting this challenge.

Kennedy Center for Arts Approved As Congress Opens New Session

By David L. Perlman

A tribute to the late Pres. Kennedy—and a strong assist to the performing arts—was the first legislative action of the new session of Congress.

The House beat down a series of restrictive amendments and passed, by overwhelming voice vote, a bill to name the projected National Cultural Center for Kennedy. The measure carries a $15.5 million federal grant to match contributions from private citizens for construction of the center and advances a $15.4 million loan to build parking facilities. A Republican amendment to eliminate federal financing was beaten 148-100.

The renamed John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, to be located on the banks of the Potomac, will fulfill a project strongly supported by the late President and Mrs. Kennedy. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is one of the trustees of the center and Vice Presidents Herman D. Kenin and James B. Carey are members of the advisory council.

The House bill designated the center as the "sole" national memorial to Kennedy, the only change made in the bill which passed the Senate unanimously at the close of the last session.

As the second session of the 88th Congress got under way, preliminary skirmishes in the big legislative battles of 1964 were being fought in the House Rules Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

The Rules Committee began its long-waited hearings on the bipartisan civil rights approved by the House Judiciary Committee. It is expected to clear the measure for the House floor after a delaying action by southern congressmen who have asked for time to register their opposition.

After a brief holiday respite, the Senate Finance Committee resumed closed-door consideration of the tax cut bill, and moved in its first few meetings at a faster pace than anticipated. Pres. Johnson, in his State of the Union message, asked Congress to complete "final action" on the tax bill by Feb. 1.

In a letter to Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), Pres. Johnson urged the Senate to speed up the effect of the tax cut voted by the House by cutting the basic payroll withholding tax to 14 percent as soon as the measure is enacted.

The present rate is 18 percent and the House bill would have dropped this to 15 percent on enactment, and 14 percent effective next Jan. 1.

Johnson warned that each month's postponement of the tax cut keeps $600 million out of wage earners' take-home pay.

The House Ways and Means Committee has scheduled a one-week renewal of hearings on the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital care for the aged through social security. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will testify on the opening day, Jan. 20.

Senate Democratic leaders hope to get the tax bill out of the way before settling down to a protracted battle over civil rights—and an effort to break the expected southern filibuster. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Assistant Leader Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) estimated that 25 Republican votes may be needed to invoke cloture and pass the bill.

The national conventions of the two parties this summer and the start of the presidential campaign in the fall put a limit on the length of the congressional session. The first session, which ran to Dec. 30, was one of the longest in the nation's history.

Firm's Unfair Practices Described as 'Classic'

An air travel insurance firm at Washington National Airport committed 12 unfair labor practices to break up an organizing campaign by the Insurance Workers, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Examiner George A. Downing, calling the case a "classic" example of unfair practices because it was "saturated with an overwhelming array' of "discriminatory and coercive" conduct, recommended that the Tele-Trip Co., Inc., be ordered to reinstate two fired salesgirls with back pay, and to stop interfering with the right of employes to engage in union activities.

Downing found the company fired two girls who had been active in union organizing but gave raises to 11 others. The firm asserted that the two picked out for firing last March had poor sales records but the examiner said other girls had worse records and one was on "probation" because of poor sales.

The examiner cited the "suspicious timing" of the firings at the climax of the organizing campaign; the "unerring" selection of the two union leaders; the failure to give the discharged workers any warning about their sales; a woman supervisor's warnings against union activity and her attempt to get another worker to write an anti-union letter to management; and by its "stick and carrot" conduct in firing the two union leaders one day after suddenly raising the wages of other workers.

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1963 Joblessness Edges Up To Hit 5.7% Average Rate

Cloaks and Daggers Galore:

Injunction Denied Against AMA Tape

By John M. Barry

A tale of two shadowy figures known only as "Irv" and "Cousin" and a rendezvous on a dark street lent an Alfred Hitchcock air to the American Medical Association's account of how it got a tape recording that led to a $400,000 damage suit against the organization by Steelworkers' Dist. Dir. Paul Normile.

The tape and plastic phonograph records made from it were distributed by the AMA's Political Action Committee (AMPAC) in fund-raising efforts among doctors as part of its campaign against old-age social security hospital insurance, the USWA has charged.

The records purport to present the voice of Normile addressing a COPE meeting in Allegheny County, Pa., where he heads USWA Dist. 16.

Flatly denying that the voice is his, Normile has sued the AMA for libel and invasion of privacy, charging that the recording is fraudulent and portrays him as "a tough-talking bully and extortionist" who urges strong-arm methods to collect COPE voluntary contributions from union members. The suit also seeks a permanent injunction against distribution of the recording.

The AMA's story of how it acquired the recording came out in depositions filed with the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by AMA and AMPAC officials. Judge George L. Hart, Jr., while noting that the AMA's answer to the suit indicates that it doesn't know the real origin of the recording, nevertheless denied a motion for a preliminary injunction filed by Normile's counsel, David E. Feller.

Hart observed that the AMA has voluntarily halted distribution

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2 Printing Unions Vote To Merge

By Gervase N. Love

Members of the AFL-CIO Photo Engravers and of the Lithographers have approved a merger proposal in referendum votes that climaxed more than a year of negotiations.

Results of the balloting, which was spread over six weeks, were announced by the respective presidents.

IPEU Pres. William J. Hall reported that members of his union had cast 8,715 votes for merger and 4,611 votes against.

ALA Pres. Kenneth J. Brown announced a vote of 18,434 for and 13,013 against the proposal. Eighty-five out of 95 locals favored the move, he said.

A merger convention to adopt a constitution for the new Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union will take place during the week of May 24 in the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

The merger has the endorsement

(Continued on Page 3)

RENEWED DRIVE to enact social security program of hospital care for the aged was given a strong boost by Pres. Johnson at a White House meeting with senior citizen leaders and their allies. Seated at left forefront is John W. Edelman, acting president of the National Council of Senior Citizens. Among labor representatives attending was AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank. **(See story Page 8.)**

Schnitzler Rallies Labor:

Oklahoma Pledged Aid in 'Work' Fight

Oklahoma City—Labor, at the Oklahoma AFL-CIO's 4th biennial convention here, rallied its forces for the state's imminent "right-to-work" law battle.

Facing the prospect of a May popular referendum on a "work" proposal, the delegates called on all union members in the state to make voluntary contributions of $5 each to finance a campaign to turn back the "work" law advocates.

They served notice that labor would not support any candidate for office who refused to state a clear position on so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

Having lost its challenge in the state's courts on the validity of the "work" law petitions, the state labor body said it would forego further legal action and called for an early vote on the issue. State AFL-CIO Pres. Roy Tillman urged Gov. Henry Bellmon (R) to schedule the referendum at the May 5 primary, declaring: "We're ready to vote."

Speaker after speaker called on all local unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO to take their stand as affiliates of the state organization as well and to join the fight.

The whole labor movement will help to the degree it can, pledged AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a keynote speech. But in the referendum, just four months off, on the issue of "killing the union shop," he warned, Oklahoma labor itself must "provide the energy, the leadership, the manpower—yes, and the money—essential if the fight is to be won."

The state's union members should offer "the greatest flood of new membership affiliations, the greatest outpouring of voluntary contributions, the greatest army of volunteer workers" in their history, he said.

Schnitzler also addressed a general appeal to Oklahoma citizens, pointing out that a so-called "work" law gives no person a job.

It simply "forbids any form of

(Continued on Page 2)

December Shows Dip To 5.5%

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation closed out 1963 with the unemployment picture as grim as it had been the year before, according to the Labor Dept.'s job report for December.

The summary figures revealed a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 5.5 percent for December, exactly the same rate as for the same month of 1962.

This left 1963 with an average of 5.7 percent in the key adjusted jobless rate, slightly higher than the average of nearly 5.6 percent recorded for 1962.

The average of 5.7 percent for 1963, a year of booming business activity, compares to an average of 5.6 percent jobless for 1954, a recession year. National leaders have been making comparisons with that year to stir greater concern over the need for remedial action. Reinforcing the point is the fact that corporate profits are setting record highs.

While the December rate represented a sharp drop from November's 5.9 percent, government experts warned against reading too much into the decline. They explained it was due mostly to correction of a statistical quirk which caused a rise in the rate for November.

The total unemployed declined by 100,000 from November to 3.8 million for December, the same total as for December 1962. The report added that unemployment usually goes up by 100,000 in December.

The December report showed a rise of 250,000 in the number of

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35-Hour Week Not a Problem, Employers Assure House Panel

Two employer associations joined with the Ladies' Garment Workers in telling a congressional subcommittee that the 35-hour week has worked out well in their industry and urging that it be adopted as a nationwide standard under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

House Labor Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), winding up hearings on reduction of the workweek, received statements from:

- Leon Frechtel, president of the New York Coat & Suit Association, who said the 35-hour week has benefited employers as well as workers and "assisted materially in our ability to maintain quality standards."
- A. Joseph Isaacs, executive director of the New Jersey Dress Manufacturers & Contractors Association, who said the 35-hour week was put into effect in the industry "in order to combat unemployment" and "to a large extent" has accomplished this goal.

Predictions that the shorter workweek would mean increased overtime at premium pay "were wrong," he said, adding that "there has not been any substantial increases in overtime hours."

Lazare Teper, ILGWU research director, stressed for the union that past reductions in working hours disproved fears that "shorter hours would reduce the nation's output and lead to a debasement of standards of living." In fact, he said, the opposite took place.

The subcommittee also received from Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers a warning that the high level of unemployment "makes it imperative" that the workweek be reduced "without further delay."

Potofsky emphasized that the economy, "as it has been functioning, has not been able to provide work for our people." "What has been done so far has clearly been ineffective," he said, and "more daring measures are required."

The magnitude of the unemployment problem has been intensified, Potofsky said, because "we also must provide jobs for

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Labor Plans J.F. Kennedy Library Aid

A major contribution to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library is planned by organized labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced.

"John Kennedy was a true friend of the American worker," Meany said. "He was our friend when the going was rough and when it was smooth. He was our friend throughout his public life, long before he became the President of the United States.

"Today John Kennedy belongs to history. There is one way to insure that coming generations understand how important he was to our time, how greatly he was loved, how grievously he was mourned. That is through easy

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FIRST UNION CONTRACT in Ethiopian history nears completion by the Wonji-Shoa Sugar Union, an affiliate of the year-old Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions. Some of the 2,000 members are shown before one of the union's three clubs with Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, seen standing center right. At her left is Pres. Tsegai Abeke of the union, which has a potential of 10,000 members. Seated in front of Mrs. Springer is Vice Pres. Sileshi Belacheen and behind her, standing, is Vice Pres. Bagre Selassie.

Oklahoma Labor Mounts Drive To Vote Down 'Work' Law Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

union contract" under which workers must join a union and remain members during the life of the contract, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, despite the fact that under federal law the union is required to "represent all the workers" in a bargaining unit "including those who voted against" the union.

Oklahoma voters will be told the "work" proposal is a way that "workers can be 'liberated' from the 'oppression' or 'compulsion' of unions," he warned. But if union members are really "groaning under the lash," the protest could be expected to come from states where union membership is largest, he remarked, and in these states there are no "work" laws "because union members won't stand for it."

"These 'right-to-work' people" are "lined up every time on the side of big business and against social progress," he declared, and cited their opposition to farmer cooperatives.

"You know they are wrong about the co-ops; why should you believe them about the unions?" he asked.

From neighboring states, Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown and Colorado AFL-CIO Pres. Herrick S. Roth brought counsel and pledges of assistance.

"We have 'right-to-work' in Texas," said Brown, and "we also have 75,000 Mexican nationals who cross five [Rio Grande] bridges every day to work for 16 to 31 cents an hour."

"Petty politicians" in the state have "damned" organized labor and "damned" Negroes and Latin Americans, he said, and the result of their domination and their "work" law is that "girls running the elevators in Laredo get $11 a week for 70 hours. Three dollars a day is the going wage for many of the half-million workers of South Texas."

The state of Kansas did not save its economy by approving a "work" law in 1958, Roth pointed out. Colorado's voters, on the other hand, killed a "work" proposal the same year, and its economy has "blossomed" ever since.

Kansas was the only state of six where a 1958 referendum vote endorsed a "work" law, and in all five other states—California, Washington, Idaho and Ohio as well as Colorado—"the dollar increase in per capita income" has been higher than that of Kansas, Roth told the convention.

Tillman said Oklahoma labor and a citizen's group had carried on their court battle against the referendum initiative "because of the tremendous number of improper signatures" on the petitions and such methods as money payments and "delicate arm-twisting" by employers to obtain signatures.

"These and many other unfair methods of obtaining signatures were used, but they have been determined to be legal," he said.

The state labor body decided against a second petition to the Oklahoma Supreme Court for a rehearing or an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, Tillman stated, because it was not interested "in delay for delay's sake." He noted that if the referendum were delayed beyond the primary, it would require a special election costing the state's taxpayers about $125,000.

The circulation of "work" petitions had been launched in 1961 following a meeting here of a new U.S. Chamber of Commerce special committee, created for the express purpose of outlawing the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

The convention re-elected Tillman of Oklahoma City as president and Len Yarborough of Tulsa, executive vice president and legislative representative. Henry Likes of Muskogee was elected secretary-treasurer in a contest, defeating J. J. Caldwell, the incumbent.

The convention passed resolutions calling for vigorous administration of the Walsh-Healey public contracts law and asking state laws on prevailing wages and the protection of fair-minded contractors. It also endorsed the pending King-Anderson bill on social security hospital care for aged citizens.

ILGWU, Employers Back 35-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

the 1.5 million young people entering the labor force each year and for the additional 1.8 million workers who are being displaced each year by automation and technological changes."

In the ILGWU statement, Teper said a shortened workweek, coupled with a double-time penalty for overtime, is needed "to restore a balance."

The greater leisure resulting from past reductions of the workweek, he said, had generated "a host of new industries" which provided additional employment opportunities.

"The restoration of a balance between the available jobs and the available manpower will provide a heightened consumption of goods and services and speed up the tempo of national economic growth," he urged.

The employer testimony stressed that the ladies' garment industry had absorbed the 35-hour week without strain and that years of experience showed none of the ill effects that had been feared.

AFGE Fights Recognition of Rival Group

The Dept. of Agriculture local of the Government Employes has asked Sec. Orville L. Freeman to withdraw his department's recognition of a professional association headed by high-ranking management officials.

AFGE Local 2051 filed a formal complaint, comparable to an unfair labor practice charge in private industry, contending that union recognition extended to the Organization of Professional Employes of the Dept. of Agriculture violated the government's employe-management relations policy.

The unaffiliated professional group, the AFGE local alleged, is sponsored, controlled and dominated by management. The union's complaint listed eight management officials in the association's current roster of officers.

The local has asked Freeman either to withdraw recognition or to agree to refer the issue to arbitration.

Supreme Court Rules:

Pre-Vote Handouts Held Unfair Practice

A unanimous Supreme Court found "a fist inside the velvet glove" of a Texas employer who passed out holiday, vacation and overtime benefits in a successful campaign to persuade his workers to vote against union representation.

The court agreed with the National Labor Relations Board that the Exchange Parts Co. had committed an unfair labor practice by its sudden generosity during a Boilermakers' organizing drive.

Its decision reversed the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, which refused to enforce the NLRB order. Similar labor board decisions had been upheld in other circuit courts.

Justice John M. Harlan, speaking for the Supreme Court, said in effect that benefits given by an employer to discourage union organization aren't worth much anyway. He declared:

"We cannot agree with the Court of Appeals that enforcement of the board's order will have the 'ironic' result of 'discouraging benefits for labor.' The beneficence of an employer is likely to be ephemeral if prompted by a threat of unionization which is subsequently removed. Insulating the right of collective bargaining from calculated good will of this sort deprives employes of little that has lasting value."

The company, which rebuilds auto parts, sent a letter to each employe in March 1960, two weeks before the NLRB election, which listed various benefits it had put into effect including several which were announced for the first time. The letter said in part:

"The union can't put any of those things in your envelope—only the company can do that . . . it didn't take a union to get any of those things . . . it won't take a union to get additional improvements in the future."

Declaring that the company's action was a form of interference with the freedom of choice of the workers towards union representation, the Supreme Court said:

"The danger inherent in well-timed increases in benefits is the suggestion of a fist inside the velvet glove. Employes are not likely to miss the inference that the source of benefits now conferred is also the source from which future benefits must flow and which may dry up if it is not obliged."

The Supreme Court noted pointedly that various circuit courts "have found a violation in the kind of conduct involved here." It had accepted the case for review, it said, "to clear up a possible conflict" between the 5th Circuit Court and other circuit courts "on an important question of national labor policy."

2 Big Firms Charged With Unfair Practices

Two major business firms have been charged, in complaints issued by the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, with a wide range of unfair labor practices against unions.

At Boston, the United Aircraft Corp. has been accused of causing and prolonging a 1960 strike of the Machinists by resorting to unfair practices started in 1953 or earlier. An estimated $25 million in backpay for more than 3,500 workers is at stake in the case, pending since 1961.

At Winston-Salem, N. C., the NLRB regional office and the general counsel issued six complaints based on inquiries into 19 law violation charges filed by the Textile Workers Union of America against the J. P. Stevens Co., major employer of labor in the Carolinas.

A hearing on the complaint has been set for Feb. 24 at Great Falls, S. C., the NLRB said. The big textile firm is accused of interrogating employes at various plants on union activities during a TWUA organizing drive; spying on union handbill distributors and union meetings; firing and laying off 53 employes illegally for union activities, and continued harassment of union supporters on the job for minor rules infractions.

The new charges against United Aircraft grew out of information produced by management at hearings in the U.S. District Court in Hartford, Conn., on civil suits. The Machinists are trying to collect several million dollars for members injured by what the IAM called management's violation of a strike-settlement agreement.

The charges were contained in an amended petition filed Jan. 15 by NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman's office with an examiner who has been holding hearings over a six-month period on previous NLRB complaints. The new complaint accuses United Aircraft of these unlawful practices:

- Causing and prolonging a nine-week strike in 1960 at two of its Connecticut plants—Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and the Hamilton Standard Div.
- Refusing to give the union complete seniority lists, or other information to which it was entitled, before and after the 1960 strike.
- Failing to bargain in good faith for more than 10 years by repeatedly refusing information which the IAM needed as bargaining agent.

The earlier NLRB complaints involved union charges that in violation of the strike settlement, the firm either failed to call back or downgraded at least 3,500 strikers.

Screen Actors Back Swedish TV Strike

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has thrown its support to the Actors Union of Sweden in its dispute with the Swedish Radio & Television Authority.

The Swedish union went on strike in television after nearly a year of fruitless negotiations for wage increases, and the authority retaliated by locking members out from employment in sound radio programs.

The SAG board of directors voted to instruct all members that they should not accept Swedish TV or radio work without checking with the union. British Actors' Equity and other entertainment unions in many other countries have taken similar action.

Unit of 23,000 to Vote:

New York CWA Locals Rally To Fight New Teamster Raid

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The Communications Workers are rallying their forces in 23 locals all over the state to throw back the sixth recent all-out Teamster raid on CWA membership and bargaining rights.

The CWA, representing 23,000 employes of the New York Telephone Co. plant department, has expressed confidence that its members will support it by an emphatic margin in a statewide National Labor Relations Board election set tentatively for the first two weeks in February.

The Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements, petitioned for the election in the latest of a series of raids on Bell telephone unions. All have been beaten back, said CWA, whose leaders predicted a similar result in the latest raid.

In the coming election, plant employes from Staten Island to Buffalo will have four choices on the ballot—CWA, Teamsters, the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, or neither.

The Teamster raid followed a decision by one of the 23 plant locals in the state—Local 1101, representing 10,500 plant employes in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx—to leave the CWA and join another union to be designated by the local executive board. The board chose the Teamsters, and these developments followed:

- The CWA suspended three officers of Local 1101, named an administrator, and went to court when local officers refused to surrender funds, records or union headquarters.
- The CWA denied the right of the local to disaffiliate under the CWA constitution and under state or federal law.
- At an Albany meeting Jan. 10 addressed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, officers and bargaining committeemen from the 23 locals voted unanimously, CWA said, to support CWA and condemn Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and his associates for the latest attempted raid.

The telephone union also won a temporary injunction against use of the funds of CWA Local 1101. and later asked a contempt of court citation against officers it said had violated the injunction. A judge of the New York State Supreme Court reserved decision on the contempt petition and also on CWA's petition to make the injunction permanent.

CWA represents some 380.000 workers in the telephone industry. It said the dispute here grew out of a difference of opinion over bargaining methods. CWA for several years has sought to set a "pattern" on wages and conditions at one Bell company and then tried to apply the pattern to other Bell units. Leaders of the local here attacked the settlement and when a majority of the New York members accepted it, they moved to leave CWA.

A $1,200 CONTRIBUTION to the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts from employes of the Philadelphia office of the Veterans Administration is brought to Washington by Pres. Royal Sims of Government Employes Local 940. Left to right: AFGE National Pres. John F. Griner; Deputy VA Administrator William J. Driver, who accepted the check on behalf of the cultural center fund drive; Sims; AFGE Sec.-Treas. Esther F. Johnson. Sims headed a bus caravan of 137 members of his local who visited the late President's grave in Arlington National Cemetery to lay a wreath.

Actors Win Pay Hikes For Making TV Ads

New York—Substantial rate increases for performers in filmed and taped television commercials are provided in a new agreement reached by the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists in joint negotiations with national advertisers, agencies and producers.

Representing the industry in the talks were the Joint Committee of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Pay increases for actors, singers, announcers and stuntmen apply to both program commercials and spot commercials. Payment in the industry is on the basis of a 13-week cycle and depends on the number of showings and the number of cities in which a commercial is shown, with heavier weight given to such large cities as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

SAG announced that session fees had been increased from $95 to $105 for on-camera players and from $70 to $80 for off-camera players.

In the area of program commercials, the major gains were achieved in payments for commercial use beyond the first 13 uses, where the unions regarded the existing discounts as "arbitrary and excessive." For example, the on-camera performer rates for each 13-week cycle of commercials in Class A programs (those shown in more than 20 cities) went from $15 to $20 for each use from the 14th through the 20th, from $10 to $20 for each of the next six uses and from $10 to $12.50 for each use thereafter.

Citing examples of how improvements in the complicated spot commercial formula would apply, a SAG spokesman said that in the case of 153 cities, including all of the larger weighted cities, pay for an on-camera player for one 13-week cycle would go from $386.25 to $525, an increase of 36 percent.

In another example, the rate for an off-camera player appearing in a commercial shown in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and 114 of the smallest cities would go from $224.75 to $266.25 for one 13-week cycle, an increase of 19 percent.

Other improvements tighten restrictions on advertisers acquiring and maintaining exclusive rights to a performer's services, require payment for certain uses of still photographs and provide double-time payment for work on Saturday as well as Sunday.

The contract also contains for the first time a clause barring discrimination in the hiring of performers because of race, creed, color or religion. It is patterned on the clause SAG negotiated last year in its contract covering theatrical motion pictures.

Reinstatement, $15,000 in Pay Won for 56

The Clothing Workers have won job restoration for 56 laid-off workers and backpay of more than $15,000 from a Tennessee clothing maker who has agreed to reopen the "runaway" pants manufacturing department he closed when the union started organizing his plant.

Majorette Sportswear, Inc., of Decherd, Tenn., signed a National Labor Relations Board stipulation to stop promoting employe signatures to a petition opposing the union, promising wage increases, payment of group insurance premiums or other benefits to discourage union membership, and to stop interrogating employes about their attendance at meetings or other ACWA activities.

The firm agreed to:

- Resume operation of the pants manufacturing department instead of subcontracting the work outside the plant.
- Offer immediate and full reinstatement to former employes of the department, and make them whole for loss of pay ranging from $245 to $400 each.

A hearing on the charges brought by the union opened last Nov. 19 but was ordered closed when the firm agreed the same day to a stipulation later approved by the labor board and the ACWA.

BRT Veteran Gets 70-Year Emblem

Binghamton, N. Y.—John J. Maddon, 90, retired general chairman of the Railroad Trainmen on the Erie Railroad, was presented with a 70-year union membership emblem at a ceremony in his home here. He originally joined Lodge 186, Hornell, N. Y., and has been a member of Binghamton Lodge 36 since 1904.

3.7% Average Hike Won in Transit

Union-won wage increases went to more than 95 percent of the 62,000 operators of local transit systems in the nation in the year ending last July 1, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Average hourly scale advanced 9 cents to $2.64 for operators of surface cars and buses, and by 10 cents to $2.79 for elevated and subway operators, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said in its annual survey in cities of 100,000 population or more. The average increase was 3.7 percent, it said.

2 Graphic Arts Unions Vote Merger Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Under the proposed plan the new organization, with about 60,000 members, will be an AFL-CIO affiliate. The Lithographers for several years have been unaffiliated.

Completion of action at the May convention will merge two of the country's oldest graphic arts unions. The Lithographers were founded in 1882 and have 40,000 members, while the IPEU was organized in 1900 and has 20,000 members. The merger would be the first in the industry since 1900, when four craft unions in the lithographic field unified.

The two presidents in an announcement said the combined union will represent platemaking in all phases of the graphic arts—letterpress, rotogravure and lithography. In addition, about half the ALA membership is made up of lithographers pressmen.

The merger, the two presidents predicted, will be the forerunner of other mergers in the graphic arts. Unions in the printing trades and newspaper industries for the past several months have been holding talks on mutual problems.

The IPEU-ALA merger discussions headed down the home stretch after mandates were voted by both conventions in 1962. Hall and Brown met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany early in January 1963 and in subsequent sessions had the aid of his executive assistant, Lane Kirkland.

As the terms of merger were undergoing exploration, both unions broadened committees of top officers to include representation from locals in major cities. A subcommittee of officers reached agreement on the terms, which were approved by the full committee and then by the respective executive councils.

The IPEU convention in August and the ALA meeting in September accepted the proposal and it was thereupon submitted to referendum votes under present procedures.

Building Service Local Signs 1,236 Pacts in '63

New York—Building Service Employes' big Local 32B here negotiated and signed 1,236 contracts in the year ending Dec. 12, 1963, its executive officers revealed in their annual report to members.

With approximately 7,000 contracts with building owners to maintain and improve, the union renewed 287 contracts with two employer groups and signed 949 agreements with independent operators of Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island apartment houses and office buildings. Other agreements are due to expire Apr. 20 and June 30, 1964, and proposals are now being prepared for bargaining.

During the year Local 32B processed 2,297 member complaints against employers; carried 59 cases to arbitration, with 30 settlements; filed 172 State Labor Relations Board election petitions; filed 36 unfair labor practice charges against employers and conducted 73 strikes with contracts won.

The local conducted a continuous organizing campaign to win jobs in hundreds of new buildings, especially in Manhattan and Queens, and signed 342 new contracts. It secured agreements for employment of members at the World's Fair, opening in April, and filled 2,215 other jobs through the New York State Employment Service.

Pres. Thomas Shortman said members received $3.9 million in welfare trust benefits and got thousands of eye examinations and eyeglass prescriptions through the union optical plan, which paid $21,383 for these services. The report also listed other union programs including a retirement system, scholarship awards program, and a health center with 18,500 members enrolled.

Pamphlet Cites Low Standards Under R-T-W

Poor working conditions and a low standard of living are characteristic of states with "right-to-work" laws, a new AFL-CIO leaflet proves.

An analysis of the 20 states with "right-to-work" laws documents the fact that "Labor Standards Are Lower in 'Right-to-Work' States," the title of the new leaflet.

A table in the publication grades the 20 states on unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, minimum wage, overtime pay, fair employment practices, equal pay and child labor laws.

The leaflet, Publication No. 71, is an updated and completely revised edition of an earlier publication carrying the same title. It is available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are free; up to 100 the cost is 3 cents each; orders for over 100 will be billed at $2.50 per hundred.

Ex-Rep. Howell Named Pension Plan Adviser

Charles R. Howell, New Jersey commissioner of banking and insurance and a former Democratic congressman, has been named to the Labor's Dept.'s Advisory Council on Employe Welfare & Pension Benefit Plans.

The council consists of 13 members and is appointed by the secretary of labor to advise the department with respect to the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act. Howell was appointed as a public member.

The Great Paradox

THE YEAR 1963 will go down in the record books as the year in which economic growth and unemployment both increased.

This seeming paradox is borne out by year-end figures showing an increase in 1963 of about $30 billion in the gross national product—the total of all goods and services—or a growth rate of nearly 4 percent after taking into account all price changes.

At the same time, employment increased 1 million while the labor force jumped 1.1 million, resulting in an average unemployment rate for 1963 of 5.7 percent compared to the average 5.6 percent rate for 1962.

Add to this skyrocketing profits reaching a new all-time record and dividend payments of record proportions and the overall economic picture comes more clearly into focus: In a relatively prosperous year for most people, the unemployment rate increased despite a marked jump in the GNP.

Two things are immediately evident from the above figures—a 4 percent growth rate is not enough in the drive to wipe out unemployment; and automation has triggered a sharp and sustained jump in productivity, wiping out in terms of jobs the gains in general economic activity.

Indicative of this trend are the forecasts of many of the nation's top economists for 1964. They predict a further rise in the GNP to $625 billion—$600 billion was scoffed at as unbelievable a few years ago—and a drop in the unemployment rate to about 5.2 percent, at best.

Given the hard fact that unemployment has been above 5 percent for more than six years and that total output of goods and services has been mostly on the rise during that period, the impact of automation becomes increasingly clear.

The unemployment problem calls for a many-sided assault—a tax cut, public works, higher wage levels, education and retraining, an end to discrimination—but one of the major weapons in the attack must be a shorter workweek.

A 35-hour workweek without reduction in take-home pay, bolstered by doubletime pay for overtime work, can crack the unemployment crisis and bring some of the affluence and prosperity evident in the profit and dividend records to the millions of unemployed.

Consumers' Spokesman

THE APPOINTMENT of Assistant Labor Sec. Esther F. Peterson as special assistant to the President for consumer affairs is an important step in giving the nation's consumers an articulate voice in the shaping of national policy.

The consumer as an identifiable group has not to this point in history been represented in any meaningful way in the machinery of government.

To a great extent the American labor movement has been the major voice of the consumer in Washington—struggling to secure passage of truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging legislation, seeking lower drug prices, fighting price-fixing legislation offered under the name of "quality stabilization."

Mrs. Peterson in her duties in the Labor Dept. and with the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women is deeply aware of the needs and problems of the American people. We hail her appointment and Pres. Johnson's action in giving a White House voice to the millions of American consumers.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Wirtz Tells Graduates:

Collective Responsibility Basic To Meet Impact Of Automation

Following are excerpts from a commencement address by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at midyear graduation exercises at the University of Michigan.

A CENTURY which dawned on an industrial revolution, that saw men concerned about becoming slaves, has reached its high noon in a revolution of technology haunted, rather, by the spectre of becoming robots.

A few miles from this hall, 10 employes man a machine that makes automobile motor blocks 400 men worked on 10 years ago.

Fourteen operators attend the glass-blowing machines that make 90 percent of all the glass light bulbs produced in this country.

Two workers now turn out 1,000 radios a day—the product of 200 workers a few years ago.

A machine translates an issue of Pravda into English in half an hour. Another traces precedents in the law library. At Cal Tech, a computer reports at the end of three hours the results of 80 million calculations required to trace the evolution of the sun over its 4.5-billion years.

Among the more athletic set, one machine plays now an excellent game of checkers, another a good game of chess except for the end play, and a third a relatively good hand of bridge. And there was last month's report even of cybernetic sacrilege—the Scottish computer that has proved St. Paul was the author of only five of the 14 epistles attributed to him in the New Testament.

It is only a matter of time, surely, until some clanking robot will draw itself erect and announce: Cogito, ergo sum.

Between now and this time tomorrow, 4,400 people will have stepped aside from their jobs, or moved on to others, because machines will be doing what they are doing today.

Yet any philosophy or policy about automation must necessarily start from clear recognition that unrestrained technological advance is not only inexorable, but essential to the maintenance and elevation of the standard of living.

The myth that automation is only a new stage in an old process is akin to the thinking that splitting the atom represented only an evolutionary development in the dynamics of war, a projection of the first use of the cross-bow or the Trojan horse. Technology has wrought as large a change in the necessary thinking about the future of work as about the future of war—but the answer here is obviously not to stop it.

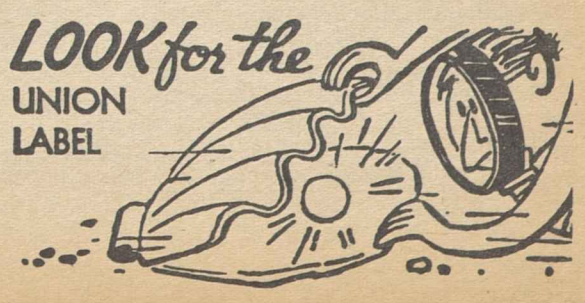
The comforting myth that we can always pull the plug of a machine out of the wall disregards the fact that we won't. And the companion piece about "nothing coming out of machines except what men put into them" disregards the fact that this is probably no more true now of some machines than of some men.

THE MOST DANGEROUS MYTH, in immediate times, is that machines produce as many jobs for men as they destroy and therefore represent no threat to workers. This is a half-truth, and therefore a half-lie. The truth is that machines permit the extension of men's work activities. The implied lie is that this will happen automatically or without the exercise of full human responsibility.

The machines now have, in general, a high school education—in the sense that they can do most jobs that a high school education qualifies people to do. So machines will get the unskilled jobs, because they work for less than living wages. Machines are, in the most real sense, responsible for putting uneducated people out of work.

The jobs the machines create, furthermore, are usually for different people from those they displace. This doesn't matter if labor is viewed as a commodity. What it means, however, in more understanding terms is that the bargain a machine strikes with a man is that it takes one job and offers in return another—stripped of the worker's seniority, accrued vacation benefits, pension rights, and the value of the skill he had spent a lifetime developing.

The answers are not to smash the machines. They are to recognize that the individual versus the machine is as unfair a match today as the individual versus the corporation was in the last century, and that advancing technology requires the exercise of collective—public and private—responsibility for its effects and collective measures to carry out this responsibility.



Morgan Says:

It's a Specious Kind of Patriotism Which Defiles That of Our Allies

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

TWO QUESTIONS leap to mind from the dangerous tragedy in Panama. Why were American high school students permitted to get away with their arrogant and explosive defiance of an official order honoring an agreement that the American and Panamanian flags be flown together in the Canal Zone?

And knowing for years that they had basic issues on their hands that would sooner or later blow up unless they were faced, why have the United States and Panamanian governments not faced them?

Morgan

Dispatches say the lethal riots were ignited by the refusal of American secondary and elementary school students to fly anything but the Stars and Stripes on their school flagpoles. This neither explains nor excuses the death and destruction left in the wake of wanton protests by infuriated Panamanians. Obviously there was more behind the manifestations of hatred and vengeance than a "flag" incident could touch off by itself. But some Canal Zone authority, whether military, school or other civilian official, has surely got to answer for a lapse of responsibility in allowing children to precipitate an international incident.

It seems clear, however, that if they hadn't, somebody or something else would. Trouble has been simmering between the two republics almost from the day the 10-mile-wide strip of the Canal Zone was drawn athwart Panama 60 years ago. Repeatedly the trouble has boiled over. The root of it, as is the case of so many problems between nations, is largely psychological. In a real sense Panama was born as a nation out of U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" but it has always bridled at the 1903 treaty giving the U.S. perpetual sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Control of the canal itself is not the central issue here, though it could quickly become so if relations were permitted to continue along their clumsy course.

The central issue stems from the big-power-little-power imbalance and the American failure, both military and civilian, to compensate adequately and gracefully for the fact that the Panamanians resent being treated like inferiors perhaps even more than they regret their small and relatively secondary position in the so-called family of Western Hemisphere nations.

Look at the ingredients of this tinder box: A poor but proud nation of little more than a million people in an area smaller than South Carolina. Not literally but figuratively it is "occupied" by American might. Individual income is about $500 a year, high for Latin America, but its unemployment rate is 12 percent. The prosperous living standards of U.S. military and civilian personnel in the Zone are in rich contrast, visible daily, to the Panamanians' own.

WASHINGTON RECOGNIZES that Panama has title to the 553-square-mile area of the Zone but for years it gave no tangible recognition to this titular sovereignty. Eventually in the wake of serious riots in 1959 Pres. Eisenhower ordered the flying of American and Panamanian flags side by side in the Zone. Then some American youngsters chose to defy that order in, of all times, a Panamanian presidential election year, when any candidate has to inveigh against the vestiges of Yankee imperialism.

Who needs a Communist to set such an emotional tinder box afire?

"A Latin," a Panamanian once told U.S. Ambassador Joseph Farland, "thinks with his heart, not his head."

As it happens, Washington has had no ambassador in Panama since Farland, a holdover Eisenhower appointee, left five months ago in a dispute with the Kennedy Administration. Whatever the merits of the dispute—much of it turned on the choice and execution of foreign aid projects—Farland proved Americans could be popular in Panama. One of his rules was to have as ready a handshake for the doorman as a high dignitary. When Farland left, a huge "despedida," farewell party was given for him in a gymnasium in one of the toughest, poorest districts of the capital. Hoisted on one wall, in contrast to today's "Yankee go home" mood, was a huge sign which read "Yankee, this is your home."

Pres. Johnson's newly appointed Latin American expert, who sped to the trouble zone, a professional diplomat from Texas named Thomas Mann, reportedly has the unpatronizing "quality and desire" to assist which is so vital an approach to our touchy Latin American allies. He will need all his talents to cope with this crisis. The U.S. government will need to get a new ambassador to Panama post haste.

Then, of course, there remains the abiding problem of teaching American teen-agers and their parents, whether they are stationed in Panama or Perth Amboy, that it's a specious kind of patriotism which requires defiling the patriotism of our friends.

Washington Reports:

American People Urged to Insist That Congress Act 'Responsibly'

IF THE PEOPLE "insist that Congress act like a Congress, act responsibly, act decisively," the civil rights and tax bills and the program that Pres. Johnson proposed "to end poverty" will pass the second session of the 88th Congress, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), majority whip, asserted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, carried on 700 radio stations.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), minority whip, blamed "the archaic rules" of the House and the Senate for delays on major bills in the first session of the 88th Congress and the difficulties expected in the current session.

"It's a shame," he declared, "that in this 20th century, in this age of outer space, we still have a handful of U.S. senators [capable of] preventing the Senate actually from voting on major issues."

Kuchel said that a civil rights bill and the pending tax bill will be passed. He expected the latter to pass the Senate before the end of February, and said that a bipartisan majority would invoke cloture and pass the rights bill.

Humphrey reported that he has been informed by Rep. John Blatnik (D-Minn.), House sponsor of the youth employment opportunities bill, that he expected the measure to be pried from the Rules Committee because of the support given youth programs by Johnson. The Senate passed the bill, sponsored by Humphrey, last year, and the Blatnik bill has been cleared by the House Labor Committee.

THE TAX BILL is vital, he declared, and "the people ought to insist" that their congressmen meet "the needs of our elderly for hospital and nursing home care" as well as the "needs of our youth for training and education, of our basic economy in the field of resource development, area rehabilitation, accelerated public works."

"We can do these things," Humphrey asserted. "The tax bill ought to be on the President's desk before Mar. 1. And if the people of the U.S. react, as I think they will, the time involved in the civil rights bill may well be reduced. The American people are going to insist that this Congress act and act decisively."

Kuchel expressed his opinion that the second session of the 88th Congress will be called back after the conventions and the November elections because of unfinished business.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE hearings these days offer a short course in the practiced, skillful techniques of the Southerners in filibuster and diversionary tactics on civil rights legislation.

Judge Howard Smith of Virginia, who concedes that the pending Judiciary Committee bill will pass the House, nevertheless professes the utmost alarm about how this particular "mysterious" version of the bill came through the committee "without hearings." The suggestion is implanted that Atty. Gen. Kennedy, full of fanatic zeal to impose his diktats on the innocent South, hornswoggled a bipartisan majority into indefensible abandonment of the duties of the powerful House, defender of the people's liberties.

Judge Smith asks Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, the first witness, how it can be that the bill would empower the federal government to control conduct of state elections as well as federal elections. Celler belatedly suggests that the states can avoid any "interference" by offering their own protections of the equal right of Negroes to vote—or maybe, even, by scheduling state elections on different days. But Smith has exploited a point of federal "invasion."

* * *

THE NEXT-RANKING Rules Committee Southerner, Rep. Colmer of Mississippi, also raises the "centralization of power" issue. He approaches the bill, he says, "not from the standpoint of race," and he would be against it "if there were not a single Negro in my state."

He wonders how persons of Celler's "intelligence and accomplishments, who style yourselves as liberals, how you could continue this attrition, this erosion of the rights of individual citizens and the state governments."

The public accommodations section of the bill is "the most vicious, most objectionable feature of this monstrous proposal," he says. And he reproaches Celler:

"We don't have any hatred down in Mississippi for Negroes. You're breaking down the good relations between the white man and his colored brother."

Celler runs the record: In two Mississippi counties there recently were "107 percent" and "118 percent" registration of white adults and not a single Negro out of 7,300. Colmer explains that the real reason "this class" of people doesn't vote is that they aren't really interested in voting.

Colmer also argues that election procedures are supposed to be constitutionally the domain of the states. Celler has to remind him that there is a 15th Amendment forbidding the denial of voting rights because of race.

* * *

CELLER AT LAST releases the record of Judiciary Committee hearings showing that Atty. Gen. Kennedy was by no means a "dictator," that he urged the committee to modify the Administration bill to meet serious objections, that the Administration "wants a bill, not an issue."

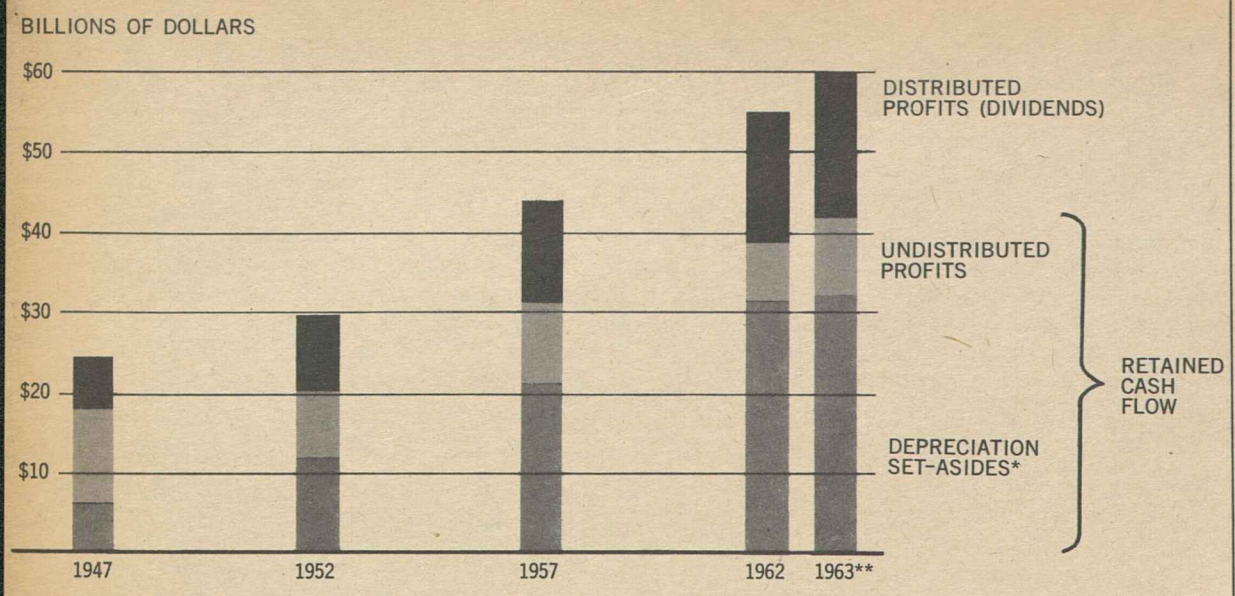
Rep. McCulloch of Ohio, the ranking Republican Judiciary Committee member, testifies that the bill was not "railroaded" or dictated by Kennedy but approved in strict accordance with procedural rules. It was drafted by committee staff members, congressmen and "properly authorized people at the Justice Dept." after lengthy hearings on Administration proposals and a subcommittee bill, and it represented an agreeable version with strong bipartisan support.

At the end, Celler was called back for further testimony, and Smith announced that Rep. Willis of Louisiana would be the first opposition witness, with "about 30 other" opponents, mostly Southerners, also applying for time.

Of all the issues raised, we shall hear much, much more—especially in the Senate. The House Southerners are preparing the way.

THE PEOPLE CAN PUSH Congress to make certain that the tax cut and civil rights bills and the rest of Pres. Johnson's program are passed and passed quickly, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), right, blamed much of the previous delay in such programs on "archaic rules."

THE RISING "CASH FLOW" TO CORPORATIONS



* Figures are for "capital consumption allowances", which include certain other set-asides in addition to depreciation.
** AFL-CIO estimate.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Profits, Dividends and Cash Flow Hark Back to Pre-Depression Days

Record-high profits, dividends and corporate cash flow now being enjoyed by American industry reflect a boom "that is clearly out of balance" and "reminiscent" of the late 1920s, the AFL-CIO warned in the January issue of its monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

"Unless lessons from the past are learned quickly and public and private economic policies are redirected to immediately and substantially raise the ability of millions of families to consume, it is evident that the current profits boom soon will be in jeopardy," the federation declared. "And when it collapses, production and new investment growth will move into recession, too."

The analysis, "The Runaway Profits Boom," was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as an Economic Trends feature of the Federationist.

It noted that after-tax corporate profits hit a history-making high of about $27 billion in 1963, nearly 10 percent above the previous year, and that the 1962 level had been almost 13 percent above the 1961 figure.

The analysis pointed out that for the past two years corporations have been permitted much faster depreciation write-offs under liberalized Treasury Dept. rules, and that official profit reports for 1962 and 1963 actually were understated in comparison with previous years.

Understanding of the full extent of the well-being of American corporations requires examination of their rising "cash flow," the article stressed.

It noted that even with record cash dividend pay-outs, corporate "cash flow"—undistributed profits plus depreciation set-asides—skyrocketed to an annual rate of $42.5 billion in the third quarter of 1963, up from $38.8 billion the previous year and only $18 billion in 1947.

Wealth Enhances Wealth

"The vast size of this internally generated pool of dollars and the uses being made of them has tremendously enhanced the wealth and the power of American corporations, particularly the largest companies which are receiving most of them," the article declared.

Against this abundance of corporate funds, the article observed, stands the lag in consumer demand stemming from an "unbalanced flow of spendable incomes" which the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared lies at the root of the economy's growing slack.

Although production and sales are at all-time peaks, the analysis noted, much of the nation's productive capacity is going unused and nearly 6 percent of its labor force is unemployed.

Thus, it continued, "funds badly needed to broaden the base of consumption are now being taken out of the economy at the top" in the form of cash flow that far exceeds current investment needs.

The AFL-CIO researchers cited Commerce Dept. studies showing that in 1961 about 30 million Americans were "impoverished by any acceptable standard," living in families with before-tax incomes of less than $3,000 or alone on less than $2,000. It noted, further, that a breakdown of family incomes in 1962 showed the 7 million most impoverished families with incomes under $2,000 were receiving less than $8 billion as a group whereas the 4 million wealthiest families with incomes above $15,000 received $100 billion as a group.

Program Offered

To correct the imbalance reflected in the sharp contrast between corporate wealth and consumer deprivation, and to avoid another recession, the Federationist urged:

- Collective bargaining efforts to win higher wage and salary increases and bring consumers a "fairer share of the constantly rising output of the nation's economic system."
- Lower prices as the public's share in technological progress.
- Public policies that will "distribute more of the rising abundance to the millions of low-income families whose needs are greatest," such as a substantial increase in the minimum wage and in social security benefits and coverage, concentration of tax cuts among moderate and low-income families, and public works and other undertakings that will add to purchasing power by putting the jobless back to work.

"Surely it would seem best for all Americans — corporation stockholders and all others alike," the article concluded, "to pursue enlightened policies that will assure reasonable profits continuously by assuring an adequate and continuous rise in consumer demand.

"Unless this is done quickly, the profit boom will collapse of its own topheavy weight, production will turn down and additional millions of workers will find themselves out of work."

Green Fund Scholarships Now Open

Columbus, O.—Ohio State University has announced it is receiving applications for the William Green graduate fellowships and undergraduate scholarships for 1964-65.

The awards consist of two graduate fellowships of $2,250 each for study concentrating in labor and industrial relations, and two scholarships of $750 each for upper-class undergraduate students majoring in the liberal arts.

All four awards are for study at OSU and are financed by the William Green Memorial Fund, created by the former AFL as a memorial in perpetuity to Green, who headed the organization from 1924 to 1952.

Applications, which must be submitted by Mar. 15, may be obtained from the William Green Memorial Fund, 239 Hagerty Hall, Ohio State University, 1775 S. College Rd., Columbus 10, O.

Job Injury Law Marks 50th Year

Albany, N. Y.—A half-century of workmen's compensation in New York State was marked by a proclamation by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) calling for observance of the first week of 1964 as Workmen's Compensation Jubilee Week.

The legislature passed a law in 1910 which was declared unconstitutional, Rockefeller recalled in his proclamation. As a result a constitutional amendment was approved by the voters and in 1913 another law was passed which became effective Jan. 1, 1914.

"The alleviation of economic hardship from accidents and occupational illnesses in our state through workmen's compensation," he said, "has contributed immeasurably to the continuing progress of the economy of the state and of the nation."

Chamber's Program A 'Weird Melange'

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce "really surpassed itself in double talk" in its 1964 labor program, said John M. Redding, director of the National Council for Industrial Peace.

Terming the CofC program "a weird melange" of contradictions, Redding noted the chamber says it wants to keep the government from interfering with collective bargaining, but at the same time wants state "right-to-work" laws which prohibit union shop agreements reached through free collective bargaining.

December Shows Dip:

'63 Jobless Rate At 5.7% Average

(Continued from Page 1)

jobless adult man, an increase in line with seasonal expectations as outdoor work is curtailed.

On the other hand, it continued, teenage unemployment dropped in December, when there is usually little change, and jobless adult women experienced a larger than seasonal decline. All the reduction in unemployment was among those seeking part-time work, the report noted.

Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept's. manpower and job statistics expert, speculated that many of those who had been looking for part-time work in November may have given up by December.

Breadwinner Trend Ominous

While the jobless rate showed recent declines among adult women and among teenagers, an ominous trend seems to be developing for family breadwinners, Goldstein noted.

"I think we should watch the unemployment among adult men which has increased slightly," he told a press conference. "It is a reflection of something that may be developing for adult men."

The overall jobless rate has been, for the past three months, 5.5 percent, 5.9 percent and 5.5 percent.

For adult men, the rate since October has moved from 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent to 4.4 percent in December. For family breadwinners — married men — the rate since October has been 2.9 percent, 3.2 percent and up to 3.4 percent in December.

Among teenagers, the jobless rate fell to 14.8 percent in December from November's 17.2 percent. Their jobless rate was 12.9 percent in December 1962.

Women's Rate Static

The rate for adult women, at 5.2 percent, was the same as in December a year earlier.

The total of longterm unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—remained frozen in December at 900,000. This total has been unchanged since last spring, when it had swelled to 1.4 million. The longterm jobless reached a low for postwar Decembers of 204,000 in 1952.

"As in November, about half of the longterm jobless had been out of work 6 months or longer," the report observed. "Both categories were close to year-ago levels."

Jobholders Down 700,000

On the employment side of the picture, the Labor Dept. said the total jobholders were down by 700,000 to 68.6 million. This decline was expected, leaving the December total 1.1 million higher than a year earlier.

All the job decline, the report noted, was in the farm section, dropping this total to 4 million. This was the same as in December 1962, the report said, but farm jobs averaged 200,000 lower than the previous years as the longterm decline continued.

The total labor force decreased in December by 800,000, as expected, to 75.2 million, or 1.1 million higher than a year before.

The Labor Dept. said the labor force growth for 1963 as a whole also amounted to 1.1 million, "a little below" the expansion expected from its longterm projections.

Factory Hirings Hit '63 Low Level

The Labor Dept. has reported that factory hirings for November were at their lowest point in 1963 after remaining on a plateau for more than a year.

The hiring rate of factory production workers dropped from 39 per 1,000 to 28 per 1,000 between October and November, according to a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The layoff rate at 20 per 1,000 workers was as low as in any month since early 1960. The quit rate dropped from 15 per 1,000 to 11, the usual seasonal change.

U.S. Chamber Outlines 1964 'Labor' Program

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has announced its "labor program" for 1964. Pres. Edwin P. Neilan, a Delaware bank president, says his group:

- Opposes a shorter workweek, but favors increased productivity and lower prices.
- Favors repeal of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts, which set minimum wage standards on government contracts and construction, and opposes the pending bill to include the cost of fringe benefits in Davis-Bacon wage determinations.
- Favors a bill by Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) to strip the National Labor Relations Board of jurisdiction over unfair labor practices and transfer this authority to the federal courts. This, the CofC said, will "promote industrial peace."
- Endorses a bill by Rep. David T. Martin (R-Neb.) to put unions under anti-trust laws, prohibit a union from representing employes of more than one company in an industry, and prohibit "any featherbedding practice."
- Opposes extension of federal wage-hour protection to employes of hotels, motels, restaurants and laundries. The CofC said it opposes a minimum wage for these groups "to protect job opportunities," since a $1.25 wage floor would make their employment "too costly."
- Favors curtailment of the U.S. Employment Service and denial of its resources to persons already employed. (If a man wants a better job, let him pay a private agency a fee.)
- Opposes federal standards for unemployment compensation and favors maintenance of "state control."
- Favors state laws prohibiting the union shop and opposes repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Asks retention of the national emergency strike provisions of Taft-Hartley.

One Agreed Point

The final point on the C of C agenda is the only one which matches anything on labor's program. The chamber says it, too, believes free collective bargaining should be encouraged and compulsory arbitration opposed.

Deposition Filed in $400,000 Suit:

Origin of AMA Political Tape Reads Like a Mystery Thriller

(Continued from Page 1)

of the recording pending outcome of the suit and has attempted to recover copies of it.

Feller noted, however, that about 2,600 copies of the recording are still in the hands of persons unknown and that every time they are played, Normile is again damaged. Because of the peculiar nature of the libel—through "an engine . . . a self-producing libeler"—the AMA, he said, should be directed to state publicly in its Journal what it has acknowledged privately, that it now has no information to establish the authenticity of the recording.

He pointed out that because of the heavy docket confronting the court, Normile could not expect a trial on the merits of his suit for at least two years. The injunction was being sought in the interim, he said, to forestall further injury.

Professor to Testify

He declared that Normile was prepared to prove "beyond any reasonable doubt" that the voice was not his and that a professor of linguistics was prepared to testify that the person on the recording "learned his English in or around New York City" where Normile never lived.

Feller cited a deposition filed by Walter Hughes, executive director of the Pennsylvania branch of AMPAC, describing how the recording came into the AMA's hands.

Hughes said that while attending a public debate, he was approached by a man who identified himself only as "Irv," who discussed with him the opposition of doctors to hospital care for the aged. "Irv," Hughes said, stated that there was dissension in labor's ranks in the Pittsburgh area and that he might be able to provide material for use in AMPAC's flight.

Phone Call from 'Irv'

About 13 months later, Hughes said, he received a telephone call from "Irv," who said he had some material of interest and that Hughes would be contacted by another person.

A few days later, Hughes' deposition went on, he received a call from a person who asked to be known only as "Cousin" and said he had a tape recording that "would be very interesting to medicine," which Hughes could have for $20.

Arrangements were made for "Cousin" to meet Hughes outside the AMPAC office in Camp Hill, a suburb of Harrisburg, where the exchange of tape and money took place on a dark night. Hughes said he did not get a good look at the face of the man who, he said, was tall and wore a broad-brimmed hat.

Hughes said he made eight copies of the tape and forwarded one to Dr. William R. Hunt of McKeesport who, after listening to it, said he thought the voice was Normile's and sent the tape to Chicago where both the AMA and AMPAC have their headquarters.

In AMPAC's offices, according to depositions by officials of the organization, the tape proved so interesting that arrangements were made to have it reproduced and distributed.

"I will absolutely guarantee you that this will raise the blood pressure of all doctors by 40 points on a shady day," one AMPAC official was reported as writing to another. "It is almost too good to be true."

'Checking' Described

The only check of the tape's authenticity, according to the statements filed with the court, were a telephone call to Hughes, who refused to say where he got it, and an interview with Kenneth Query, secretary of the Tri-State Industrial Association in Pittsburgh, who said the reference on the tape to 146,000 members in USWA Dist. 16 was a "good" estimate.

Actually, Feller said, the figure is further evidence of the fraudulent nature of the record because only about 20,000 USWA members are in Dist. 16.

He noted that about 5,200 copies of the record were made and about 3,400 were distributed before the suit was filed. About 800 were traced through AMPAC records, including a direct shipment of 500 to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee which has since been recovered.

In arguing for the preliminary injunction, Feller pointed out that despite the history of the AMA's acquisition of the original tape, AMA Pres. Edward R. Annis had declared in reference to the tape during a television and radio interview: "I happen to know it's authentic."

Annis 'Believed in AMA'

Feller noted, however, that in his deposition to the court Annis said the basis for that statement was his belief that "the American Medical Association and the people with whom they work . . . would never do anything like this."

A public statement in the AMA Journal that it has no evidence to authenticate the recording "would at least remedy the public advice they have given people who have the recording," Feller said.

Hart said that this would amount to ordering the defendant to admit he has no evidence before the case is tried. He said he would "lean seriously" to granting an injunction, despite legal questions posed by the First Amendment and those involved in enjoining libel, if the AMA had not agreed to stop distribution of the recording.

Subsidies Proposed To Boost Apprentices

Los Angeles—Subsidies and other methods aimed at promoting apprentice training were discussed here at the first meeting of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship to be held outside Washington.

The session was the first of a series to be held around the nation, with management, labor and government representatives discussing manpower needs and how apprenticeship programs can help meet those needs.

Garth L. Mangum, research director of the Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower, suggested federal subsidies as a "positive economic incentive" to hire apprentices.

He urged study of the proposal for a quota of apprentices in each vocation to be set jointly by labor and management.

Undersec. of Labor John Henning, who chaired the meeting, said the economic crisis caused by automation "can be solved only by economic growth."

The present apprentice program is far too small, he said, and called on defense industries in particular to intensify their activities in the field.

Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, of the Sheet Metal Workers, said that defense contractors should be encouraged to hire apprentices, and if they fail, then they should be required to do so by the government.

"The taxpayer would be the winner" if apprentice training is used more extensively to increase workers' skills and productivity, he said.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. also called for intensification of the apprenticeship programs around the nation.

Robert E. Collins, training director of Hughes Aircraft Co., said the average age of skilled workers in his firm in many departments is from 55 to 57 years.

The stockpile of skilled craftsmen is "shrinking at an alarming rate," Collins said.

"If industry does not take definite steps to reverse this trend," he warned, "the impact upon employers using skilled craftsmen will be near disastrous."

Turner, a member of a task force on apprenticeship in defense contracts, said that "so far, no concrete program has been followed through by the Dept. of Defense."

Mangum, who is working on a report on apprenticeship to be issued soon by the Senate subcommittee, said "two-thirds of our skilled workers receive no formal training."

In Great Britain, he said, 36 percent of those entering the labor force do so through apprenticeship programs; in France, half of the men under 20 are in apprenticeship programs; and in Germany the proportion is even higher, with the shortage seen in applicants, not apprenticeship openings.

Japanese Coordinator Visits U.S.

Operations of the newly-organized Intl. Wage Research Center in Tokyo were discussed by its coordinator, Eiichi Ochiai, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a meeting in Washington.

Officials of AFL-CIO unions also joined in the discussions, which considered policies and procedures, and Meany entertained at luncheon for the visitor, who is general secretary of Shinsanbetsu, one of the four Japanese labor federations.

The wage research center, a new venture in international labor cooperation, is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Auto Workers and the four Japanese labor centers.

R. W. Watson Dies; Former Organizer

South Seattle, Wash. — Condolences to the family of Rowland Winfield Watson, former West Coast representative and organizer for the former AFL, who died here at 81, were expressed in a message of sympathy by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Watson remained actively interested in union affairs until his death, said Rowland J. Watson, a son. Meany and Schnitzler said labor can "ill afford to lose such staunch supporters" as the elder Watson, who "served the cause of labor faithfully and untiringly."

For 1964:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled for 1964 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

Date	*Organization*	*Place*
Mar. 16-20	Marine Engineers	(No place set)
Mar. 20-27	Automobile Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Apr. 6-9	Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.
Apr. 13	Operating Engineers	San Francisco, Calif.
Apr. 18	Railroad Employes' Dept.	Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 19-22	Master Mechanics	Washington, D. C.
Apr. 20-24	Canadian Labor Congress	Montreal, Que.
Apr. 27-May 1	State, County & Municipal Employes	Denver, Colo.
May 4-7	New Jersey	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 4-8	Distillery Workers	San Francisco, Calif.
May 4-8	United Shoe Workers	Chicago, Ill.
May 7-9	Colorado	Denver, Colo.
May 9-15	Clothing Workers	New York, N. Y.
May 11-15	Furniture Workers	New York, N. Y.
May 20	Georgia	Savannah, Ga.
May 24	Lithographers & Photoengravers	Minneapolis, Minn.
May 25-27	Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.
May 25-29	Packinghouse Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
May 26-28	Ohio	Cleveland, O.
May (No date)	Doll & Toy Workers	New York, N. Y.
June 1-5	Textile Workers Union of America	New York, N. Y.
June 4-6	South Dakota	Huron, S. D.
June 8	Railroad Telegraphers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 15-17	Idaho	Sun Valley, Ida.
June 15-18	Musicians	Portland, Ore.
June 18-21	Montana	Havre, Mont.
July 6-10	Potters	Long Beach, Calif.
July 12-17	Meat Cutters	Miami, Fla.
July 13-17	Newspaper Guild	Long Beach, Calif.
July 27-31	Technical Engineers	Seattle, Wash.
July 30-Aug. 2	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 2-7	Bookbinders	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 10-12	Utah	Ogden, Utah
Aug. 10-13	Washington	Port Angeles, Wash.
Aug. 16-21	Fire Fighters	San Diego, Calif.
Aug. 16-22	Letter Carriers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 17-20	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 17-21	California	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 17-21	Signalmen	Montreal, Que.
Aug. 17-21	Teachers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 17-21	Texas	Brownsville, Tex.
Aug. 24-28	Government Employes	Dallas, Tex.
Aug. 24-29	Postal Clerks	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 24-Sept. 4	Painters	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 31-Sept. 2	New York	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 31-Sept. 4	Plasterers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. (No date)	South Carolina	(No place set)
Sept. 7-11	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 8-18	Machinists	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 14	Bricklayers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 14	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Albany, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich
Sept. 21	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 21-23	Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 21-23	Missouri	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 21-24	United Textile Workers	Montreal, Que.
Sept. 21-25	Oregon	Roseberg, Ore.
Sept. 21-26	Rubber Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 23	Tobacco Workers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 27-Oct. 2	Printing Pressmen	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 28	Railroad Trainmen	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 28-30	Nebraska	Norfolk, Neb.
Sept. 28-Oct. 2	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 30-Oct. 2	Railway Patrolmen	New York, N. Y.
Sept. (No date)	Typographical Union	Honolulu, Hawaii
Oct. 4	Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 5-8	Wisconsin	Green Bay, Wis.
Oct. 5-9	Cigarmakers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 5-9	Illinois	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 11-17	Iron Workers	San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 12-15	Stone Workers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 12-16	Chemical Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 13-15	Air Line Dispatchers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 19-24	Cement Workers	Montreal, Que.
Oct. 29-31	Railway Supervisors	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. (No date)	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. (No date)	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
Nov. 18-20	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Nov. (No date)	Flight Engineers	New York, N. Y.

Johnson Declares:

Medicare Approach 'Practical, Fair, Just'

By David L. Perlman

The social security system is "the American way" to provide hospital care for the aged—"practical, sensible, fair and just"—Pres. Johnson declared in a call for a stepped-up drive to pass the King-Anderson bill.

He told a delegation of medicare supporters and senior citizen leaders the Administration has "just begun to fight" for the program and predicted that it "is going to be the law of the land."

This "most powerful of all nations," Johnson said feelingly, "should no longer continue to ask our old people to trade dignity and self-respect for hospital and nursing home care."

Forcing senior citizens to turn to public welfare, the President declared, "is not the American way."

The President used similar White House meetings with delegations representing a broad cross-section of citizens as a forum to rally public support for other major Administration programs.

He told the Citizens Committee for Tax Reduction & Revision—coalition of labor, small business, farm, education and welfare leaders—that "the clock is ticking" while the tax cut bill waits for Senate action.

"Every hour of talk by a senator can keep many jobs away from many people for many weeks," the President said.

At another White House meeting, attended by a bipartisan group of congressmen and senators as well as representatives of private organizations including AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Johnson called for a non-discriminatory immigration policy.

Immigration Reforms Backed

He urged enactment of the Administration's bill to liberalize immigration laws so that applicants would be considered for admission to the United States without reference to their national origin.

Speaking in the presence of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which has begun hearings on the measure, Johnson said the bill is a matter of "common sense, common decency" and "for the common good."

Groups formed to support key Administration programs meanwhile piled on fuel for the fire they hope to build under Congress.

The citizens committee on the tax bill, set up last May, heard reports from its five divisions to coordinate its renewed legislative drive. Biemiller, representing federation Pres. George Meany, a co-chairman of the committee, reported for the labor division.

The citizens group warned that further delay in passage of the tax bill "will cause business uncertainty that could lead to an economic slowdown" and "higher unemployment, scarce jobs for new workers, less business profits and reduced investment."

Also meeting with Johnson in support of the tax bill were members of a separate Business Committee for Tax Reduction headed by Henry Ford II.

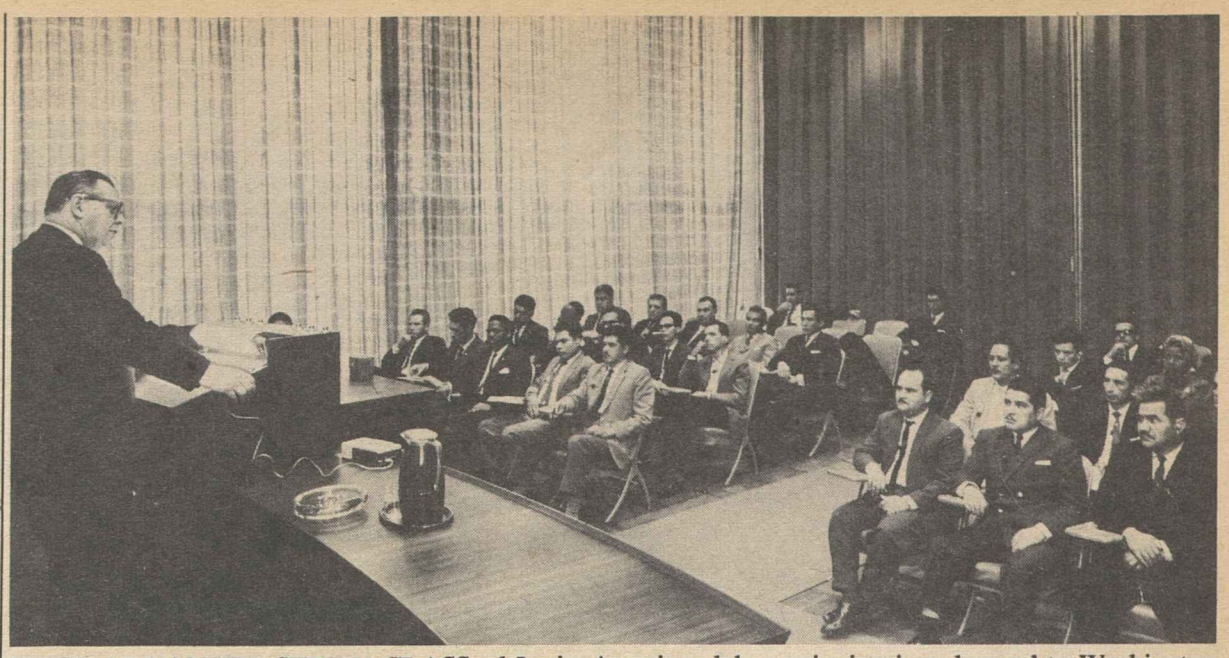
Health Care Drive Pressed

To give a boost to the social security hospital care drive, Johnson invited to the White House representatives of leading organizations supporting the measure, including the National Council of Senior Citizens and the AFL-CIO. The federation's social security director, Nelson Cruikshank, headed the labor delegation. They were addressed by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze and the two key sponsors of the bill—Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.)—as well as the President.

The House Ways & Means Committee, which interrupted its hearings on the King-Anderson bill after the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, will resume hearings Jan. 20. Meany is scheduled to be the first public witness.

The immigration law reforms, strongly endorsed by Johnson, were requested by Kennedy last July in a message that called the present system of national quotas an "anachronism" which is "without basis in either logic or reason."

The Administration bill, introduced by Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), would give top priority to applicants with needed skills, followed by relatives of American citizens. The nationality quota would be eliminated gradually, but no one country could be the source of more than 10 percent of the annual immigration.



FIRST ADVANCED-STUDY CLASS of Latin American labor unionists is welcomed to Washington by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in ceremony at federation auditorium. The course, conducted by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, has brought 35 students from 12 Latin nations and the Canal Zone here for 12 weeks of study and field trips. All class members previously completed study programs at AIFLD regional centers outside the U.S.

Labor Plans J.F. Kennedy Library Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

access to his papers, his words, his thoughts—the access he himself wanted in the library he had planned.

"That is why we in the AFL-CIO want to help build that library."

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee, meeting in Washington on Jan. 7, began mapping a plan which will be submitted to the Executive Council at its next meeting starting Feb. 17 in Bal Harbour, Fla.

While no definite figure has been set, Meany indicated that labor's contribution to the library would be in the neighborhood of $2 million.

Max Danish, Union Editor, Dead at 77

New York—Max Danish, retired editor for the Ladies' Garment Workers, a longtime dean of labor editors, died of a heart ailment in French Hospital here. He was 77.

A onetime member of the Cigar Makers who joined the ILGWU in 1909, he participated in the historic strikes of blousemakers and cloakmakers in 1909 and 1910. He became managing editor of Justice, the union's official publication, in 1914 and editor four years later. By the time he retired in 1951, he had seen the ILGWU grow from 60,000 to 450,000 members.

At the outset of his career, he recalled, most labor news was concerned with picket line disorders, but over the years the philanthropic, political and industrial activities of unions received equal attention.

Born in Vitebsk, Russia, he came to this country in 1900 and became a citizen. He attended New York University while working for the ILGWU and received a bachelor of laws degree in 1918. He spoke several languages, and was in the forefront of the fight in the 1920s against Communist attempts to control the ILGWU.

Since his retirement he had been a consultant to the ILGWU and was active in the Liberal Party. He also wrote "William Green: A Pictorial Biography," published in 1952, and "The World of David Dubinsky," published in 1957. Just prior to his retirement he edited "ILGWU News-History," a chronology of the union gleaned from contemporary writings.

He is survived by his widow, the former Molly Frank; two sons, Roy and Keith; a brother, David, and a sister, Mrs. Rose Spekin.

Role of Institute Cited In Shaping Latin Unions

American labor anticipates that graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development will help develop Latin American labor movements tailored to the needs of their own peoples, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in welcoming 35 Latin trade unionists to the AIFLD's sixth training course.

The new class includes 33 men and two women from 12 nations and the Canal Zone. All previously completed 12-week study programs in one of the institute's 11 regional centers south of the U.S. border. They comprise the first class of advanced students since the AIFLD opened its doors in June 1962.

Study course directors, meeting at the same time for a three-day evaluation of training results, reported rapid growth of the education program and heard AIFLD Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Beirne predict that the school will outgrow present boundaries and extend to other continents, including Africa. Beirne is president of the Communications Workers.

Schnitzler, saying the future of the world will be determined to a great extent by free labor movements, told the new class its members will have to "play an extremely important part in that work."

Thirty five individuals by themselves can do little but, Schnitzler added, "as you become teachers in your own countries you'll be contributing to the welfare" of all Americans. He expressed the hope that the 12 weeks at school would be "the richest experience" of the students' lives.

Ten of the 35 students will leave Washington after three weeks to study and observe labor bodies in Israel, Italy and Germany and the operations of the Intl. Labor Organization, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Common Market.

The students come from such fields as agriculture, retailing, public utilities, communications, construction, manufacturing, food processing and hospital care. They are citizens of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Canal Zone.

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Schnitzler also addressed the directors' meeting, as did AIFLD Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi.

The AIFLD is sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO; business firms and foundations; and the Agency for Intl. Development through the Alliance for Progress. Before the current class started, the institute had given 181 out-of-country unionists their first classroom instruction here. About a year ago, regional training centers were opened in Latin America.

Burdon Hits Robert Taft On 'Moonlighting' Charge

Akron, O.—Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., "insulted the working people of Akron" by calling their city "the national, perhaps the international center, for moonlighting," according to Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers.

Taft, a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate seat his late father held, used the 6-hour day the URW has gained in collective bargaining to attack the shorter workweek, claiming it led to unemployment.

"Akron has an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent," Burdon said. "The national average is 5.9 percent and Ohio's average is 4.4 percent. If the 6-hour day contributed to unemployment, then Akron should be leading the unemployment list."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Burdon pointed out, does not consider "moonlighting" among Akron rubber workers "important enough to discuss in their studies of the subject."

Only 4 percent of all factory workers engage in "moonlighting," he said, adding that "the biggest moonlighters, according to authoritative surveys, are farmers, professional and technical workers."

"It would be well," Burdon said, "for Mr. Taft to check among his associates in both houses of Congress . . . He and his advisers are just as wrong as the social Neanderthals of former years who opposed the 10-hour day and the 8-hour day."

Civil Rights Foe Wins In Louisiana Primary

New Orleans—John J. McKeithen, a lawyer from the northern part of the state, won the Democratic nomination for Louisiana's governorship, defeating liberal-backed deLesseps S. Morrison, former mayor of New Orleans, 491,666 to 449,647.

McKeithen's upset victory in the runoff primary presented an omen of political difficulties for Pres. Johnson in the state over the civil rights issue.

In the first primary, Morrison led, and both he and McKeithen took a moderate approach in presenting their segregationist views to eliminate 10 other candidates, most of them running as extreme opponents of civil rights legislation.

In the runoff, McKeithen laid heavy stress on a charge that Negro "bloc" voting for his opponent was being promoted by "outsiders." Following his victory, he called for a conference with the state's congressional delegation to discuss strategy in opposing the Johnson Administration's civil rights program.

McKeithen still must face Republican candidate Charlton H. Lyons, Sr., in the election, but no GOP candidate has been elected governor since Reconstruction days.

The extent of the new governor's segregationist convictions and the shape of his administration, observers suggest, will be given a test late next summer when a federal court is expected to order desegregation of Shreveport's schools.

Meany Presses Case for Hospital Care

AFL-CIO News

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Economic Message, Budget Stress Tax Bill, Price Cuts

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE, a few of them, who traveled to Washington to urge Congress to pass a social security program of hospital care for the elderly. The scene is the House Ways & Means Committee hearing room during testimony on the labor-backed King-Anderson bill. **(Separate story on page 10).**

'Legislative Inoculation':

Meany Asks Speed On Medicare Bill

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany renewed labor's plea for a social security program of hospital care for the aged and assured Congress that American workers are "perfectly willing" to pay their share of the cost.

He told the House Ways & Means Committee that older Americans are "worse off now" than six years ago, when the first medicare bill was introduced in Congress.

Since then, he said, the number of Americans over 65 has gone up and hospital costs have risen "far faster than their incomes."

Meany asked passage of the King-Anderson bill as a "legislative inoculation" against "catastrophic medical costs in old age." He noted that more people were forced on relief in 1962 as a result of budget-shattering medical expenses than have even been stricken in a single year by polio.

The AFL-CIO president was the first witness to testify as the House committee resumed hearings that were suspended after the assassination of Pres. Kennedy.

"This is a measure which was close to the heart of our late President," and strongly endorsed by Pres. Johnson in his State of the Union message, Meany reminded the committee. It is "fitting" that it be "the first piece of major legislation" considered by the Ways & Means Committee in the new session, he added.

As the parade of witnesses began, the large committee room filled with elderly men and women, many of them delegated by senior citizen organizations to testify and to give encouragement to others testifying. They were joined by governors and mayors, state AFL-CIO officials, representatives of social service agencies, church groups and prominent physicians anxious to express their dissent from the Amer-

(Continued on Page 11)

Joblessness Termed Intolerable

By Saul Miller

There will be "ample room" for price reductions in 1964 especially in "large industrial enterprises" where productivity is rising faster than the national average, the government's top economists declared.

Their advice on price cuts to prevent a "pileup" of profits came as part of Pres. Johnson's Economic Report to Congress which tied the future of the American economy to swift passage of the House-approved $11.1 billion tax cut bill now pending in the Senate Finance Committee.

The President stressed that failure to enact the legislation could turn expectations of continued economic growth into a recession. He asserted that a tax cut, combined with other government policies, would produce a gross national product of $623 billion in 1964, compared to 585 billion for 1963—an increase in stable dollars of about 5 percent.

The Council of Economic Advisers, in their report which contains the advice on price cuts, estimated that such a rise in the total of goods and services produced would drop the unemployment rate to 5 percent by the end of 1964, but said that the "attainment of the interim goal of 4 percent lies beyond 1964."

Johnson termed the average 5.7

(Continued on Page 4)

'An Agenda For Action'

Pres. Johnson's budget and economic messages to Congress offer an "agenda for action" to which labor "gives wholehearted support," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The program is designed to "create jobs, wipe out poverty and meet the needs of a growing population," he commented.

Swift approval of the tax bill is "essential," he said, with benefits "concentrated among low- and moderate-income taxpayers." Reiterating the AFL-CIO's support for an immediate cut in the tax-withholding rate to 14 per-

(Continued on Page 5)

Picketing Link Urged By NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to permit it to present arguments in a picketing case involving racial discrimination at the same time the court hears arguments in a labor case in which union pickets urged consumers not to buy non-union products.

Under the high court's schedule, the NAACP case is due for hearing some time after the labor case,

(Continued on Page 3)

President Spells Out Program

By John M. Barry

Pres. Johnson has submitted to Congress a fiscal 1965 budget which he said "provides more funds than ever before in our history" for the fuller development of the nation's people through improved education, housing, manpower training, health and employment opportunities for youth.

The President described his first budget, totaling $97.9 billion in 1965 expenditures, as one of "economy and progress."

He noted that it provides for $500 million less in government spending than is now estimated for fiscal 1964 and will result in a deficit of $4.9 billion, about half the deficit for the previous year.

At the same time, he said, it is a budget that "safeguards the peace" by strengthening "the most formidable defense establishment the world has ever known," continues foreign military and economic aid, advances the space program, and maintains and initiates programs to meet pressing social needs, including a new $1 billion effort "to break the vicious circle of chronic poverty."

The budget is tied directly to the $11.1 billion reduction in federal income taxes passed by the House and now before the Senate, which Johnson views as an effort to shift the emphasis in economic expansion from the public sector to the private sector, to "shrink the $30 billion gap" between the nation's actual and potential output, and to provide 2 million more jobs for the unemployed and new workers entering the labor force.

Vital to Program

"The earliest possible enactment" of the tax cut, Johnson declared, "is an integral and vital part of my budgetary proposals."

The President noted that because of the delay in enactment of the tax cut, originally proposed by the late Pres. Kennedy, he now is urging Congress to lower the individual withholding rate from the present 18 percent to 14 percent, rather than 15 percent as provided in the House bill.

This, economists point out, would amount to pumping about $2 billion more of the tax cut into consumer spending during calendar 1964 instead of 1965.

While the budget is predicated on reduction of the tax withholding

(Continued on Page 5)

24th Amendment Outlaws Poll Tax As South Dakota Votes Ratification

The anti-poll tax amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution as the South Dakota state legislature voted approval and became the 38th state to ratify. Ratification by 38 states, three-quarters of the total, was required to make the proposal part of the nation's organic law as the 24th amendment.

The amendment, proposed by Congress by a two-thirds vote of each house, will abolish the poll tax as a condition of voting in federal elections. No state can hereafter restrict the franchise in federal elections by requiring financial payment to the state from otherwise qualified voters.

As Maine's legislature brought the number of ratifications close to the needed three-quarters mark, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent telegrams to the presidents of the Arizona State AFL-CIO and South Dakota state body urging redoubled efforts to secure ratification.

"The AFL-CIO has long fought the poll tax and we hope the labor unions in your state will help abolish it forever," Meany's telegram said. Ratification "will obliterate the last vestige of property qualification as a basis for citizenship and will break down an artificial barrier to the free exercise of the franchise by all citizens," he said.

Last April Meany sent messages to labor federations in eight states where legislatures were still in session urging that they back ratification. At that time only 30 states had ratified.

The poll tax as a qualification for voting has existed recently in only five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas.

Some southern states may try to preserve the poll tax for state elections, as Virginia already has done. The overall effect of the amendment is to broaden the right of franchise.

STUDENT PICKETS from several schools joined members of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union in picketing Bergmann's Laundry in Washington, D. C., during a union organizing campaign. The union lost a National Labor Relations Board election but filed charges that management interfered for the second time with a free choice by employes. Last year the NLRB set aside a previous election on similar grounds.

Hopeful Trend Seen in Industry Study Groups

Labor-management study groups and "human relations committees" represent a hopeful new trend in collective bargaining but the committee approach cannot provide all the answers to the basic problem of continuing unemployment, an AFL-CIO economist told interviewers.

Joblessness is a national problem and must be treated at the national level, Rudolph Oswald of the Dept. of Research told Marvin Zim of Time magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast over the Mutual radio network.

Nevertheless, study groups have unquestionably made a major contribution to industrial peace in several major industries, Oswald said, including steel, auto, clothing, rubber, meatpacking and construction.

The purpose of the long-range study-group approach, he observed, is to "relieve the pressures of the last 60 days" at the bargaining table. Under the committee method, "bargaining continues throughout the year and this prevents the build-up of certain questions into last-minute bottlenecks" as well as providing day-by-day solutions for some problems.

Improving the security of some present workers does not reach those who do not have jobs, Oswald observed. He added:

"One of our growing problems today is with unemployed young workers entering the work force."

A shorter workweek, he said, would provide jobs for some of the new entrants.

Jobs for New Workers

Labor, he asserted, is "naturally desirous of keeping jobs for those workers presently on the payroll" but it also feels the obligation of "providing opportunities" for future job seekers.

Each of the joint study committees now functioning has tried to resolve problems relating to its own industry, and "there does not seem to be one single answer" applicable to all industries, he noted.

For example, Oswald said, the Armour committee in the meatpacking industry studied retraining and relocation of workers to find jobs for laidoff employes; the Kaiser Steel committee studied profit-sharing, and other groups have sought new answers to worker problems.

But automation still causes problems in certain industries in spite of committee studies, said Oswald. He cited the committees at the Armour Co., which sought to retrain workers for new jobs but found not enough new jobs available even after retraining.

Union Upheld In Work Quota Enforcement

The National Labor Relations Board has upheld the right of a union to enforce its rules putting a ceiling on piecework production of voluntary members.

In a 4-1 decision the board cleared Auto Workers' Local 283, West Allis, Wis., of unfair labor practice charges filed by four members who in 1961 were fined from $50 to $100 apiece for exceeding quotas under an incentive plan at the Wisconsin Motor Corp. plant.

The quota plan started in 1938, was adopted by vote of local members in 1944, and has "played an important role in contract negotiations," the board said in its decision. The plan does not apply to non-members, and there is no union shop provision requiring membership.

Four board members agreed that the fines were internal union actions and voted to dismiss the complaint. The newest board member, Howard Jenkins, Jr., wrote a separate concurring opinion. Member Boyd Leedom dissented.

The majority cited this reasoning in support of its decision:

The board has not been empowered by Congress to pass judgment on the penalties a union may impose on a member so long as the penalties do not affect the member's job status; the fined members were free to join the union and be bound by its rules, or to stay out of membership; company management, while abstaining from enforcement of the ceiling rule, has consistently supplied the information which the union uses to "police" the rule and the company has even asked, in contract negotiations, for increases in the ceilings.

Joe Davis Named To Defense Reserve

Seattle, Wash.—Pres. Joe Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO has been appointed to the National Defense Executive Reserve.

Pilots Seek New Cargo Safety Rule

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots have asked the Federal Aviation Agency to change aircraft cargo loading regulations so that flight crews will have room to escape if a plane catches fire or plunges into a body of water.

With present methods of loading, an ALPA study showed, bulk or "palletized" cargoes fill all the available space on planes of three major airlines and leave the crew with only the small cockpit windows or a forward door for escape during emergencies.

This system may spread to other airlines, the union said, when aircraft now on order are delivered. Its leaders met with top FAA officials and later made a formal request by letter for re-evaluation of the regulations affecting crew survival in cargo planes.

Favored by the ALPA for more crew safety is installation of an escape hatch over the cockpit and overhead "crawl" space above the cargo, or an aisle alongside the cargo compartment leading to wing exits which, past experience has shown, are above water in ditchings.

The union asked for new regulations, it said, because it doubts that company managements would voluntarily take such action so long as present regulations have approval. ALPA Pres. C. H. Ruby said the union wants to promote the use of air freight as a service to the public on planes where crew safety is assured.

Farson, Reifin Visit Workers in Japan

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild and Harry A. Reifin, assistant to the president of the Typographical Union, are on a month-long visit to Japan to discuss with printing and publishing industry workers the benefits secured by their American counterparts through the labor movement.

The trip is under the auspices of the U.S. Departments of State and Labor with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. It is intended to strengthen union-to-union relationships. Stopovers were scheduled in Honolulu and Okinawa.

A comparable visit will be made to the United States by Japanese union members in the printing and publishing industry.

Major Cities Affected:

Slight Shifts Shown In Area Job Report

By Robert B. Cooney

The job situation worsened in five major areas and improved in two others, the Labor Dept. said in releasing its December survey of the nation's 150 major job centers.

The Labor Dept. classified 38 major areas as suffering "substantial unemployment" in December—that is, with 6 percent or more jobless. This was up one from November's total of 37 areas, the 1963 low point for four straight months. A year ago 41 areas were so classified.

Tacoma, Wash., was placed on the list of major areas with substantial unemployment. Tacoma's increased joblessness was caused, according to the report, by the shutdown of a defense firm and a nearby aircraft plant, and reduced work in a metal fabricating firm.

Construction cutbacks were "mainly responsible" for higher joblessness in Wilmington, Del., and Columbus and Dayton, O., the report said. These three areas moved from the relatively low jobless grouping of 1.5 to 2.9 percent unemployed into the 3 to 5.9 percent category.

Fall River, Mass., was reclassified into the 9 to 11.9 percent jobless grouping as unemployment rose among rubber, textile and electrical machinery workers, the report said.

Job improvements came to Grand Rapids and Lansing, Mich., the report noted, mainly because of a pickup in automobile parts and related industries. Both areas were reclassified downward into the 1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless grouping.

Smaller Areas Improve

In the list of smaller areas suffering substantial unemployment, the total for December dropped to 153 with removal of nine areas. This was a low for the year. In December 1962, the smaller areas so classified totaled 167.

The smaller areas which improved and dropped below the 6 percent jobless mark were Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla., Carbondale, Ill., Muncie and Vincennes, Ind., Adrian, Mich., Klamath Falls, Ontario and Salem, Ore., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

The list of "very small areas" of "substantial and persistent unemployment" showed one area added and 12 others removed.

It said there is now an overall total of 574 areas—17 major, 97 "smaller" and 460 "very small"—officially classified by the Labor Dept. as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment." All these areas have been recommended to the Dept. of Commerce for designation as "redevelopment areas" under the Area Redevelopment Act. the Labor Dept. said.

In a separate report, the Labor Dept. said that one major area—San Jose, Calif.—has been put on its list of areas eligible for aid under the Public Works Acceleration Act. Such areas must be on the ARA list or must suffer substantial unemployment for nine of the preceding 12 months.

UAW Local Breaks Ground For New Clinic

Baltimore — Ground-breaking ceremonies were held here for a new labor-supported group medical clinic where workers will get comprehensive health care for a flat monthly fee.

The new Eastpoint Medical Health Center was set up by Auto Workers Local 738 at the Martin aircraft plant. It is designed as a community organization, to which it is hoped that various groups in the Baltimore area will affiliate to provide health care for members and their families.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, speaking at the ceremonies, noted a "profound change in the concept of health care in recent years"—from an earlier attitude of merely preventing illness to a more modern effort to provide "physical, mental and social health."

Dr. Edwin Dailey, vice president of the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) of New York, said non-profit group medicine is rapidly showing many advantages over traditional practice. New York surveys, he said, show far fewer infant deaths among members of group health plans, less use of hospitals, and greater progress towards immunization of infants against disease.

Baltimore's Eastpoint Center is due to open in the spring. Head of the group which will operate it is Leonard Lesser, director of social security for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Arbitration Application Delayed by Firemen, Rails

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have signed an agreement with major railroads delaying application of a compulsory arbitration award insofar as it affects locomotive helpers (firemen) until a legal challenge raised by the union is decided by the courts.

The award grew out of arbitration ordered by Congress to settle two phases of a dispute between the operating unions and the railroads—work rules and crew consist—and was to become effective Jan. 25. The new agreement, signed in Washington, has the effect of delaying its application pending settlement of the legal challenge initiated jointly by the BLF&E, the Trainmen and the Switchmen.

The unions attacked both the constitutionality of the compulsory arbitration law and the award itself.

The law is unconstitutional, they claimed, because it deprived persons of their property—in this case, job seniority—and of freedom of contract. The award itself, they asserted, went beyond the limits set by Congress.

Judge Alexander Holtzhoff upheld both the law and the award in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The unions have appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court, which has scheduled oral hearings for Jan. 30 and 31 in Washington.

The Locomotive Engineers filed a separate suit also questioning both the constitutionality of the law and the award.

Backing from AFL-CIO:

Meany Pledges Full Support To CWA in Teamsters' Raid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the full support of the federation in the Communications Workers' defense of bargaining rights against a Teamster raid aimed at the plant department of the New York Telephone Co.

In a letter to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, which the union has distributed to all members, Meany expressed hope that the 23,000 members of the statewide unit will vote "overwhelmingly" for the union in a National Labor Relations Board election set for the first two weeks in February, "so that CWA can get on with the job of negotiating improved contract conditions."

Meany, recalling his own long experience in the labor movement of New York State, expressed the view that trade unionists there "want to do the right thing and the smart thing . . . and in this election that means voting for CWA" for at least these reasons:

- The "fine reputation" and "noteworthy record of accomplishments" enjoyed by CWA.
- The fact that CWA "is a solid segment of the AFL-CIO" and enjoys the respect and gets the support of other unions in the federation.
- The fact that the CWA has the "general union know-how" to make it best able "to cope with a big telephone company like the Bell System."
- The fact that "the Teamsters Union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO because of serious domination . . . by corrupt elements, has no rightful jurisdiction in the telephone industry."

"This raiding effort," Meany declared, "cannot help, and it can only hurt, the best interests of telephone employes."

Meanwhile, two Teamsters' organizers and four dissident officials of CWA Local 1101 in New York City were indicted by a state grand jury on charges of conspiracy to assault CWA and management officials.

Named in the indictment were Pres. Henry Habel and Vice Pres. Arthur McGovern of Local 1101, who along with the local's secretary-treasurer were suspended by CWA on charges of "dual unionism" at about the same time they led the 10,000-member local in a vote to disaffiliate from the CWA.

Others named in the indictment were Kenneth Burkard and Julio Rodriguez, identified as Local 1101 shop stewards, and Morgan Seifert and William Griffin, both organizers for the Teamsters.

'Campaign of Terror'

Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan charged that the six had engaged in "a campaign of terror and intimidation" in efforts to split the CWA membership. Among the targets they had chosen for beatings, he charged, were Frederick Kappel, board chairman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; John Macky, a local member who opposed the move to disaffiliate from CWA; Herbert Sharkey, an executive of the New York Telephone Co.; and William Lyons, president of a Queens CWA local.

Beirne said the indictments were illustrative of the "corrosive and destructive influence of Jimmy Hoffa on the American labor movement."

Castigating "this gangster philosophy of intimidation and violence," the CWA president said he was sorry "that some of the former officials of Local 1101 fell prey to Mr. Hoffa and his henchmen. It was for this reason that they were suspended from office by the CWA several weeks ago and are now facing charges by the union."

The NLRB vote among the plant department employes of the company will offer workers four choices —the CWA which now holds bargaining rights, the Teamsters, the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Telephone Workers which the CWA charges has had close contacts with the Teamsters, or no union.

CWA officials say the dispute raised by the Local 1101 officers grew out of differences over bargaining methods in pattern-setting negotiations with Bell System affiliates.

Officers and bargaining committeemen from all 23 CWA locals in the state whose members will vote in the NLRB election have pledged unanimous support to the CWA, Beirne noted.

PICKETS in third month of strike against General Telephone Co. of California greet Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of Communications Workers at Los Angeles airport. Beirne walked picket lines and visited strike headquarters of the 12 striking CWA locals. Nearly 9,000 union members have been out since Oct. 19 in fight for contract parity with employes of other major telephone companies in area.

Labor Board Clarifies Doctrine on Lockouts

An employer may not lock out his workers in support of another employer struck by a union unless the two negotiate jointly with the union in a multi-employer bargaining relationship, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The 3 to 0 decision upheld a trial examiner's ruling that the Detroit News had committed unfair practices when it locked out its workers Apr. 16-19, 1962, while the unaffiliated Teamsters were picketing the city's other newspaper, the Free Press. The Teamsters had separate contracts with the two dailies covering circulation drivers.

The board ordered the News to make whole any pay loss suffered by its employes as a result of the lockout.

Unlike the trial examiner, however, the NLRB panel of Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown found that only the News was guilty of violating the act and absolved both the Free Press and the Detroit Newspaper Publishers Association.

The board agreed with the examiner, but for different reasons, that three suspensions at other times during the spring of 1962, when one or the other of the papers shut down in support of its opposite number during a strike, did not amount to unfair labor practices.

The panel also reversed the examiner's finding that the two papers interfered with, restrained and coerced their employes in the exercise of their trade union rights by entering into a lockout agreement affecting multi-employer bargaining units of the Pressmen, Paper Handlers, Photo Engravers, Stereotypers and Mailers.

The decision expanded on the board's doctrine regarding lockouts as set forth in the Buffalo Linen and Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. cases.

In Buffalo Linen, the NLRB held that under certain circumstances, a non-struck employer may lock out his workers in defense of a multi-employer bargaining unit.

In the A&P case, the board ruled that a lockout may not be used by employers as an offensive weapon to force a change from single-employer to multi-employer bargaining.

Start in February 1962

The events in the Detroit case began on Feb. 14, 1962, when the Paper & Plate Handlers struck the News and the Free Press suspended its Feb. 15 edition but did not lock out its employes. From Apr. 11 to 19, the Teamsters picketed the Free Press, and the News in turn suspended publication Apr. 12 to 14 without locking out its employes. The News did lock out its workers, however, from Apr. 16 through 19. The Paper & Plate Handlers again struck the News May 7-9 and the Free Press locked out its staff May 8-9.

The board held that the February and May suspensions fell within the permissive limits of the Buffalo Linen doctrine and that the Apr. 12-14 suspension of the News was not a lockout. Thus, only the Apr. 16-19 period, when there was no question of preserving a multi-employer bargaining relationship with the Teamsters, amounted to unjustified use of a lockout as an offensive weapon.

The board agreed that the trial examiner had properly rejected the argument of the papers that even though they did not negotiate jointly with the Teamsters, the principles of Buffalo Linen and not the A&P case should be applied because the union's demands on the two papers posed largely identical issues.

Texas AFL-CIO Picks Educator

Austin, Tex.—H. G. Tate of Corpus Christi and Victoria has been named education and research director of the Texas AFL-CIO.

Tate belongs to Local 278, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and was a member of the IBEW's first statewide apprenticeship committee, which drafted the trainee standards for the Texas electrical industry. He has been his local's business representative for a total of seven years.

Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the state labor body said a series of one-day and two-day union education programs will be offered in different parts of Texas soon after Tate assumes his new post Feb. 1.

High Court Bid Links Union, Negro Picketing

(Continued from Page 1)

which involved picketing of retail stores in Seattle by Fruit & Vegetable Packers Local 760 advising consumers against the purchase of apples packed by non-union workers.

In the NAACP case, a Negro organization picketed a Florida drug store, Webb's City, Inc., over its refusal to serve Negro customers in its cafeteria. A Florida court found that such picketing was not protected as an exercise of free speech.

Recognizing the inter-relationship of the two cases and the possibility that an adverse decision in one might be detrimental to the other, counsel for the NAACP urged that they be argued together since they both raise "the same fundamental issue."

Both cases, the NAACP observed in a motion now before the high court, concern "a vital question of the lawfulness of peaceful picketing for the purpose of advising consumers of the picketers' views of the acts of a commercial establishment."

The AFL-CIO, in a friend of the court brief filed in the Seattle case, argued that purely informational peaceful picketing directed at consumers is protected by constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression.

The issues involved, the brief maintained, are "inseparably linked [to] the question of whether the constitutional right of free speech applies to peaceful picketing by Negroes protesting racial discrimination in public accommodations or employment, by religious or patriotic groups protesting supposedly objectionable motion pictures, or by any other popular or unpopular groups attempting to present to the public in the most effective way possible their view of a controversial issue, and soliciting the voluntary assistance of the individual consumer through his withdrawal of patronage from the offending firm or product."

Physical Strain Cited As Production Factor

Mobile, Ala.—The American Institute of Industrial Engineers was urged to set up its own research project to determine the effect of modern production methods on workers by Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer, in a speech before the institute's Mobile chapter.

He developed his point at a press interview with Reporter Ben Rapport of the Mobile Register in which he called assembly line pressure "inhuman."

"An automobile assembly line," he pointed out, "is an extremely efficient product of engineering. What we don't see, or solve by engineering, is the strain and stress on the worker.

"We can displace a worker with a machine, but we can't make a worker into a machine."

Industrial engineers "almost universally ignore" the human factor in planning for efficiency, he said, emphasizing that "they think of man as a tool of production."

In his address to his fellow industrial engineers, Gottlieb said that the recent stress on mathematics and statistics in education, while necessary, should not be allowed "to bury other needs."

"Options in industrial psychology and sociology and in physiology must be encouraged," he declared.

"We must educate our industrial engineers rather than train them. Industrial engineering graduates must be prepared for the facts of industrial life. Industrial engineering schools must provide a basic understanding of workers and unions and of their legitimate concern with the work of the industrial engineer."

There is no question, he said, "that workers and unions will have a profound influence on the work of the industrial engineer for many years to come."

Pre-Pension Leisure Won In Sugar Pact

Baltimore — A precedent-setting leave program to help elderly workers prepare for retirement is a feature of the new contract between the Packinghouse Workers and the American Sugar Co. refinery here.

UPWA Sugar Dir. Emerson Moseley said the new provision gives up to 12 weeks of paid leisure each year to elderly workers getting ready for retirement. At the same time, the extended leaves will provide openings for workers of middle years to upgrade their skills and earning capacities.

Job Security Aid

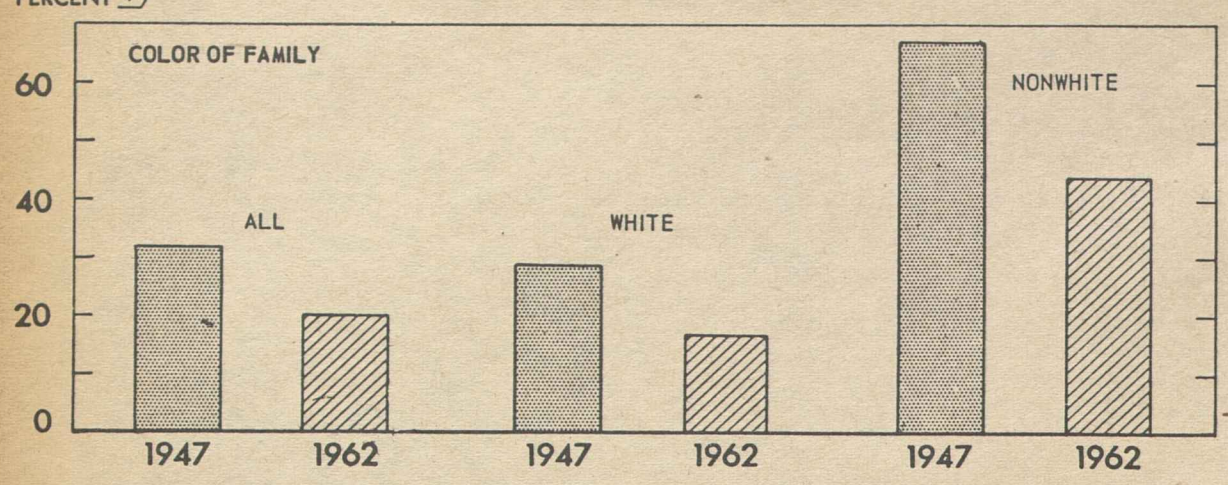
Moseley said the plan will give relatively junior employes who might otherwise be laid off through automation a new hold on their jobs. He estimated that the program will save the jobs of 24 workers in its immediate impact.

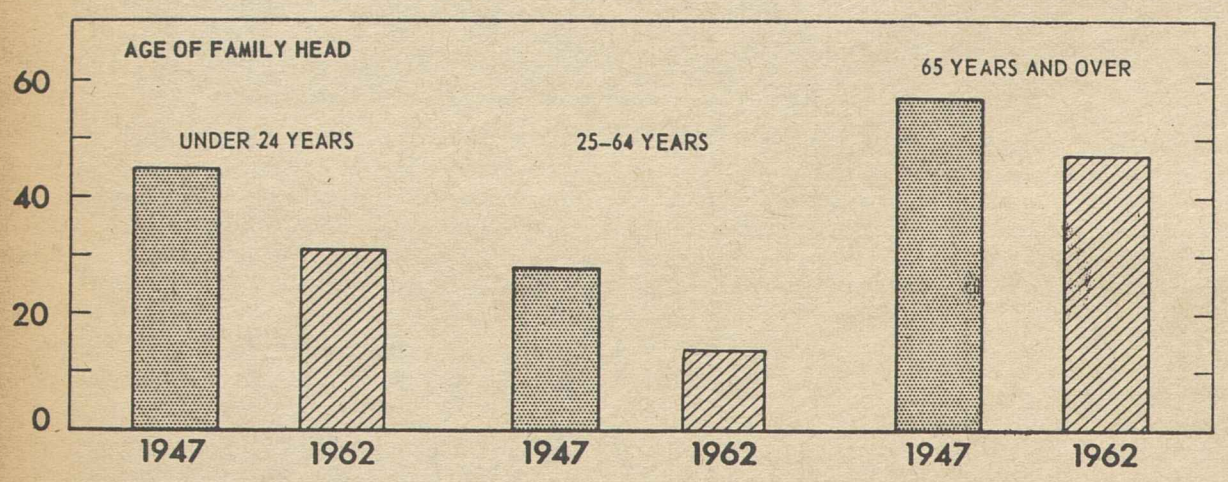
Workers with 15 years of service will be allowed leave with pay (including regular vacation time) on the following schedule: Age 57-58, six weeks; age 59-60, seven weeks; age 61-62, eight weeks; age 63-64, 12 weeks. A union-company counseling committee will be set up to advise prospective employes on retirement problems.

Moseley said the new contract also provides for a 5 percent wage increase effective last Dec. 1 and a 3 percent boost payable next Dec. 1.

Vacation schedules were liberalized, the annual guarantee of work or pay in lieu of work was raised from 2,000 hours to 2,040, and the company agreed to pay 18 cents per employe hour into a jointly administered health and welfare fund.

Poverty in America





1/PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH GIVEN CHARACTERISTIC THAT ARE POOR. POOR FAMILIES ARE DEFINED AS ALL FAMILIES WITH TOTAL MONEY INCOME OF LESS THAN $3,000 (1962 PRICES)

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

Economic Message Stresses Need For Price Cuts, Five Million Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

percent unemployment rate for 1963 "intolerable" and said it would take 5 million more jobs to bring the country to full and sustained employment. The President figured it thus:

- Two million jobs to "get rid of stubborn excess unemployment."
- Two million jobs to "offset the labor-saving effects of rising output per worker."
- One million jobs to handle the nation's growing labor force.

No Legislation Proposed

The President did not detail a legislative program in his report, although touching on the need for a number of programs proposed by Pres. Kennedy and in his own State of the Union message. He promised to detail legislative needs in a series of later messages.

He made clear his intention of taking all possible steps to maintain present price stability and called on industry and labor to maintain price and wage policies "that accord with the non-inflationary guideposts" first stated by the CEA in 1962 and restated last year and again in the current report.

The President told Congress that in the past three years the nation has recorded a $100 billion expansion, with the GNP increasing 16 percent, profits up 44 percent and non-farm jobs up 2.75 million.

The average real income of non-farm workers had increased by $345 a year in the three-year period, he said, "a gain not exceeded in any previous comparable period," although noting also that average wage rate increases in 1961-63 "have been the most modest since World War II, thereby helping to stabilize unit labor costs and improve our ability to compete with Europe and Japan."

Johnson praised labor for being "constructive in collective bargaining and in its contributions to rising productivity."

He called, as previously, for a special high-level commission on automation and urged such a group to study the CEA analysis in the report, which by and large questioned the extent of the impact of automation on the economy and indicated it was possible that "higher rates of productivity increase may prove to be transitory."

The President urged retraining of displaced workers, increasing the coverage and benefits of the unemployment compensation program and extending the minimum wage act's protection to 2.5 million more workers—"among them 650,000 hotel, motel, restaurant, laundry, dry-cleaning and farm-processing workers."

He restated his opposition to a cut in the workweek to 35 hours, saying this would "redistribute work, not expand it."

He said he would ask for legislation authorizing higher overtime penalty rates on an industry-by-industry basis where tripartite industry committees "determine that such rates could create more jobs without unduly raising costs."

Special Message on Poverty

The President told Congress he would send it a special message dealing with his war on poverty, but stressed that this war is tied directly to higher employment and speedier economic growth.

The chief executive signaled the change in economic policy from one of expanding federal expenditures to a new emphasis on private consumer demand and business investment tied to the tax cut.

He noted that the federal government "played an important role" in the 1961-63 expansion with federal purchases accounting directly for 11 percent of the 16 percent growth in the GNP.

Stressing the necessity of the tax bill's passage to achieve this change in policy and emphasis, the President said the bill must be enacted "not in one, or two, or three months, but now" and with an immediate drop in the withholding rate to 14 percent from the present 18 percent.

Failure to pass the bill would bring a reduction in the anticipated GNP of $10 to $15 billion, he emphasized.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the council, told newsmen that the prospects for maintaining price stability and warding off inflation were more favorable at this time than in other periods of expansion.

Price Cuts Discussed

Discussing the possibility of industry price reductions, Heller said that the auto industry could be one of the industries that under the guideposts could consider price cuts.

The council's report had this to say on price cuts:

"It is appropriate to focus special attention this year on price reductions. The guideposts call for reductions in those industries whose trend productivity gains exceed the national trend. It is fair to say that large industrial enterprises thus far have not widely heeded this advice. And yet, as noted earlier, there will be ample room for such price reductions in 1964. If they are not forthcoming, over-all price stability will be rendered more difficult, since price increases are likely in industries that are progressing at a less-than-average rate.

"Moreover, in industries whose trend of productivity rises faster than the national average, if wages conform more nearly to national than to industry-productivity trends (as the guideposts would have them do), failure to follow the general price guide will cause profits to pile up. Such profits become highly visible to the public and constitute a lure for strongly intensified wage demands."

The guideposts generally relate wage and price increases to the national trend in the rise in productivity. The council's report said in the past three years wages have been "close to economy-wide productivity gains and prices on the whole have not been raised to widen profit margins."

The President and the council affirmed their belief that the present non-inflationary levels can be maintained, the CEA noting that even with the strong expansion in the economy forecast for 1964, "the economy will be operating throughout the year with sizable balances of unused capacity and idle manpower."

Johnson Tells Congress:

Nation 'Cannot Wait' To War on Poverty

The nation cannot "and need not wait" for the gradual growth of the economy to lift the "forgotten fifth of our nation above the poverty line," Pres. Johnson told Congress in sounding the call to "unconditional war" on poverty backed initially by $1 billion in federal funds.

The President, in his Economic Report, stressed that general prosperity and economic growth "leave untouched many of the roots of human poverty," adding that "in the decade ahead, the forgotten fifth must be given new opportunities for a better life."

He called for a wide-ranging "versatile attack" at all levels of government to assure that "over $1 billion of new funds in the first year will be invested wisely and well." The President said he will present details of the attack on poverty, including legislative proposals, in a later message.

The scope of the problem was highlighted by the President with figures showing that the per capita income of 35 million men, women and children living in poverty was only $590 in 1962 compared with $1,900 per capita for the nation as a whole.

Substandard Incomes

Since 1947, he said, the incidence of substandard incomes has been reduced from one-third to one-fifth of the nation, but "the erosion of poverty slowed measurably after 1957."

There are "two major prongs to our specific attack on poverty," Johnson said:

- To enable every citizen to build his earning power to full capacity.
- To assure all citizens of decent living standards regardless of economic reverses or the vicissitudes of human life and health.

To "open wide the exits from poverty to the children of the poor" under the first line of attack, he urged programs to improve and upgrade education and health, improve opportunities for acquiring skills and jobs, push community and area rehabilitation and assure equal opportunity.

To assure decent living standards in face of economic reverses he urged strengthened unemployment compensation, hospital insurance for the aged under social security and an easing of eligibility requirements for public assistance.

The Council of Economic Advisers, in a chapter of its report on poverty, set out the following characteristics of those living in poverty:

- Twenty-two percent are non-white; nearly half of all non-whites live in poverty.
- The heads of over 60 percent of all poor families have only grade school educations.
- Of all non-white families headed by a person with eight years or less of schooling, 57 percent are poor. This falls to 30 percent for high school graduates and to 18 percent for those with some college education.
- Non-whites are poor about twice as often as whites with the same level of education.
- One-third of all poor families are headed by a person over 65 and almost one-half of families headed by such a person are poor.
- Of the poor, 54 percent live in cities, 16 percent on farms, 30 percent as rural non-farm residents.
- Over 40 percent of all farm families are poor. More than 80 percent of non-white farmers live in poverty.
- Less than half the poor are in the South but a southerner's chance of being poor is roughly twice that of a person living elsewhere in the country.
- One-quarter of poor families are headed by a woman; nearly half of all families headed by a woman are poor.
- A family headed by a young woman who is non-white and has less than an eighth grade education is poor in 94 out of 100 cases. If she is white the chances are 85 out of 100 that she and her children will be poor.

Johnson Names Rowan New Director of USIA

Carl T. Rowan, former Minneapolis newspaperman and lately ambassador to Finland, has been named by Pres. Johnson as director of the U.S. Information Agency, succeeding Edward R. Murrow.

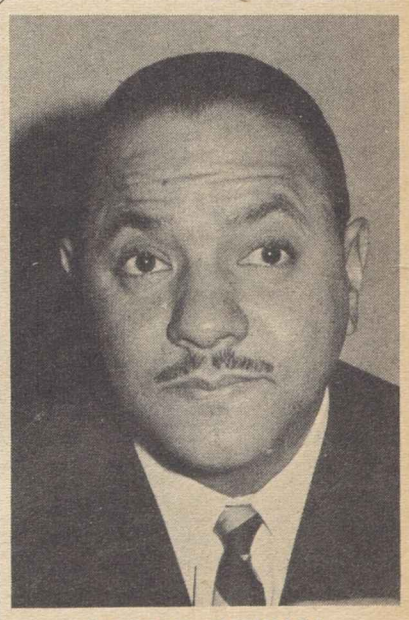
Rowan, 38 years old, joined the Kennedy Administration in 1961 as deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs and was named by Kennedy last year to the U.S. embassy in Finland.

Murrow resigned as USIA director, in a letter dated Dec. 19, following an operation for lung cancer. A famed newsman and television figure, he was considered to have revitalized the worldwide operations of the information agency, including its Voice of America broadcasts.

Rowan gained a national reputation as a reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune with stories and books on U.S. racial problems. He was an active member of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild during his years with the newspaper.

Johnson, in announcing his intention of naming Rowan to the USIA, called him "young and dynamic," with "great perception" into the problems of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A strongminded individual, Rowan is known to have earned Johnson's respect while serving as the then Vice President's press officer during a round-the-world tour and later as his adviser in a Scandinavian visit. Johnson termed him "superbly qualified" for his new post.



CARL T. ROWAN

Johnson Says Tax Cut 'Vital' to Budget

Presses for 'Earliest' Enactment To Spur Economy, Create Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

rate starting Feb. 1, Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon told newsmen a more realistic target date would be Mar. 1. He said the Treasury Dept. has the machinery ready to put the lower rate into effect within a week after enactment of the cut.

The expansionary stimulus of the tax cut in its first stage is expected to boost the gross national product to $623 billion in calendar 1964, an increase of about 5 percent in real dollars, Johnson said, resulting in a net rise rather than a drop in receipts from individual and corporation income taxes.

Growth Surge Seen

For fiscal 1965—the last half of this calendar year and the first half of next—Dillon said the government is anticipating a big growth surge, sending gross national product up by an average of $13 to $14 billion a quarter, or $50 to $55 billion for the year.

The proposed increases in spending to meet human needs have been made possible under an economy budget, Johnson said in his message, by substantial cutbacks in other areas, principally defense and agriculture.

The President said that because of "notable increases in military readiness" over the past three years, defense capability can be maintained with a $54 billion administrative budget expenditure, down $1.3 billion from fiscal 1964. The reduction for agriculture, expected to occur mainly in farm commodity programs, will amount to about $1.2 billion.

War on Poverty Set

In addition, the sale of government financial assets, chiefly mortgages, is expected to offset spending by about $2.3 billion, an increase of some $700 million over fiscal 1964.

The bulk of these savings, under the proposed budget, will be channeled into such programs as the attack on poverty, for which the President has asked a special allowance of $500 million, about half of which would be spent in fiscal 1965. In addition, Johnson said he was seeking another $500 million in new obligations for other programs which will be directly applied to the anti-poverty campaign.

More Skills, Jobs

The president keyed his "war" on poverty to an educational drive to increase the skills and job opportunities of young people and enable them to break out of "the vicious circle . . . in which one generation's poverty, ignorance and disease breed the same problem for the next."

He called again for federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, putting a cost estimate of $118 million on the first year of the program. He asked for $127 million in expenditures for vocational education, up from $73 million. He estimated manpower development and training needs for the year at $325 million, an increase of $189 million. And he urged enactment of proposed youth employment opportunities legislation at a first-year cost of $96 million.

To supplement general educational aid, the President also said he was recommending "an expanded program" of grants to meet special educational needs of school children "particularly for use in connection with community action programs to combat poverty."

On the other hand, the budget transmitted to Congress omitted any extension of the accelerated public works program launched in fiscal 1963.

Other highlights of the President's budget and legislative proposals included recommendations for:

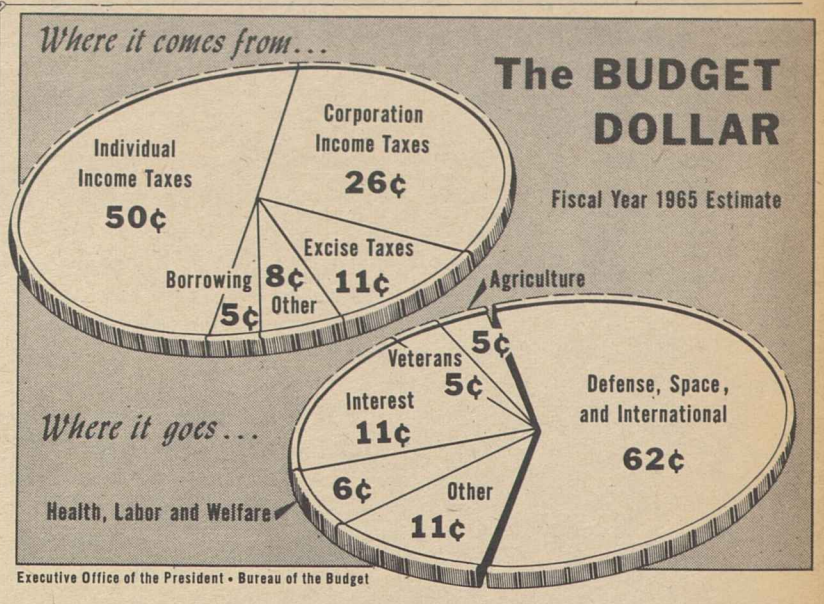
- Creation of a new Cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Community Development, not unlike the Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing proposed by Kennedy but rejected by Congress.
- Enactment of hospital insurance for the aged financed under the social security system.
- A comprehensive program by federal agencies and the 10 states in the Appalachian region to develop the area's economic base and lift it from stagnancy and depression.
- Extension of the area redevelopment program, with spending of $130 million for fiscal 1965.
- An additional 200,000 public housing units over the next four years, with expenditures of $222 million in fiscal 1965.
- An increase in direct loans for housing for the elderly from this year's $33 million to $49 million.
- Extension of the Hill-Burton hospital construction act with special emphasis on modernization of existing facilities, and an expanded program of aid to nursing education.
- Foreign economic assistance and military aid totaling $3.4 billion, the lowest amount in 16 years and $1.1 billion below the amount Kennedy requested last year.
- An increase in the size of the Peace Corps to 14,000 volunteers, up from 10,500.
- Establishment of the proposed National Service Corps to provide volunteer aid in community welfare and work programs.
- Enactment of proposed legislation to improve state unemployment insurance programs, extending coverage to more people and lengthening the duration of benefits.
- Amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend federal minimum wage and maximum hours protection to 2 million more workers and authorize higher penalty pay for overtime "in covered industries in which it is found to be appropriate."
- A program of federal grants to states, costing $15 million in the first year, to acquire and develop land for recreation facilities.
- Reduction of federal civilian employment by at least 1,200 workers, probably more.
- Pay raises totaling $544 million for civilian government workers and $143 million for military personnel to bring salaries closer to comparable rates in private industry.
- An increase of $590 million in expenditures for the space program to help put the "moonshot" project back on schedule.

While the administrative budget is the one most commonly referred to with regard to federal spending, the President cited several other measures of government budgetry activity.

The consolidated cash budget, which includes social security, highway and other trust fund transactions as well as administrative budget estimates, will be $122.7 billion in fiscal 1965, matching the figure for the previous year, Johnson noted. This will result in a cash deficit of $2.9 billion, against $9.1 billion in fiscal 1964.

In sending his estimates of spending to Congress, the President also transmits requests for "new obligational authority," largely congressional appropriations for which much of the actual spending will occur in later years. For fiscal 1965, Johnson has budgeted $103.8 billion in new obligational authority, against $102.6 billion estimated for the previous year.

An additional measure of the impact of government spending on the economy lies in the amount of direct federal purchases of goods and services. These are estimated at $69.1 billion for fiscal 1965, an increase of $1.3 billion.



LBJ 'Agenda for Action' Supported by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

cent, which the President has asked Congress to approve, Meany termed this reduction needed "to provide the economy with an immediate rise of consumer buying power which will rapidly lift sales, production and employment."

The President's program is the "minimum" the country must have in this decade, Meany warned, "to adjust our society to the realities of job-displacing automation and the vast changes in science and technology."

The AFL-CIO will press for "early enactment" of the program, including the specific attack on poverty on which Johnson is expected to spell out details in a later special message, he pledged.

The tax bill and other programs now offered are nevertheless "but a beginning," he said.

Standing alone "they cannot bring us to full employment or eliminate poverty," but "must be supplemented by additional steps as rapidly as possible."

Labor Program Broader

The AFL-CIO therefore "will press forward for adoption of the additional measures" labor considers necessary to achieve "full employment and a healthy, balanced society," Meany declared.

He listed among these measures "increased expenditures for job-creating public works, a rapid reduction of working hours, double time for overtime work and the development of a comprehensive program of government and private procedures to adjust our society to the dislocations of rapid technological changes."

In the public works field, the Johnson budget failed to carry a recommendation for extension of the $900 million accelerated public works program approved by Congress in 1962. Without extension, this program will expire upon the exhaustion of funds appropriated under the 1962 act.

Meany also listed "substantial improvements" in wages, fringe benefits and job security as among objectives "that workers need" and are "both clearly desirable for a balanced economy and attainable through collective bargaining."

"Rapidly increasing productivity and sharply rising profits" are expected to grow "at twice the rate of national output in 1964 for the third consecutive year," he noted, and these facts "provide the basis for such collective bargaining gains."

Adoption of "the full civil rights bill" now before the House Rules Committee is a commitment of both the AFL-CIO and Johnson, Meany said, to deal with "one of the greatest unmet social needs of our times."

"We consider enactment of this bill a top priority legislative goal of the AFL-CIO," he said.

Goldfinger Forecasts Higher Profits in 1964

Philadelphia—A continued rise in corporate profits in 1964, on the heels of 1963's record-setting performance, was predicted by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger at the annual forecasting conference of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking on the "Outlook for Profits," Goldfinger warned, however, that the profits boom could spell future danger for the entire economy, including the corporations themselves.

After-tax gains of U.S. corporations rose about 13 percent from 1961 to 1962, he noted, and went up nearly 10 percent the following year.

"Thus," he said, "from 1961 through 1963, corporate enterprise has been getting an increasing share of national product. Indeed, in 1962 and 1963 the rise in corporate profits was twice as fast as the increase in gross national product."

In 1964, he continued, assuming the tax cut is enacted, total national production will probably rise by $30 billion or more—an increase of 5 to 5.5 percent.

"With productivity continuing up at a rather rapid pace," Goldfinger went on, "profit margins will probably continue to increase somewhat. Such margins plus an increase in sales and a $1 billion cut in corporation taxes will probably boost profits after taxes by about 11 percent in 1964, bringing them to about $30 billion."

This, he noted, would mean that for the third straight year corporate profits will have increased twice as fast as total national production.

"With the persistence of idle productive capacity," the AFL-CIO research director observed, "it is no wonder that in 1963 the retained cash flow of corporations—undistributed profits after taxes plus depreciation allowances—was about $4 billion more than the corporations invested in new plant and equipment."

Thus, he noted, part of the cash flow which comes out of the economy has not been put back into it through productive investment, and some of the excess funds have gone into speculative business operations or overseas investments, "sometimes resulting in the export of jobs."

"This situation cannot continue for too long," Goldfinger declared, "without the development of troubles for the economy as a whole, including the business community."

Laredo Labor Asks 'Poverty War' Aid

Laredo, Tex.—A hope that the national drive to eliminate "pockets of poverty" will include a focus on the Mexican border area was expressed by Pres. Jose Vazquez of the Webb County AFL-CIO in a telegram congratulating Pres. Johnson for launching the program.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens in the section, he said, "are barely able to earn food for their children." He noted "with Texas pride" that Mrs. Johnson had visited one poverty-stricken area, Appalachia, and urged that she visit the Mexican border also.

"We hope that proposals to Congress for remedial legislation," Vazquez said, "will include some wage floor provisions applicable to areas of chronic poverty such as ours."

Strike Settles 500 Disputes At Buick Plant

Flint, Mich.—Auto Workers at the Buick plant here ended an eight-day strike over grievances by ratifying an agreement hailed by Local 599 as a major victory for its 15,000 members.

Local members walked out Jan. 8 and ratified the new agreement Jan. 16. The pact, according to UAW Reg. Dir. E. S. Patterson, settles more than 500 disputes over production standards. An important byproduct was the "satisfactory adjustment" of several backpay claims and of disputes over other issues, Patterson said.

In the course of the Buick strike, the Michigan Employment Security Commission ruled that several thousand workers laid off at other General Motors Corp. plants were not eligible for unemployment insurance. UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock advised Gov. George Romney of the ruling and called on him, if it is not reversed, to ask the legislature to change the law.

Romney himself sponsored the bill last May with the assurance that the law would not penalize a laid-off worker "if he has no interest in a strike" at another plant.

Equity for Workers

AMERICAN BUSINESS and industry are in the somewhat embarrassing position of being caught with their profits showing to the extent that the government is advising price cuts.

While the President's Council of Economic Advisers in past years has suggested that industry reduce prices where there have been sharp gains in productivity, in its 1964 report the point is stressed and underscored.

What's bothering the CEA? Essentially the question of price stability that will allow the economy to expand and grow without raising the spectre of inflation.

To achieve this goal the council, and Pres. Johnson in his message to Congress, strongly reaffirmed the wage-price guideposts of earlier years. The President announced that an early-warning system would be established within the government to spot price rises in time for the government to take necessary action.

The Administration apparently arrived at the point of laying new emphasis on price cuts in terms of what has happened to prices and wages over the past two years. The CEA reports that wages have kept pace with the general increase in productivity. The facts are that in key industries productivity—output per manhour—has outstripped wage gains.

But on profits—the direct result of price policies—the picture is different enough to lead the council to declare "there will be ample room" for price reductions in 1964 because large industrial enterprises "have not widely heeded" advice to cut prices when productivity gains exceed the national trend.

What's happened to profits to cause the CEA to reach this conclusion? The President told Congress that corporate profits rose from a rate of $38.5 billion in early 1961 to roughly $55 billion at the end of 1963. And, he said, this is "notable" for a number of reasons: the 14 percent annual rate of increase "is high by previous standards"; the rise is prolonged in that at the same stage in previous expansions of the economy profits had declined from their peaks; the rise in profits occurred while new depreciation rules transferred $2.5 billion from taxable profits into non-taxable depreciation.

The extremely sharp rise in profits spilled over directly into dividends paid to shareholders. In 1961 dividend payments, according to the CEA, totaled $15.3 billion; by the end of 1963 the total has soared to a yearly rate of $18.8 billion.

The Wall Street Journal reported recently that dividend payments in December 1963 were 50 percent above payments in the same month five years ago and that dividends for all of 1963 set a new record.

There is wide consensus that the current profitability of American business and industry stems from the sustained and increasingly high rate of productivity, a rate that has outstripped gains to either the worker or the consumer.

The CEA notes accurately "there is no justification, on either economic or equity grounds, for distributing above-average gains in productivity exclusively through the profits channel. The real way out of this dilemma is for the firms involved to remove its cause by reducing prices."

We maintain that the worker's equity in increased productivity cannot be ignored and that along with price reductions for the consumer there must be substantial wage increases for the worker.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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'Let's Start Building'

Ex-Gov. Collins Says:

The South Has Let Extremists 'Incite Sick Souls to Violence'

The following is excerpted from an address by Leroy Collins, former governor of Florida and now president of the National Association of Broadcasters, to the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce in South Carolina:

I DO NOT BELIEVE anyone is more genuinely proud of his southern birth and "raising" than I am. I love this land. Some thoughts have been brooding in my mind lately and I think South Carolina is a good place for me to talk these out.

I have not come to address old grievances. It is the future of the South and of our nation I wish to take up with you.

I would hope first that we might consider as our own the creed of Pres. Lyndon Johnson who, once exasperated by his critics in the Senate when he was the leader of that forum, sought to explain himself in these terms: "I am a free man, an American, a United States Senator and a Democrat, in that order."

I do not like it when people speak of southerners as if they are not human parts of the United States. But the prime reason they do this is that for too long we have permitted the South's own worst enemies to speak for it.

We have allowed the extremists to speak for the South—the very ones against whom we in the South have had to struggle in our towns and in our state capitals for much of the progress we have made.

They have done it in speeches on the floor of Congress which have sounded like anti-American diatribes from some hostile foreign country.

They have done it in the national press and on the national radio and television to such an extent that citizens outside the South would be entitled to wonder if they might not need visas to pass through our region.

And all the while, too many of the rest of us have remained cravenly silent or lamely defensive while Dixie battle cries have been employed to incite sick souls to violence—egged on by the rabblerousers' call to "stand up and fight!"

And I ask you tonight, how long are the majority of southerners going to allow themselves to be caricatured before the nation by these Claghorns? How many Sunday School children have to be dynamited to death? How many Negro leaders have to be shot in the back? How many governors have to be shot in the chest? How many Presidents have to be assassinated?

All these evil happenings have been the products of environments where hatred has been preached and lawlessness extolled—environments which you and I know are foreign to the South.

It is time the decent people in the South, with all their might and strength, told the bloody shirt-wavers to climb down off the buckboards of bigotry. It is time we started speaking and acting together more like loyal Americans and self-respecting southerners.

Yet, too many politicians down our way have been hoodwinking the people on the civil rights issue. They have been trying to pretend, for their own personal political advantage, that the changes which are coming over the hill really are not there. They talk defensively of "states' rights" when they and we well know that there can be no such thing as a state's right to default on a national duty.

Any rational man who looks at the horizon and sees the South of the future segregated is simply seeing a mirage.

"THAT ALL MEN are created equal" is not an empty cliche. It was not put in our Declaration of Independence by Jefferson merely to stir our revolutionary forces to greater sacrifice.

It is a mighty idea that is the keystone of our nation's whole meaning and perpetual commitment. It is the basic idea which supports the dignity of man as an individual.

It is an idea that can never be stopped—not by custom—not by prejudice—not by hate—not by murder—not by armies—not by any mortal force.

It may be thwarted—it may be delayed—its triumph may be at great cost of sacrifice—but it will keep coming on and on, for it has the invincibility of simple truth, justice and right.

I feel that we should mount in this country a massive plan under which the nation would assure to every child an education adequate to the full development of his talents. This would call for the supplementing of local resources in proportion to need. It could enable us to close our educational gap.

This is not only a national need: I say it is a necessity. We must do this to enable the nation better to meet its adversaries in a hostile and competitive world. But, more importantly, we must do it to provide for American children a seed bed of simple justice which is now their rightful heritage, although for millions it has not been their inheritance.

Morgan Says:

Civilized Methods of Reform Help Salvage Wayward Boys

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

NEW YORK—Several years ago I drove over from New York City to Charles A. Lindbergh's former estate outside Hopewell, N. J., to observe an unusual experiment in the rehabilitation of young boys who had managed to get themselves fouled up with the law.

Morgan

The rambling hilltop mansion from which the Lindbergh baby was kidnaped had been converted into a home for 16- and 17-year-olds. There at Highfields, as the 390-acre estate is called, they lived and worked and untangled their problems in an atmosphere about as far removed from that of the old-fashioned reform school as you could possibly imagine.

The doors were not locked. There were no bars on the windows. The boys could read whatever newspapers, magazines and books, including comic books, they wished, listen to any radio program they fancied (though television was barred as too much of a distraction) and there was no censorship on their mail, either incoming or outgoing.

They worked 40 hours a week, either at farm chores on the place or jobs at a nearby state neuropsychiatric institute, and they were paid 50 cents a day.

They could leave Highfields for important family events, like a wedding, spend the daytime visiting with their families on national holidays and, by meeting certain requirements, win a three-day weekend furlough. On such missions a boy was on his own responsibility without official overseeing of any kind.

Once, soon after Highfields opened in 1950, two new arrivals simply couldn't stand it. They took their freedom as a threat or a gag and they fled, realizing too late, after they had been picked up and sent elsewhere, that the non-institutional atmosphere of Highfields was a basic quality.

As an uninitiated visitor I learned my own lesson quickly. After dinner every night, except Saturdays and Sundays, they held "guided group interaction sessions," as they were called, with 10 boys in each. We had been given permission to tape record these gatherings and I suggested to the director, a genial man named Albert Elias, it might be better to conceal the microphone so the boys wouldn't be discouraged from pursuing their ordinarily highly candid discussions. Almost sharply he said that was impossible because it would be cheating the boys even if they didn't find out what had been done.

Trust, he said, was a vital ingredient at Highfields. So he told them frankly what was happening, explained nobody would be identified in the subsequent broadcast, and said anybody could skip this session if he objected. Nobody left, the boys soon forgot the presence of the mike and the result was a moving oral document, a bull session in which the boys hashed out their problems among themselves and freely criticized each other, with Elias holding his psychological guidance almost imperceptibly in the background.

I HAVE OFTEN wondered how the experiment progressed and the other day I came across a book entitled "Youthful Offenders at Highfields" which gave an interesting answer. In it an authority on juvenile delinquency named H. Ashley Weeks and other sociologists gave a qualified but encouragingly positive evaluation.

One of the distinctions of the Highfields pattern is that no offender is kept there longer than four months. Several judges felt that a formal institution was no place to send first offenders even though they had some background of misbehavior. Perhaps the main purpose of Highfields was to salvage a boy as a citizen before he became a hardened delinquent. This was the concept of two remarkable men, F. Lovell Bixby and Lloyd W. McCorkle, who hatched the idea of Highfields after they had watched encouraging results of group therapy on military prisoners in World War II.

While emphasizing that Highfields does not provide every answer to the so-called delinquency problem, Weeks' book gives it high marks. He discovered, for example, that 63 in every 100 Highfields boys complete their treatment and get into no further mischief serious enough to send them back to an institution. Furthermore, 77 percent of those who did finish have been successful, so far, in rejoining society.

Indeed I learned from Elias, who recently became superintendent of New Jersey's entire reformatory system, that that is only part of the story. Encouraged by Highfields' record, the legislature has had three similar plants built, including one for girls. A fourth, financed by $200,000 from the Ford Foundation, operates in downtown Newark with the boys going home at night.

Instead of self-righteously wondering what the younger generation is coming to, some members of the older generation seem to be coming to their senses with non-vindictive, civilized approaches to the juvenile problem.

Washington Reports:

McCormack Voices Confidence House Can Pass Medicare Bill

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE John McCormack (D-Mass.) asserted he has every confidence that if a bill for social security hospital insurance for the aged comes out of the Ways & Means Committee, "we have the votes in the House to pass it."

The speaker made the statement in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), Senate minority leader, said on the same program that he expected the $11 billion tax cut bill to be on the President's desk "sometime around the first of March." He said that as a member of the Finance Committee, where the bill now rests, he had discussed the prospects with Pres. Johnson.

McCormack also said he was hopeful that "an effective" civil rights measure will be enacted into law. He called attention to the fact that there are two sessions of each Congress, and that what was not accomplished in the agenda last year may be acted upon this year. He considered that the Congress had been most successful in its first session in 1963.

The second session has begun well, he said, with five authorization bills acted upon after "coming up from the Executive Dept. earlier than they have ever come up before." That is "very important" in connection with adjournment later this year, he added.

Dirksen, on the other hand, said: "Unless all signs fail, I think we will be coming back" [after the conventions].

He said he was confident that the tax bill would be made retroactive to the first of the year, and that the Treasury Dept. can work out the immediate reduction of the withholding tax to 14 percent as asked by Johnson.

McCORMACK SAID he was "very strong" for the pending Youth Employment bill, passed by the Senate but currently held up in the House Rules Committee.

"We will need 30 to 40 Republican votes in the House to put that bill through," he added. "Unfortunately, there aren't that many Republican votes for it at the present time.

"The great majority of the Republican members of Congress are just blindly opposed to everything. They have a duty and responsibility, under our constitutional government, to be a constructive party. Further, each elected member owes an obligation to his people to vote in their best interests."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SLOWLY BUT WITH SURE STEPS the federal courts are moving to implement and spell out the full significance of the Supreme Court's 1962 decision that judges have a right to hear complaints by taxpayers against inequitable state legislative and congressional districts—the districts that give disproportionate power to rural voters and deprive urban-area citizens of equal representation. In a parallel development, voters are refusing to ratify proposed redistricting plans, submitted by legislatures, that seem to fall short of equity.

A Maryland plan for redistricting seats in the U.S. House of Representatives was rejected by voters in a referendum before the 1962 election. Another plan offered by the 1963 legislature is now under attack.

A three-judge federal court in Oklahoma rejected a proposed state legislative reapportionment plan previously approved by the state supreme court. The federal court ruled last July that both houses of the legislature must be districted according to population and held that a state constitutional provision limiting populous counties to a maximum of seven representatives was null and void. In its latest decision the federal court reaffirmed this order.

A three-judge federal court in Pennsylvania now has under consideration an attack by five AFL-CIO officials on a state legislative apportionment plan pushed through a special session under the leadership of the state's Republican Gov. William W. Scranton. The new law creates districts "irrationally," the suit says, and is also invalid because it lumps together people in large districts and provides for election of a multiple number of representatives.

The U.S. Supreme Court itself has heard arguments in a large group of key cases involving, in one way or another, the basic issues of whether the states can legally deprive citizens in populous areas of substantially equal representation in state legislatures and in the House of Representatives.

The court's decisions in these cases are expected during the current session—perhaps soon after the four-week recess the justices have set aside for consideration of pending matters.

* * *

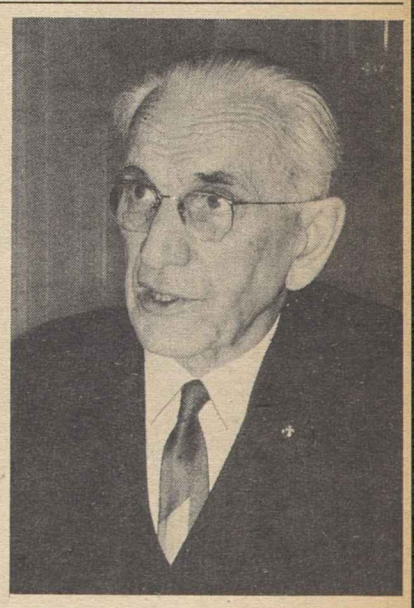
ONE OF THE PROBLEMS for Republicans in Congress is what kind of party record they will write as a background for the presidential election.

Some Democratic members observe that in 1963 GOP representatives "seemed to be oriented toward a Goldwater-like congressional record," which would be an entirely appropriate record for the senator in case he should be nominated. But what if he is not?

When Pres. Truman was running for election in 1948 he deliberately campaigned against the record of the "no-good, do-nothing Republican 80th Congress." (The record was not quite as bad as all that; the 80th Congress gave Mr. Truman full support in foreign policy issues, including the Greek-Turkish intervention and the launching of the Marshall Plan.) But in the area of domestic policy Republicans had a totally conservative record that embarrassed and restricted Gov. Dewey's efforts to portray himself as a modern and moderately liberal GOP leader.

The voting record of the Republicans in this session of Congress will be a fact of life for the presidential nominee, whoever he may be. He cannot promise progress in the civil rights field if a majority of his party members in House and Senate have shown themselves disinterested or opposed. He cannot pledge leadership in the fields of education and health care, housing and the "war on poverty," if GOP congressional leaders have cut the ground from under him by their legislative tactics and votes.

For example, all 10 members of the House Ways & Means Committee are opposed to the King-Anderson bill to provide social security hospital care for aged people. Just two of those 10 GOP representatives would be sufficient to vote the bill out for a House floor test, where it would certainly pass. What is the Republican candidate going to say next fall about the high cost of health care for older people and what the government should do about it?



THE TAX CUT BILL will be on the President's desk by March, according to Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), Senate minority leader, left, and hospital insurance for the aged can be approved by the House this year, according to Speaker of the House John McCormack (D-Mass.). They made the statements on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Here's a Profitable New Game—Comparison Shopping for Food

By Sidney Margolius

THE BUSINESS PAPERS report that playing games in supermarkets has become the big activity right along with collecting trading stamps.

These new games include "Hidden Treasure," "Spell C-A-S-H," "Split the Dollar," "The Price Is Right," and so on. In most, the check-out cashier gives you a card or token. If you get a series of four that make up a word like C-A-S-H or a series of numbers like "1964," you win anywhere from $1 to $100, depending on the game your supermarket features. In some of these games you have to dampen the card to reveal the magic word.

It doesn't cost you anything to play; except, of course, the extra cost of the prizes and the promoters' fees which are added to the price of your food, and added whether you play or not.

But we've got another supermarket game for you to play, and you are guaranteed winnings.

This game is called "Supermarket Comparison Shopping—Find the Best Buys!" It can save you 10 to 20 percent of your food bill. The object is to serve your family nutritious, appetizing meals at a cost of $4 to $6 a week for each pre-school child; $5 to $7 for subteens; $7 to $9 for teen-age girls and $8 to $10 for teen-age boys (depending on age); $6 to $7 for Mother; and $7 to $9 for dear old Dad.

Thus, for a family of four with two school children, you would try to get your weekly food bill as close to $25 a week as possible, and in no case over $32, or you're out of the game. This is just for food for the family, including lunches, but not including special foods and beverages for entertaining, or soaps, paper goods and other non-foods you may buy in a supermarket.

If you average about $1 a day per person for food you are certain to be a winner. Some weeks or months you may go over, but the average is what counts. If you go over one week you have a chance to catch up another week. A family of five should be able to beat the above costs-per-person by 5 percent, and a family of six by 10 percent, the U. S. Agricultural Research Service estimates.

Here is how you play "Supermarket Comparison Shopping."

● Each Thursday or Friday before you go shopping, check the supermarket ads to see what specials they are offering. You then plan your meals for a half-week or even a full week ahead on the basis of these specials. This enables you to take advantage of the more-abundant and thus lower-priced foods.

A Stanford University study found that advertised specials averaged 20 percent less than prices of non-specials. In general, advertised specials may reduce food bills up to 10 percent.

IT HAS BECOME especially important to look for specials nowadays, because the supermarkets themselves are secretly playing a game among themselves. The present tendency of retailers is to avoid a general price decrease when such important foods as beef are in heavy supply, but to offer specials on a few other items.

● Shop with a prepared list of the specials you are seeking. This avoids impulse buying and also gives you more time to dampen the "Spell C-A-S-H" cards.

● Buy in bulk to make even further savings in money and time. A whole ham usually costs less than the two halves. The whole loin of pork often costs 10 percent less than buying chops.

(Incidentally, in buying pork, a recent study at the University of Wisconsin found that color is a good guide to quality. This study, as well as others, showed that dark meat is less acidic, juicier and loses less weight in cooking.)

● Buy the raw form and simplest version of foods instead of processed. This gives you a chance to see if you can cook any better than a factory. The potential financial rewards are large—you will be able to provide lean meat for sandwiches at a cost of 60 to 80 cents a pound instead of paying $1 to $1.50 a pound for cold cuts.

Thus, if you save 15 percent of a $30-a-week food bill, you can win $234 a year playing "Supermarket Comparison Shopping!"

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From Soup to Nonsense:

This Togetherness Stuff Works So Long as the Husband Yields

By Jane Goodsell

I'VE BEEN THINKING of sending this memorandum to my husband: Darling: I believe I've found a solution to our problem—well, one of our problems, anyway. For years now, you've encouraged me to accompany you on backpack hikes in the wilderness. You've painted marvelous word-pictures of the joys of tramping through evergreen forests, breathing the pine-scented air, gazing at sparkling mountain streams and reveling in the freedom of escape from the complexities of civilization.

On a couple of occasions, you actually talked me into my hiking boots and onto the trail and—let's be honest—those excursions weren't very successful, were they? As you expressed it that day I fell off the log and into the creek, "Here I am with a loaf of bread and two cans of beans, and thou beside me, whimpering in the wilderness."

Remember? After that, both of us agreed that I wasn't cut out for hiking, that I had neither the energy nor the spirit for long walking stints.

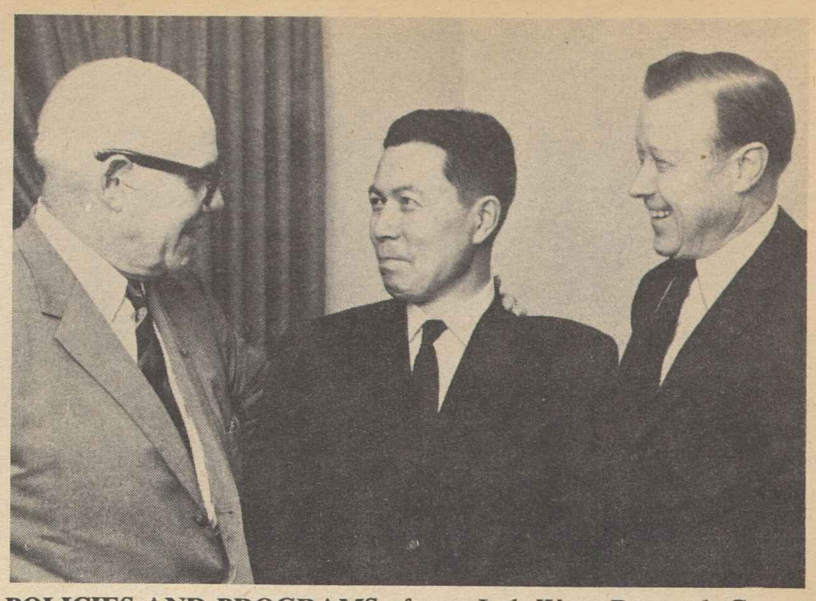
Well, we were wrong. It's simply not true that I wilt easily and lack energy. And what's more, I can prove it. On our recent trip to New York, I hiked all the way up Fifth Avenue from 34th Street to the East Sixties. Now, that's quite a hike. I'll bet it outdistances the mileage between Scudder Creek and Green Lakes, and inasmuch as I was walking in high heels, I think that proves I'm not lacking in stamina.

The point is, I'm really a superb hiker and I have unflagging energy. I just prefer to do my walking in town. Why do you insist on dragging me off to the wilderness? Oh, trees are awe-inspiring, I guess, but you must admit that there's a certain sameness about them. I mean, there's so little excitement and suspense. You know what you're going to see next. More trees.

FIFTH AVENUE isn't like that. You never know what you'll see next. And talk about awe-inspiring sights! The bathroom accessories in the windows at Saks left me speechless with wonder. The dolls at F. A. O. Schwarz, the ski clothes at Bergdorf-Goodman, the yoga machine at Hammacher Schlemmer's—well, I've never seen a fir tree that affected me so deeply, that gave me such a feeling of awe.

When I arrived back at the hotel, all pink-cheeked, sparkly-eyed and bubbling with exhilaration, there you were—flaked out in bed, exhausted from the rigors of trying to flag down a taxi on Madison Avenue. Me, I wasn't even tired.

So let's not have any more talk about me being a sissy. Okay? If you want me to join you on a five-mile hike, meet me on the corner of Fifth and 52nd in Manhattan. Then we'll see who's made of sterner stuff.



POLICIES AND PROGRAMS of new Intl. Wage Research Center in Tokyo were discussed at meetings that brought Gen. Sec. Eiichi Ochiai of Shinsanbetsu, Japanese labor federation, to Washington. He is shown (center) with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left), who entertained at a luncheon, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

AFL-CIO Largest Donor:

U.S. Committee Aids Homeless Refugees

ANYONE WHO has been stranded overnight knows how terrible it is to be homeless and a stranger. Intensify this feeling many times and multiply by 13 million persons and you have the extent of the pain faced by the innocent victims of political upheavals. Forced to flee their native lands with nothing except their inner resources, they are denied the security of homes and the dignity of jobs. Without outside help their children face the same bleak future. They will remain citizens of nowhere.

Fortunately the nations of the world do care and do help. Through United Nations' agencies and other national and international, sectarian and non-sectarian groups, the homeless are being resettled, rehabilitated and retrained. In this country, the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a voluntary non-sectarian group, acts as an informal clearing house, publicity arm and referral service for more than 50 refugee relief agencies.

The AFL-CIO is the largest single contributor to the committee with an annual donation of $10,000. Pres. George Meany, one of the committee's founders, is a vice president; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers are members of the board.

Latest figures show that at least 13 million persons are still refugees of one sort or another: victims of war, persecution or natural disasters. The majority are considered "national" refugees—persons who, although uprooted from their homes, are living in countries in which they can claim citizenship.

However, more than 2.5 million remain "stateless" refugees and cannot claim citizenship in the countries to which they have fled. Some, particularly in Europe, are holdovers from the great flood of displaced persons victimized by the Nazis during World War II.

About half have escaped from Communist-controlled countries. The birth of new nations in the Middle East, North Africa and Asia accounts for many. Still others are victims of governmental discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds.

Some of these refugee situations are familiar to Americans: Palestinian Arabs in Jordan, Tibetans in India, Indian refugees in Pakistan, anti-Castro Cubans in Florida.

Others are not so familiar: 200,000 Angolan refugees in the Congo, 30,000 Spanish Republicans in France and 1,800 Russians in Turkey.

* * *

WITH POLITICAL UPHEAVAL an everyday occurrence, the refugee situation has become a permanent feature of our civilization. It condemns millions to life in surroundings which look more like a prison than a refuge. Though they are hopeful and healthy at first, the long, dreary struggle for food, shelter and clothing inevitably takes its toll. Skills become rusty, youth dissolves into middle age. The best years of countless lives are spent in needless waiting and new generations grow up knowing no other home than the impersonal temporary barracks of a refugee camp.

Resettlement and rehabilitation is the main concern of the committee, a citizens' group established in 1959. In addition to its services to American agencies, it assists UN refugee agencies by providing them with public information and program assistance in this country. It keeps before members of Congress and appropriate agencies information and recommendations on refugee and immigration legislation and provides testimony for Congress.

The committee and the agencies through which it works try to find jobs for skilled persons and to train the unskilled. UNRWA, one group involved in these projects, is doing outstanding work with Arab refugees. So far it has opened 11 vocational and teaching training centers to educate some of the 30,000 refugee children who reach maturity each year. The centers, with enrollment of 4,400, graduate about 2,000 annually—secretaries, machinists, auto mechanics, nurses and other badly needed workers.

A $500 contribution will support a student during one year of a two-year program. To date the AFL-CIO has established 10 such grants.

More detailed information is available from the U.S. Committee for Refugees, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 10018.

Pennsylvania Upset Asked:

Labor Hits Scranton On Redistricting

Scranton, Pa.—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has asked a special three-judge U.S. court to declare unconstitutional and invalid the recent reapportionment of the state legislature.

The reapportionment was approved by a special session of the 1963 General Assembly and signed into law by Republican Gov. William W. Scranton, a possible GOP presidential nominee, on Jan. 9, 1964.

The action brought by five state and local officers of AFL-CIO organizations in the state charges that the reapportionment "creates districts which arbitrarily, irrationally and without justification contain widely varying numbers of people."

Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO president, said the bill redistricting the House of Representatives also provides for multiple representative districts and that the "practice of lumping together a number of representatives in a single large district dilutes and weakens representative, democratic government."

To prevent this weakening of democracy, the unionists asked the court to enjoin the holding of primary and general elections this year under the terms of the reapportionment measures.

Boyer pointed out that the intent of the U.S. Constitution is that "the vote of one citizen cannot and should not have a greater value than the vote of another." Using this standard, he said, the state must be divided into legislative districts on a "one-for-one basis."

The complaint, initially brought before the U.S. District Court here, asked for the appointment of the special three-judge court which was granted.

The five AFL-CIO officials, representing 1.25 million members in the state, are Michael Johnson, executive vice president of the state AFL-CIO; Sec. Harry Block of the state organization; Pres. Henry P. Groton of the Delaware County AFL-CIO; Pres. Eugene J. Considine of the Greater Wilkes-Barre AFL-CIO; and Vice Pres. Frederick B. Highes of the state AFL-CIO.

The state Democratic Party had filed suit earlier to enjoin the legislature from acting on the governor's reapportionment plan, but a special court turned down the request on the grounds that until the legislature acted there was no question before it. The same court is now hearing the case brought by the AFL-CIO officials.

Rehabilitation Group Cites ACWA Leader

New York—The Clothing Workers' pioneering programs to rehabilitate disabled workers and return them to jobs were recognized at a testimonial dinner here honoring ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Comeback, Inc., a rehabilitation organization, sponsored the dinner at which it presented Potofsky with its Citation of the Year award.

Also cited for their work in the field were Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, ACWA Vice Pres. Louis Hollander, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, the principal speaker at the dinner, praised the ACWA and the local labor council for the rehabilitation projects they have undertaken with matching grants from HEW's Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

Celebrezze declared that such government aid is designed "not as a substitute for individual initiative but as a means of giving individual initiative a chance. . . . Men want the opportunity to be useful, contributing members of society. And of all those who want this chance, who among us desire it more than those who are handicapped?"

Potofsky outlined the history of ACWA's health and welfare programs and the rehabilitation project begun in 1961 at the Sidney Hillman Health Center. Its success, he noted, led the city central body to launch its own rehabilitation program last April.

Booklet on Pension Plans Offers Aid to Negotiators

Pension benefits must be "more closely geared" to wages at the time of retirement and be made adjustable to changes in the cost of living after retirement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in the preface of a new federation booklet, "Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining."

In addition, he said, organized workers will seek to end the "shortchanging" of widows and to achieve more flexible retirement programs in order to eliminate compulsory retirement at age 65.

The 144-page booklet was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. It is intended to guide unions in improving present pension plans and to assist them in bargaining for such programs. It concedes that the problems of pension programming are ever-changing and complex, so that the services of specialists must be used, but asserts also that a union member responsible for bargaining must know what a pension plan can and cannot do, and how much various benefits may cost.

A dictionary of pension terms and a sample pension plan and trust agreement, are included in an appendix of technical assistance.

Copies of the booklet may be had from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006 at $1.75 each; 50 or more $1.50 each and 100 or more, $1.25 each.

DIAMOND LAPEL PIN attesting to 50 years as a Machinist was presented to Pres. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes at ceremonies in nearby Cudahy. Shown are (left to right), Pres. Arthur Jenss of the IAM state and district councils, who presented Friedrick with a ring; Ray W. Taylor, toastmaster; Friedrick; Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee; Hayes, and Business Mgr. John Heidenreich of IAM Dist. 10.

Johnson Names Editor Head of Women's Group

Pres. Johnson has named Margaret Hickey, public affairs editor of the Ladies Home Journal, as chairman of the recently-formed Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

The advisory council is the successor to the President's Commission on the Status of Women, originally headed by the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Miss Hickey was a member of the commission, as was AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The continuing committee, set up by Pres. Kennedy before his death, will seek to further goals established by the short-term presidential commission. One of the commission's chief accomplishments was activity leading to passage last year of the equal pay for women law, which had long been urged by labor and women's groups.

In addition to her work on the presidential commission, which included chairmanship of two of its committees, Miss Hickey is deputy to the chairman of the American Red Cross and a member of the State Dept.'s advisory committee on voluntary foreign aid.

She is a former president of the National Conference on Social Welfare, an honorary president of the National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs and a leader of that organization's United Nations program.

Firm Required to Yield Job Data on Exclusions

A union's right to information used by an aerospace firm in excluding "administrative" employes from the bargaining unit has been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board.

Auto Workers Local 300, the board held in a 3-0 vote, was entitled to names, job descriptions and wage data used in classifying certain jobs as "administrative" and therefore not covered by the contract with the Curtiss-Wright Corp., Wright Aeronautical Div., at its Wood-Ridge N. J., plant.

Such information, the board said in affiriming Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel's recommendation, bore a "reasonable relation" to the union's role as bargaining representative. Reel, and the board, applied the same reasoning to information about "confidential" employes and denied the UAW's request.

Reel had found the case turned on a "narrow and novel issue" and handed down an order aimed at the firm's insistence that it did not have a legal duty to furnish the data it finally did supply after the union filed a charge. The firm must furnish information on specific points laid down in the ruling, the examiner and the board held.

The union filed a request for information on the excluded employes in 1962 because of the "erosion" of its unit. According to union estimates, not challenged on the NLRB record, it had 4,500 persons in the bargaining unit in 1957 as against 2,100 in the excluded group. Five years later, it said, the percentages had shifted until the exclusions were larger than the number of workers in the unit.

Management's claim was that the union had no legal right to the information on workers outside the "blue collar" unit.

N. J. Labor Backs Proposed Airport

Newark, N. J.—"Wholehearted endorsement" of Gov. Richard J. Hughes' request that the Port of New York Authority evaluate sites in Northern New Jersey as the location for a new major airport has been expressed by Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the State AFL-CIO.

A new airport is needed, he maintained, because adequate transportation facilities are essential for the growth of New Jersey and the metropolitan area. Construction and operation of the airport," he added, "would mean more than 134,00 new jobs" with a payroll exceeding $700 million annually.

IAM Hails Friedrick on Anniversary

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres. J. F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO was presented with a gold card signifying his 50 years of membership in the Machinists by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, who also read a letter how AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailing Friedrick as one of the country's outstanding trade unionists.

The presentation was made at a joint installation meeting for IAM lodges in the Milwaukee area. Hayes also presented Friedrick with a diamond lapel pin and an official certificate of recognition. Arthur Jenss, president of the IAM state and district councils and of Lodge 66, gave him an engraved ring on behalf of local IAM groups.

Hayes called him one of the men "who served as my tutor and inspiration" in his early days. Hayes began his career as an apprentice machinist on the Milwaukee Railroad.

In acknowledging the tributes Friedrick recalled some of his early experiences in organizing and servicing local unions. He said his greatest thrill was successfully negotiating a contract cutting the workweek in the shop in which he worked from 55 hours to 44 hours.

Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee praised Friedrick and Hayes as "two local boys who made good."

Toastmaster Ray W. Taylor, editor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, pointed out that as president of the University of Wisconsin board of regents Friedrick holds a post rarely attained by a union leader.

Musicians Press Fight For 'Live' TV Talent

The Musicians have made a new request to the Federal Communications Commission to deny a license renewal to a New Orleans television station which, the union said, has not met a commitment to provide an outlet for local talent.

Last year, after a similar protest from the Musicians, the FCC gave Station WWL-TV a short-term extension of its license—to Dec. 1, 1963—coupled with a warning that it had found "a substantial variance" between the station's promises and performance with respect to "live" programs.

Since then, the AFM petition contended, the station has "done nothing to improve its local live programming, to ascertain the needs of the New Orleans community, or to encourage and utilize local live musicial talent."

The union asked the FCC to schedule a hearing on the license renewal application of the station, which is operated by Loyola University.

An FCC spokesman said the government agency has not yet acted on the license renewal issue despite the Dec. 1 expiration date. The station is permitted to continue operations pending formal action.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin has described the union's opposition to the license renewal as part of an effort "to close the shocking gap between promise and performance" by TV stations.

When the license for WWL-TV was first granted in 1957, Kenin noted, the AFM's New Orleans local actively supported the Loyola University application on the basis of promises for extensive use of local live talent and live music. The original program proposals to the FCC listed 38 live local programs, of which 13 would use local live music, the union noted.

During the past year, the AFM petition stated, the station employed only a single staff musician, a pianist whose primary duties were "to act as a master of ceremonies and who occasionally touched a piano keyboard."

Senior Citizens Ask Medicare Passage

AN INTERLUDE in House hearings on hospital care for the aged took a delegation of New York City senior citizens to Arlington Cemetery, where they left a wreath at the gravesite of the late Pres. Kennedy. Zalmen J. Lichtenstein, director of the Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens in New York, is accompanied by Mrs. Pearl Halpern. In bottom photo, two distinguished physicians meet as they arrive to testify for the King-Anderson bill. At left, Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, president of the National Medical Association; right, Dr. Benjamin Spock, child care expert.

'This Is the Year,' Elders Declare At Hearing on King-Anderson Bill

By David L. Perlman

The silent witnesses spoke most eloquently during the final week of hearings by the House Ways & Means Committee on social security hospital care for the aged.

Neatly-dressed men and women, with the lined faces and hands permanently calloused by a lifetime of hard work, sat patiently through long hours of testimony by public officials, experts in the health and social service fields, union leaders and their own senior citizen spokesmen.

Sometimes there weren't enough seats—more than 1,000 retirees made the trip to Washington—so they stood, straining from the back and sides of the room to catch the words of the witnesses, to hear the soft, encouraging questions from committee supporters of the King-Anderson bill and the blunt interrogation of opponents.

There were vigorous retired workers, members of unions and senior citizen clubs in cities from Boston to Los Angeles. And there were men and women in their 80's, frail, bowed in body, but proud in spirit. Some carried with them receipted hospital and doctor bills to show to any congressman willing to listen.

An occasional polite tap of the gavel by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) stilled the murmurs of agreement with one of their spokesmen—or the buzz of disagreement when a representative of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce or American Medical Association told the committee that there was no serious hospital care problem and, besides, social security taxes are already too high.

If the rules of congressional decorum checked applause, they didn't stop heads from nodding in vigorous approval when George Orth, president of the Senior Citizens Council of the Trainmen's lodge on the Long Island Railroad, declared "the older people of America are losing their patience."

Looking at the committee members, searching for the additional votes necessary to send the medicare bill to the House floor, Orth concluded:

'This Is The Year'

"I hope this is the year Congress will act. I hope we do not have to come back to you next year to tell you again what you already know—that a program of health care for the older people of America is urgently needed."

He was followed as a witness by a young working housewife from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Mrs. Alfred Connable, who told why she had joined the busloads of oldsters who came to Washington.

Answering a persistent trio of committee Republicans — Representatives Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), Bruce Alger (Tex.), and Steven B. Derounian (N. Y.)—who had repeatedly expressed distaste for the thought that persons already retired would be given hospital care which would be paid for by higher payroll taxes on younger workers and their employers—Mrs. Connable declared:

"I would be glad to pay a dollar or two a month so that my parents would be protected now and I would be protected later."

If severe illness struck her parents, she pointed out, her younger generation would be forced into debt to pay the bills—and the third generation of children would be deprived as well.

"My generation is paying a large part of its income for the defense of our democracy," she told the committee. "Is it asking too much that this democracy have a heart? There will be much more to be proud of when we can say that Americans grow old in dignity—without charity, without burdening their children, but with confidence and self-respect."

From All Parts of U.S.

And so it went, as new busloads arrived to replace those who left. There were retired Auto Workers from nearby Baltimore, delegates sent by the 3,500-member Golden Age Council of Greater Boston, groups from New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan.

They clustered about New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Governors John W. Reynolds of Wisconsin, Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts and William W. Barron of West Virginia. These and other public officials told the committee that the Kerr-Miller Act health grant program can't, by itself, provide medical security with dignity for older Americans.

New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett testified to the inadequacy and high cost of private insurance available to elderly people in his state. And Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober of the Connecticut State Labor Council had evidence that the same was true in the Nutmeg State.

Dr. Kenneth W. Clement of Cleveland, president of the National Medical Association which speaks for 5,300 Negro physicians, and Dr. Benjamin Spock, world-famous child care expert, were among a number of doctors who told the committee they dissent vigorously from the AMA's opposition to medicare.

Clement said the King-Anderson bill would mean better medical care and contains "adequate safeguards" for patient-doctor relationships and private control of hospital care.

Dr. Spock Testifies

"I know from my own practice," Spock said, of the sacrifices that children with families of their own make to pay the hospital bills of aged parents.

The King-Anderson bill "will help physicians," he said. "I certainly believe it should be passed."

Not all witnesses favored the King-Anderson bill. One, Joe Belden of Dallas, who told the committee he was appearing as an "expert witness" at the request of the Texas Medical Association, told how he had demonstrated through an "extensive study" that only 8,000 of the 745,000 Texans aged 65 or older needed or wanted financial help for medical care.

He struck from the list 221,000 persons who were already receiving old age assistance, an additional 283,000 who had some form of health insurance policy—regardless of its adequacy. He then knocked out 37,000 other persons with "sufficient savings" to meet their medical needs, 23,000 with "sufficient incomes," which he defined as "incomes no lower than the average for the entire population of Texas."

That still left 181,000, but of those 52,000 receive some financial help from their families and were thereby disqualified, he said; 37,000 have children who would be willing to help out financially if necessary and 45,000 have children who are doing well enough financially, according to Belden, so that they could help out.

There are 24,000 of the aged, he added, who say they think they should take care of their own needs. Another 15,000 had less than $100 in medical expenses in the year of the survey, leaving—according to Belden—only 8,000 aged people in Texas "who needed or wanted help."

SENIOR CITIZENS, "silent witnesses" for the King-Anderson bill, await the start of hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee. More than 1,000 retired men and women came to listen and testify during the week of hearings on social security hospital care.

Republicans Introduce New Health Care Bill

Six Republican senators have joined in introducing a health care for the aged bill which they say "accommodates the views of those who advocate a plan under the social security system and of those who want to make use of the private insurance system."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.), the chief sponsor, said the bill is based on recommendation made by the bipartisan National Committee on Health Care of the Aged after a year-long study.

The first part of the measure closely resembles the Administration's King-Anderson bill. It would use social security financing to provide 45 days of hospital care, up to 180 days of nursing home care, or 200 days of post-hospital home care, without deductibles.

The AFL-CIO is supporting the King-Anderson bill.

Javits' bill would also create a federally-chartered association of private insurance and group service companies which would offer a standard supplementary policy with medical and surgical benefits. Javits estimated the cost at about $2 a week per person.

In a speech on the Senate floor and in testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee, Javits said that "private insurance alone cannot do the job of providing protection" at a cost most older people can afford.

If social security covers hospital bills, Javits said, private policies can offer additional benefits at a moderate cost. This principle, he asserted, would also be a "built-in limit" on future expansion of the government health care program.

Co-sponsoring the bill were Senators Clifford P. Case (N. J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Me.).

Role in Bargaining Asked of Congress

Hartford, Conn.—Congressional involvement in collective bargaining of major disputes—at least on a watchdog basis—was urged here by Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Addressing the Economic Club at Trinity College, Gilbert expressed fear that the compulsory arbitration law passed by Congress in the railroad work rules dispute "may be the beginning of government-controlled labor relations." He called for more congressional interest in the bargaining process.

Rail management, he said, "openly lobbied for compulsory arbitration after successfully thwarting all avenues of settlement in collective bargaining."

'Legislative Inoculation':

Meany Asks Speed On Medicare Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ican Medical Association's opposition to social security hospital care.

In the first phase of the hearings, last November, three Cabinet members strongly endorsed the King-Anderson bill—HEW Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman.

Meany, in spelling out the case for medicare, noted that previous hearings and studies have established beyond dispute the "scope of the problem," even for those who at first "honestly disagreed" that there was need for federal action.

No Longer a 'Real Dispute'

There is no longer "real dispute," he said, that "the aged get sicker oftener, and for longer periods of time; that they require much more institutional care; and that they have much less money to meet the costs of illness."

Both public welfare—through the Kerr-Mills Act—and private insurance—through highly-touted senior citizen policies — have been tried and found wanting, the AFL-CIO president said.

Premium costs have shot up in many of the so-called State 65 (pooled risk) plans offered in some areas, he noted, and fewer than 8 percent of the senior age group in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York have enrolled in the program.

The "record proves," Meany said, that "private insurance can not do the whole job." Both it and Kerr-Mills, he declared, have failed to help the pensioner "whose income is enough to sustain him under ordinary conditions, but who can neither afford to pay for a severe illness, nor afford to pay for a private insurance policy that will give him a realistic degree of protection."

A single severe illness, he noted, can destroy "overnight" an elderly couple's "pride and independence."

Spells Out Position

The Kerr-Mills program, which labor has tried to implement in the states, could be "transformed into a very effective piece of social legislation" by passage of the King-Anderson bill, Meany declared.

"Our attitude toward Kerr-Mills is very much like our attitude toward private health insurance," he said. "Both are welcome; both are needed; both will function effectively in conjunction with the kind of basic protection the King bill would provide."

Meany noted caustically that in regards to the social security plan, "the American Medical Association, the insurance industry and certain candidates for public office have all complained about this terrible tax burden we [are] trying to saddle on wage-earners . . . Almost everyone seems to be worried but the workers themselves."

This, said Meany, is because "workers have somehow mastered an economic point that has escaped a good many others, including some with higher educational status. They know that old-age security—whether in pensions or health care—has to be paid for. And they are convinced that the best way to do it is in a working lifetime of small installments."

Workers want "more benefits" and they are willing to pay for them through a one-quarter of 1 percent rise in the social security tax and an increase in the taxable wage base from $4,800 to $5,200, he told the committee.

He said recommendations by a bipartisan National Committee on Health Care of the Aged, which recommended both a basic social security hospital plan and a supplemental low-cost medical-surgical policy available through a federally-chartered association of private insurance firms, deserve "serious consideration" by Congress. The committee—headed by former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming, a Republican—"may be too optimistic in estimating what private insurance can do," he said. But, he added, the commitee's report is "clear and categorical on what private insurance cannot do. On this we are in full accord."

Sees Spur to Insurance

Meany pointed out that "the social security system was the best thing that ever happened to the private insurance industry, though they fought it bitterly." He suggested that "hospital care for the aged, as an extension of social security, may prove even more rewarding" by spurring sales of supplementary policies.

"We have repeatedly experienced this ironical turn of events since 1933—that those who most stubbornly oppose social progress wind up by making money from it," he noted.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. reminded the committee that "5 million persons 65 and over have died during the six-year period" in which medicare legislation has been before Congress.

Carey, who is president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, stressed that the nation had chosen social insurance over "public relief and charity" with the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935. He described the social security system as "the first and most solid line of defense against poverty."

PROMPT PASSAGE of social security hospital care for the aged was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee. Meany is flanked by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, right.

Senior Citizens Demand Health Insurance Probe

The National Council of Senior Citizens has urged Congress to investigate what it calls "unwarranted and exorbitant" increases in rates charged persons over 65 for private health insurance.

John W. Edelman, acting president of the NCSC, cited an announcement by Continental Casualty Co. that as of Jan. 28 it will impose a $4.50 rate hike, bringing to $22.50 the combined monthly cost of three coverages it offers persons over 65. Edelman noted that these rates are not subject to federal or state review.

He also reported that the state of Connecticut had recently approved a 10 percent rate increase, cutting in half a request for 20 percent, by Connecticut 65, a program operated by a pool of private companies within the state.

The council official said Congress also should study "highly exaggerated claims" by the Health Insurance Association of America as to the number of older persons "allegedly 'protected' by private insurance."

More than 8 million of the 17.5 million Americans 65 or older have no health insurance whatsoever, Edelman said, and 8.5 million more have insurance coverage "so inadequate that by no stretch of the facts or of the imagination can it be described as 'protection.'"

Coverage Limited

He pointed out that most aged persons with any coverage have policies that pay $5 to $10 a day toward hospital service charges whereas the average cost per day is $36.

"Would you be 'protected,'" he asked, "if you owned a $40,000 home which burned to the ground and the insurance company paid you only $10,000?"

Edelman recalled that many insurance companies predicted a sharp drop in life insurance sales following enactment of social security retirement legislation in 1935.

'Dead Wrong'

"They were dead wrong, and life insurance sales have soared to unbelievable heights," he said. "A similar opportunity awaits the organized health insurance industry when it drops its opposition to 'medicare' and seeks efficient ways of insuring older people for those health care needs which will not be met under the King-Anderson bill." The bill would use the social security system as the vehicle for old-age hospital insurance.

The NCSC, organized in 1961, now includes more than 1,700 affiliated clubs of older people with a combined membership of nearly 2 million.

3 Insurance Firms Back Medicare Bill

Two insurance executives broke with the industry pattern of opposition to social security hospital care and told the House Ways & Means Committee the King-Anderson bill would be good for the insurance firms as well as the senior citizens.

Pres. Murray D. Lincoln of Nationwide Insurance Companies said financing of basic hospital costs through social security would enable private firms to offer and sell "attractive supplementary plans."

Frank Blackford, vice president of the Life Investment Management Co. of Miami, Fla., said the industry could do "a better job" by supplementing social security. Earlier the Standard Security Life Insurance Co. had announced its support of the social security hospital care program.

New Jersey Labor Seeks $2 Minimum

Newark, N. J.—A $2 state minimum wage and doubletime pay for overtime after 35 hours a week highlights the 1964 legislative program of the New Jersey AFL-CIO as announced by Pres. Vincent J. Murphy.

The provisions, he said, are intended to "discourage overtime payments by employers" who instead "should hire additional workers to help cure New Jersey's high rate of unemployment."

New Jersey now has no state minimum wage act and no laws concerning the number of hours worked or overtime wage rates—a situation Murphy described as "a disgrace to . . . a leading industrial state."

"Too many employers are exploiting their employes," he said, "by paying them $1 an hour and less. It is high time the legislature took official notice of the ridiculously low wages many employer pay and pass corrective legislation."

The program also calls for:

- Revision of the workmen's compensation law to set the weekly maximum benefit at two-thirds of the average wage of covered employes.
- Extension of unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits to 39 weeks, and extension of coverage to all workers.
- A ban on extension of temporary injunctions in labor disputes unless all parties agree.
- Imposition of penalties upon an employer who fails to pay wages or fringe benefits he has agreed to pay.
- Inclusion of gratuities as remuneration under unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits.

Letter Carriers Dedicate Apartments for Retirees

East Lake Wales, Fla.—The Letter Carriers dedicated their 500-apartment village here—NALCREST—as a place where retired union members can live in comfort on moderate pensions.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who represented the AFL-CIO at the dedication ceremonies, congratulated the union on being among the first to utilize the labor-backed Senior Citizens Housing Act, passed in 1962. Low-cost, long-term federal loans were made available under the act for construction of rental or cooperative housing for persons over 62.

The apartment village, especially designed with the health and safety needs of the elderly in mind, borders on a large, fish-stocked lake. Rentals range from $69.50 a month for efficiencies to $84.50 for two bedrooms.

Schnitzler noted that as the dedication ceremony was taking place, hearings were under way in Washington on hospital care for the aged. He pointed out that the means test imposed by the Kerr-Mills Act program in Florida would disqualify most pensioners, since it would bar assistance to those with incomes of more than $1,200 a year.

The King-Anderson bill, he stressed, would make this care available "to all on the basis of their right—not when they have become pauperized."

UPWA Aide Named By Illinois Governor

Chicago—Addie Wyatt, program coordinator for Packinghouse Workers Dist. 1, has been named by Gov. Otto Kerner to the Illinois Commission on the Status of Women. She is the only labor representative on the 18-member group.

Mrs. Wyatt previously served as a member of the committee on protective legislation of Pres. Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women. The Illinois group will consider programs to help women as wives, mothers and workers, as citizen volunteers, and in education.

Kennedy Speech Film In Growing Demand

Fifty-two copies of the new AFL-CIO Film, "John F. Kennedy's Last Words to Labor," have been purchased by union groups since the Jan. 1 release date, the Dept. of Education reported.

The 29-minute film preserving the late President's speech to the AFL-CIO's New York convention last Nov. 15 may be purchased for $35 or rented for $3 a showing. A promotional leaflet now being distributed among central bodies and their affiliates cites the value of the film for extensive use in the community.

Price of the film reflects the actual cost of production and a discussion guide accompanies each print. The film currently is being featured at the 1964 series of COPE conferences.

Inquiries should be directed to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Labor Opposed:

Higher Prices Seen In Stabilization Bill

A Quality Stabilization bill now pending in Congress would mean "higher prices for the consumer" and would not help small business, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

Testifying before a Senate Commerce subcommittee, Biemiller said labor considers the measure a "price-fixing" device "which has nothing to do with either quality or honest stabilization of prices."

The Administration-opposed bill, already approved by the House Commerce Committee, would permit manufacturers of brand-name products to fix and enforce the retail selling price of their products.

"Good products, which consumers want, do not need artificial price supports," Biemiller declared. "Under free competition in a healthy economy, a genuinely good product will command a sufficient volume of sales at a price adequate to insure its production."

Another labor witness, Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., cited surveys showing that consumers in states with so-called "fair trade" price-fixing laws pay from 19 to 27 percent more for brand name merchandise than buyers in states without such laws.

Flouting of Law

He predicted that attempts to enforce a national price-fixing law would lead to the establishment of the "price-easy," comparable to the speakeasy of the prohibition era.

Biemiller rejected an argument used by some supporters of the bill that its objectives are comparable to those of federal labor legislation and that it would give businessmen protection similar to that accorded wage-earners.

"If the principles of quality stabilization were applied," he told the subcommittee, "labor unions would no longer have to engage in collective bargaining at all—employers would simply be ordered by the courts to pay whatever was demanded by labor and would cease to have any voice in the wage bargain.

"Nor is the Fair Labor Standards Act, which establishes legal minimum wages for labor, in any way comparable to the quality stabilization proposal. The amount of the minimum wage is set in the law and is thus determined, not by labor unions, but by the public.

"For a minimum wage law to be comparable, you would have to allow labor unions simply to announce what minimum wage ought to be paid—we are now advocating $2 an hour—and immediately make that price binding through the courts on all employers."

Instead of helping small business, Biemiller charged, the proposed legislation would deliver small business "lock, stock and barrel into the hands of the manufacturers." The retailer, he noted, would be unable to compensate for some special disadvantage, such as poor location or lack of credit facilities, by lower prices. Nor could he sponsor temporary sales to move slow-selling inventories.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, chain stores and mail order establishments would be able to undersell the small merchant through private labels on identical merchandise made by the same manufacturer.

Labor does not agree that the quality stabilization bill "would in any way improve the serious unemployment problem facing the nation," Biemiller said. In fact, he added, "by encouraging artificially high prices, the bill might very well result in fewer purchases by consumers, lower levels of production" and a consequent loss of jobs.

He suggested that Congress explore "less dangerous and dubious routes to the preservation of small business." These, he said, could include strengthening the power of the Federal Trade Commission to deal with "genuinely predatory price-cutting." Others might deal with tax benefits, loan programs and encouragement of pooled purchasing arrangements.

Pittsburgh Newsman Joins Staff of AID

Harold L. Keith, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, has joined the Agency for Intl. Development as a public information specialist in its News Division.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, where he also received a master's degree, he is a former vice president of the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild and has been active in Pittsburgh community and civic affairs.

Public Schools Enroll 40.2 Million in Fall of '63

The public elementary and secondary schools enrolled a record 40.2 million pupils in the fall of 1963, the U.S. Office of Education reported on the basis of the annual survey it conducts in cooperation with state departments of instruction.

The total is 1.5 million above the 1962 figure. In addition, an estimated 6.7 million pupils were enrolled in non-public schools.

Enrollment is increasing more rapidly in high schools than in elementary schools, the survey showed. The 25.8 million elementary school children represent a 2.2 percent increase, while secondary school enrollments increased by 6.8 percent to 14.4 million. The Office of Education attributed the latter growth to the fact that the larger number of postwar babies have finished grade school and are now of high school age.

The study also showed:

- More than 10 percent of the nation's 31,700 school districts—3,900—operate no schools but pay tuition for pupils who attend schools in adjacent districts.
- About 1,576,000 teachers held full or part-time posts, an increase of 69,000 or 4.5 percent. Of these 908,500 were in grade schools and 667,500 in secondary schools.
- About 83,000 teachers—5.3 percent of the total—failed to meet full state certification standards. The Office of Education pointed out that each state sets its own standards and that most permit the employment of teachers with substandard credentials.
- Public high schools graduated 1,711,000 pupils in 1962-3—71 percent of those who entered the 9th grade four years earlier.

BSEIU Convention Set for Los Angeles

David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes announced that the union will hold its 1964 convention May 3-7 in Los Angeles.

OFFICIAL GROUP PHOTO of the current National Labor Relations Board was taken at NLRB offices in Washington, D. C. From the left, Gerald A. Brown, Boyd Leedom, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr.

Harvard to Compile History of Plumbers

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have commissioned Harvard University to write a history of the union and have called on members—particularly the older ones — for help.

All sources of information are being explored including international union files and library, and other public and private libraries, but the union is also after historically valuable documents in local files or in the possession of union members.

"It would be deeply appreciated," the union said, "if local union officers would inform the membership of this project and forward to the general office any materials which would be helpful to researchers—especially material predating 1920. This would include old correspendence on significant matters, photos, old journals and other official publications of both the UA and the old international association."

1st Wage-Hour Administrator Dies After Fall

Elmer F. Andrews, first administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act and a former New York State industrial commissioner, died in a Fairfax, Va., hospital after being injured while inspecting an urban redevelopment site near Bluefield, W.Va. He was 73.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who had known him for many years, mourned the loss of "a sincere, loyal and devoted friend of all the working people of America." Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said he was "a friend of ours when we didn't have too many."

A native of New York, Andrews attended Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, specialiizng in safety engineering. After service as an Army flier in World War I he held several posts in the New York City government and then was deputy state industrial commissioner for four years before succeeding Frances Perkins in the commissionership.

He came to Washington in 1938 to initiate enforcement of a wage-hour law that set a minimum of 25 cents an hour and called for overtime pay after 44 hours a week. He later established his own industrial relations consulting firm and for the past 10 years had been with the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

His home was in Vienna, Va. His first wife, Ruth, died in 1944. Surviving are his widow, the former Mildred Gwinn; a son, two daughters and seven grandchildren.

Fate of 'Big Three' Bills Seen Key to Congress

Reviewing the first session of the 88th Congress the AFL-CIO termed its accomplishments "reasonably good," but stressed that "the big three" items of unfinished business—civil rights, tax cuts and health care for the aged—will largely determine labor's "final judgment" of the record at adjournment this year.

A report and evaluation by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller takes note of "historic" first session actions in both the foreign and domestic fields despite "creaky, cumbersome" congressional rules and the continuing power of the "stand-pat" conservative coalition.

"Labor Looks at Congress, 1963," Publication No. 77E, can be ordered from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are free. For orders up to 100, the price is 15 cents a copy or $13.50 per hundred.

The federation's legislative director praised "far-reaching" education and training bills enacted, including federal aid to colleges and medical schools, modernization and expansion of vocational education, and improvement of the Manpower Development & Training Act.

He cited on the "plus side" enactment of an equal pay for women law and a drive against mental illness and retardation.

Senate ratification of the limited nuclear test ban treaty, Biemiller said, "was an important first step" towards the goal of an effectively-controlled ban on nuclear testing.

These accomplishments, the pamphlet stresses, "cannot hide" the failure of Congress to act on other major items of the Kennedy-Johnson program.

The AFL-CIO list of unfinished legislative business includes a renewed accelerated public works program, increased area redevelopment funds, passage of youth employment legislation, federal standards for unemployment compensation and legislation to include fringe benefits in prevailing wage determinations under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The federation has asked Congress to help create more job opportunities by cutting the basic workweek under the Fair Labor Standards Act and requiring double-time to discourage overtime work. Labor is seeking expanded coverage and an increase in the federal minimum wage.

The AFL-CIO legislative program, Biemiller noted, also asks mass transit legislation with safeguards for workers, federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, establishment of a "domestic peace corps," federal pay raises, passage of consumer protection bills, development of natural resources, and loans for group practice health facilities.

Support was asked for an "effective foreign aid program" as a keystone of U.S. foreign policy.

Congress should "lay the groundwork" for action in 1965 to reform its rules by establishing a bipartisan study commission this year, the AFL-CIO said.

It is "the total record" of the 88th Congress which American voters must weigh at the polls next Nov. 3, the pamphlet noted.

1-25-64

Washington State AFL-CIO to Move

Seattle, Wash.—The Washington State AFL-CIO will move to new headquarters in the building of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers here in mid-February.

UAW Signs First Pact at Missile Plant

Detroit—Detroit area contract standards have been combined with certain fringe benefits standard to the areospace industry in a first contract between Auto Workers Local 809 and the LTV Michigan Div. of Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., covering employes at a Michigan army missile plant in Sterling.

The fringes include five days of paid sick leave, two weeks of paid vacation after one year and eight paid holidays.

The UAW and the LTV Michigan Div. have had amicable relations for 15 years. The two-year contract for the missile plant was negotiated after the union won a National Labor Relations Board election. The present 135 employes of the plant are expected to increase many-fold.

Wage adjustments, retroactive to Oct. 21, 1963, establish rates in a range of $2.45 to $3.71 an hour with an annual improvement factor of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever it higher, effective Nov. 9, 1964.

Union security and dues check-off are included, as are the union's standard cost-of-liivng clause, a supplemental unemployment benefit program, and company-paid hospital - medical - surgical protection.

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House Adds Fringe Benefits To Davis-Bacon Wage Law

OFFICERS OF AFL-CIO state and local central bodies held a three-day national conference in Washington, with legislation, organizing and voter registration high on the agenda. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is shown addressing the group. At the speakers' table are, from left, Organization Dir. John Livingston; Stanton Smith, coordinator of state and city central bodies, and Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO voter registration drive. **(Story on Page 2.)**

Rejects Proposal For Court Review

By David L. Perlman

The House passed the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill by an overwhelming 357-50 vote after decisively rejecting a labor-opposed attempt to make the Labor Dept.'s prevailing wage findings on federal construction projects subject to court review.

If approved by the Senate, where a bipartisan companion bill has 20 sponsors, contractors on federally-financed construction would be required to match the fringe benefits as well as the wages found to be prevailing in the area. As an alternative, they could add the amount that local employers pay to union welfare plans to the cash wages they themselves pay employes.

With a growing portion of wage costs going into fringe benefits, unorganized employers who do not provide these benefits have had a competitive advantage in bidding on government construction contracts. The Davis-Bacon Act, passed in 1931 to protect local labor standards, covers only direct wages.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to House members urging approval of the bill "without irrelevant or crippling amendments," pointed out that "fringe benefits such as health, welfare, insurance and pension plans scarcely existed" when the Davis-Bacon Act was passed.

"Today," he said, "these fringe benefits are as much a part of the wage structure as the cash wage payment itself." The fringe benefit provision, he said, is "essential to protect local wage rates and local community living standards."

The key House vote came early in the debate, on the normally routine procedure of adopting the rule under which the House was to consider the bill.

Under the customary procedure,

(Continued on Page 8)

Staff Posts Opened to Negro MDs

By Eugene A. Kelly

Chicago—Negro doctors have scored a major victory against discrimination in hospital staff appointments by winning a negotiated settlement of an anti-trust suit filed against 56 hospitals and five medical groups here.

The settlement, to be entered Jan. 31 in the court of U.S. District Judge Hubert L. Will, was hailed as a turning point in the long fight of the doctors for parity in practicing their profession and having access to hospital services. It was won, said John P. Morris of counsel for the eight doctor-plaintiffs, with substantial aid from organized labor, including the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In the pact the hospitals agreed to set up a seven-member grievance and hearing commission similar to those in Fair Employment Practice structures.

A physician claiming racial discrimination in denial of a staff appointment may file a complaint and, after investigation, the commission may direct cor-

(Continued on Page 8)

Amendment Battles Ahead:

Congressional Logjam Broken; Rights, Tax Bills Head for Floor

A dramatic break in the congressional logjam sent the long-awaited tax cut bill to the Senate floor and cleared the way for House action on a second Administration top-priority bill—a broad-ranging civil rights measure which includes a ban on job discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The $11.6 billion tax bill was sent to the Senate floor by a 12-5 vote of the Finance Committee—a larger margin than most observers anticipated several months ago. It closely resembles the bill passed by the House last September and its main provisions are identical—an average 20 percent cut in individual income taxes and a drop in the corporation tax from a 52 to 48 percent ceiling. (See story on page 6 for details of bill.)

A number of senators prepared to offer amendments—in some cases to provide additional exemptions or lift special taxes, in others to cut the amount of relief for corporations or individuals.

The House takes up the civil rights bill under an "open rule," allowing amendments, and efforts are expected to knock out two key provisions which the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups argue are vital—fair employment guarantees and a ban on discrimination or segregation in establishments serving the public.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) of the House Rules Committee, who had been joined by other southern members in delaying tactics on the bill, agreed to cut off hearings and permit a vote as the alternative to having the measure taken out of his hands by a bipartisan committee majority.

Northern Democrats had pressed for speedy action last November, when the bill came out of the Judiciary Committee, and had initiated a discharge petition to dislodge it from the Rules Committee. House Republicans, long-time coalition allies of Smith, held back from any overt pressure at the time. The Committee bottleneck was broken when House GOP leaders decided that Republicans needed action on the rights bill before traditional Lin-

(Continued on Page 6)

168 Restored, 60 Strikers Split $50,000

Lebanon, O.—The Steelworkers have won an agreement from the Gas Appliance Supply Corp. here under which strikebreakers will be laid off, union members will be reinstated and management will divide $50,000 among employes for wages lost in a dispute that began in 1962.

The agreement closed a long conflict with present and former owners of the firm, formerly known as the Production Plating Works—Lebanon's largest employer.

In a joint announcement, USWA Dist. Dir. Al Whitehouse and company Pres. Milton Keiner said they had reached full agreement on all

(Continued on Page 3)

Dakota Jobless Pay 'Means Test' Ruled 'Inconsistent' with U.S. Law

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has ruled that a recent amendment to South Dakota's unemployment compensation laws was "inconsistent" with federal law because it amounted to a "means test" denying benefits to certain groups of claimants.

The secretary's determination resulted in voiding that part of the law under terms specifically set forth in the amendment.

The change in the state's jobless insurance program would have denied benefits for a period ranging from seven to 13 weeks to unemployed workers who earned more than $6,000 during the base period.

If such a provision were allowed to stand, the unemployment compensation program would "change overnight from wage insurance to relief benefits for the lowest paid unemployed workers," the AFL-CIO declared in a memorandum to Wirtz signed by Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, Assistant Dir. Raymond Munts, and Leonard Lesser, social security director for the Industrial Union Dept.

Wirtz, in reaching his decision, said legislative history showed that Congress clearly intended unemployment tax credits and grants to be conditioned on a state's having "a genuine unemployment insurance law."

Both the Social Security Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act limit the use of unemployment funds, he noted, adding:

"This limitation was regarded as one of the most important requirements in the federal law. When Congress specified that 'compensation' was a cash benefit to a worker with respect to his unemployment, it meant that unemployment—and not need or lack of need—must be the test of a worker's eligibility for compensation."

He found that the ineligibility provisions proposed by the state would introduce a "means test"

(Continued on Page 6)

Racist Lobby Hit on Wooing of Union Members

A right-wing segregationist lobbying outfit, largely financed by the tax-supported Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, is flooding union members with propaganda outbursts purporting to demonstrate that passage of the pending civil rights bill would damage them. The segregationist outfit calls itself the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, and a spokesman is one John C. Satterfield, who once used his post as president of the American Bar Association to denounce the expanding civil rights movement.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, has sent out the following memorandum on Satterfield and the CCFAF, prepared by the federation's Legal Dept.:

JOHN SATTERFIELD, who has been described as the "brains" of the segregationist lobby group masterminding the battle against the civil rights bill, apparently wants to give the impression he is alarmed about what he suggests is "the adverse effect the bill will have on labor-union membership." To back up his views, he has recently circulated the arguments of the bill's foes on the House Judiciary Committee, who claim that the proposed legislation would endanger seniority in referral systems and job rights.

Satterfield, a resident of Yazoo City, Miss., is not known to the AFL-CIO as a champion of American labor. His previous endeavors, indeed, seem directed along other lines. Ten years ago, for example, his name appeared as president of the Circuit Riders, Inc., a group fighting "socialism and communism and all other anti-American teachings in the Methodist Church."

If Satterfield has now become genuinely disturbed about impediments to union membership, the AFL-CIO invites him to join it in the fight against such real anti-labor measures as state right-to-work laws. Certainly his present campaign to derail long-overdue civil rights legislation does nothing to serve the cause of good unionism.

The portion of the spending bill dealing with employment makes it unlawful for an employer or a union to discriminate in hiring or employment because of an individual's race, color, or creed. A federal commission is created to enforce these provisions. The ban on job discrimination would not become effective until one year after the bill's passage, so all parties would have a chance to correct any improper practices. Seniority rights already acquired would not be affected.

Criticisms leveled by the House Judiciary dissenters, and quoted by Satterfield, are either grave distortions or outright misinterpretations of the civil rights proposal. Thus it is argued that under the bill, if a hiring hall had "20 men awaiting call, the first 10 in seniority being white," the union "could be forced to pass them over" in favor of applicants of lesser seniority "but of the stipulated race." This insinuates a kind of racial discrimination in reverse, which is totally at odds with the provisions of the bill. A hiring hall operating on a non-discriminatory basis would simply not be placed in the position imagined by the civil rights opponents.

Similarly, it is contended that "contractors could be forced to actively recruit employes of a specified race and upgrade them into skilled classifications, although this would displace union members in the skilled trades." As we read the bill, no such displacement would ever be demanded of a contractor who operates non-discriminatorily after the effective date of the act. And, as previously indicated, no existing seniority would be touched.

What Satterfield is arguing for is the "right" of white workers to continue in the future to acquire seniority at the expense of their colored fellows. The AFL-CIO, on behalf of American labor, rejects the shabby notion that the honor and value of seniority status should be given to a man not on the basis of time on a job, but on the basis of the color of his skin.

What Satterfield conveniently fails to mention is that right now federal law, as declared by the Supreme Court, requires unions to represent all employes fairly and impartially, without regard to race or color. Furthermore, at its November 1963 convention, the AFL-CIO formally called upon all affiliates "to seek the inclusion of effective anti-discrimination clauses in all collective bargaining agreements."

In short, the proposed legislation would not alter a union's present substantive obligation under federal law and federation policy. It would simply provide a meaningful administrative remedy for an injured employe. Moreover, a highly significant point is omitted entirely in the Satterfield critique. The pending bill would forbid racial discrimination on the part of employers whether they were organized or not. At present, federal law reaches racial discrimination in employment only where a union is also involved. Obviously, this supplies a segregationist employer with a special incentive for keeping out a union. Under the proposed bill that special incentive would be abolished.

The fair employment practices provisions of the civil rights bill are moral imperatives. They take away nothing from the American worker which he has already acquired, and they will never keep him from anything to which he has a just claim. They simply impose on employer and union alike a set of duties that the overwhelming majority of American labor organizations has voluntarily approved.

The AFL-CIO considers itself in a far better position than John Satterfield to judge what is in the best interest of American unions. The AFL-CIO fully endorses the civil rights bill and the fair employment practices provisions it contains.

Anti-Bias Stand Dates Way Back

The AFL-CIO and its parent organizations, the former AFL and former CIO, have been on record for many years as favoring enforceable civil rights legislation, including a fair employment practice section.

Testimony in favor of civil rights legislation was given by labor as long ago as the 40's. On July 17, 1963, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before the House Judiciary Committee in favor of pending civil rights legislation, and specifically in favor of a fair employment practice section, in these words:

"The plain fact is, Mr. Chairman, that Negro workers as a whole, North or South, do not enjoy anything approaching equal employment opportunity.

"We ask you now, as we have asked the Congress for many years, for effective, enforceable legislation to correct this glaring injustice, which must be corrected in order to make the other aspects of a civil rights program effective."

Central Body Officers Confer on Legislation

Labor's legislative and political goals ranked high on both the business and after-hours agendas of officers of AFL-CIO state and local central bodies during their national conference in Washington.

Two of the three days of business sessions were earmarked for a legislative conference, including talks by ranking congressional leaders. The 150 delegates, from nearly every state, also scheduled dinner and breakfast meetings with congressmen and senators from their home areas.

The program included opening day discussions led by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston on the role of central bodies in organizing and Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO register and vote campaign, on the 1964 registration drive. Delegates were welcomed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, gave a luncheon address on the role of central bodies in today's labor movement, and Stanton Smith, coordinator of state and city central bodies, reported on the operations of his office.

The legislative portion of the program included talks by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.) and Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.).

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller led a discussion of the pending civil rights bill and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger spoke on tax legislation. Staff members of the Dept. of Legislation reported on other major bills.

The program concluded with round table discussions with a group of Senate administrative assistants and a discussion on improving communications on legislative matters by AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert Zack, Publications Dir. Saul Miller and Willard Shelton, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News.

Layoff Pay To Ease Blow Of Shutdown

Elliott Lake, Ont.—Members of two locals of the Steelworkers will collect severance pay under recently-negotiated contracts when Denison Mines, Ltd., the world's largest uranium producer, closes operations in July.

The local representing production workers completed bargaining shortly before the closing was announced. The agreement provides not only for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour but dismissal pay of $6 per month of service up to $450 should operations cease.

The local representing office and technical employes had negotiated a similar severance pay clause several weeks ago, with an increase of $5 monthly retroactive to last Sept. 1.

Denison Mines, with about 1,000 employes, was ordered closed when management was unable to persuade the Canadian government to continue stockpiling uranium. Seven other uranium operations here have closed in less than four years.

Production at Stanrock Uranium Mines is expected to continue until the end of this year, with Rio Algom Mines continuing in operation until November 1966.

City's Desegregation Speeded by COPE

Atlanta—The COPE conference here, for delegates from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, desegregated the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel two days before 18 major city hotels and motels formally announced they would halt discrimination.

Negro delegates and staff members, registered without incident by previous agreement, were asked to show their room keys when they went to hotel restaurants; desegregation, it appeared, applied only to residents.

One word from COPE and there were no more key checks. Outside the hotel, Negro delegates dined at restaurants being picketed by the Ku Klux Klan because they had desegregated.

Kingsport Pickets Take Credit Break

Kingsport, Tenn.—Management of the struck Kingsport Press was caught off guard when pickets withdrew their lines for the first time in 10 months and 200 strikers marched in a body into the plant.

The marchers were members of the plant credit union, bound for the annual meeting. Later they marched out again and resumed their picket stations.

The strikers had enough votes to win control of the credit committee and the supervisory committee, and to elect three directors out of nine, with the company president later named credit union president.

The credit union has functioned feebly since 1,600 members of five unions struck for an adequate contract last Mar. 11.

COPE Sessions Stress Threat from Far Right

Attendance at regional conferences of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education averaged close to 400 in the first three meetings in this election year.

At the conferences, keyed to a study of the political threat of the radical right, delegates to sessions in Knoxville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark.—which covered the southeastern United States from North Carolina to Louisiana—confirmed that Birchite radio and TV programs are numerous and are having a "significant" impact on union families.

This was brought out in discussion groups following a COPE filmstrip, "The Extremists," which names the leading far-right groups and stresses the scope of their operations.

FCC Stand Outlined

At each conference a representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations outlined the Federal Communications Commission stand on controversial broadcasts and how it can be enforced.

The COPE sessions his year also seek to explore the political and legislative past, present and future. A question-and-answer session with two or more federal legislators is a regular feature. The AFL-CIO film from the 1963 convention, "John F. Kennedy's Last Words to Labor," is shown. And a film of Pres. Johnson, expounding his program for the nation, is on view.

Addresses by COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan and Assistant Dir. Joseph Rourke emphasize the link between the radical right, racists and the anti-labor coalition in Congress. Separate state sessions explore progress and plans on registration and voting.

Another goal of the conferences is to step up coordination between AFL-CIO organizations and other liberal community groups. Representatives of the latter are invited to attend and are guests of COPE at a luncheon designed to bring about free interchange of opinions.

This year's meetings are held to a single day, though it may be a 12-hour day or longer.

Future COPE area conferences will be held on the following schedule:

Feb. 12—Texas, Oklahoma, Arlington, Tex.

Feb. 28—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Philadelphia.

Mar. 6—California, Hawaii, Nevada, Sacramento, Calif.

Mar. 9—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Pocatello, Ida.

Mar. 12—Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Seattle, Wash.

Mar. 15—Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Des Moines, Ia.

Mar. 17—Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Omaha, Neb.

Mar. 20—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Albuquerque, N. M.

Apr. 11—Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, D. C., Norfolk, Va.

Apr. 14—Ohio, Michigan, Detroit, Mich.

Apr. 19—Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Chicago, Ill.

Apr. 21—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Mass.

Apr. 24—New York, New Jersey, New York City.

Skilled Trades Meet Told:

UAW Will Demand 'More Than Ever'

Chicago—The profit-heavy auto industry will have to come up with more than ever before in the way of benefits for those of its employes who are members of the Auto Workers, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said here.

"The workers' equity during a year in which the industry produces 7.5 million cars is not the same as during a year in which it produces 5 million cars," he told more than 1,200 delegates attending the union's 10th annual Skilled Trades Conference.

Negotiations with the Big Three auto firms will start about July 1 and Reuther indicated that working conditions, job security and the creation of job opportunities and purchasing power will loom large during these talks.

"We will seek full equity not only because we're entitled to it as a matter of economic justice but as part of the solution to the economic problems facing our country," he said. "We will solve the unemployment problem only if we increase purchasing power."

Reuther told the delegates that the UAW convention next March will spell out the bargaining demands, "but I would like to point out in a general way two priority areas which we will have to consider."

Overtime 'National Scandal'

"One is the whole question of working conditions," he said. "The other is the creation of job opportunities for the thousands of unemployed youngsters walking the streets of America and for the jobless members of disadvantaged minority groups."

UAW bargaining teams may have to explore various avenues of approach, he said, including those of earlier retirement, shorter workweeks, longer vacations and more paid holidays.

"The fact that millions of American workers are forced to work overtime while other millions are unemployed amounts to nothing less than a national scandal," he continued. "If managements find it cheaper to pay time-and-a-half for overtime than to hire new employes, then we had better raise that penalty high enough to meet that problem."

He also cited improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB), pensions, insurance and medical care as among other avenues of approach to the workers' problems.

In regard to pending legislation to provide medical care for the aged under social security, Reuther challenged industry to "either join us in Washington" to get the necessary laws passed "or we will get it at the bargaining table."

He declared "we will tell the captains of industry that we are not looking for a fight this summer, but we are looking for justice" and he cited corporate profits of $50 billion in 1963, an "all-time record." Productivity and profits have far exceeded wages, he said, and pointed out that General Motors' net profits after taxes in 1963 reached just under $1.6 billion.

He praised Pres. Johnson's "declaration of war on poverty" to help the 15 million "have-not Americans" who, in the richest country on earth, live "deep in the sub-basements of our social structure."

Among the 25 resolutions passed by the delegates, who represent about 125,000 skilled tradesmen in UAW plants, were calls for a shorter workweek, earlier retirement and higher overtime pay.

"MORE THAN EVER BEFORE" will have to be given by the auto industry in negotiations opening next summer, Auto Workers 10th annual Skilled Trades Conference hears UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther say. About 1,200 delegates, some of whom are shown above, attended the Chicago parley.

Anti-Union Speeches Kick Back on Firm

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a new election at a Montgomery Ward store in Texas because store officials made anti-union speeches to employes during working hours but denied a union's request for a similar free speech opportunity.

The union—Operating Engineers' Local 826—lost the election last May 10 and filed unfair practice charges against the Big Spring, Tex., store. The board, reaffirming the principle it had asserted previously in the May Dept. Stores case on employer "free speech," said an "imbalance" had been created by Montgomery Ward's conduct. The board added that "we respectfully disagree" with the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which had rejected the NLRB's reasoning and refused to enforce an order against the May Co.

The facts supporting an unfair-practice finding in the Texas case are "much stronger" than in the May case, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown observed. They cited the store manager's action in notifying employes they would be fired if they "talked union" during working hours, even at lunch and coffee-break periods.

By so doing, the board said, management "did more than merely promulgate a broad, privileged, and hence lawful no-solicitation rule." It announced a rule "which not only prohibited union discussion in selling areas but which also unlawfully forbade such activities within non-selling areas" regardless of whether the employes were on free time or not, and "even forbade legitimate union activities off the store premises during store business hours."

Even more clearly than in the May case, said the board, management's "broad and unlawful no-solicitation rule," coupled with its own use of company time and property "to impress its anti-union propaganda on employes," created a "glaring imbalance in organizational communication that justified the union's request to address employes."

In its decision the board not only set aside the lost election but also directed the firm not to make anti-union speeches to employes during company time without honoring a union's request similarly to address the employes.

General Board To Meet Feb. 24

The AFL-CIO General Board will meet in executive session at 10 A.M. Feb. 24 in the Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla.

The AFL-CIO constitution provides that "the General Board shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Officers or by the Executive Council." The board consists of all Executive Council members and the president or other chief executive officer of federation departments and affiliates. A policy has been adopted barring substitutes or alternates for official members.

Pilots Back CAB Fight on Lightning Peril

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots have commended the Civil Aeronautics Board for seeking to prevent aircraft accidents due to lightning strikes or fuel explosions and agreed to support any program aimed at solving the problem.

"Our pilots and safety representatives, who have accumulated thousands of hours of experience in thunderstorm flying, are at your disposal for any assistance they can provide," ALPA Pres. C. H. Ruby said in a letter of thanks to the CAB's bureau of safety for recommending intensified studies and tests of accidents caused by lightning.

The CAB safety recommendations were made after a Pan American World Airways jet crashed at Elkton, Md., last Dec. 8, killing all 82 aboard. Preliminary investigation indicated the cause as jet fuel possibly ignited by lightning but no formal finding was made pending a hearing Feb. 24 in Philadelphia.

In its letter the union called for an "intensive research program" and recommended procedures, based on past ALPA studies of plane accidents, such as these:

Tests to determine under what conditions the fuel-air mixture in jet aircraft or vent systems can become flammable; development of instruments to warn crewmen of danger; experiments with lightning rods and flame arresters.

Seafarers Win New Taxi Unit

St. Louis—The Seafarers' transportation services division defeated Teamsters Local 405 in a National Labor Relations Board election among drivers of the Marcella Cab Co. here. The vote was SIU 140, Teamsters 105.

Negotiations for a new contract will begin, the SIU division said, after the board certifies the new bargaining agent. The drivers formerly were represented by Local 405. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests.

The victory was the fourth for the SIU over the expelled union in recent months. The SIU recently won bargaining rights for Yellow Cab Co. employes here and also represents 400 cab drivers in Detroit and more than 5,000 in Chicago who rejected the Teamsters.

60 to Divide $50,000 In Strike Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

issues to end the dispute that began when Keiner's firm bought the plating works from Huyler's, a New York corporation.

The union and management signed, and the National Labor Relations Board approved, a settlement stipulation under which Keiner will bargain with the union and sign any agreement reached; put 168 former employes on a rehiring list and recall them to work after laying off all present employes; and make whole 60 laid-off employes by dividing $50,000 among them in equal proportions.

The dispute with Keiner began, the union said, when he opened negotiations to buy the plant and launched a publicity campaign painting the union as irresponsible, despite a strike-free record of more than 12 years of previously harmonious relations.

Keiner had charged that the union initiated an "excessive" number of arbitrations—seven in 12 years—and hinted he might move.

When the sale went through, the new owner immediately closed the plant for two weeks and sent discharge notices to all employes. Keiner then refused, the union said, to recognize the "successors" clause of the union-management agreement and began to rehire employes on a selective basis, openly seeking anti-union workers and refusing to recall those identified as active unionists.

The USWA at one time obtained a temporary court order restraining the company from hiring new personnel while former workers were on layoff. When that injunction was dissolved, USWA Local 4779 struck the firm and filed unfair labor practice charges.

Later the NLRB general counsel, in a unique action on behalf of a complaining union, got a temporary federal court order in Cincinnati restraining the firm from closing or threatening to close, refusing to hire USWA members or threatening workers with dismissal for joining the union.

Last summer the union won a fight for distribution of nearly $500,000 in delayed profit-sharing benefits among the workers under the contract signed with the former owners, Whitehouse said.

Raises for 5.6 Million Reported by Labor Dept.

More than 2.7 million workers got wage increases averaging 3.4 percent as a result of union contract negotiations concluded in 1963, the Labor Dept. has reported in a survey.

Another 2.9 million workers received deferred wage increases under union contracts negotiated in previous years, the department said in a report by its Bureau of Labor Statistics on wage settlements among units of 1,000 or more workers.

The average wage increase negotiated in 1963 was less than in 1962 but higher than in 1960 or 1961., the department said. Applied to all the 3.6 million workers covered by major settlements, the median adjustment was 3.1 percent of estimated straighttime average hourly earnings, said the BLS.

Most of the workers who got deferred wage increases last year, the report said, were in the automobile, farm equipment and trucking industries. Approximately 1.4 million other workers were covered by agreements that did not provide for bargaining on wages in 1963, or were employed where negotiations had not been concluded by the end of the year—railroad workers, coal miners, and some apparel workers.

Reporting that most of the 1963 settlements changed one or more fringe benefits, the BLS gave this summary of negotiated wage increases for last year:

- About 1 out of 5 workers got increases of 3 percent but less than 3.5 percent. Included were about 300,000 in the communications industry and 50,000 employes of the General Electric Co. Other GE employes got wage boosts of 2 to 3 percent.
- Another 1 of 5 workers received increases averaging 5 percent or more. Included were longshoremen on the East and Gulf Coasts, Philadelphia area truck drivers, West Coast lumber workers, and Boeing Co. employes.
- Increases of 5 percent or more also were won for workers in the men's apparel industries and some workers in retail trade. For apparel workers, the increase was their first since 1960.

Let the House Vote!

A **CROSS-SECTION** of America paraded before the House Ways & Means Committee last week adding thousands of words of new testimony and pleas for the passage of hospital care for the aged through social security.

The aged and young, labor, church and social service groups, physicians and governors and mayors, all joined in a united plea for committee action at the current session of Congress.

The testimony for action on health care for the aged is overwhelming. There is no longer any question of the need for a program to help the elderly meet their health needs; the question has boiled down to how—what is the best approach and how should it be financed.

The alternatives to hospital care for the elderly through social security have been examined and found wanting. The Kerr-Mills Act approach has fallen far short of meeting the problem or the need. The only logical and equitable approach is to use the social security system.

This is the question before the Ways & Means Committee. All available facts and opinions have been heard; the arguments have been hashed and rehashed. Now it's time to bring the King-Anderson bill to the House floor for a vote.

To deny the aged and their children the justice of their demands is to prolong suffering and tragedy.

Next on the Poll Tax

THE 1964 PRESIDENTIAL and congressional elections will be unique in the sense that no American will have to pay a tax as a condition of voting.

The 24th Amendment to the Constitution, passed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states, will remove finally the blight of making it more difficult for persons with low incomes to cast their ballot.

Yet a problem remains, an imperfection of democracy calculated to complicate voting procedure. In the five states that maintained poll taxes through the ratification of the 24th Amendment, new devices are being proposed to continue the per capita tax for state elections.

In those states—Virginia is an example—voters will be checked on two lists, one for voting for federal office where no poll tax is required, the other for state office where a tax must be paid if the voter is to be declared eligible.

This means that in the states that insist on maintaining the poll tax for state elections, a voter may be allowed to vote for federal candidates but denied the vote for state candidates if he has not paid the tax.

Preserving the poll tax for state elections is a direct bit of nose-thumbing at the great majority of Americans who, through their congressional and state representatives, have said firmly that such a tax should not be a condition of voting in a democracy.

There is at least an argument that the thrust of the 24th Amendment, taken in conjunction with basic guarantees of the 1st and 15th Amendments, effectively prohibits the states from imposing poll taxes in state as well as federal elections.

A case challenging the new Virginia act has been filed and it should be prosecuted, in Virginia and in other states where local legislatures seek to violate basic principles of democratic government in defiance of the nation's decisive action.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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Enough for an Answer

Father Rice's View:

'Featherbedding' Held 'Needed' To Meet Automation Problems

The following is excerpted from an article in the January 1964 U.S. Catholic by the Very Rev. Charles Owen Rice entitled "We Need Featherbedding in the United States."

"FEATHERBEDDING" is a wonderful phrase if it is on your side. It is a sloganeering phrase which argues as it describes. It is the sort of phrase that advertising men dream of inventing; and here it lies easy to hand for use in a labor-management controversy.

It is management's phrase and it wars against labor's position in the deadliest argument going on in America today. In this decade 22 million jobs will be eliminated, according to the U. S. Dept. of Labor. So many new people are going to enter the labor market that all told the nation needs to generate 35 million new jobs just to hold even.

Estimates are that this will not be done and we may be short 14 million jobs by 1970.

The term featherbedding comes to us from the railroad industry and was coined by an executive years ago who sarcastically inquired if the workers wanted feather beds in the caboose instead of straw. It implied that workers were sleeping on the job and trying to make the job too easy. Today featherbedding has a different meaning and refers to efforts of workers to hold on to jobs which have changed. The fireman on the railroad no longer has the brutal task of shoveling coal into the hungry belly of a speeding locomotive.

Trains are longer and longer. As the railroads stage a comeback, they eliminate jobs on the highway as well as on the right of way. Will mile-long monsters hurtling through countryside and city be manned by only one person, or is it reasonable to propose that two men work them for their own safety, the safety of the general public, and the protection of jobs?

As jobs are dwindling due to automation and rationalization it surely is not in the best interests of the country to prune them away fanatically. All automated industries will have to be lenient, humane, and sensible in the reduction of jobs. Changes are coming so fast that they will wreck our economy and cause massive social damage unless reason and common sense come into play.

We are not suffering from too few workers but from dwindling jobs. Workers without jobs will have to be taken care of somehow. Industry must bear some of the burden.

There is no point in conducting the discussion with the arguments of yesteryear when capital was scarce and everything had to be done by hand. Arguments taken from the days when machines simply replaced the bodily efforts of individuals at a slow pace and made more jobs than they destroyed now miss the mark.

ALL LABOR UNIONS develop a system of assignment of duties according to which men confine themselves to certain tasks in a certain order. Men get a vested interest in their jobs and acquire security. This is a social good. It has been called featherbedding, but, no matter what it is called, it should be respected, not scoffed at and not legislated away.

A. H. Raskin, highly respected labor reporter for the New York Times, throws additional light on the subject. He points to featherbedding in the executive suite and all down the line. Raskin says:

"The surest way to kill the country would be to enforce a law abolishing all featherbedding at once. . . . We need featherbedding in the United States. . . ."

As Raskin points out, the No. 1 evil in this country today is not unnecessary employes at work but the millions who have lost useful jobs, whose talent lies idle and morale wastes away.

We have not been coming to grips with the social problem posed by automation. Some are complacent because they are well off, others so puzzled and frightened that they are unable to move or suggest movement. We need to have the drastic nature of the problem rubbed into our consciousness for our own sake as a nation and a people.

That is why the railroad firemen are doing us all a favor by their stubborn attitude. They are trying to force us to think and to change. They are not calmly accepting an economic sentence of death.

Railroading is becoming healthy again and if it were freed from certain shackles, it could become enormously profitable to its investors. But it would be social folly so to free the industry if it is going to eliminate its blue collar personnel with ruthless efficiency.

This and other industries must bear some of the burden, not all. Industry's portion can be borne in part by a sensible toleration of work rules and practices and by institution of a shorter work week.

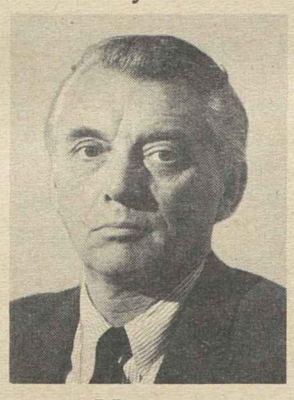
Morgan Says:

Business Homier with Johnson, Though It's Hard to Figure Why

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE MANY mysteries of Washington is why the American business community feels more calm and comfortable with Lyndon Johnson, whose fiscal philosophy was fired by the social revolution of the New Deal, than it was with John Kennedy, who bore many of the earmarks of economic conservatism his father taught him.



Morgan

An official in the Johnson Administration with a big business background has come up privately with part of the answer—which is not too flattering to some of the country's industrial leaders. Emphasizing that in his view the Johnson and Kennedy approaches to economics are quite similar, this source suggests that neither has been hostile to business but that business at large may have let its emotions more than factual analysis color its judgments and shape its images of the two men.

This official said when he first came to Washington he was astonished to discover how much better briefed and more knowledgeable organized labor leaders were on economic issues than their business counterparts.

"You might not have agreed with their point of view or their interpretations," he said, "but they certainly knew the subject."

Business leaders, he found, were more inclined to talk—and sometimes think—in cliches. They distrusted new ideas, they were suspicious of government economists, especially if they had been recently borrowed from a university, and they seemed to be more than a trifle uncomfortable about Pres. Kennedy himself when he appeared on the scene. His youthful energy and incisive intellectualism were "different." Then the thin crust of their confidence collapsed when the President attacked the steel industry for its sudden—and abortive—attempt to raise prices.

Two months after that crisis, in a major speech at Yale in June 1962, Kennedy appealed to the public in general and business in particular to dispense with the "myths" that unnecessarily supported so many controversies. He chided us all when he said "we enjoy the comfort of opinion without the discomfort of thought."

He admonished the country to "move on from the reassuring repetition of stale phrases to a new, difficult but essential confrontation of reality . . . What we need is not more labels and more cliches, but more basic discussion of the sophisticated and technical questions involved in keeping our mighty economic machine moving steadily ahead . . .

"If there is any current trend toward meeting present problems with ancient cliches," Kennedy concluded, "this is the moment to stop it—before it lands us all in a bog of sterile acrimony."

This advice is particularly apt and pointed now with both parties beginning to crank up their propaganda machines for the campaign.

Happily, the dialogue between businessmen and Pres. Johnson continues to develop with friendly warmth notwithstanding the fact that he is fully committed to enactment of the Kennedy legislative program. When he addressed business executives in the White House recently he said, "We will not harass or persecute you. We want to help you . . . So . . . I say banish your fear, and shed your doubts and renew your hopes. We have much work to do together."

THE PRESIDENT has issued similar reassurances and a similar summons to trade union leaders. But if government, business and labor are going to accomplish the jobs they have to do together, then each is going to have to develop more thoughtful approaches than any have demonstrated so far. For the problems of an exploding population, automation, manpower retraining, education and many others cannot be solved with cliches, or as Kennedy put it, "incantations from the forgotten past."

It is possible but by no means a certainty that a recently published book by Columbia University's Prof. Richard Hofstadter may encourage more national thoughtfulness on these matters.

I qualify the hope because, as the New Yorker magazine's favorable review of it sardonically points out, being a book, it may never be read by those who need it most. Hofstadter calls his work "Anti-Intellectualism in American Life." Our contempt for the workings of the mind is far more widespread than most of us care to admit.

"The anti-intellectual impulse," says the New Yorker, "is found in business and labor . . . on the Right in politics . . . the Left, and every intervening gradation. It is common to those who have little money and those who have a great deal. It is evident among the cultural vigilantes, strident of voice and red of neck, who delight in attacking our schools, and it also can be seen—lamentably—among those milder persons who teach them."

Hofstadter's not asking us to become a nation of philosophers. He'll settle, apparently, for a nation of doers who think a little before, during and after the deed is done.

Washington Reports:

Wirtz Presses Public to Back Campaign Against Joblessness

SEC. OF LABOR W. Willard Wirtz, chairman of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation, called upon the people to support and Congress to act upon measures planned by the task force to cut down the current chronically and consistently high unemployment rate, particularly among young men.

The secretary, interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, said the program is a good investment.

Wirtz said it is broad-gauged and must be carried out on many fronts, but that he was immediately interested in seeing that the pending youth employment opportunities bill, passed by the Senate and now in the House Rules Committee, is enacted; that a supplemental appropriation be voted for the Manpower Development & Training Act, and that other steps be taken to make effective a program to meet the needs of young men who do not qualify for military service.

In 1962, he said, half the young men who went up to be drafted into the army failed the armed forces qualifications test, "a quarter because of mental inadequacy of one kind or another, which really means lack of education, and another quarter because of physical disability of some kind or other."

THE TASK FORCE proposed that all youngsters be given the armed forces test when they reach 18 instead of at the ages of 22 or 24, as at present. There would be no change in the induction policy, Wirtz said, but there would be an earlier opportunity "to do something" about those who fail.

Those who fail for physical reasons, he said, would be referred, principally through the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, to doctors or to local community organizations.

"We found in interviewing some 2,500 of these young men," Wirtz said, "that there is a very close relationship between educational lack and unemployment. Also, a high percentage of these boys come from homes characterized by poverty, from parents who have not had educational opportunities, or from broken homes. . . .

Wirtz said he was of the firm opinion that unless action of this kind is initiated, young people will continue to be jobless, and the "cycle will start all over again."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PRESENT GUESS about the probable results of the Mar. 10 Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire is that they will be totally inconclusive. So many candidates now seem certain to be entered, in one way or another, that what once shaped up as a head-on clash between Gov. Rockefeller and Sen. Goldwater has become murky and confused.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge will have delegates "favorable" to him. So will Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania. Harold Stassen, who in the last 20 years hasn't stopped running for almost any office that came up for grabs, will have his name on the ballot. Former Vice Pres. Nixon will be represented by a slate of "favorable" delegates and Nixon is reported by the eminent pollster, Louis Harris, to be "far ahead" of other potential GOP nominees.

Besides, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine has declared herself an open candidate for the nomination, and her name will be on the ballot. Mrs. Smith's speech in announcing her candidacy was an impressive affair. She isn't the first woman to run but she is the first with sound credentials in political experience and a conscientious record of public service.

Rockefeller and Goldwater are the only candidates with fully-equipped organizations and the assembled money to run the traditional kind of primary race. But a New Hampshire newspaper, observing the plethora of aspirants, suggests that a good many of the state's Republican voters may be confused enough to vote for "I. M. Undecided."

* * *

THE GOLDWATER RECORD for the past couple of months is that of a candidate running down hill. It is not only the changed circumstances of his southern prospects, now that Mr. Johnson of Texas will be the Democratic nominee, but also the impression he has given in public appearances of thinness and of astonishing ineptness in discussing serious public affairs.

His Meet the Press performance early in January could be described only as a disaster and reports of his New Hampshire campaigning indicate that he has baffled audiences with inconsistencies and with comments best described as enigmatic.

Gov. Rockefeller, on the other hand, has picked up impressive support among party figures, including Sen. Kuchel of California as his state campaign manager. But Rockefeller started from so far back, because of the plunge in his prestige following his remarriage, that he faces the same problem John F. Kennedy had in 1960; he is compelled to prove his appeal by winning primaries.

He is running out of primaries in which to establish himself. He cannot try Pennsylvania, because Scranton wants to head an uncommitted delegation, or Wisconsin, where Rep. John Byrnes got agreement that he could be a favorite-son candidate.

Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia are available to him, but the only big industrial state remaining is California in June, with the Oregon primary in May intervening. The Illinois primary is merely a popularity contest, with no binding effect on delegates.

* * *

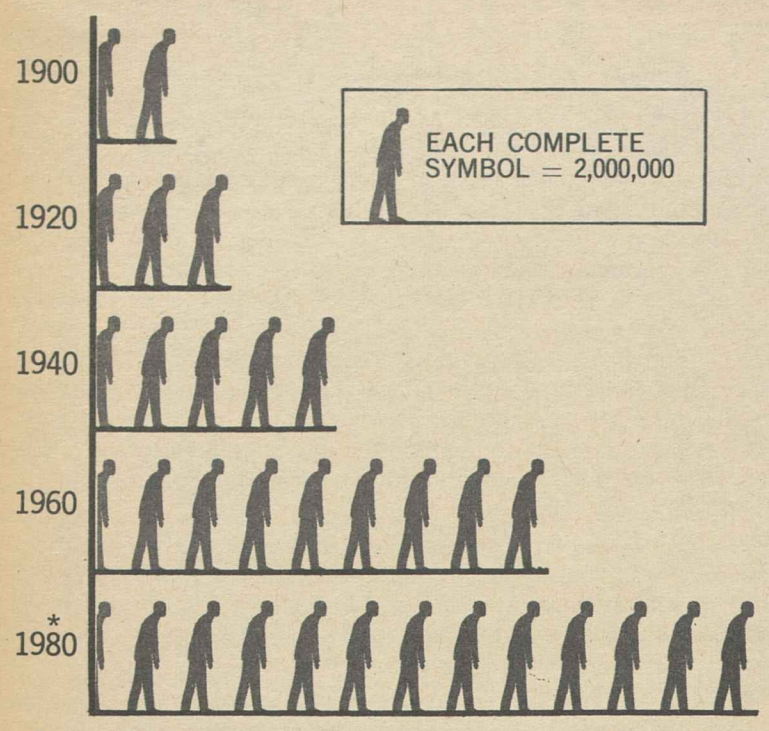
IT IS EASY ENOUGH, therefore, to speculate that the principal effect of the once-exclusive Rockefeller-Goldwater race will be to kill off both men, with the convention in July turning to some other candidate. The names most frequently mentioned are Nixon and Scranton, and Nixon—who is by no means unperceptive in judging political trends—now is openly inviting a "draft."

A truly impressive California victory for Rockefeller might alter the picture; if he should roll up impressive totals wherever he runs his position would be greatly strengthened. But the California primary comes so late—only about five weeks before the convention—that the timing runs against him.

The best bet is simply that the one-time "southern strategy" pushed by Goldwater advocates—a dogma about winning the election with southern and Mountain State electoral votes added to the midwestern GOP heartland—is dead. The candidate, whoever he is, will feel compelled to try to beat Mr. Johnson by appealing to northeastern industrial state voters.

THE WAR ON POVERTY should begin with the youth of 18 who do not qualify for military service, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, chairman of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation, declared in an interview with Harry W. Flannery (left) on the AFL-CIO public service radio program Washington Reports to the People.

THE INCREASE IN OLDER AMERICANS AGE 65 PLUS



*Projected

Source: 1900 through 1960, census of population; 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports; Estimates," Series P-25, No. 251.

Civil Rights, Tax Bills Head for Floor Action

(Continued from Page 1)

coln Day addresses.

Faced with a committee revolt, Smith declared:

"I have been here long enough to know the facts of life. This bill is going to have to go to the floor, and it will have to go pretty soon."

The committee agreed to cut off hearings Jan. 30 and vote a rule clearing the way for an immediate start of debate.

The bill came to the showdown with strong bipartisan support led by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the Judiciary Committee and the committee's senior Republican, Rep. William M. McCulloch (O.).

After expected passage, the battle will shift to the Senate, where a southern Democratic filibuster is certain. Administration leaders estimate they will need close to 25 Republicans joining 40 to 45 Democrats to break a filibuster by the required two-thirds vote and pass an effective bill.

The Senate Labor Committee, by a 12-3 vote, recently approved a fair employment bill with broader coverage and simpler enforcement than the provision in the House civil rights measure. The votes against the bill were cast by Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.), Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

Elders Spurred In Medicare Fight

Members of the Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens who came to Washington to testify and lobby for social security hospital care were encouraged to continue their campaign by speakers at a luncheon held in the Senate Office Building.

The 125-member delegation was addressed by New York's Mayor Robert Wagner, Senators Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), Assistant Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

The council is a national non-partisan, non-sectarian federation of trade union retirees and golden age clubs of churches, synagogues and community centers. Zalmen J. Lichtenstein is the executive director, Adolph Held is president, and David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes, is vice president.

CPI Closes Year In Rising Trend

The cost-of-living index climbed two-tenths of 1 percent during December to end the year at 107.6—the equivalent of a $10.76 charge for consumer expenditures which would have cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

The rise over the year was 1.7 percent, the highest annual increase in five years of relative price stability. The average of the consumer price index in 1963, however, was only 1.2 percent above the average for 1962.

Wirtz Voids Jobless Aid 'Means Test'

(Continued from Page 1)

and therefore were inconsistent with federal law.

The AFL-CIO memorandum recalled that similar disqualifications had been proposed in 1959 in Alaska and Oregon and in 1963 in Wyoming, Oregon and Idaho as well as South Dakota.

All were withdrawn or failed to pass, however, with the exception of the South Dakota measure. The memorandum noted, too, that many other proposals advancing "needs" concepts had been put forth in recent years to alter state jobless insurance laws.

The federation's social security experts observed that the President's Labor Management Advisory Committee had cited "grave problems" of joblessness flowing from automation and had urged major improvements in duration, coverage and amount of unemployment compensation as well as supplementary benefits paid by employers.

If the South Dakota amendment were upheld, the memorandum declared, it would create "a major obstacle" to meeting these recommendations and "open a Pandora's box of notions alien to wage insurance that will completely alter the program.

AFL-CIO Analysts Report:

Social Security 'Only Device' To Give Elders Hospital Care

The age group which most needs hospital care is the group least able to pay for it.

This bitter paradox hangs over one-tenth of the nation—18 million Americans over the age of 65. It is the cornerstone of the case for a social security hospital care program.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has documented—with facts, statistics and charts—what it terms "The Health Care Tragedy of Older Americans" and has analyzed the various proposed solutions. The department's findings were featured in the Labor's Economic Review section of the January issue of the American Federationist, official AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

Scope of Health Problem

Here are some of the facts cited to demonstrate the scope of the health care problem of the elderly:

- More than two-thirds of those over 65 have some chronic ailment, such as arthritis, diabetes or heart disease.
- Those over 65 require three times as much hospital care as younger people. The annual hospitalization rate per 1,000 people in a recent year was 2,800 days for the elderly and only 900 days for persons under 65.
- Average medical care expenses for older persons in 1961 were more than twice those of the younger age group. Half the older individuals who are hospitalized during any one year have an annual medical bill of more than $700.
- The average daily expense of hospital care rocketed from $9.39 in 1946 to $34.98 in 1961.

A report by the President's Council on Aging pointed up another phase of the health care problem in these words:

"Many older Americans do not get the care they need because they are too proud to accept charity or outside financial help. And they do not want to be a burden on their families."

At a time when their medical costs are mounting, the incomes of those over 65, on the average, drop to less than half of those under 65. More than 30 percent of all elderly couples have less than $100 in assets which can be readily converted to cash, and nearly half the aged have less than $1,000 in assets. Not only do older persons have considerably less hospitalization insurance than younger people, but the insurance they do have covers a smaller portion of the hospital bill.

Against this backdrop, the Research Dept. analyzed the major proposed solutions:

Private Health Insurance: After examining the principal programs available to older persons, both through Blue Cross and commercial insurance companies, AFL-CIO economists conclude that the aged face a choice between "a low-cost policy whose coverage is practically meaningless" or a comprehensive policy at a most prohibitively high.

Federal subsidies to private insurance: "There is no sound reason," for the government to use its power "to provide revenues for private business."

Kerr-Mills Act: Although it was the intent of Congress to provide a medical assistance program for those who need help, even though not on welfare rolls, most of the states which have adopted programs imposed strict eligibility standards, requiring financial investigations of both the applicants and their children. Only a tiny minority of the aged have received help through this program.

King-Anderson bill: This would establish a national insurance program, under the social security system, to provide financial protection to all older people against the major costs of hospital care and hospital-related health services.

"Social security is the only device which is able to spread the risk of illness and the cost of huge hospital bills in two dimensions.

"It first covers the entire working population and thereby balances losses at the lowest cost per person of any insurance program. It secondly extends over the entire working period of workers' lives and thereby accumulates premiums large enough to cover the costs of future hospital care."

Comparisons Between Senate, House Tax Bills

Cuts for Individuals: Senate and House bills are identical, with two-thirds of the tax cut to take effect the first year, the balance in the second year.

The tax rate would range from 14 percent in the bottom bracket to 70 percent at the top, compared with the present 20 to 91 percent range. The average taxpayer would pay about 20 percent less than at present. A typical wage-earner would receive the equivalent of a 7.5-cent hourly raise in take-home pay.

The lowest income bracket—now taxed at 20 percent—is currently the first $2,000 of taxable income for an individual and $4,000 for couples. This would be subdivided into four equal brackets, with the tax rate beginning at 14 percent for the lowest bracket and moving up to 17 percent at the top.

Withholding Tax: The House bill would drop the present 18 percent payroll withholding rate to 15 percent for 1964, and 14 percent in 1965. The Senate bill, in recognition of the lag in passage of the measure, would drop the rate to 14 percent immediately.

This would give most taxpayers the full impact of the tax cut immediately and would speed up the stimulus to the economy.

Minimum Standard Deduction: Both House and Senate bills provide an alternative to the present minimum standard deduction of 10 percent of income, up to $1,000, for persons who do not itemize their deductions. They could take, instead, a $300 deduction for the taxpayer plus $100 for each dependent. This would benefit low-income taxpayers and moderate-income families with children and would remove about 1.5 million persons from the tax rolls.

Cuts for Corporations: Both bills would drop the top tax rate on corporate profits from 52 percent to 50 percent this year and to 48 percent in 1965. Smaller companies would benefit from an immediate drop from 30 to 22 percent on the first $25,000 of profits.

Dividend Tax Credit: Under present law, a stockholder may subtract 4 percent of his dividend income from his tax bill. This provision, described by the AFL-CIO as a "special privilege for wealthy stockholders," would be abolished in two steps in both the House and Senate bills. However, the amount of dividend income which is tax free would be doubled from the present $50 for an individual and $100 for a couple.

Sick Pay Exclusion: Under present law, persons who receive sick pay can exclude up to $100 a week from their pay, beginning with the first day of hospitalization or the seventh day of a non-hospitalized illness. Both House and Senate bills would remove this exclusion until after 30 days of illness. This would impose a particular hardship on workers under negotiated agreements which provide 50 to 70 percent of regular pay during illness.

Child Care Deductions: Deductions for child care by one-adult families such as widows and widowers, and by low-income families where both parents work, are liberalized slightly in the House bill, more so in the Senate committee bill. At present the maximum child care deduction is $600, and working wives can qualify for the maximum only if the joint family income is under $4,500. The House voted to allow a $900 deduction for child care expenses of two or more children under the age of 13. The Senate bill would allow up to $1,000 for three or more children and boost the ceiling on joint earnings of husband and wife to $7,000.

Political Contributions: The Senate bill, but not the House version, would allow a tax deduction of up to $50 for an individual or $100 for a couple for contributions to a political candidate or campaign committee.

Capital Gains Tax: The House bill would widen the capital gains tax loophole by dropping the maximum levy on profits from the sale of stock and real estate from 25 percent to 21 percent. The Senate committee rejected this change.

Investment Credit: Both bills would grant corporations an additional tax bonus when they buy new machinery.

In 1962, Congress gave corporations a tax credit of up to 7 percent of the price of machines they buy. The new bill would permit them to depreciate (write off) the total cost of machinery for tax purposes, including the 7 percent on which they took a tax credit.

The Senate and House bills would also prohibit federal regulatory agencies from ordering public utilities to pass on to consumers the money they save from the investment credit on the purchase of machinery.

Itemized Deductions: The House bill, but not the Senate committee measure, would bar itemized deductions for payments of state and local gasoline taxes and auto tags.

At Georgetown Forum:

Spotlight on Poverty Held 1st Step in 'War'

Pres. Johnson's call for an all-out war on poverty in America has focused public attention on the deprivation suffered by some 30 million Americans at the bottom edge of the economy, it was generally agreed by participants in a Georgetown University seminar on Poverty in Plenty.

It was also widely agreed that while the President's call may represent a needed awakening of the nation's conscience, the $500 million of spending he has proposed for the first year of the program can produce at best only a small beginning.

The Swedish economist, Gunnar Myrdal, who in his opening address called the elimination of poverty "a moral imperative" for the United States, nevertheless warned that the problem is so vast it demands extensive national planning.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, participating in a panel with Dwight Macdonald of the New Yorker magazine and Charles R. Bowen, education director for Intl. Business Machines Corp., called for a change in national "thinking" on economic and social issues and a shift in basic policies "from the regressive and growth-inhibiting policies of the past decade."

An "expansionary economic policy," Goldfinger said, is vital to achieve sustained full employment as rapidly as possible, but to make rapid inroads against hard-core poverty over the next 10 years will require income distribution programs as well.

He called for a series of measures to lift incomes and job opportunities for the poorest segment of society at a faster rate than the general rise for the nation as a whole.

Aids Cited

Among these, Goldfinger listed aid to distressed areas, relocation allowances to help unemployed workers move to areas where jobs are available, a higher minimum wage and broader coverage, improvements in jobless insurance and workmen's compensation benefits, increased social security disability and retirement benefits and extension of the system to hospital insurance for the aged, a public housing program much bigger than the current rate of 30,000 units a year and an upgrading of our entire educational and vocational training system.

Goldfinger's remarks underscored Myrdal's thesis that while economic expansion is a prerequisite to the elimination of joblessness and the beginning of a major attack on poverty, huge public expenditures in social reforms also are necessary, ending the "relative niggardliness" of America in comparison to other advanced nations.

Among other speakers at the seminar, held in conjunction with Georgetown's 175th anniversary, were:

Economists Oscar Ornati and Robert Theobald; Michael Harrington, author of The Other America; Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers; Rev. Benjamin L. Masse, S.J., editor of the Jesuit weekly, America; Wilbur J. Cohen, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare; and Burton Weisbrod, who presented a paper on behalf of Walter W. Heller, chairman of Johnson's CEA.

Kircher Named Aide to Livingston

William L. Kircher has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Organization. Kircher has been assistant AFL-CIO regional director in Ohio, with headquarters in Cincinnati. He will work out of Washington under Dir. of Organization John Livingston.

IUE to Aid Its Retirees, Unemployed

East Lansing, Mich.—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers is starting to organize Unemployed & Retired Workers' Councils for retired or jobless workers whose normal occupation was a job in a plant where bargaining rights were held by the IUE, Pres. James B. Carey announced here:

Speaking Jan. 28 at Michigan State University, Carey told an audience at the School of Labor & Industrial Relations that the IUE is "deeply concerned" about those who are no longer gainfully employed, and is not satisfied with the "barely visible progress that stems from industry predictions and present government programs."

"For many of our members, technological displacement is not an economic theory; it is a brutal fact," the IUE president said. "Unemployment is not a Labor Dept. notation; it is a loss of income when a family must be supported."

The IUE will seek to organize councils in all major communities for retired and unemployed workers formerly covered by contract, Carey announced.

Each council will have its own charter with nominal dues, and will be encouraged to work with IUE locals, with state organizations and the international headquarters on political and economic action, including an effort to find new plants willing to hire a skilled labor force.

Six States Join in Banning Job Discrimination in '63

Six states passed or strengthened laws prohibiting discrimination in employment last year, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Boris Shishkin reported.

Fair employment laws were passed for the first time in Hawaii, Iowa and Vermont, while Indiana provided for enforcement of its previously voluntary law.

Colorado made its ban on job discrimination applicable to apprenticeship programs and the Maine legislature voted to require a nondiscrimination provision in standards for apprenticeship agreements.

Both Hawaii and Nebraska barred job discrimination because of age, Shishkin reported. He said 25 states and Puerto Rico now have mandatory fair employment laws and 18 jurisdictions bar age discrimination.

ORANGE, N. J., BECAME the 35th city to outlaw professional strikebreakers—and the 19th in New Jersey to do so. Mayor Nicholas Franco, left, who signed the new ordinance, exchanges a handshake with Lew Hermann, legislative representative of the Typographical Union. At right is Pres. William Brown of Local 1335, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a leader in the Orange labor movement's campaign for the anti-strikebreaker law.

Banned Unionist Given Guiana Court Hearing

Georgetown, British Guiana—A magistrate's court here will begin hearings Feb. 5 on an appeal by a U.S. trade unionist from a government expulsion order labeling him a "prohibited immigrant."

Gene Meakins, a Newspaper Guild member working on assignment with the Guiana labor movement, will be permitted to remain in the country while the courts decide the issue.

Magistrate Frank Vieira set the hearing date after rejecting the argument of a police legal adviser that Meakins was not entitled to an appeal, even though the government of Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan gave no reason for the expulsion order.

Meakins, 36, is a former vice president of the Guild's national local of wire service employes. He is on leave of absence from the Denver bureau of United Press Intl. while advising the British Guiana Trades Union Council on public relations matters. He came here last Sept. 23 at the TUC's request as a special representative of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, which includes among its member unions the Guild, the Printers' Industrial Union here and 24 other newsmen's organizations in the hemisphere.

He has been working directly with the TUC, which is an affiliate of the Caribbean Congress of Labor, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Meakins' work here has included establishing a daily radio program of union news and education sponsored by the TUC; helping Guiana's largest union, the Man-Power Citizens' Association (MPCA) with its weekly paper, the "Labor Advocate"—the only free trade union publication in the country—and assisting the printers' union in preparations for contract negotiations.

TUC Pres. Richard Ishmael, who also heads the MPCA, labeled the expulsion order "a deliberate attack on the free trade union movement" and the latest in a series of attempts by the pro-Communist Jagan government to destroy organized free labor here.

Jagan's Peoples' Progressive Party (PPP) controls the government even though it won fewer than 50 percent of the votes in the 1961 election. British Guiana does not have independence from Great Britain, but does have internal self-rule.

Last summer, the TUC unions won a major victory in an 80-day general strike which forced the government to withdraw its proposals for legislation which would have controlled unions politically.

In announcing the TUC's determination to press Meakins' appeal through the courts, Ishmael said the declaration that the U.S. newsman is a "prohibited immigrant" amounts to labeling the TUC as subversive.

Meakins, accompanied by his wife, Shirley, and their two children, came here on a three-month visa. His request for a six-month extension was denied without explanation and he was to leave the country by Jan. 15. The announcement of the ban, TUC officials noted, came the same week the government lifted a 10-year-old barrier against Richard Hart, a Jamaican lawyer.

The British barred Hart in 1953 when they suspended the British Guiana constitution, noting his connection with a Jagan move to have the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade unions take over the labor movement here.

Meany Greets Union Parley In Turkey

The AFL-CIO shares the pride Turk-Is must feel in its accomplishments since the Turkish labor federation was founded in 1952, Pres. George Meany said in a message to the organization's fifth general congress.

"We have followed your growth and responsible organizational development with an awareness reserved for close friends, and our admiration for your accomplishments has not abated," he said.

"With the passage of the trade union law and the collective bargaining, strike and lock-out law, Turkish labor has taken a step forward in the development of a free labor movement. With the ever-increasing knowledge and experience your leaders are assimilating, the primary obstacles are now successfully overcome; and the hard work of organizing and educating loyal union memberships should become a priority function," Meany continued.

"Nor can your days be spent in looking inward. Like ourselves, you have a stake in democracy and the free world. A threat to freedom and democratic trade unions anywhere in this world is a threat to free society and our way of life.

"We salute you as a nation which has borne the burning heat of ideological opposition with calm efficiency. Let no one feel that the American worker has not recognized the heroism of your deeds, whether at home or in Korea. We are brothers not only because we are workers, but because we share the same thoughts and hearts.

"I join with you and extend to you the heartfelt and most sincere greetings of the AFL-CIO and wish you a most successful congress."

RCIA Local Marks Completion of Annex

Buena Park, Calif. — Several thousand members of Retail Clerks Local 324 and families, as well as labor and community leaders, attended the open house marking completion of a new wing to the local's modern headquarters here.

Guests of honor were State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk and Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif.).

Union Asks Revision In Dumping Act Rules

The Steelworkers have urged the Treasury Dept. to revise procedures it follows in administering the Anti-Dumping Act to permit U.S. firms claiming an adverse effect from imports to present evidence in their own behalf and answer any evidence presented against them.

USWA Counsel David E. Feller, in a statement submitted to the department at hearings on proposed changes in the 42-year-old law and its administration, criticized the present practice of "treating virtually all information as confidential."

Without making specific proposals, Feller urged the Treasury Dept. to try to develop procedures that "at least approximate" the "due process" requirements of the Constitution in cases where life, liberty or property are at stake.

The Anti-Dumping Act, in general terms, is designed to protect domestic industry against heavy sales of imported goods at "less than fair value"—in effect, cut-rate pricing.

Feller said that the USWA had consistently supported free trade policies and opposed protectionism, but declared that dumping is "unfair competition," not free trade. While the USWA statement, he said, was not submitted either to support or oppose substantive changes in regulations sought by the steel industry, he urged the department to give these proposals "the most careful and serious consideration."

In urging revised administrative procedures, the steel union counsel rejected the argument that foreign producers would be unwilling to provide information unless they were assured it would not fall into the hands of American competitors. Most of this information is available through normal trade channels, he said, and the Treasury Dept. itself could determine what types of information should properly be treated as confidential.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that the foreign exporters have as much to gain as their domestic competitors from a procedure which provides each side with a maximum opportunity to examine and respond to adverse evidence.

"What I am urging is not a one-side access to evidence but a hearing—a procedure not calculated to give either side an unfair advantage. Such a procedure . . . is designed to promote fair administration of the act, and that would appear to be in everyone's interest."

'A Decent Home for Every Family':

Johnson Asks Aid for Suburbia, More Housing, Slum Clearance

By John M. Barry

Extended programs of public housing and urban renewal and a new proposal for federal aid in the development of suburban communities were key provisions urged by Pres. Johnson in his special housing message to Congress.

Noting that the 100,000 public housing units authorized in the Housing Act of 1961 are now fully committed, the President called on Congress to provide for construction, purchase and lease of 240,000 more units over a four-year period, doubling the present rate.

His message made it clear that adequate shelter for low-income families would be a major objective of the "war on poverty" the Administration has urged the nation to undertake.

"Whether we achieve our goal of a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American family rests, in large measure, on the actions we take now," the President declared.

Legislation embodying most of Johnson's housing proposals was introduced by Sen. John Sparkman and Rep. Albert Rains, the Alabama Democrats who head the housing subcommittees of Senate and House. Hearings were scheduled to open Feb. 3 before the Senate group and Feb. 17 on the House side.

A bill to implement the President's request that the Housing & Home Finance Agency be elevated to a Cabinet-level department was introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and co-sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.). An almost identical proposal by the late Pres. Kennedy for creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing had strong labor support but was rejected by Congress.

Johnson also called for "early enactment" of the mass transit program proposed by Kennedy and approved by the Senate.

And he pledged continued efforts to translate "into meaningful practice" Kennedy's executive order barring racial discrimination in federally-assisted housing.

The major new proposal in the President's message would set up a system of federal aid to make sure that expansion of communities and suburban areas is not carried out "in a sprawling, space-consuming, unplanned and uneconomic way."

The program calls for:

- Grants and loans to state and local governments to plan and provide the public facilities needed by entirely new towns and cities being pioneered by private developers.
- Loan insurance to aid developers constructing such new communities.
- Public facility loans to local governments, with deferred payments, to enable them to build sewer and water systems and other facilities in advance of anticipated growth.
- Public facility loans to states and communities, with deferred payments, to buy or option land they will need in the future for school sites, rights-of-way and other facilities to serve expanding populations.

In the area of public housing, the President recommended 50,000 additional units a year over the next four years. The total would consist mostly of new construction, but would provide also for the purchase and rehabilitation of a number of units originally built for private housing purposes.

In addition, Johnson recommended that local housing authorities be empowered to lease existing privately built housing, to a maximum of 10,000 units a year over the four-year period.

Other features of the Administration housing program call for:

- Extension of low-interest direct federal loans for housing for the moderate-income elderly, replenishing authorizations that will soon be exhausted and permitting $100 million in loans during the next fiscal year.
- Revision of eligibility requirements to permit single elderly persons to benefit from special housing for the aged.
- A stepped-up program of loans and loan insurance for rural housing and legislation to help the housing needs of farm laborers, particularly migrant workers.
- Authority for the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration to finance the correction of "substantial" structural defects that develop in housing approved by either of the agencies.
- Legislation strengthening FHA forebearance procedures to encourage postponement of foreclosures against homeowners who default on their mortgages "through circumstances beyond their control."
- An increase in the maximum mortgage the FHA will insure on a single-family home from $25,000 to $30,000.
- An additional $1.4 billion in urban renewal funds over the next two years to continue the program. The original authorization of $4 billion under the Housing Act of 1961 all will be earmarked by the end of the current fiscal year.
- Additional allowances to aid low and moderate-income families and small businesses displaced by urban renewal projects.
- A program of federal insurance and low-interest loans, with deferred payment of principal, to help elderly homeowners rehabilitate their existing housing.

THIS IS A SCENE from Cosi Fan Tutte, comic opera presented by Metropolitan Opera Studio for audience composed largely of union members and families at Electchester, 2,100-family cooperative built in Queens, N. Y., by Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The players, members of performers' unions, were cheered by nine curtain calls on first visit to a housing cooperative. Performers are from Lincoln Center, Manhattan, also built with labor support.

New Farm-Labor Ties Urged for Mutual Aid

Trenton, N. J.—Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers called on farm leaders taking part in an agricultural forum here to help "re-forge the political and economic links" between the farmer and the worker based on their "essential unity of interests."

Beirne, who is also an AFL-CIO vice president, represented Federation Pres. George Meany as one of the principal speakers at the state-sponsored forum called by Gov. Richard J. Hughes.

Both Have Stakes

Observing that agriculture and labor both have stakes in a full employment economy and are both affected by technological change, Beirne declared that despite this identity of interests "we have too seldom acted togther for the solution of our common problems."

He noted that in the past legislators from rural areas were among supporters of anti-union laws and that, on the other hand, there were periods when the labor movement insisted on high tariffs at the expense of the farm community.

"In all candor I must tell you that the labor movement has moved faster and further in support of farm legislation than the other way around," declared Beirne.

He cited the AFL-CIO's support over the years for basic farm legislation and such auxiliary programs as rural electrification, rural housing and area redevelopment, and he urged farmers to reciprocate by backing improved wage-hour legislation, urban renewal and other programs of concern to the city worker.

Beirne emphasized that his appeal was not put in terms of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," but was directed to the point that farmers and workers are dependent on each other for prosperity.

"Poor farmers and poor workers only add up to a poor nation," he declared, adding that by working together, "we can accomplish great things for America."

Dress Firm, ILGWU Form Study Group

New York—Establishment of a continuing labor relations committee to study contract problems and recommend solutions has been announced by Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Pres. Maurice Saltzman of Bobbie Brooks, Inc., women's apparel maker whose 7,000 employes produce $80 million in merchandise annually.

The two men said David L. Cole, arbitrator who advises other unions and industries, will serve as committee chairman. The committee will meet on call to discuss any problem placed before it, and its recommendations must have the consent of both parties to become effective.

The parties since Jan. 1, 1961, have been bound by a company-wide agreement, the first negotiated by the ILGWU.

The union said the committee is the first of its kind in the garment industry, though other industries have joined the trend toward study groups. The plan is designed, it said, to avoid crisis negotiations at the 11th hour in bargaining.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Fund-Raising Unit Withdraws Chart

The National Foundation-March of Dimes has withdrawn from use in one of its brochures a chart depicting high administrative costs of government health and welfare programs.

The chart was withdrawn after it was called to the attention of the National Foundation by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Community Services Committee, that there was no factual basis for the allegation.

The National Foundation has notified the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare that it is eliminating the chart showing government administrative costs of health and welfare programs far exceeding costs of private agencies.

House Backs Fringes Under Davis-Bacon Act

(Continued from Page 1)

an amendment to subject Davis-Bacon wage determinations to court review would have been out of order as not germane to the pending bill. Supporters of judicial review, led by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), sought to prevent the adoption of the rule and rewrite it to make the judicial review proposal in order.

Maneuver Beaten Back

This maneuver lost by an impressive 297-105 vote—a margin large enough to assure supporters that the fringe benefit bill, which has been introduced in each Congress since 1955, would have smooth sailing.

Opponents went through the motions of seeking to limit the effectiveness of the bill through roundabout methods—including an attempt to impose judicial review on the fringe benefit determinations only. But these were routinely defeated and, with Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) as floor manager, the measure was opposed by only a small hard core of opponents on final passage.

AFL-CIO building trades unions, most directly affected, led the drive for the bill with active backing from all segments of the labor movement

Fringe benefits specifically listed in the bill as a factor in the calculation of prevailing wages include medical care, pensions, insurance, disability and sickness benefits, vacation and holiday pay, and apprenticeship programs.

The Labor Dept. took some of the steam out of the demand for judicial review earlier this month by announcing that it would establish an appeals board to provide an impartial review, on request, of area wage determinations.

The department contended that it would be unworkable to provide court review of the thousands of separate wage determinations made each year.

A brief submitted by attorneys for unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. pointed out that giving the courts a final say on wage determinations would force contractors to "gamble" on the court decision in making cost estimates.

2-1-64

Chicago Negro Doctors Win Anti-Bias Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

rective action. In case of noncompliance, an offending hospital may be expelled from the Chicago Hospital Council and, if discriminatory conduct is flagrant or widespread, the doctors who brought the suit may renew their anti-trust action within the next two years.

Since the doctors filed their suit under the anti-trust laws, the number of Negro physicians admitted to the 56 defendant hospitals has grown from 5 to 58 and further admissions are expected under court supervision of the agreement.

Discriminatory practices against Negro physicians in Chicago hospitals, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared on Nov. 13, 1962, are a proper concern of labor since they affect the operation of union-negotiated health and welfare plans and "run contrary to the principle of improving the quality of medical care" long supported by labor and others.

The issue, the council said, is "essentially a matter of making high quality health services available to all citizens, with assurance of free choice of physician and hospital." An initial grant of $5,000 was made to assist the Chicago physicians to pursue their legal action and other aid was given later.

The suit was brought to the council's attention by the Chicago Flat Janitors Union, Local 1 of the Building Service Employes. The council declared that the suit presented "more than a local issue since the decision there will affect similar practices" throughout America.

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Jobless Picture Unchanged, Year Opens on 5.6% Rate

Passage Expected:

Senate Nears Vote On Tax Slash Bill

By David L. Perlman

A tax cut bill designed to give the nation's economy a multi-billion dollar injection of buying power was on the verge of Senate passage as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Its principal provisions closely match the bill passed by the House last September, and for most workers it would have the effect of a 7.5-cent hourly increase in take-home pay. The slash is "essential," the AFL-CIO has said, "to open up more job opportunities."

During the first week of debate, the Senate backed the Administration—and the position taken by labor—on three key votes which centered on the issue of special tax relief for the well-to-do.

The issues and votes were as follows:

Dividend Credit—Under existing law, persons whose income comes from dividends on stock are taxed at a lower rate than persons whose income comes from wages.

This bonus for wealthy stockholders, termed "unjustifiable" by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to senators, costs the government more than $300 million in lost revenue.

The House closed this loophole by eliminating the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income, and the Senate Finance Committee followed suit. Senate Republicans, led by GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), tried to restore a modified version but was narrowly defeated, 47-44. All votes to beat it came from the Democratic side of the aisle, while 13 Democrats joined 31 Republicans for the amendment.

Capital Gains Tax—The House

(Continued on Page 12)

FEP Called Essential to Rights Bill

Hailing the civil rights bill as "the most important moral issue" on which Congress will vote this year, the AFL-CIO called on the House to reject any attempt to weaken or kill the equal employment opportunity guarantee.

At the halfway point in the House debate, a bipartisan northern coalition had beaten back a series of crippling amendments to the bill's public accommodations and voting rights provisions. Southern Democrats had picked up some GOP votes, primarily from the Midwest, but had not been able to force any major changes in the Judiciary Committee's broad-ranging bill.

As the showdown neared on a key fair employment clause, the AFL-CIO reiterated in strong terms that labor considers the job discrimination ban essential to the bill and vigorously opposes any move to sacrifice it as a sop to opponents of civil rights.

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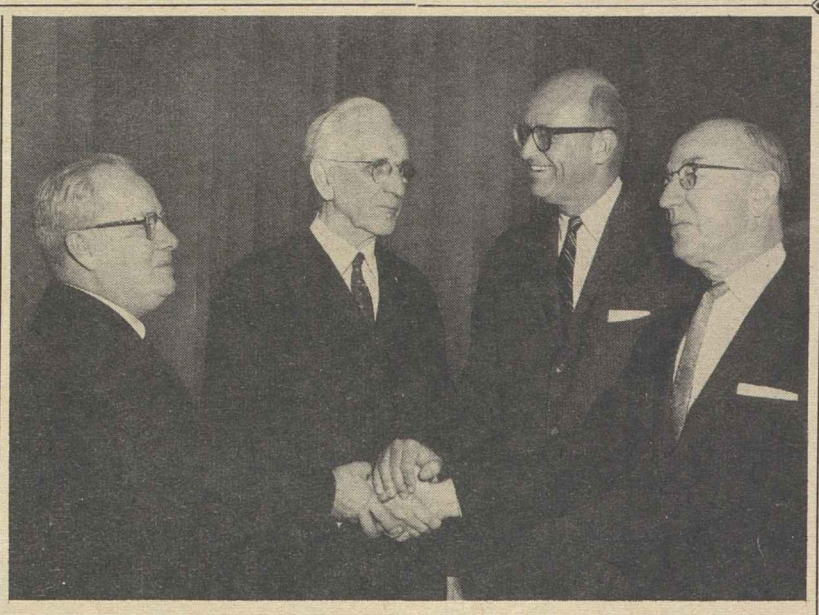


LEADERS IN successful drive for House passage of Davis-Bacon amendments exchange congratulations after 357-50 vote to include fringe benefits in determining prevailing area wages which must be paid on federal construction projects. Left to right: Walter Mason, legislative director of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.); Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), sponsor of the bill, and Building & Construction Trades Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

In Major Building Firm:

Employes Coerced, NLRB Vote Quashed

Tactics used by a big non-union construction firm in a 1961 National Labor Relations Board election infringed the labor laws and a new election will be necessary, the NLRB has ruled.

Board members voted 4-0 to set aside the results of an election held among 1,500 Daniel Construction Co. workers at 50 jobsites in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

The board, upholding charges by the Plumbers, found that higher management officials had coerced employes in the exercise of their right to decide freely whether to join the union and had also expressly authorized certain foremen to engage in such misconduct as:

- Interrogating employes about union sympathies.
- Threatening them with reprisals if they voted for the union.
- Using a no-solicitation rule as a pretext to discourage union support.
- Conducting repeated secret polls of worker sentiment toward unions without any legitimate reason.

A union spokesman said the NLRB ruling is "good for the construction industry," but left unanswered some of the questions raised by the Plumbers in the original charges that the election was "tainted." The union asked the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to review the ruling for its failure to find other law violations in management's conduct.

The Daniel firm is said to be the second largest general construction company in the United States.

A majority of Daniel's construction employes joined the union prior to the election, the Plumbers said, and the NLRB conducted balloting in two parts from Nov. 16 through 21, 1961. At various jobsites the vote was about 300 for the union, about 600 against. Some 651 workers cast mail ballots but the tabulation was held up when the union

(Continued on Page 9)

January Total Up 700,000

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment picture remained dark in the first month of the new year as the jobless rate edged up to 5.6 percent, according to the Labor Dept.'s summary job report for January.

The ranks of the jobless swelled by 700,000 between December and January to a total of 4.6 million—"about the usual increase for this time of year," the report said.

"Adult workers looking for full-time jobs accounted for all the over-the-month rise in unemployment," the report added.

Total employment fell by 1.4 million, all in the non-farm sector, to 67.2 million. The report called this drop "slightly less than usual for January."

The key 5.6 percent jobless rate, adjusted to take account of seasonal influences, compares to 5.5 percent for December and to 5.7 percent in January a year ago.

The January report showed a slight improvement for some groups and a slight worsening for others.

For adult men, the jobless rate held at 4.3 percent, the same as in December. Over the year this rate was down from the 4.8 percent recorded in January 1963. Adult women showed a rate of 5.5 percent in January, up from December's 5.3 percent and almost unchanged from the 5.4 percent of January 1963.

Teenage Rate Climbs

The teenage jobless rate, however, jumped over the year. It moved up from 14.7 in December to 14.9 percent in January; a year ago it was 14.1 percent.

The total of the long-term unemployed—those looking for work for 15 weeks or more without success

(Continued on Page 2)

Johnson Asks Extension of FLSA, Double Overtime in Some Industries

By John M. Barry

Pres. Johnson has submitted to Congress draft legislation aimed at opening up job opportunities by requiring doubletime pay for overtime work in certain industries and extending the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act's wage and hour protections.

The bills follow up proposals by the President in his State of the Union message Jan. 8.

The overtime measure would authorize industry committees named by the secretary of labor—with equal representation from the public, workers and employers—to fix a ceiling on working hours in a given industry beyond which doubletime rates would be required.

The second bill would extend coverage of the FLSA for the first time to 735,000 workers, mostly in hotels, restaurants and laundries, and set maximum standard workweeks for 1,881,000 workers now exempt from the act's overtime protection.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) promptly introduced the legislation in the Senate. On the House side, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) sponsored the bill to extend coverage of the wage-hour law and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) introduced the overtime measure.

House hearings on the FLSA extension were scheduled to open Feb. 7, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz set as the leadoff witness before the General Subcommittee on Labor headed by Roosevelt. Starting Feb. 17, the Roosevelt subcommittee will sit with the Select Labor Subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) for hearings on the overtime bill. Wirtz again will present the opening testimony.

In a letter transmitting the draft bills to Congress, Johnson said the proposed legislation would be "another step toward our goal of eliminating labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being."

The President also forwarded to Congress a letter from Wirtz noting

(Continued on Page 4)

Chicago AFL-CIO Hikes Per Capita

Chicago—An increase in per capita from 3 to 5 cents per member per month was voted by the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Discussion at the monthly meeting of the body indicated that the additional funds would be used in part to expand COPE activities and place political education on a permanent, year-round basis.

The delegates' action supported a recommendation by the central labor body's executive council urging the increase in per capita to finance expanding activities.

Candy Local Of 4,500 Joins ABC

New York—The 4,500-member Candy & Confectionery Workers Local 452 voted at a meeting here Jan. 31 to leave the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers and to join the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Members first voted to accept the recommendation of the local executive board for reunion with the main stream of labor represented by the AFL-CIO. After the vote, ABC Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini presented a charter to the new ABC Local 452 and AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann congratulated members on their return.

The B&CW was expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

DeConcini said Local 452 is the largest U.S. local union of candy and confectionery workers. Its affiliation raises ABC membership to 90,000 and reduces B&CW membership to less than 60,000.

Pres. James Landriscina of Local 452 said members were "sick and tired of disunity" and were unhappy outside the AFL-CIO. He said that when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "made a sensible proposal" to bring about merger, officials of the B&CW "rejected the proposal and broke off negotiations."

Landriscina predicted that other B&CW local unions will take merger action.

Shishkin Gets Full Time Housing Role

Because of the importance of housing problems in America, Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, will devote full time to that assignment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced.

Meany said he was relieving Shishkin of other responsibilities, including the directorship of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

"The housing needs of America are tremendous," Meany said. "We have made substantial progress since Franklin Roosevelt reported that one-third of the nation was ill-housed. But, despite that progress, it must be reported in honesty that today one-fifth of the nation is ill-housed.

"The AFL-CIO has always given grave attention to this problem. We now think more can and should be done and Mr. Shishkin will devote his entire time to this matter."

Meany said that Don Slaiman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, will become acting director.

Youth Programs Unified by Wirtz

Consolidation of the Labor Dept.'s manpower programs for youth under the Manpower Administration has been announced by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The move, he said, will "eliminate duplication of effort and the overlapping of programs," and will let the department "focus better all of its youth activities on the problems facing our young people."

Wirtz also announced that Samuel V. Merrick, special assistant to the secretary for legislative liaison, will direct the new program as assistant manpower administrator for youth programs. Merrick will retain his legislative liaison post and also will continue to serve as executive director of the President's Committee on Youth Employment.

FIRST CHECKS from Musicians & Employers Pension Fund are presented by AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin to the widows of two prominent members. They are Mrs. Raymond A. Schweitzer (left), Flushing, N. Y., whose late husband was a well-known recording and network musician, and Mrs. Terry Snyder, Great Neck, N. Y., whose husband was active in the recording and jingle fields.

January Jobless Rate Edges Up to 5.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

—jumped to 1.1 million in January from December's 928,000.

The long-term jobless total has held stubbornly at about the 1 million mark for most of the past year. The figure for January compares to 1.2 million a year ago. The postwar high for the month was 1.4 million in the middle of the 1958-59 recession; the postwar low was the 268,000 in January 1953.

Half a million persons who had been jobless six months or longer were included in the January long-term unemployment total, the report said.

On the employment side of the picture, the total of 67.2 million jobholders, while down 1.4 million over the month, was 1.3 million higher than in January a year earlier.

The non-farm sector, which accounted for all the December-January decline, was up by 1.5 million over the year.

Agricultural employment, virtually unchanged over the month at 4 million, was down from the 4.2 million of a year ago, continuing the long-term decline in farm jobs.

Counted among the employed were 2.1 million non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons. This total was about unchanged from December and was 150,000 lower than a year ago.

The overall labor force totaled 74.5 million in January, down 700,000 from December as "temporary Christmas-season workers" left the labor force, the report said.

The labor force gained 1.2 million over the year, about the same as the year-to-year rise recorded throughout 1963, the report added. It noted this increase was in line with long-term projections of labor force growth for the 1960s.

The summary report is based on household data produced by census surveys.

Two Seamen's Unions Agree on Pacific Fleets

San Francisco—The National Maritime Union and the Seafarers have agreed to suspend organizing rivalry in two major government fleets for the rest of this year.

The fleets are the Pacific Area Command of the Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS), which operates Navy transport and service vessels manned by civil service crews, and the Portland, Ore., District of the Army Engineers, which operates civilian-manned dredges, tugs and support vessels.

The two unions, agreeing that further competition among both fleets might be destructive of trade union objectives, said they have reached this decision:

- The SIU will suspend its organizing campaign among unlicensed seamen employed by the Engineers in Portland and will not be on the ballot there throughout 1964.
- The NMU will stop trying to organize Pacific Area Command seamen and will withdraw from any representation election scheduled in that unit for the remainder of this year.

The agreement, reached by Vice Pres. Shannon J. Wall for the NMU and Vice Pres. Morris Weisberger of SIU, provides that neither union will interfere in the other's unit unless the active union fails to win exclusive recognition.

Both unions were on the ballot last year in a hotly contested MSTS election in which neither won a clear majority though 80 percent of the seamen voted for union representation. This year NMU applied for an election in the Portland unit and the SIU sought a place on the ballot, but now has agreed to withdraw.

Union Boycotts Adam Hat Firm

New York—The Hatters have launched a nationwide don't-buy campaign against Texas-Miller Products, Inc., makers of Adam Hats and other popular brands of men's headwear.

Pres. Alex Rose of the union said union central bodies in 600 cities have been asked to buy only union label headwear and to urge union members to refrain especially from buying Texas-Miller hats.

Besides Adam Hats, the company plant in Corsicana, Tex., makes Ashley, Dorsey Jay, Hampshire Club, Repell-X and Sea Spray brand hats.

Detroit White Collar Training Center Opens

Detroit—The international office of the Auto Workers and Local 412 have jointly opened the first union-sponsored white collar training center in Detroit under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

Referendum Date Set:

Oklahoma to Vote May 5 on 'R-T-W'

Oklahoma City—The voters of Oklahoma will decide May 5 whether to outlaw the union shop and the agency shop through a so-called "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution.

The proposed amendment, put forth through an initiative petition supported by a right-wing coalition, will be on the ballot in the state's primary election.

"We are ready to take our case to the people," State AFL-CIO Pres. Roy Tillman declared. "Oklahoma working people and their friends will be out in force May 5 to vote 'No' and protect their pay checks."

Gov. Henry Bellmon (R), who set the ballot date after the State Supreme Court had upheld the petitions, said he will remain neutral and not participate in the campaign.

Oklahoma, a state almost entirely surrounded by "right-to-work" areas, has for years been a prime target of the nationwide union-busting effort.

The "work" petition campaign was launched two years ago after successive sessions of the legislature had refused to pass bills to ban the union shop or put the issue to referendum. The National Right-to-Work Committee and the statewide Oklahomans for Right-to-Work were joined by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Committee for Voluntary Unionism, which held its first meeting in Oklahoma City to help plan the drive.

Professional Solicitors Used

With paid solicitors on the job, the "right-to-work" forces turned in more than 213,000 signatures—approximately 77,000 more than needed.

For nearly two years, opponents of "right-to-work" blocked the referendum by challenging signatures against voter registration rolls and by challenging other alleged irregularities, including pressure by employers. At the same time a counter-campaign was marshaled to publicize the disadvantages of "work" laws.

Last month, the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO convention served notice that labor will not support any candidate for public office who does not take a clear stand against the "right-to-work" proposal. The state body called on union members to finance, through voluntary contributions, a campaign to defeat the proposal.

Sponsors of the amendment had asked that the issue be presented to the voters as a constitutional amendment guaranteeing "freedom of choice" to belong or not to belong to a labor organization. State Atty. Gen. Charles Nesbitt ordered the wording revised, however, eliminating the "freedom of choice" phrase.

Tillman, calling on the state's voters to reject "right-to-work," declared:

Oklahoma Negroes Ask 'Work' Defeat

Oklahoma City—Four Oklahoma Negro leaders have called for defeat of this state's proposed "right-to-work" amendment, declaring it would mean fewer jobs, lower pay and substandard working conditions.

Jake Simmons, Jr., state NAACP president, said Negroes would bear the "heaviest burden" if union shop agreements were banned. He charged that "many of the same reactionaries" who have fought against civil rights are in the forefront of the "right-to-work" drive. He was joined in opposing the "work" proposal by E. Melvin Porter, president of the Oklahoma City NAACP; the Rev. Ben H. Hill, president of the Tulsa NAACP, and Mrs. Clara Luper, youth council adviser of the state organization.

"Oklahoma's economy today is at its peak and labor-management relations have never been better. Why ruin this happy situation with a law that will lower the entire state's economy to benefit a few big employers?"

This will be the first state referendum on the issue since 1958, when voters in five of six states where it was on the ballot defeated "right-to-work" proposals—along with most political candidates associated with the "work" forces.

Had the Oklahoma referendum been put on the general election ballot in November, it would have required a majority of those voting in the election—not just those actually voting on the referendum issue—to adopt the constitutional amendment. In the May 5 election, however, the amendment will carry if it gets more votes in favor than opposed.

COPE Area Parley In Des Moines

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has announced cancellation of the COPE Area Conference scheduled for Des Moines, Ia., Mar. 15, and urged delegates from Iowa, Missouri and Kansas to attend the conference set for Mar. 17 at the Sheraton-Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

OKLAHOMA AFL-CIO at its convention in Oklahoma City was pledged solid labor backing in its fight to defeat "right-to-work" forces in the coming referendum. Visitors to the convention sessions included Speaker J. D. McCarty (third from right) of the Oklahoma House, who is shown with delegates from Transport Workers Local 514. Left to right are Jesse Burns, Robert Shields, Jim Ladd, McCarty, Herman Dennis and Harold Nichols.

In Los Angeles Drive:

Organizing Parley Draws Big Turnout

Los Angeles—Nearly 1,000 persons attended the largest union organizing conference held in the West since the 1930s, with delegates breaking into workshops for detailed discussions of problems in the AFL-CIO's year-long campaign to organize an estimated 750,000 non-union workers in this area.

Most impressive aspect of the conference to union observers was the large turnout, with nearly 80 percent of the participants coming from shops and factories. Others were staff officials of locals and internationals in the area.

Dir. John W. Livingston, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organizing hailed the attendance as evidence that the organizing campaign can draw on the full resources of the 750,000 people in the Los Angeles-Orange County area who already are union members.

Livingston paid tribute to Executive Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO for developing a firm commitment to organizing in the central body. The presence of such a large number of rank-and-file members at a Saturday organizing conference, he said, was clear evidence that the local federation's program was stimulating interest within its ranks.

The conference was co-sponsored by the Los Angeles federation and the AFL-CIO Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee, directed by William Gilbert. The program was arranged locally by the central body's education committee, headed by Leonard Levy of the Clothing Workers, and its organizing committee, under George E. Smith of the Bookbinders. Materials were prepared in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and Dept. of Organization.

George Guernsey, assistant education director, summarized the discussions and urged the central body to "capitalize on the evident enthusiasm" among its members by putting them to work as volunteer organizers.

In the workshops, where delegates exchanged organizing experiences, efforts were made to relate techniques and problems to basic community and national issues.

Rank-and-File Experience

One rank-and-file member told of his local's success in organizing a plant after two years of work, only to find that the company would not agree to a contract. When a strike was called, "the company advertised for strikebreakers and got hundreds from the unemployed ranks in the section where the plant is located, and the strike was broken."

"This means unemployment has real meaning for us, not just because we, too, may be out of work someday and because we are interested in helping others, but also because of its obvious negative effect on the whole labor movement and the drive," he reported.

Livingston pointed out that one stage of rapid union growth was triggered by the depression, accompanied by the New Deal Administration of the late Pres. Roosevelt. In that stage, he said, the role of labor's fulltime representatives was relatively small, and workers almost literally organized themselves.

Union assets then, he observed, were "a history of management stupidity and economic hardship that drove us into unionism—it was a real do-it-yourself operation."

The next stage saw almost all organizing done by fulltime staffers, and "the climate was still good for unionizing; management hadn't smoothed out the wrinkles in their anti-union programs, and the New Deal successor, the Fair Deal of Pres. Truman, was still in operation."

Now, in a third stage, Livingston said, a combination of volunteers and staffers is essential to get the job done. Management has developed a science of fighting unions that must be countered by the combination of experienced staffer and volunteer-who is part of the plant operations and knows the people, he said.

James Wishard, research director for the Meat Cutters, told the conference that despite the general rise in the standard of living, the concentration of wealth and corporate power is greater today than it was 30 or 40 years ago. This, he said, will be reflected in the political power of the wealthy if union organizing campaigns are not more successful.

The nation's communications media fail to present an honest picture of union people, he said, declaring that television, for example, never presents the problems of a union man, such as layoffs, speedups or plant closings, but "makes it seem as though 'nice people' don't belong to unions."

Nevertheless, he concluded, the labor movement can be mobilized to overcome these obstacles, and the Los Angeles conference is itself evidence of this.

New York Tug Strike Ties Up Harbor Traffic

New York—More than 3,200 harbor tugmen, who tied up their vessels Feb. 1 in a strike for better working conditions, will stay out until tug owners make an acceptable offer, their union has announced.

The strike has halted maritime traffic in the world's busiest port except for a few passenger liners which docked without tug assistance. Previous strikes over contract terms similarly tied up the port for 36 days in 1957 and for six days in 1959.

Negotiators for Local 333, United Marine Div. of the National Maritime Union, have pressed the employers for a new contract offer at meetings held almost daily since the crews of 350 tugs, harbor tankers and barges voted down a management proposal.

Another meeting was scheduled for Feb. 9 in Manhattan Center, where members will get a report from their negotiators and vote on any new offer made by that time.

City and federal mediators have been lending their services to the negotiators. The strike has gone on without picket lines, strikebreakers or disturbances.

When the last three-year contract with 65 tug firms expired Jan. 31, no agreement had been reached on some six major issues. These involve working conditions and time off.

Besides their services to passenger and cargo ships, tug crews help deliver most of the city's fuel oil and building materials. Much of this traffic has been halted or diverted to other ports.

24TH AMENDMENT outlawing the poll tax in federal elections was certified by General Services Administrator Bernard L. Boutin, second from left, with Pres. Johnson serving as witness. Among congressional leaders, labor officials and other supporters present at the ceremony were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right; Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, partly visible behind the President, and Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn, not shown.

Poll Tax Amendment Certified, Johnson Hails Rights 'Triumph'

The 24th Amendment outlawing the poll tax as a qualification for voting in federal elections was hailed by Pres. Johnson as a "triumph of liberty over restriction" as it formally became a part of the Constitution.

General Services Administrator Bernard L. Boutin certified the amendment at a White House ceremony, with the President serving as witness. It was the first time a chief executive had performed this function.

The amendment actually went into effect Jan. 23 when South Dakota became the 38th state to ratify it. The certification by Boutin, and publication in the federal register, took formal notice that ratification had been voted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. It then was sent on to the National Archives.

Representing the AFL-CIO among supporters of the amendment present at the ceremony were Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

Johnson told the group that adoption of the amendment reaffirmed "the simple but unbreakable theme of this republic:

"Nothing is so valuable as liberty and nothing is so necessary to liberty as the freedom to vote without bans or barriers.

"There can now be no one too poor to vote. There is no longer a tax on his rights. The only enemy to voting that we face today is indifference. Too many of our citizens treat casually what other people in other lands are ready to die for."

The AFL-CIO carried on a continuing and vigorous campaign through its state central bodies to spur approval of the amendment by the necessary 38 states.

When Congress passed the anti-poll tax amendment in 1962 and submitted it to the states for ratification, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the state labor bodies to take the lead in organizing broad community efforts to insure swift ratification.

The federation's Executive Council at its meeting a year ago endorsed this role of the state AFL-CIO groups and directed them to pursue ratifications "with the fullest vigor . . . so that by the 1964 elections the last legal barrier to the exercise of the franchise by all citizens will be cleared away."

As more and more states voted to approve the amendment, the drive was pressed in letters from Meany to labor federations in key states, urging them to prod their legislatures for action.

Finally, on Jan. 20, with approval needed from only one more state, Meany telegraphed the state AFL-CIO presidents in Arizona and South Dakota, whose legislatures were then in session, urging a redoubled effort to complete the ratification procedure and wipe out "the one remaining legal obstacle to full citizenship in America."

Three days later South Dakota went down in history as the 38th state to ratify the amendment.

Steel Union Expands Services in French

Toronto, Ont.—Jean-Marc Carle, for nine years in the staff of the French weekly, La Frontiere, in Rouyn-Noranda, Que., has been appointed to the Steelworkers' Canadian public relations staff to handle expansion of the French language section of Steel Labor, the union organ, and to carry out other editorial, publicity and education assignments.

Drive Moves to Senate On Fringe-Benefits Bill

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hailed House passage of the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill and announced a drive for "prompt enactment" by the Senate.

BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty termed the 357-50 House vote to include fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages for federally-financed construction "the culmination of almost nine years of hard and patient effort."

"We wish to thank all of our local organizations and the entire labor movement for their support in furthering this much needed reform," Haggerty said.

Warns of Delay

Declaring that the "greatest danger is delay," he added:

"Final enactment of this legislation will open up many thousand of new job opportunities for union construction workers on government projects. It will end the built-in competitive advantage now enjoyed by non-union contractors bidding on government contracts, because they get away without paying fringe benefits now averaging about 50 cents an hour under union agreements."

Meanwhile a companion bill, sponsored by 20 senators, was given expedited treatment by a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The subcommittee, which has held hearings on similar measures in the past, voted to skip formal hearings and leave the record open for written statements through Feb. 21. After the record is complete, the bill will be taken up in executive session by the full committee. Principal sponsors of the measure are the Senate's assistant Democratic and Republican leaders, Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.).

The major threat in the House came on an attempt to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to make the Labor Dept.'s prevailing wage findings subject to court review. The labor-opposed move was crushed by a 297-105 vote, a larger margin than most observers had anticipated.

Congressional enactment of the fringe benefit bill "without irrelevant or crippling amendments" has been strongly urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who termed it "essential to protect local wage rates and local community living standards."

Ex-College President To Advise Stevenson

New York—Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., has been named a special consultant to Chairman Adlai Stevenson of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

A former vice chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination in Education, Taylor will conduct a study of human rights problems and recommend appropriate action by the foundation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTERS such as the one above are maintained by Communications Workers Local 1365 during months when it conducts negotiations with the Western Electric Co. at North Andover, Mass. The centers are part of the 7,000-member local's year-around public information program. Pictured at opening day for the center in Lawrence, Mass., are, left to right, Local 1365 Pres. Joseph Sweeney; Mayor John J. Buckley; Sec. Betty Lewis; Treas. Evelyn Nielsen and Vice Pres. Frank J. Talarico.

Bid to Labor Advisers:

Study of Automation Urged by President

Pres. Johnson has asked his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to take a new and searching look into automation and the problems of worker displacement it poses.

At a brief meeting with the 21-member committee, Johnson said he was renewing the late Pres. Kennedy's request for such a study in depth out of respect for his slain predecessor "and out of my own concern with this problem."

The President praised the tripartite committee's first report on automation in January 1962 as a "magnificent statement of our commitment to economic progress and human dignity."

He cited particularly a conclusion of the report that "the achievement of maximum technological development with adequate safeguards against economic injury to individuals depends upon a combination of private and governmental action, consistent with the principles of the free society."

He urged the committee to pursue this approach with a study emphasizing automation's effects on workers, unions and businesses and the problems of adjustment to technological change.

Suggesting that the study may involve sponsoring new research and calling for "appropriate recommendations" for government action, the President urged the committee to seek answers to these questions:

"First, what will the direct impact on the economy be in the face of past and future trends?

"Second, what is being done and what can be done to meet the impact of automation where it does result in displacement?"

Johnson cited the value of "the thinking" developed in the committee and urged "careful nourishing of this process."

"You are proving," he said, "that even in the most controversial areas, honest disagreement is most frequently an open door to understanding. This is a terribly important lesson for a free society to keep in mind and to keep in motion."

He asked the group for comment on three other matters involving problems of unemployment:

- A draft of the manpower message he said will be sent to Congress next month.
- The attempt to detect and correct physical and mental deficiencies among youth through selective service examinations at age 18.
- Recommendations now being prepared by a federal-state commission for a special program of rehabilitation and redevelopment in the 10-state Appalachian region, the largest and most distressed, the President said, of those geographical areas which have been sharply hit by economic change.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz currently heads the labor-management advisory committee, alternating the chairmanship each year with Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges.

Labor members are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Joseph D. Keenan, David J. McDonald and Walter P. Reuther, and Pres. W. A. Boyle of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

Johnson Asks FLSA Extension, Double Pay for Some Overtime

(Continued from Page 1)

that 15 million persons regularly work more than 40 hours a week while 4 million Americans have no jobs at all. In manufacturing industries alone, Wirtz observed, about 35 million hours of overtime were worked in 1963.

"This is the equivalent of 919,000 fulltime jobs," he said.

Such overtime practices "cannot be defended," Wirtz declared, in industries where there is enough skilled labor available and the workweek can be cut without "unduly increasing costs."

The tripartite committees proposed in the draft bill, he said, would be composed of labor, management and public experts in each industry who could survey the availability of needed skills and study costs and other factors involved in "replacing overtime hours with new employes."

The committee, after completing its study, would be authorized to fix by majority vote the maximum workweek in the industry (not less than 40 hours) which would have the effect of cutting individual working time and increasing employment "without excessive cost."

After receiving the committee's report, the secretary of labor could either issue an order carrying out its recommendations or disapprove it and order another study.

If the committee were to set, say, 42 hours as the maximum workweek, time and one-half would continue to be paid for work between 40 and 42 hours and doubletime would be required for work beyond that maximum.

The bill's provision would apply only to the estimated 24 million workers in jobs covered by the FLSA prior to the 1961 amendments. Thus, the 3.6 million workers brought under the act that time—mostly in retail service and construction trades—would be excluded, as would any workers newly covered under the companion legislation sought by the President.

Proposed FLSA Extension

The proposed extension of the federal wage floor and hours ceiling would for the first time bring the FLSA's protections to 190,000 hotel workers, 180,000 restaurant workers, 74,000 in retail food service, 80,000 in laundries doing business of at least $1 million a year, 90,000 engaged in processing farm products within the area of production, 34,000 in cotton ginning and 87,000 in small logging operations.

Overtime protection would be extended to workers already covered by other parts of the law but exempt until now from the hours provisions, including 1,211,000 in transportation, 584,000 in agricultural processing and seasonal industries, and 86,000 employes of gasoline service stations.

Provisions of the two bills would be applied under the same schedule used with the 1961 FLSA amendments. This would mean a $1 an hour minimum wage for the first three years after enactment, $1.15 an hour during the fourth year and $1.25 an hour thereafter. Similarly, there would be no ceiling on the workweek during the first two years after enactment, a 44-hour maximum during the third year, a 42-hour maximum during the fourth year and 40 hours thereafter.

Wirtz said that laundry, hotel and restaurant workers are among the poorest paid in the country, and the gap between their wages and those paid in even the low-wage manufacturing industries has been steadily widening.

He noted, for example, that hotel chambermaids in one large city averaged 29 cents an hour in 1948 when the federal minimum wage was 40 cents an hour. By June 1960, four years after the minimum had been raised to $1 an hour, average pay for chambermaids had risen only to 41 cents an hour, he said.

The proposed amendments would define "wages" as including tips, and would authorize the secretary of labor to determine their fair value, but only if the employer keeps an accounting of them and actually apportions them among his workers.

Wirtz said the extension of the hours ceiling to workers in transportation industries is designed to correct a shortcoming of the act which exempts any employe for whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power to set maximum hours of service.

In practice, the secretary said, the ICC has exercised this power only with respect to over-the-road truck drivers, operating railroad workers and airline flight personnel. The proposed amendment would provide overtime protection for helpers, loaders, mechanics, clerks and other non-operating employes in transportation and pipeline operations.

Requirements Avoided

In logging, Wirtz noted that operations involving not more than 12 workers have been exempted from the act since 1949. This, he said, has led a number of large pulp and paper companies to avoid the law's requirements by abolishing their own woods departments and using small subcontractors. Because of industry buying practices, he noted, logging workers in these small operations have very low annual earnings and hourly wages and their inclusion under the act is "urgently required."

He also declared that employes of gasoline service stations doing at least $250,000 in annual business, who were first given minimum wage protection in 1961, ought now to be brought under the overtime provisions because their workweeks have been getting longer.

Wirtz reported that 44 percent of gas station workers spent 44 hours or more a week on the job in June 1961 and that within a year this proportion had increased to 58 percent. Even more significant, he said, were studies showing that over the same period the percentages of gas station attendants working 49 hours a week or more went from 24 percent to 36 percent.

The proposed amendments include an effort to consolidate and clarify "the complicated system of exemptions" available to industries handling and processing farm products.

While they would extend coverage to additional workers and eliminate the overtime exemption for others, the new provisions still would permit such industries to qualify for a seasonal exemption of 14 weeks a year during which employes could be worked up to 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week without payment for overtime.

Sheet Metal Union Wins 65.1% of Votes

The Sheet Metal Workers won bargaining rights for 65.1 percent of the workers involved in elections conducted in that trade by the National Labor Relations Board in 1963, Organization Dir. Edward J. Carlough reported in the Sheet Metal Workers Journal, the union's official monthly publication.

The union also conducted other successful organizing campaigns which did not involve the NLRB. The record "might be considered satisfactory" in some respects, Carlough said, but "it is one that we can and definitely must improve upon during the coming year."

Runaway's Workers To Share $200,000

Detroit—A Michigan employer who moved his plant south while holding a contract with the Auto Workers has agreed to pay $200,000 in settlement of lost wages and benefits to the 237 workers he left stranded in this state.

The agreement, settling a suit filed by the UAW after the Hurd Lock Mfg. division of the Avis Co. moved from Almont, Mich., to Greeneville, Tenn., in July 1962, has been ratified by unanimous vote of UAW Local 831 members.

The amount of the settlement "should serve as a warning to would-be runaway employers," said Co-director George Merrelli of UAW Reg. 1, who said the settlement was the most favorable the union ever won in a relocation dispute.

The $200,000 will be paid at the rate of approximately $54 for every year of service. The average payment will be about $890, while 30-year workers will draw $1,620, according to Merrelli.

The firm, which makes auto locks, has had contract relations with the UAW since 1941. Fourteen of its workers had more than 30 years of seniority. The average age of the 237 workers is 50 years, average seniority 15.5 years.

The UAW legal department filed suit after the plant moved, charging the runaway violated the recognition and duration clauses of the contract entered into Nov. 1, 1960, and expiring Nov. 1, 1963. Before settling, Hurd Lock had urged a court to dismiss the suit on the ground that it stated no cause of action, but U.S. District Judge Theodore Levin denied the motion and settlement followed.

ILO Announces Affiliation of Laos

Geneva—The government of Laos has formally accepted the obligations of the Intl. Labor Organization's constitution and has become the 110th member of that tripartite body, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse has announced.

Disc Royalty Pact Ratified By Musicians

New York — Musicians in the phonograph recording industry have ratified a new five-year contract giving them the right to collect individual royalties.

Approval of the contract in a secret-ballot referendum of rank-and-file recording musicians was announced by AFM Pres. Herman Kenin. The pact is retroactive to Jan. 1 and affects some 2,000 full-time players, arrangers, orchestrators and copyists, plus 8,000 others who do occasional recording work.

Under the agreement, the industry will continue to pay royalties to the Music Performance Trust Funds, which underwrite free music for worthy causes, but henceforth half the royalties will be distributed among the musicians.

Until this "breakthrough," only prominent soloists, band leaders and other special artists under personal contracts collected royalties from record sales.

Fight on Unemployment Stressed:

$361 Million Boost Sought In Budget of Labor Dept.

Emphasis on manpower training and other programs to combat joblessness is reflected in an increase of $361 million Pres. Johnson has asked Congress to provide in new obligational authority for the Labor Dept. in fiscal 1965.

The President's budget asks total authorizations for the department of $831 million, compared with $470 million for the fiscal year ending next June 30. He estimates actual spending by the department to reach $667 million, up $251 million from the fiscal 1964 estimate.

Increases also have been proposed for the independent labor agencies. The appropriations request for the National Labor Relations Board, at $25.3 million, is up $2.8 million from the previous year because of "continuing increases in unfair labor practices caseload and in representation petitions."

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service would get $6.1 million in authorizations, an increase of $413,000, to "permit greater efforts to avoid disputes through preventive mediation."

Most of the increase in the Labor Dept. budget is channeled into a stepped-up program of job training for the unemployed under the Manpower Development & Training Act. Amendments broadening and strengthening the act, the President observed, will make it possible to train 135,000 jobless workers in 1964 and about double that number in 1965.

Johnson's budget asks $411 million in 1965 appropriations for manpower training, an increase of $246 million, and estimates spending on the program to amount to $325 million, up $189 million from fiscal 1964.

$9 Million for Areas

Training under the area redevelopment program, according to the budget, is planned "at the same general level" as last year and will provide retraining and subsistence for about 12,000 jobless workers under the requested appropriation of $9 million.

The President also called for prompt enactment of youth employment opportunities legislation which has been passed by the Senate and is now held up in the House Rules Committee. He urged Congress to appropriate $30 million for the program this year and $160 million for 1965.

The legislation would provide work and training through conservation camps and work projects in local communities for about 60,000 youths in 1965, the budget noted.

Other Highlights

Other highlights of the Labor Dept. budget:

- An increase of $723,000 in the appropriations sought for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, bringing the 1965 total to $18.4 million and providing for improvement and extension of statistics relating to manpower, employment and other fields.
- $345,000 in authorizations for trade adjustment activities, up from $150,000 last year, to cover the department's responsibilities in tariff negotiations.
- $7.7 million in appropriations requested for the Labor-Management Services Administration, an increase of $237,000 to cover additional research and assistance in the collective bargaining field. The cost will be partly offset by greater productivity in the processing of labor-management and welfare-pension reports required by law.
- $452 million in estimated trust fund expenditures for the federal-state employment service, a $30 million rise, to provide for continued expansion and improvement of the service and cover increases in salaries of state employes.
- $3.5 million in appropriations sought for the Bureau of Labor Standards, with an increase of $75,000 relating primarily to the cost of government pay increases.
- A $1.3 million increase in new obligational authority requested for the Wage & Hour Div., bringing the total to $20.5 million, to cover costs of enforcing the Equal Pay Act outlawing job discrimination against women.

Schools 'Downgrade' Role of Labor—Meany

"The quest of workers to win security, dignity and freedom should be a part of the total curriculum of the schools," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Organized labor, Meany stressed, "is a part of the drama of history. It is a part of the study of government. It is a part of the study of literature."

In an article for the Teachers College Journal, published by Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Ind., Meany charged that most schools have "downgraded" labor's role in American life. He said:

"It is not simply that the schools do not teach about unions. They don't teach about the problems of workers, wages, or earning a living."

Teachers whose knowledge of unions is limited to what they read in the newspapers and textbooks which dismiss labor issues with an "off-hand comment" are among the reasons why "there is little room in the curriculum for study about labor," Meany declared.

He also criticized the failure of most school systems to develop "a meaningful program of vocational education."

"Schools have tended to regard industrial skills as though they were of lesser value than the professional skills of the lawyer or doctor," Meany asserted.

There is general recognition, he said, that the high school dropout will be in a "hopeless position" in the years to come.

"But there is less recognition of the fact that the future is equally hopeless for the high school student who graduates from a vocational course that teaches him woodworking, leathercraft, or how to wire doorbells."

Because of the "revolutionary change" in the nature of the work force, Meany said, "the jobs which exist require much more training than was true in the past."

The AFL-CIO president added:

"Education costs money, much more money than we have so far been willing to spend for it," he said. "And vocational education, with its needs for equipment and materials, is especially expensive. The teaching of skills has had far too little money to do the job which needs to be done."

Mary Anderson Dies; Pioneer Woman Leader

Mary Anderson, immigrant Swedish dishwasher who was the first head of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau, died after a fall in her Washington apartment. She was 91.

"She was a noble and beloved woman," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"The labor movement and all who knew her mourn her death. A woman of great courage and determination, she dedicated her life to the fight for labor's rights and women's rights at a time when such rights were non-existent.

"Throughout her life she attacked injustice with a fervor that enlisted thousands to the struggle and inspired all who met her. We are proud she was one of us."

Miss Anderson could speak only Swedish when she came to this country in 1889 and got a job as a dishwasher in a lumberjacks' boarding house in Michigan at $1.50 a week. She later moved to West Chicago, Ill., where she stitched shoes in a factory for $14 a week, developed an interest in unions and joined the Boot & Shoe Workers, soon becoming president of her local.

She worked as an organizer for the National Women's Trade Union and during World War I headed the section on women in industry of the National Defense Council. Pres. Woodrow Wilson appointed her first director of the Women's Bureau, a post she held until her retirement in 1944 after working under five presidents.

Miss Anderson also was active in the women's suffrage movement, was the first American woman to participate in an Intl. Labor Organization conference, and was active in many other liberal, political and consumer bodies. She received the Labor Dept.'s Award of Merit in 1962.

Uruguayan Rail Pay Increases 30 Percent

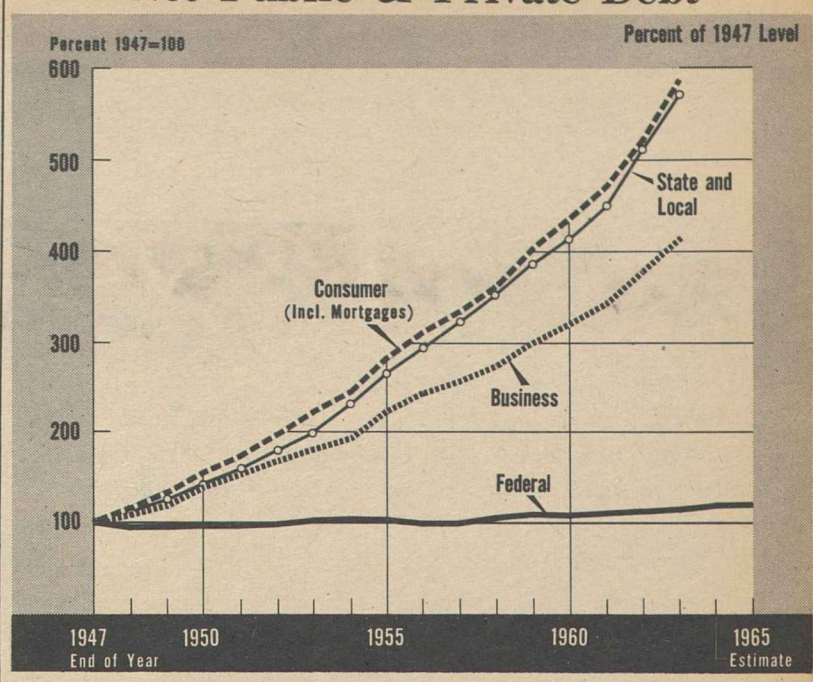
Montevideo—Wage rates of Uruguayan railroad employes have been increased by 30 percent and long-service increments by 25 percent under a new contract. Family allowances were boosted and monthly bonuses for each child also were hiked.

COPE Workshop Draws 100 to Tacoma

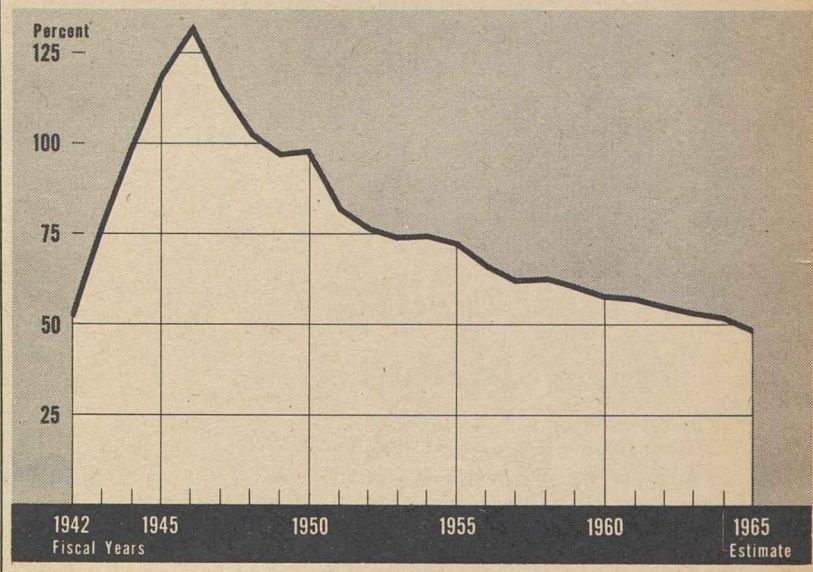
Tacoma, Wash.—About 100 workers from all parts of Washington met here for an all-day election workshop sponsored by the Committee on Political Education of the Washington AFL-CIO.

Prof. Hugh A. Bone of the University of Washington discussed the issues of 1964; Judge Frank Hale of the State Supreme Court gave a luncheon address on the role of the courts in a democratic society, and the organization of registration drives was explained by COPE Area Dir. C. Al Green and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western states director of COPE's Women's Activities Div.

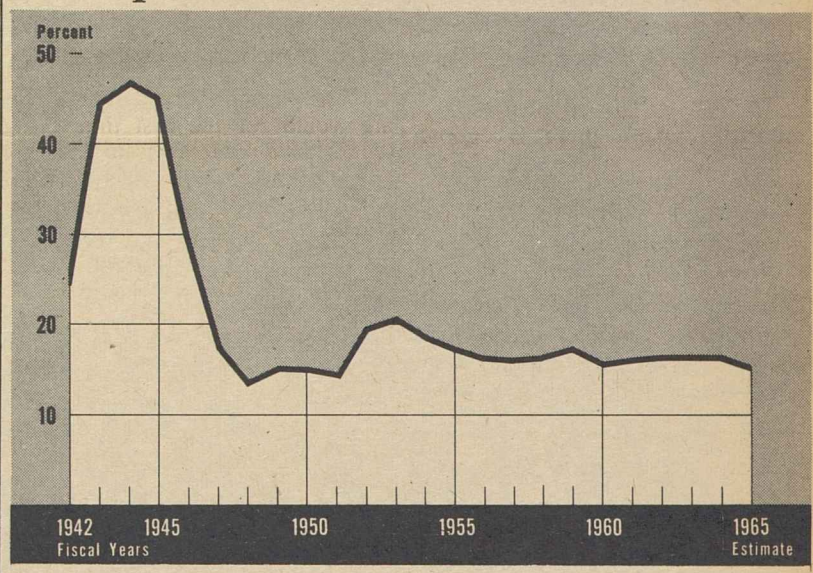
Net Public & Private Debt



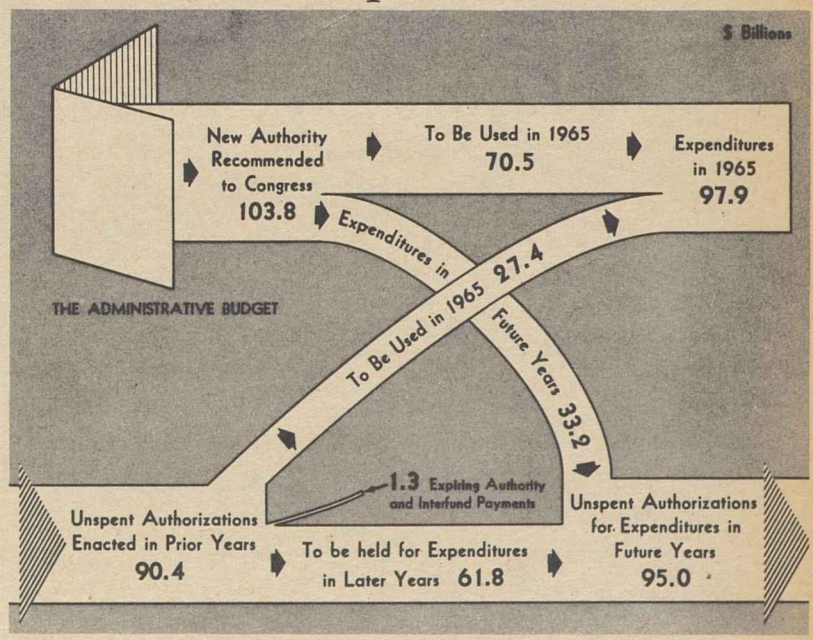
Public Debt as Percent of GNP



Expenditures as Percent of GNP



Relation of Authorizations To Expenditures



CHARTS prepared by the Bureau of the Budget to illustrate aspects of Pres. Johnson's proposed budget for fiscal 1965 show, from top to bottom: (1) The federal government's debt has risen only slightly since 1947, whereas debts of state and local governments, consumers and business have gone up sharply. (2) The public debt, in the years since World War II, has shown a steady decline when measured as a percentage of gross national product—the total of all goods and services produced. (3) Administrative budget expenditures in postwar years have remained relatively stable, fluctuating only a few percentage points from year to year, when measured as a percentage of GNP. (4) The relationship between the $103.8 billion in new obligational authority the President has asked Congress to provide in fiscal 1965 and the $97.9 billion he estimates will actually be spent.

Congress Starts to Move

THE CURRENT PACE of congressional activity, with the House debating and voting on civil rights legislation and the Senate devoting full time to the tax cut measure, holds out hope that the second session of the 88th Congress can shake off the afflictions of the first session.

The conservative coalition, aided by cumbersome, outdated rules, procedures and traditions, conspired to block action on key legislation during the 12-month first session.

But the pace has perceptibly quickened in 1964, and a new mood is evident on Capitol Hill. There is new hope, therefore, that the unfinished legislative business left over from the 1963 session will be handled with speed and dispatch.

Elsewhere on this page is a list of major legislative issues for 1964 compiled for a new AFL-CIO pamphlet "Labor Looks at Congress 1963." These are the major issues; there are many more than can be added to this list of 18 that deserve recognition and action, but these are basic.

It is noteworthy that except for one or two issues relating directly to trade union problems and pay scales, labor's legislative program, to which it is devoting an important share of time and effort, is a program in the national interest.

The program to reduce unemployment to aid jobless youngsters and distressed areas is a program benefiting all Americans whether or not they are trade union members.

Health care for the aged, civil rights, mass transit, education, consumer protection, natural resources, foreign aid, congressional reform—these are issues involving national goals and national directions. They do not especially serve or aid dues-paying trade unionists; they serve the nation.

The 1964 legislative program emphasizes once again that organized labor serves primarily in Washington as the "people's lobby."

The Unreached Goals

PRES. JOHNSON'S HOUSING message has pinpointed a major area of need that in the past few years has unfortunately been given relatively fleeting attention.

The goal of a "decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American family" is still distant. And in the past few years decent housing at a price the average American worker can afford has slipped even farther away as most new housing is designed for an ever-higher income range.

The President has recognized the need for adequate housing for low-income families by proposing to double the present rate of construction of low-cost public dwelling units as one aspect of his overall "war on poverty."

His proposal for federal aid in the development of suburban communities also recognizes the increasingly difficult problem of unplanned sprawl development. But while suburban development deserves major attention, the equally complex and difficult problems involved in urban renewal must be kept firmly in sight.

Until every American has good housing at a price he can afford, until the slums are leveled and their inhabitants decently housed, national attention must not be distracted.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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New Beginning

Second Session of 88th Congress:

AFL-CIO Legislative Program Pinpoints 'Unfinished Business'

The AFL-CIO legislative program is summarized in the following excerpt from "Labor Looks at Congress 1963," a report on the first session of the 88th Congress and the unfinished business facing the second session.

Civil Rights—The AFL-CIO calls for prompt enactment of long-delayed guarantees of human dignity, equality and full civil rights, including equal access to public accommodations and fair employment practices.

Tax Cuts—The AFL-CIO calls for job-creating reduction of taxes, particularly for low and middle income families whose added consumer purchasing power will stimulate the economy and thus open up more job opportunities for American workers.

"Medicare"—The AFL-CIO urges enactment of a program of health benefits for the aged to provide protection against major, unpredictable costs of hospital and hospital-related care, as provided in the King-Anderson "medicare" legislation.

Accelerated Public Works—The AFL-CIO calls for continuation of the job-creating accelerated public works program with an additional appropriation of $2 billion to help speed federal, state, and local action on socially valuable public works.

Area Redevelopment—The AFL-CIO urges prompt action to increase funds available to help depressed communities plagued by chronically high unemployment under the ARA loan-grant program for industrial development and public facilities construction.

Youth Employment—The AFL-CIO supports youth employment legislation to help provide job opportunities for young people in constructive outdoors conservation work in national and state forests and in state and local community service activities.

Unemployment Compensation—The AFL-CIO calls for federal standards establishing minimum amounts and duration of benefits available under a crazy-quilt of state unemployment insurance programs, many of which are inadequate, unfair, and discriminatory.

Davis-Bacon—The AFL-CIO supports legislation to include fringe benefits in Davis-Bacon prevailing wage determinations by the Secretary of Labor.

Fair Labor Standards—The AFL-CIO is calling for a $2 minimum hourly wage and extension of full wage-hour protection to all workers in interstate commerce, especially those working in hotels, motels, restaurants, laundries, cleaning establishments, hospitals and small logging operations. The AFL-CIO also supports minimum wage and maximum hours protection for farm workers and agricultural processing workers and an end to the seasonal overtime exemption for the food processing industry. Furthermore, the AFL-CIO is calling for action by Congress to cut the standard work week to 35 hours without a reduction in take-home pay and to help create more job opportunities by requiring double-time pay for overtime work.

Health Facilities—The AFL-CIO urges federal loans and loan guarantees for group practice medical care facilities, and particularly those sponsored by comprehensive health plans, which help lower the cost of medical care.

Mass Transit—The AFL-CIO urges aid for urban mass transportation facilities to help move people faster in traffic-choked cities and metropolitan areas. The AFL-CIO insists that any mass transit aid program must include protection of union rights, continuation of employe rights, and protection for workers who may be adversely affected by such programs.

Education—The AFL-CIO urges enactment of new education programs, including general aid for elementary and secondary school education, adult education, university extension programs, library services extension, and a "Cold War G.I. Education Bill" to help post-Korean War veterans.

Domestic Peace Corps—The AFL-CIO supports establishment of a National Service Corps with highly trained "domestic peace corps" volunteers to perform welfare activities which encourage state and local community action and stimulate volunteer service.

Federal Pay Raise—The AFL-CIO urges action by Congress in 1964 to raise salaries of postal and classified federal workers.

Consumer Protection—The AFL-CIO continues to oppose strongly the big-business price-raising, price-fixing legislation known as "quality stabilization," and urges Congress to reject such consumer-injuring legislation. The AFL-CIO urges enactment of consumer protection legislation, including "truth-in-packaging," "truth-in-lending," and legislation designed to cut the high price of drugs.

Natural Resources—Wilderness protection legislation has the support of the AFL-CIO and many conservation groups. The AFL-CIO also supports legislation to promote development and conservation of water resources and legislation to help state and federal agencies acquire future outdoor recreation areas.

Foreign Aid—The AFL-CIO supports foreign aid as a keystone of U.S. foreign policy and as a vital job-creating part of the U.S. economy.

Reform of Congress—Although the major drive for reforms in the rules and procedures of Congress will come in 1965 when the newly elected 89th Congress convenes, the AFL-CIO urges the 88th Congress to start action in 1964 to lay the groundwork for congressional reform by setting up a bipartisan Commission on Congressional Reorganization to study organization, rules and procedures, and other problems.

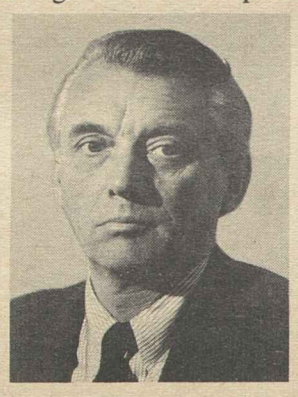
Morgan Says:

'Doctors of Human Relations' Train to Treat Old Prejudices

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SIX YEARS AGO, on the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, Eleanor Roosevelt, one of the principal architects of that document, posed an important question. "Where, after all," she asked, "do universal human rights begin?" Then she provided her own answer:



Morgan

"In small places, close to home—so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person: The neighborhood he lives in, the school or college he attends; the factory, farm or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world."

"Concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home." This is what we have been lacking, even more than legislation, in the battle to drain the hypocrisy from and add positive meaning to civil rights.

So how fitting it is that the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation has hatched a program aimed at meeting the scarcity of trained personnel, amateur volunteers and professional workers, to translate, as one foundation has put it, the victories in the "civil rights revolution of the Sixties into meaningful gains."

In New York City, 25 interns—half of them veterans of the Peace Corps, recently returned from abroad—were formally selected for a one-year training course on how to handle civil rights problems at the grass roots level. They divide about 50-50 between men and women and their average age is 24. Those who aren't Peace Corps "graduates" had similar interests at home. Each will be paid $5,000 for this year of training, the total cost of which will be some $275,000. Half of this will be borne by the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, the other half to come from matching funds provided by other participating organizations.

The interns' first assignment will be a two-week seminar in Washington at the Potomac Institute, a race relations research organization. There they will meet with authorities in law, education, sociology and psychology. Then they will be assigned to what might be called "observer jobs" in private and governmental agencies dealing directly with civil rights.

Some, for instance, will join the Southern Regional Council, one of the South's most effective interracial groups. Its headquarters are in Atlanta. Others will find themselves working with New York State's Education Practices Administration, which deals with educational problems and which is up to its institutional neck at the moment in the complicated issue of how to strike an equitable balance in the black, white and brown populations of New York public schools which are technically but not actually desegregated.

In these and other agencies the interns will find themselves grappling with such tasks as interviewing Negro and/or Caucasian parents on the classroom problem; trying to persuade a taxicab company to hire more Negroes; tracing the sources of intimidation of a southern clergyman who is trying to convert the preaching of the Christian ethic into practice. And so on.

AFTER THEIR YEAR of training, the interns will take permanent jobs in the agencies with which they trained or with other outfits doing similar work. While 25 is an awfully modest number for the first class in the face of the work to be done, the operation had to start somewhere and there are encouraging reasons to believe it can expand every year. There have already been 121 applicants from the Peace Corps alone, half of whom are not even back from their present assignments in some 27 different countries.

The people in both government and non-government agencies already laboring in the tangled vineyard of civil rights are not novices—or if some of them are—experiences will quickly season them. But this internship program marks the first systematic attempt to produce a fresh cadre of young workers trained in this field at the very start of their careers.

"The basic idea," explains Hyman H. Bookbinder, director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, "is that while direct action on behalf of civil rights is useful and necessary, the difficult job of translating civil rights victories into concrete terms requires a tremendous number of skilled practitioners and a wide range of talents."

It has been repeatedly said, in effect, that you can't legislate a change of heart. Maybe so. But these workers are not law-enforcement officers. They will be, in a sense, heart specialists; doctors of human relations trying to cure old fears and prejudices by easing frictions in the private worlds of people.

Washington Reports:

Procedural Reform in Congress Called for by Humphrey, Javits

CONGRESS HAS BECOME a year-round job, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), majority whip, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Both senators called for reform of congressional procedures and institutions. Humphrey was of the opinion that such improvements depend largely upon whether the people are "aroused and concerned," and demand the modernization upon which he said, the preservation of representative government depends.

Javits said he preferred Congress (operating as a year-round job) to recess in September, "but I certainly would prefer the summer holiday to what happened last year when we were here 12 months and none of us saw our families or our children until they went back to school."

Humphrey proposed that a committee majority be able to take action at any time on any measure.

"There ought not to be . . . autocratic rule on the part of any chairman," he said.

Changes in the seniority system, Javits pointed out, depend on the members of Congress themselves.

"Seniority is not a matter of rules," he declared. "It's custom, and either party could break that at any time, but they just don't wish to do so."

THE BASIC POWER in the Senate among Republicans, said Javits, depends on the Committee on Committees, of which he is a member. They bring their recommendations to the party caucus.

"The Democrats have another scheme, but it's the same [kind of] thing," he said.

Humphrey suggested that joint committees of both houses hear testimony on such issues at national security, "so that the concerned cabinet officers . . . can go to one committee to discuss an issue, to advise and counsel," instead of having to go before a committee of each house.

Humphrey proposed a congressional institute "of competent, trained, expert people with knowledge and intellectual capacity" to serve Congress in the way that the Executive branch is served. Such an institute, said the majority leader, could be prepared with information on the effects of population shifts, closing of defense bases and shifts in defense contracts.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A BACKLASH of the civil rights struggle led to the defeat of a food-stamp program in the House Agriculture Committee—a defeat that inflicts injury only on low-income families and reflects no credit on the House members who allowed themselves to be motivated on the food-stamp issue by their irritation about the rights bill.

A food-stamp program has been operating on a pilot basis in 42 areas since 1961, all of them areas where unemployment is chronic and high. It allows families on public assistance to get stamps, rather than surplus commodities, and use the stamps for the purchase of food through normal commercial channels.

The advantage to the families is that they can obtain a better balanced diet than is available through handouts of surplus farm commodities. The advantage to retail stores is that they sell more food; the stamps are redeemable for cash.

During the depression such a program worked successfully. Congress authorized a revival of the program on a pilot basis when Gen. Eisenhower was President. Mr. Eisenhower refused to implement it; one of Pres. Kennedy's first acts was to put it into operation under basic agricultural law.

Last year Mr. Kennedy asked Congress to establish the program permanently. Mr. Johnson renewed this request and asked extension of the plan on a national basis. It is this latter request that the House Agriculture Committee turned down.

The 14 Republican members who voted to table the proposal, and thus kill it, presumably had their own reasons. Among the stated reasons were dislike of the $100 million above surplus commodity distribution costs the program would involve and a general vague dislike of letting the federal government get "control" of local relief operations.

The five Democrats who voted with the GOP, however, were not voting on the merits or demerits, imaginary or real, but on the basis of vengefulness about civil rights.

The Agriculture Committee's vote will not halt the civil rights bill. It will not change anything substantive in the rest of Pres. Johnson's program. All it does is inflict irrelevant penalties on families already suffering misfortunes enough. It is precisely the kind of action—or inaction—that has persuaded a good many citizens to feel in recent years that Congress through its committee structure is playing a role in which responsibility is a largely neglected commodity.

* * *

ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS bill itself the early House votes showed a commendable degree of progress. The damaging amendments were defeated; the public accommodations section was preserved without serious change although the vital section on fair employment practices remained still to be settled.

It should be noted, however, that a considerable part of the southern opposition strategy was devoted to building up a fictitious claim that the Judiciary Committee bill was railroaded through without adequate hearings. A good deal more will be heard about this on the Senate side.

The Judiciary Committee in fact held lengthy hearings on the subject matter of all sections of the bill that it produced itself, and a Labor subcommittee held hearings on the fair employment practice section. In previous sessions of Congress there have been hearings ad infinitum on every conceivable proposal for federal operations in the guarantee of human rights.

It is not a new subject. It is not something suddenly sprung on a startled Congress. And the final Judiciary Committee bill was not deviously designed to deny opponents a day in court.

The committee staff and some members, with the assistance of properly authorized Justice Dept. spokesmen, drafted the bill on the basis of hearings and on the basis of a bipartisan consensus of opinion in the committee.

This is a normal procedure. There is no hanky-panky involved. What is needed is for Congress to act.

CONGRESS SHOULD BE brought up-to-date and made more efficient, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Appliance Repair Labor Costs Yield Only Fraction to Worker

By Sidney Margolius

RECENTLY A FAMILY was shocked by a bill for $20 for repairing the bake unit in a 10-year old electric range that probably would not bring much more in the second-hand market. The charge was $5.65 for two small parts and $14.25 for labor, including $4.95 for the first call to see what was wrong, and $9.30 for the return call with the parts.

Why this charge for a simple parts replacement? The actual work did not take long. In comparison, you get noticeably more work done for $20 on a car. Even doctors charge no more for a house call.

We checked with the manufacturer of the range whose service branch had done the repair work. It turned out that the serviceman, a highly-skilled worker, was paid $120 a week for a 40-hour week, a little more than the national average of $110 for appliance servicemen. Certainly his $3 an hour did not account for the labor charge of $9.30 an hour, plus the $4.95 for the initial call.

But, the manufacturers argue, the serviceman's pay is only a fraction of the total cost of servicing an appliance. The manufacturer also must charge for the cost of operating his truck (in this case, radio-equipped), for tools, and the overhead of the service depot.

Thus, if a serviceman is paid $2.50 an hour, which is more typical on a nationwide basis, the manufacturer or dealer providing the service adds 100 percent for overhead. Now the cost had become $5 an hour. But they don't stop there. Only half of the serviceman's time actually is spent in the home. This raises the per-hour cost to $10. A major appliance service manager told a school for servicemen that the average call takes 45 minutes.

However, you're lucky if you get off even with a $7.50 charge. The serviceman often needs to make a second call with the parts, especially if your appliance is not a late model. Too, he may require some extra time if the source of the trouble is not easily accessible.

What about the high price for parts? Just one of a hundred components of a range for which you originally paid, say, only $2.00, may cost you $5 or more.

The manufacturers claim that the high cost of repair parts arises from the need to stock many parts for different models. But service representatives also have admitted that the sale of parts is a profitable business, with no competition and no need to give discounts.

Manufacturers and dealers tend to blame high costs of appliance repairs on consumers. The Fairchild News Service reported that while appliances themselves now are better quality, many consumers fail to read instruction booklets and so make unnecessary calls for service.

This is partly true, but only partly. Another part of the problem is that modern appliances are more complicated, with more parts to break down.

What can you do about it? You can, of course, compare service charges in your area. This may produce somewhat lower charges. But it won't solve the fact that it is costly to run a truck up to your house with a highly-skilled appliance repairman at the wheel.

THE ONLY BASIC WAYS to hold down service costs on the dozen or so appliances and electronic equipment in your house are these:

- When you buy an appliance, buy the simplest model you need. Avoid those with extra gadgets that you really may not use.
- Read your instruction booklet to know how to operate your appliance carefully.
- Check the plug and the fuse box, and also read your instruction booklet again, before you call a repairman. The seeming difficulty may be covered in the instructions.
- If you must call the repair service, be prepared to explain the difficulty as exactly as you can, and state the model number and serial number of the appliance. This information usually is shown on the nameplate.
- Don't delay or talk to the serviceman unnecessarily.
- In buying small appliances such as irons, hair dryers, toasters, and fans, find out if the manufacturer or retailer provides over-the-counter replacement service. This provides immediate replacement, without waiting for the appliance to be repaired, if a malfunction develops within the terms of the guarantee.

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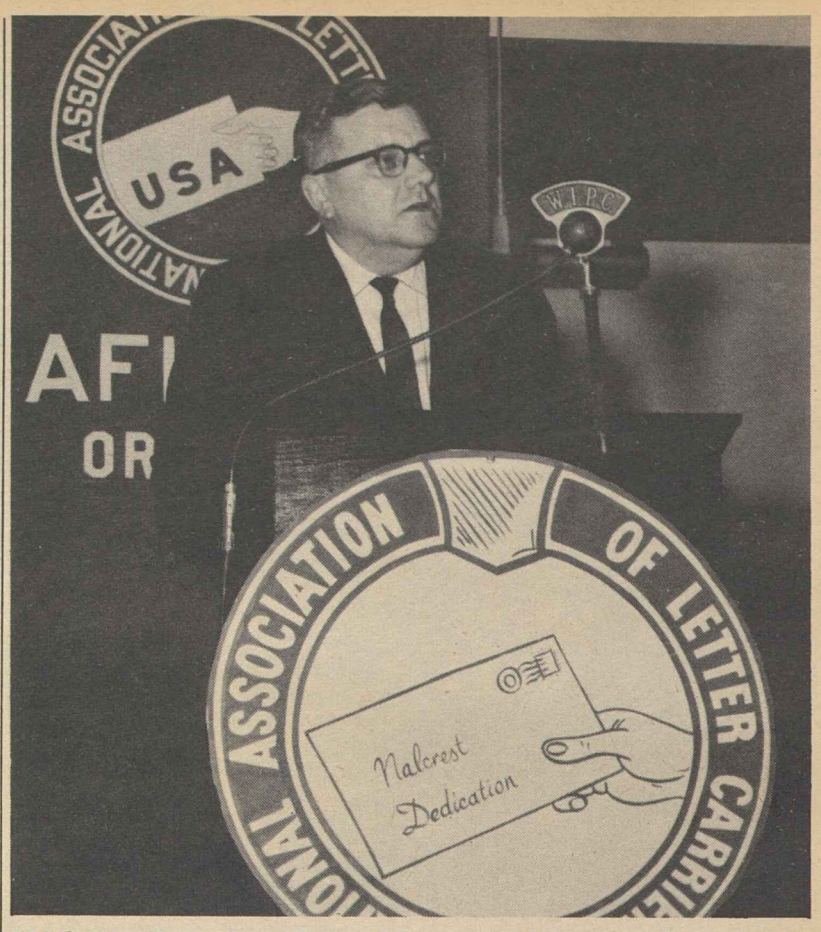


MAGNIFICENT PIONEERING venture "aimed at the preservation of the dignity and security of retired people in all walks of life" was Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski's description of Nalcrest, the Letter Carriers' retirement center at East Lake Wales, Fla., in his speech at the dedication ceremony.

New Study Shows:

Impact of Machines Hits Entire Economy

THE AUTOMATION REVOLUTION is not affecting just a few industries and a few workers but has a deep, many-sided impact on our entire economy and its people, a new study, "Jobs, Men & Machines," shows.

The book is a product of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, Inc. The foundation's co-chairmen are Machinist's Pres. Al J. Hayes, and John I. Snyder, Jr., chairman and president of U.S. Industries, Inc.

Edited by Charles Markham, the book analyzes the problems of automation, technological change and unemployment problems and offers solutions.

"Jobs, Men & Machines" resulted from a conference sponsored by the foundation held in New York in May 1963. It contains 17 essays by businessmen, labor leaders, labor arbitrators and government officials.

While each author analyzes a different aspect of the critical problem in fine detail, these excerpted quotes touch upon their conclusions:

"Though society cannot smash the machines we must take whatever steps are needed to ensure that machines will not smash society."—Hayes.

"Responsible men everywhere are beginning to look for new ways to provide new work for human beings whose very lives are threatened by machines."—Snyder.

"We have yet to perceive the magnitude and the true nature of the momentous change automation is effecting in our lives, our business and our society. Both the potential and the problem are far greater and quite different than has yet been realized."—John Diebold, recognized authority on automation.

"There is a good deal of evidence to tell us the nature of the employment problems that grow out of automation. That evidence shows rather clearly that the truth of the matter in this area of automation and employment is a great deal more complex than the half-truths that many of us have been taking for granted."—Prof. Charles Killingsworth.

"It is the member of a racial or ethnic minority group . . . who will suffer the most severe hardships in an economy which has less and less use for the worker with limited skills or no skills at all."—Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., New York City AFL-CIO.

"Automation, especially in the developing areas, may accentuate to a dangerous degree the already observed problems of the reduction of manpower and social protection. The 'international runaway shops' added potential political and economic dynamite to the already existing and envisaged problems of automation and employment."—Irving Brown, ICFTU representative to the United Nations.

"When man first dreamed of what is now thought of as automation, it was a dream bright with hope and promise. In later years this dream became a nightmare."—Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York.

"If it were in my power right now, I would strike the word 'automation' out of the language; I would get rid of cybernetics, I would get rid of cybernation. I would try some way to reduce the scare element that has entered into this proposition."—Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Jobs, Men & Machines, American Foundation on Automation and Employment, Inc., Edited by Charles Markham. Frederick A. Praeger, New York. 166 pp. $4.95.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Keep the Home Fevers Burning And Get Your Tan by Postcard

THIS WAS THE YEAR when everybody (everybody I know, anyway) took off on a trip while I stayed home, tending croup kettles and keeping the home fevers burning.

Perhaps the memory of this winter will someday fade mercifully from my mind like the pains of childbirth. Already it is beginning to blur a little. I can no longer remember whether, the last time around, it was Katie who caught the virus from Molly or Molly from Katie.

Every 10 days or so we ordered $8 or $10 worth of antibiotics, and nearly every week we broke another fever thermometer (two weeks ago the druggist sailed for Hawaii).

While I measured out cough syrup and dispensed aspirin, others departed in hordes in search of sunshine. Then the rush of postcards began.

There was something downright spooky about the timing of those cards. They always seemed to arrive at a time of bleak domestic crisis.

Molly was in bed with the vaporizer going. There were four inches of new snow on the ground. The washing machine—taxed beyond its strength by mountains of bed linen—had gasped and given up. The repairman couldn't get his truck up our hill.

Into this happy household scene came word from Palm Springs in the shape of a brightly colored postcard. It pictured beautiful, suntanned people, reclining around a swimming pool, and it said: "You should see our tans! We simply live around the pool! This is the life! Love to all."

I WAS VACUUMING the front hall and waiting for the man who was coming to fix a clogged downspout. A house down the hill from us had slid off its foundation. Rain poured off the roof. Katie arrived home from school, looking peaked and coughing. She handed the mail to me. Four bills and two postcards.

One was from Mexico: "Sunshine, sunshine, and more sunshine! Fresh strawberries for breakfast! We've tossed our cares away!"

The other, from Hawaii, pictured an expanse of white beach, lined with palm trees. "This is paradise. We live all day in swimsuits. Water so warm you can stay in for hours. Aloha!"

I felt like crying. And it isn't over yet. Now I am being summoned to look at their snapshots and admire their suntans.

But there's one bright side: I have noticed with considerable glee that they all seemed to have gained weight.

'Enthusiastic Support':

IUD Backs Johnson In 'War on Poverty'

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has pledged "enthusiastic support" to Pres. Johnson in his efforts to launch a "war on poverty" and called on Congress for prompt enactment of the omnibus civil rights bill and old-age social security hospital insurance for the aged as key elements of the campaign.

"It will be no easy crusade, no easy war," the IUD executive committee observed, declaring that a "flexible, vigorous" program is vitally necessary to aid the 33 to 35 million Americans living "at or below the boundaries of poverty."

Point one in this program should be speedy passage of the civil rights bill, the committee said, citing a report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers that 22 percent of the country's poor are non-white and nearly half of all non-whites in the nation live in poverty.

In a separate statement the committee said "it is a melancholy fact that in the United States, color is a stigma and keeps millions from an adequate education, from gainful employment, from exercising their right to vote, from the enjoyment of a night's rest or a meal or a few hours' entertainment."

The committee particularly urged members of Congress to reject any attempt to water down or drop provisions in the civil rights bill that would combat job discrimination through an equal employment opportunity commission. The war on poverty cannot be won, the statement said, without eliminating discrimination in employment, which is "basic to the enjoyment of all other rights in this bill."

Another statement declared the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital insurance for the aged under social security is "essential if poverty is to be ended and dignity provided as an alternative to charity."

Noting that "endless facts and figures" and "volumes of testimony" have been accumulated since the proposal was first advanced in the Forand bill six years ago, the committee called on the House Ways & Means Committee to clear the bill now and send it on for House action.

NLRB Sets Aside Vote At Big Contracting Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

charged unfair practices.

The Plumbers also charged that pay raises were given at some locations to influence the election, that company officials threatened union sympathizers, that foremen illegally voted and electioneered at jobsites, that errors and confusion in mail balloting prejudiced the union and disfranchised "substantial numbers" of eligible voters.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown and Boyd Leedom found management had infringed the rights of its workers and voted to set the election aside. In a concurring opinion, Leedom said it was "unnecessary" for the board to decide if speeches by two company officials also were unlawful.

The company contended it was not responsible for the actions and statements of its foremen, claiming that most of them were union members and that their duties fluctuated from those of foreman to those of journeyman. The board majority sustained a trial examiner who found that interrogation of employes was unlawful but overruled his refusal to find that the foremen themselves broke the law when they carried out management orders.

The examiner held that a secret poll of employes was not illegal but the board again overruled him, citing management's instructions to foremen to ascertain employes' union sympathies; the "hostile atmosphere" in which the polls—three or four, instead of one—were conducted, and the timing of the polls just before election.

Safety Rules Issued On Industry Radiation

Radiation safety and health standards designed to protect workers from the harmful effects of exposure, applicable to federal contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act, have been issued by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

They will become effective Feb. 28 except as to contractors operating Atomic Energy Commission plants and facilities and to employers' operations in six states which have regulatory agreements with the AEC—Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York and Texas.

To consider application of the new regulations in the six states, Wirtz called a public hearing for April 13 in Washington. Plants operating under AEC licenses which are in conformance with the applicable AEC regulations will be considered in compliance with the new regulations.

The rules laid down by Wirtz cover health hazards from sources of radiation such as isotope radiation gauges, industrial X-ray machines, particle accelerators, high voltage electronic vacuum tubes, and natural isotopes.

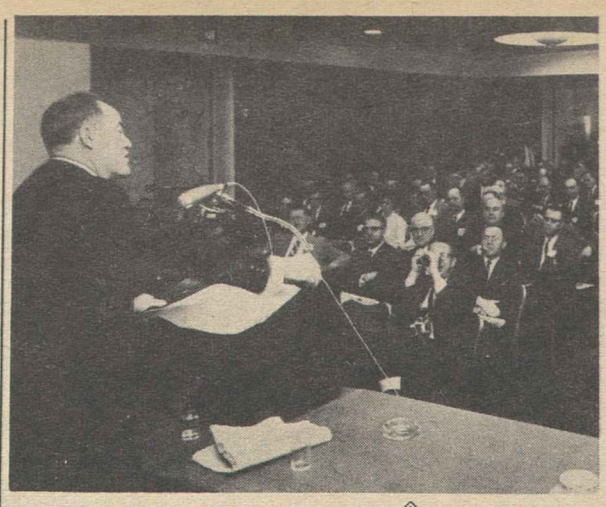
Uniform standards are set up in the regulations for caution signs, labels and signals, instruction of personnel, posting of regulations and procedures, storage of radioactive materials, waste disposal and notification of incidents.

Those intending to appear at the April 13 hearing, which will open at 10 a.m. in the Commerce Dept. Auditorium, should notify the Administrator, Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Cafeteria Local Gives 25-Year Pins to 850

New York—Some 850 members of Cafeteria Employes Local 302 received 25-year membership buttons and honor plaques at the union's 38th anniversary celebration.

The largest union of cafeteria employes in the country with 5,000 members, Local 302 was chartered by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in February 1926. The veterans who were honored held good standing membership for from 25 to 38 years. Many of them are now retired and receive union pensions.



Board Upholds Union Right To Discipline

Two locals of the Auto Workers were upheld in their right to fine dissident members for returning to work through authorized picket lines during a strike in a ruling by a National Labor Relations Board aide.

Trial Examiner Harold X. Summers recommended that the NLRB dismiss unfair labor practice complaints by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. against UAW Locals 248 and 401 at the firm's works in West Allis and La Crosse, Wis.

Applying board doctrine recently clarified in the Wisconsin Motor case, where the right of a union to put a ceiling on piecework production was upheld, the examiner said a union has a right to enforce its rules where the workers involved are not deprived of their jobs.

During a Local 248 strike at the West Allis works early in 1959, approximately 175 employes out of 7,400 crossed picket lines to work. The union notified the strikebreakers that they were in violation of union rules, urged them to desist, and fined 172 of them from $20 to $100 each when they did not comply. The union won a test suit which still is pending on appeal by a fined worker in Milwaukee County Circuit Court.

Two Fined at La Crosse

At the La Crosse works, Local 401 fined two members $100 for strikebreaking in 1959. Later two suits were filed when the members refused to pay—one of which is still pending.

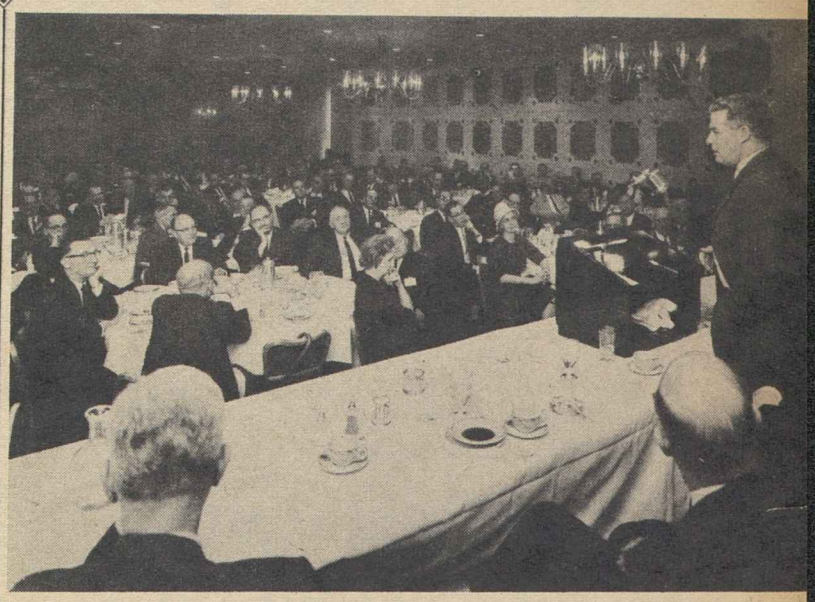
History repeated itself, the examiner reported, during 1962 strikes at the same two plants. Local 248 again levied fines against 29 members, six of whom had been fined in 1959. Twenty paid their fines. At La Crosse, four members out of 625 crossed the picket lines; four were fined $100 and declined to pay.

Labor Consultant Ordered to File

Charlotte, N.C.—Robert E. Lee, Charlotte labor consultant and industrial engineer, has been directed by U.S. District Court to file with Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz the reports required under the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

Also ordered to file reports were Lee Associates, Inc., and Investigations, Inc., through which Lee offered personnel and consultant services such as security surveys, personnel screening and personnel investigations.

The defendants were accused of failing to report accurately and completely their activities in persuading the employes of a North Carolina employer in the exercise of their rights to organize a union and to bargain. They also were charged with incompletely reporting an agreement to supply the employer with information on employee activities in connection with a labor dispute.



THREE CONGRESSIONAL Democrats analyzed the prospects for the Johnson legislative program in speeches before the conference of state and local AFL-CIO councils in Washington. They were Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), upper left, assistant Democratic leader in the Senate; Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.), upper right, floor leader in the House, and Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.), below, a key Democratic member of the House Rules Committee.

NLRB Caseload Rises; Courts Sustain Rulings

The National Labor Relations Board continued to have a "high rate of success in litigation" along with setting a new record in number of new cases received—25,371—the board said in its 28th annual report.

Board findings were upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in three cases and reversed in one, in which the high court ruled that "runaway" ships operating in U.S. trade under foreign flags were not subject to U.S. labor laws. The board was upheld in a ruling forbidding superseniority to nonstrikers; on an "agency shop" case involving General Motors; and in the Reliance Fuel Co. case involving interstate commerce. [The high court has also ruled that a state may prohibit an agency shop under its "right-to-work" law and enforce the prohibition in its own courts.]

In federal appeals courts, the board reported, 78 percent of its cases were won in whole or in part. These courts enforced board orders in full in 113 cases; returned 7 for further hearings; partially enforced and partially remanded 7 cases; set aside 37 NLRB orders.

In U.S. district courts, 77 board petitions for injunctions were granted and 8 were denied for a record of 91 percent compared with 85 percent the preceding year.

Other highlights of the report, covering fiscal 1963:

- Of the 25,371 new cases filed, 14,166 were unfair labor practice charges—a new one-year record.
- A total of 378 new cases awaited decision at the close of the year, compared with 488 the year before.
- Charges against unions rose to 2,309 from 2,012 the year before, and charges of employer refusal to bargain rose to 2,584 as against 2,294 in fiscal 1962.
- More than $2.7 million in back pay was collected for 6,965 workers, a rise of nearly $1 million in the year.

C. J. Meyers Dies; Retired Organizer

Pittsburgh—Charles J. Meyers, retired former CIO organizer and Democratic chairman in suburban Bethel Park from 1930 to 1938, died recently in Mercy Hospital here. He was 80.

He was a member of Scrap, Salvage & Waste Materials Workers LIU No. 1279 and as a young man had belonged to the Carpenters. In the early days of the former CIO he worked with the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, and retired in 1954.

'Don't Buy' Drive Helps Win Strike

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A nationwide consumer "don't buy" campaign was credited by the Furniture Workers with helping win an eight-week strike here at the plant of the Grand Rapids Chair Co.

Members of UFW Local 415 settled the walkout with a first contract providing a 7-cent hourly wage hike, vacations of one to three weeks, six paid holidays and other benefits.

Union members struck Nov. 11 after 10 weeks of futile negotiations and sent demonstration pickets to company sales rooms in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Meanwhile the UFW has asked continued support by labor of "don't buy" drives against three other firms where workers are striking for first contracts—Slumberland Products Co., out since Oct. 7 at Woburn, Mass.; Southern Furniture Mfg. Co., Cookeville, Tenn., Sept. 9; and the Jamestown Sterling Corp., Jamestown, N. Y., where a walkout started Oct. 3, 1961.

INTER-AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. pauses for a picture during visit to AFL-CIO headquarters. Part of the group here for a committee meeting, they are, from the left, Manuel Guzman, Union of Mexican Telephone Workers; Edward P. Morgan, radio commentator on program sponsored by the AFL-CIO; Oscar Bermejo, Postal & Telecommunications Workers, Argentina; Alonson Contreras, Communications Workers, Venezuela; Jose Larco, Telecommunications Workers, Ecuador.

PTTI Latin Leaders Meet on Automation

Labor-management discussions of automation's effect on telephone workers in Latin America highlighted the first U.S. meeting of the Inter-American Advisory Committee of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl.

The committee said history was made when for the first time in memory, a group of Latin unionists met with the representative of a major North American employer to discuss means of improving labor relations for an entire industry.

The representative was Mike Gambello, Latin American negotiator for Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co., who discussed technological unemployment of Latin workers because of increasing use of automated telephone equipment. No agreement was reached but the PTTI members viewed the exchange of views as helpful.

At its meeting in Washington, the committee agreed to hold the fifth Inter-American Congress Apr. 26-30 in Quito, Equador. Members also praised the Communications Workers for "Operation South America"—assistance to counterpart unions, and the Letter Carriers for a new "union to union" program in Bolivia. The committee reaffirmed its support of the Alliance for Progress program after a report from Irving Tragen of the Agency for Intl. Development (AID).

Speakers included Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Under Sec. John F. Henning, and Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi and Social Projects Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Hosts were Presidents Joseph A. Beirne of the CWA, Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers and E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks.

In a ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, Pres. Vicente Rubeira of the Cuban Telephone Workers in Exile placed a sheaf of roses on the grave of the late Pres. Kennedy and other committee members placed a single rose in the name of PTTI's 720,000 members.

Advisory committee members are Oscar Bermejo of Argentina, Alonso Contreras of Venezuela, Manuel Guzman of Mexico, Ray Hackney of the U.S., Andrew Jackson of British Guiana, Jose Lorco of Ecuador and Jorge Monteiro of Brazil. Wallace J. Legge is PTTI's inter-American representative in Washington.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER by members of Office Employes Local 153, New York, in honor of Sec.-Treas. Ben J. Cohan (left) raised $5,000 for the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Institute for Retarded Children. Accepting a check for that amount on behalf of the institute is Rep. Hugh Carey (D-N. Y.), who represented Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

14 Additions Listed by Film Library

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has issued a supplement to its film catalogue describing 14 additions to the federation's film library during the past year, which are available for rental.

The latest addition, "John F. Kennedy's Last Words to Labor," preserves on a 29-minute film the late President's address to the AFL-CIO convention in New York just a week before his assassination. Prints may be rented for $3 or purchased from the department for $35.

Guides for developing post-screening discussions have been prepared for the Kennedy speech film, "In Common Brotherhood," describing labor's efforts to help build free unions in less developed countries; "To Find a Home," which depicts the problems met by a Negro couple seeking an apartment in a northern city; and "For All the Rest of Your Life," which states the case for the King-Anderson bill to provide old-age hospital insurance under the social security system.

The department called attention to two hour-long television documentaries dealing with the plight of the nation's poor which are available for use in programs discussing the Johnson Administration's attack on poverty. They are "The Battle of Newburgh" and "Superfluous People."

Reservations for film rentals should be made at least three weeks in advance with alternate dates.

AGVA to End Old Trusteeship

Philadelphia—The Variety Artists have agreed to remove a trusteeship at their Philadelphia branch and to hold an election of officers within 90 days.

AGVA National Counsel Harold Berg said the trusteeship has been in effect since 1959 over a branch committee which did not, in the opinion of national officers, function satisfactorily. There has been no trusteeship over the branch itself, which continues to function normally, Berg reported.

Last June the Dept. of Labor filed a civil action alleging, on the basis of a member's complaint, that trusteeships of more than 18 months' duration are unlawful under the Landrum-Griffin Law unless "clear and convincing proof" of their need is offered.

Hopes Lifted, Cruikshank Says:

Rising Support Seen For Medicare Bill

A "rising tide of support" has lifted labor's hopes for passage of the King-Anderson bill this year, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank declared in a network radio interview.

"Significant cracks" have developed, he said, in the wall of opposition to health care for the aged through the social security system.

At the recent House Ways & Means Committee hearings, Cruikshank noted, several insurance companies broke away from the industry's pattern of opposition and testified for the King-Anderson bill. So did a number of prominent physicians.

"There is more and more evidence that on this issue, as indeed on some others, the American Medical Association does not represent all of the members of the medical profession," he said. "I don't say the wall has tumbled, but there are certain significant cracks in the wall."

Cruikshank noted that social security health care legislation has been before Congress for six years and it's "not easy" to move it out of the House Ways & Means Committee. Nevertheless, he said, "we think there will be action by the committee" this year.

Committee hearings, he said, reflected "mounting support" for the legislation and "we are quite confident" a medicare bill will pass if brought to the floor of the House.

He was interviewed by Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times and Mal Schechter of Modern Medicine & Geriatrics magazines on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

In response to questions, Cruikshank discounted the argument that the King-Anderson bill would result in "over-utilization" of hospital facilities, declaring that "a doctor is not going to commit a patient to a hospital who doesn't need hospital care."

There is an existing backlog of "unmet needs," he noted, "and there would certainly be a group of people coming into the hospital that are now kept out because they have no means of paying the bills." But that, he stressed, "is not really an argument" against the legislation.

Cruikshank acknowledged that there may be a temporary shortage of adequate nursing homes after enactment of the bill. He predicted, however, that "within a very few years a great number of new, good nursing homes would be constructed" because many more people would "have a way of paying the bill."

25,000 New Jobs Seen In Steel Vacation Plan

Cleveland—The Human Relations Committee set up under the contract between the Steelworkers and 11 basic steel producers "has been to date a useful supplement to free collective bargaining," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald told the Northern Ohio Personnel Executive Conference here.

"I want to emphasize that this committee is not a substitute for collective bargaining," he added. "It is a viable supplement."

One of the lessons its functioning has taught both union and management, he said, "is that mutual effort can accomplish far more than mutual hostility."

McDonald maintained that automation, chronic unemployment and civil rights are the country's gravest problems—and "it matters not in what order" they are placed. It is impossible to solve one wholly, he said, without solving the others, and other social and economic advances the country needs, such as a tax cut, better housing, expanded education and job training, medical care for the aged and area redevelopment, "are tied to the primary problems."

The Human Relations Committee, he said, has taken "positive steps to counteract the blight of joblessness, to cushion the impact of automation, to forward the cause of civil rights at the plant level."

"We take pride in the advances made in the area of job and income security negotiated into our contracts in the new spirit of mutual understanding," he asserted.

"These advances include the unprecedented 13-week vacation in steel and many other social benefits. . . . We believe the vacation improvements will provide more job opportunities in the industries where such benefits exist. We estimate that as many as 25,000 job opportunities will result ultimately from this benefit.

"Others may put the figure lower, but the fact remains that any gain is a step forward at a time when the onrush of technological change is creating an acute problem in the area of job opportunity."

McDonald declared that "we had better join in an all-out effort to control automation before it chokes us."

"We must learn to adjust it to our social and economic needs, just as its processes adjust and control the production it is used to improve," he said.

"Our economy cannot remain strong and healthy if millions of our people are forced out of work by machines. The fact is that only human beings have purchasing power. The machines can't buy a nickel's worth of the goods they produce."

Fair Display Slated By Maritime Union

New York—The National Maritime Union will sponsor a non-commercial park area and exhibit at the New York World's Fair, Pres. Joseph Curran has announced.

The exhibit is intended to be a tribute to U.S. seamen and "a reminder to the public of the service these seamen have given our country in peace and war," he said.

It will occupy 61,000 square feet in the Transportation Section of the fair and will consist of two water displays and a landscaped promenade with a central area that can be used for entertainment and ceremonial purposes. One of the water areas will display floating ship models, the other will feature a fountain.

Labor's Economic Review:

Clean Air Act Offers New Hope For Solving Pollution Problems

The polluted air inhaled by the American people eventually may become clean air, with a new law spelling out an action role for the federal government, the AFL-CIO has declared.

"The Polluted Air We Breathe," an article in the February issue of the American Federationist, discussed the human and economic toll of air pollution. It described how the air becomes tainted, the extent of contamination, the growing recognition of air pollution as a national problem and, finally, last December's enactment of the Clean Air Act of 1963.

In spite of the limited powers of the new law, the analysis concluded, "the federal role has now become one of action, no longer the mere gathering of data. The new law recognizes air pollution as a serious national problem affecting the national economy and the national health. A beginning has been made and the foundations for a more adequate program are laid."

The Federationist article, a Labor's Economic Review feature, was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Air pollution in its beginnings can be traced to the time when one of our caveman ancestors ran coughing and choking out of his smoke-filled habitat, the article said.

The article quoted writer Rachel Carson as saying that "in biological history, no organism has survived long if its environment became in some way unfit for it. But no organism before man has deliberately polluted its own environment."

The analysis observed how the right combination of circumstances can turn air pollution into a "deadly killer:"

- In Donora, Pa., in October 1948, smog settled down in the valley for three days. Twenty people died and 4,000 became acutely ill.
- In the winter of 1952, polluted and stagnant air caused over 4,000 Londoners to die in a single week.
- In December 1953, New York City sustained a week of smog which caused 200 people to die.
- In December 1962, another smog gripped London, with British medical authorities counting a final toll of 750 deaths.

And the U.S. narrowly escaped a major disaster in December 1962, the article related, when a mass of stagnant air came to rest over the densely populated eastern seaboard. Pollution levels caused alarm from Boston to Richmond for a week. Then, the article said, "by great good fortune winds blew the toxic air mass off to sea and the . . . seaboard was spared."

The report emphasized that "the air we breathe, like the land and the water that are the foundations of our life and work, has been altered" by modern society.

The air is polluted, it was explained, by the burning of fuels in the home, in factories and in motor vehicles; from chemicals used in mines and factories; from the disposal of waste materials; from new processes of scientific research.

At the same time, the fact that most Americans are concentrated in metropolitan areas intensifies the problem. The U.S. Public Health Service, it was noted, has shown a high correlation between air pollution and population concentration.

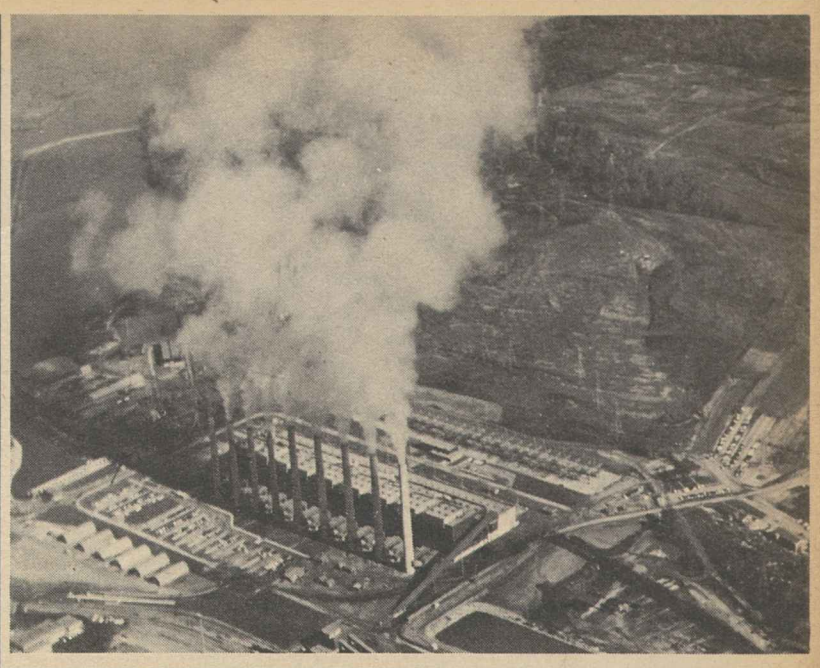
Pollution Increasing

The Surgeon-General, it was noted, has warned of increased air pollution from the rise in motor vehicles. Some 75 million vehicles were registered in 1961, about 79 million in 1962 and about 113 million are expected by 1967.

The article said motor vehicles alone discharge into the air each day 250,000 tons of carbon monoxide, up to 33,000 tons of hydrocarbons and from 4,000 to 12,000 tons of nitrogen oxides.

Air pollution has been blamed for a range of chronic respiratory diseases. It has been linked to lung cancer, has altered the climate and adversely affected agriculture. The article said the economic cost has been put at $11 billion annually by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The AFL-CIO said the Clean Air Act of 1963, while lacking adequate enforcement powers and federal standards, moves in the right direction with expanded research, a three-year $90 million grants-in-aid program to inspire abatement activities and a first step towards clean-air standards.



THE AIR WE BREATHE is polluted, says AFL-CIO Federationist article. Two main sources are industrial smokestacks as in the Pittsburgh scene (top) and motor vehicles, whose exhaust fumes combine with stagnant air to create Los Angeles smog (bottom).

Rights Bill Progresses, FEP Termed Essential

(Continued from Page 1)

Reports that the AFL-CIO is not "seriously concerned" about the fair employment section "are simply not true," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote in a letter sent each member of the House.

Biemiller told the congressmen that Pres George Meany had "personally informed" House Democratic and Republican leaders that labor "wholeheartedly" backs a fair employment guarantee in the rights bill.

He enclosed excerpts from testimony by Meany and a resolution by the 1963 AFL-CIO convention calling for prompt enactment of the bill with its equal opportunity section intact.

Week-Long Debate

The House, which usually disposes of legislation in a single day, spent more than a week considering the civil rights bill section by section and voting on scores of amendments.

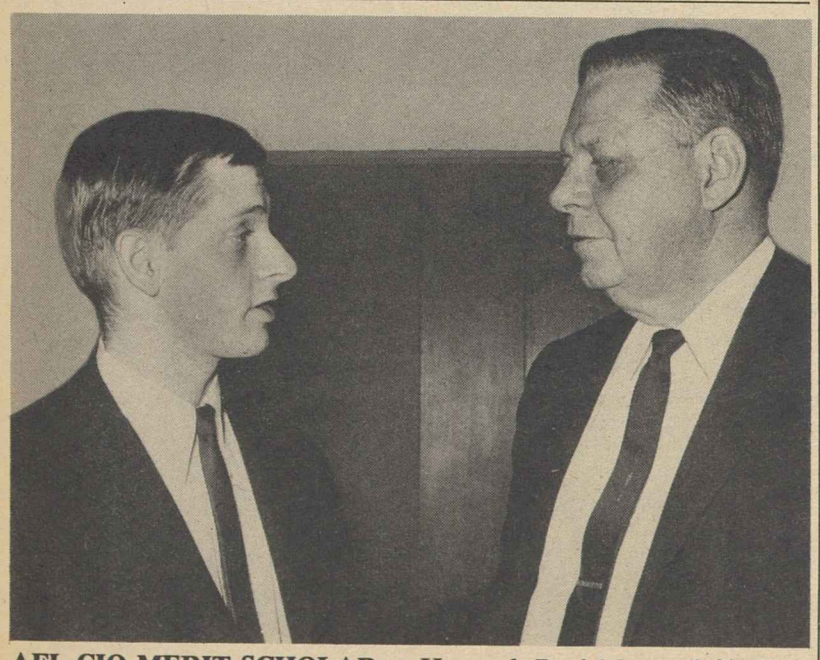
As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the following tentative actions had been taken:

- The voting rights section was approved with no major changes. This prohibits different standards for registering Negroes and whites in federal elections, prohibits denial of the vote because of immaterial errors in application records, assumes—in the absence of evidence to the contrary—that a person with a sixth grade education is literate, and sets up safeguards on use of literacy tests.

It also allows the Justice Dept. to request a three-judge federal court to hear voting cases and directs the courts to expedite hearings involving alleged denial of the right to vote.

One of the amendments approved —by a 134-98 vote—would give defendants in voting cases the same right to ask for a three-judge court as the bill gives the Justice Dept. The closest vote came on a 124-117 defeat of an attempt to broaden the bill to cover fraudulent and "tombstone" voting unrelated to racial issues.

- A southern attempt to kill the key public accommodations section of the bill was roundly defeated, 144-63.
- Also beaten was an amendment by Rep. George Meader (R-Mich.) to restrict the ban on discrimination in public accommodations to facilities along main highways. The vote was 153-68, disappointing to southern civil rights opponents who had hoped to win heavier GOP support. A similar attempt to limit coverage to establishments catering "predominantly" to interstate travelers was defeated, 165-93.
- Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) introduced what he termed an "anti-slavery" amendment declaring that nothing in the civil rights bill would require an individual to render labor or service without his consent. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) quickly pointed out this would enable southerners to refuse to serve Negroes, and the amendment was beaten, 149-107.



AFL-CIO MERIT SCHOLAR at Harvard, Paul Meyer (left), University City, Mo., paid a recent visit to Washington and spent part of it chatting with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Meyer, a sophomore in liberal arts, received his scholarship in 1962. His father is a member of the Typographical Union.

NMU Hikes Dues By $20 a Year

New York—Members of the National Maritime Union have by referendum vote ratified 13 proposed amendments to the union's constitution, including a $20 a year increase in annual dues.

The dues proposal, bringing the annual figure to $120 a year, was supported by a vote of 6,883 to 4,191. The membership also approved a change in election procedures to empower the union's national officers to appoint some 100 port patrolmen rather than have the posts filled in regular elections. This proposal was carried by a vote of 7,604 to 3,368.

Rails Get Warning On Federal Control

Memphis—Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks warned the nation's railroads that they are headed for government control unless they face up to their responsibilities and "stop trying to get out of the transportation business."

A further "large step" toward government control would be the inevitable consequence of management reliance on litigation, congressional action and compulsory arbitration, Dennis declared at the annual installation of BRC officers in the Memphis area.

On the other hand, he said, if the railroads accept their responsibilities at the bargaining table, the result could be increased prosperity for themselves, better working conditions for their employes and higher production through new technological and organizational methods properly introduced.

"We in the labor movement do not seek to curtail productivity," he said. "We recognize that efficient methods and procedures are essential if our economy is to compete with the rest of the world. However, we also recognize that all working people must be given the opportunity to earn a decent standard of living and that any economy or system which fails to give that opportunity faces failure."

Price Cuts, Pay Raises Held Possible in Autos

Detroit—The auto industry had such "staggering profits" in 1963 that it can simultaneously cut car prices, raise the wages of its workers and still give "generous" dividends to stockholders, the Auto Workers have told Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a letter assuring Johnson that the union, in forthcoming contract negotiations, will not "press for gains that would create the necessity for price increases," said that "prevention of inflation has been a central concern of the UAW" for many years.

"We earnestly hope the industry will reduce its prices, not only because the consumer is entitled to price reductions but also because lower prices would increase car sales and provide more and steadier jobs" for workers, he said.

Acknowledging Johnson's recent economic report warning against inflationary wage or price policies, Reuther cited General Motors' record $3.3 billion profits before taxes last year, its extra $2 dividends to stockholders, and $112 million set aside out of profits to pay bonuses to executives.

Reuther estimated that GM's profits after taxes on its U.S. operations represented 25.2 percent of its U.S. net worth compared with 10.5 percent for all U.S. manufacturing firms. Had GM earned only a 10.5 percent rate of return, it could have reduced car prices by $200 and given an extra $1.05 an hour to every GM hourly worker in the U.S. while continuing to treat its executives and stockholders generously, he said.

A price reduction of even $100 per car at the wholesale level would assure savings of more than $1 billion to consumers on the 7.6 million cars produced by the industry last year, Reuther wrote.

Johnson Presses Consumer Protection

'Truth' Legislation High in Program

Pres. Johnson has urged on Congress a legislative program to improve the safety and welfare of consumers with emphasis on "truth in packaging," "truth in lending," and stronger powers for the Food & Drug Administration.

The proposals "would cost us as taxpayers only a small fraction of what they would save us as consumers," the President said in his message.

"And there is no measure of what they would prevent in human suffering."

At the same time," Johnson announced he had ordered a number of administrative actions to be undertaken by his new special assistant for consumer affairs, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, and the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

These, he said, are aimed at strengthening present programs of consumer protection. They would involve a series of regional consumer conferences, a special educational and communications effort to bring consumer information and advice to the low-income families who most need it, and possible adaptation of the Agriculture Dept.'s rural extension service for use in an urban setting.

The President also said he had asked his advisory committee to make recommendations for improving safeguards in the area of charges for services, which he said are just as subject "to abuses of poor quality, high prices and exaggerated claims" as are foods and drugs.

Johnson called for enactment of legislation to require "truth in packaging," such as the bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), to enable the housewife to tell at a glance "what is in the package, how much of it is there and how much it costs." The consumer he said, ought to have access to the information necessary to make "a rational choice" between competing products.

Hits 'Quality Stabilization'

The President also declared firm opposition to so-called "quality stabilization" legislation, which the AFL-CIO has labelled a "price-fixing device" that will lead to higher prices and do nothing to affect quality.

Declaring that cost of credit "must be made as clear and unambiguous as possible, eliminating all possibility of abuse," Johnson urged passage of legislation requiring all lenders and extenders of credit to state in advance the actual amount borrowers are committing themselves to pay and the annual rate of interest they will be required to pay. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) is sponsor of a pending "truth in lending" bill.

A key element in his consumer-oriented legislative package, the President said, is the housing program he sent to Congress a week earlier.

"The purchase of a home is the largest investment most American families make," he observed, adding that "good housing should be within the reach of low and moderate income families now and in the future."

Other legislation proposed in the message would:

- Beef up the testing and inspection powers of the FDA, giving it authority to inspect fully the factories in which food is processed and require safety testing of cosmetics and examination of medical devices for safety and effectiveness before they are marketed.
- Extend and clarify existing laws to make sure that labels on drugs, cosmetics and pressurized containers warn against hazards.
- Give the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare the authority to subpoena evidence in carrying out its responsibilities under the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act.
- Keep pesticides off the market until they are certified as safe by the Dept. of Agriculture.
- Require inspection for safety and wholesomeness of all meat and poultry—including that sold within a state as well as across state lines—either by the Dept. of Agriculture or in cooperation with state authorities.
- Give the Federal Trade Commission authority to issue a temporary cease-and-desist order when it starts a proceeding against unfair practices or false advertising, if it has reason to believe that the damage will be done by the time a decision is rendered.
- Extend to "over-the-counter" securities the same requirements on disclosure of information to customers that now apply to securities listed on the exchanges. A bill to accomplish this has already been passed by the Senate and is pending in the House.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended by Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, to Mrs. Ann O'Leary Sutter on her appointment as a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Committee for Women Workers' Problems. Mrs. Sutter is a member of the Retail Clerks and will attend a May meeting of the committee, which works with international trade secretariats cooperating with the ICFTU.

Senate Nearing Vote On Tax Cut Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

bill would further reduce the already low tax wealthy investors pay on the profit they make when they sell stocks, bonds or property at a higher price than they paid. Provided they have held these assets at least six months, the maximum tax on the profits under present law is 25 percent. The House bill would have reduced the top tax rate to 21 percent.

Senate Bars Change

The Senate committee voted to scrap this House provision and leave the capital gains tax untouched. To strengthen the hand of Senate conferences in negotiating with the House on this issue, a separate vote was taken on the committee action. It carried by an impressive 56-25 margin.

College Tuition Tax Credit: A politically enticing proposal by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.) would have given parents who pay for their children's college tuition tax credits up to $325 a year, based on a sliding percentage of tuition costs and other fees. The AFL-CIO and the Administration opposed the amendment because it would have benefited primarily families in the middle to upper income brackets who send their children to high-tuition private colleges. Only modest tax savings would have gone to families with children in state universities or other public colleges and low income families would not have been helped.

The revenue loss would have been more than $1 billion a year and Biemiller pointed out, in a letter to senators, that it would be preferable to provide "more abundant scholarships and loans directly for the young people who need them most."

Ribicoff's amendment was narrowly defeated, 48-45.

A vote on an AFL-CIO supported amendment to preserve tax exemption of most sick pay plans was pending at press time.

The House had voted to discontinue the present provision excluding from taxable income up to $100 a week in sick pay, starting with the seventh day of illness or the first day of hospitalization. In both the House bill and the Senate committee version, only benefits received after 30 days of illness would be tax-free.

Biemiller termed this "a grave injustice" to working men and women, most of whom receive only 50 to 65 percent of regular wages under negotiated sick pay benefits. He said the AFL-CIO supported an amendment by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) which would have gone along with the House on removing the tax exemption for persons receiving their full wages while sick, but would have continued the exemption for those under benefit plans providing less than 75 percent of normal wages.

The Senate refused to delete provisions prohibiting federal regulatory agencies from requiring public utilities, natural gas pipeline companies and transportation carriers to pass on to consumers their investment credit tax savings.

Vote Pending

Another pending amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) would prevent a second windfall to companies which already profited from the investment tax credit. The bill allows companies to base their depreciation of equipment on the full purchase price, even though the 7 percent tax credit in effect reduced the cost to the company.

A Republican proposal to eliminate $455 million in federal excise taxes on luggage, furs, jewelry and cosmetics was narrowly beaten, 48-45. Thirty-one Republicans and 14 Democrats voted for the cut; 48 Democrats were opposed.

One change the Senate made in the committee bill was to tighten the taxation on incomes of Americans who reside abroad.

The Senate killed, by tabling, a motion by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to scrap the entire tax bill—which he said he will vote against—and substitute a $200 increase in the present $600 exemption allowed each taxpayer and dependent. The vote was 61-33.

The Senate also defeated, 71-23, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) to raise from $300 to $400 the minimum standard deduction in the bill for persons who do not itemize their returns—a gain for low-income families—and recoup the revenue loss by a smaller reduction in the corporation tax.

Guild Names Kadis to Head Press Study

The Newspaper Guild has named Philip M. Kadis, a Cleveland newsman, to develop a program aimed at fostering press responsibility without impairing press freedom.

The assignment of Kadis, the Guild said, is the first step in implementing the testament of Lowell Mellett, Scripps-Howard editor and columnist who bequeathed the Guild more than $38,000 in stocks to finance a study of the problem.

Mellett, a member of the Washington local at the time of his death, was the first editor of the Washington Daily News, from 1921 to 1937. He served as an adviser to Pres. Roosevelt from 1940 to 1944 and later returned to the industry as a syndicated columnist.

He died in 1960 and left the ANG 1,884 shares of stock in the Scripps-Howard Investment Co., a non-operating investment enterprise. The stocks came into the Guild's possession last November.

Kadis, who is on leave of absence from the Cleveland bureau of United Press Intl., will staff the new position for an initial period of a year. He will be charged with undertaking immediate specific action in accordance with the bequest and with developing a long-range program and additional sources of income to implement it.

Among the long-range proposals being considered, an ANG spokesman said, is establishment of a national press council, similar to that proposed by the Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press 15 years ago. Immediate activities may include studies of journalistic standards, newspaper monopoly, fair trials and the public's "right to know."

2-8-64

House Committee Kills Johnson Stamp Plan

The House Agriculture Committee turned down a part of Pres. Johnson's war on poverty by rejecting an Administration bill to extend the food stamp plan to needy persons in all states.

Five Democrats joined with a solid block of 14 committee Republicans to table the bill, 19-14.

One of the late Pres. Kennedy's first acts after taking office was to set up a pilot food stamp program in 42 depressed areas. Needy persons were given coupons which they could use for a portion of their food purchases.

Last year, Kennedy asked Congress to broaden the program to the rest of the nation and make it permanent. Pres. Johnson repeated this request in his State of the Union and farm messages and included it as a major element of his anti-poverty campaign.

Opponents of the program argued against the cost—$100 million a year more than the present limited distribution—and charged that it would inject federal controls over local welfare programs.

UAW Retirees Elect Miller of Local 22

Detroit—Dave Miller, pioneer member of the Auto Workers and a retiree of Local 22, has been elected president of the Detroit UAW Retired Workers Council.

The council is composed of delegates elected by retired members of locals in UAW Regions 1 and 1A, represents some 50,000 retirees and is affiliated with the Detroit Metropolitan Council and the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Prepaid Drug Plan Set Up In New York

New York—The New York City Dist. Council of Carpenters has instituted a comprehensive, prepaid prescription drug plan for the 30,000 union members it represents and their families.

Under an agreement reached with more than 2,000 retail pharmacists, Carpenters and their dependents may obtain prescription drugs from any of the pharmacies by paying a 50-cent fee for each prescription.

The druggists will then bill the Carpenters Welfare Fund for the balance of the cost. The fund, which is financed by employer contributions of 5 percent of wages and now totals $20 million, has appropriated $1 million to underwrite the program.

Similar prepaid prescription drug programs already have been put into effect by a number of other unions in the building and construction trades here. The Carpenters' plan was developed from studies by the council's consulting actuaries, Harold Faggen Associates, Inc.

Civil Rights Bill Goes to Senate Test

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House Vote Hailed by Johnson

By David L. Perlman

A strong labor-supported civil rights bill faces its critical test in the Senate after winning a smashing 290-130 victory in the House.

Pres. Johnson hailed the House action as a "historic step forward for the cause of dignity in America."

He praised the two-party support demonstrated in the House vote and expressed the hope that "the same spirit of nonpartisanship will prevail" in the Senate, where the civil rights bill faces a certain southern filibuster. Administration leaders have said frankly that they will need the votes of a substantial portion of the 33 GOP senators to pass an effective bill.

See page 5 for key provisions of civil rights bill, page 4 for roll-call vote in House.

The Senate leadership has a choice of two methods to prevent the civil rights bill from being talked to death—seeking the two-thirds majority necessary under Senate rules to close off debate or accepting a filibuster of undetermined length hoping that national resentment against immobilization of the Senate will wear down resistance and bring the bill to a vote.

House passage of a civil rights bill was never in doubt once the legislation had been brought to the floor. The hard-fought battle was over attempts to weaken it through amendments. Southerners hoped for sufficient GOP support to kill the ban on job discrimination, sharply restrict the public accommodations section, limit the federal government's powers to move in the courts to safeguard equal rights, and prevent cutoff of federal funds to programs which discriminate against Negroes. They failed to get it.

On final passage, 138 Republicans joined 152 Democrats in voting for the civil rights bill. Opposed were 96 Democrats, almost all of them southerners, and 34 Republicans, including all 11 GOP southerners.

Southern Shift

Seven southern Democrats—four from Texas, two from Tennessee and one from Florida—broke the Dixie ranks and supported the bill. The only Democrats outside the southern and border states who voted against passage were Rep. John Lesinski of Michigan and Rep. Walter S. Baring of Nevada.

The biggest single bloc of Repub-

(Continued on Page 5)

Job Picture Darkens in Nine Centers

By Robert B. Cooney

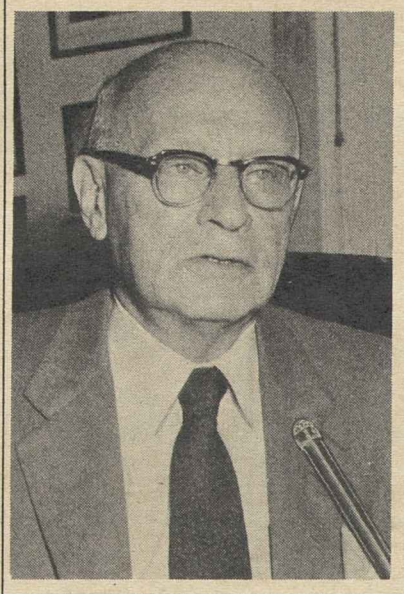
Nine of the nation's 150 major job centers suffered a worsening of their employment situations in January, the Labor Dept. has announced.

Newark, N.J., was added to the list of areas of "substantial unemployment," pushing the total to 39 from December's 38, it was reported. This group—with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more—totaled 44 in January 1963; it was down to 31 in January 1960.

Newark was reclassified into the 6 to 8.9 percent category, the report explained, because of job losses in aircraft production and in recent and over-the-year cuts in

(Continued on Page 2)

Wirtz Presses Extension Of Wage-Hour Coverage



BIPARTISAN LEADERSHIP in the House passage of the sweeping civil rights bill was provided by Democratic Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), left, and Republican Rep. William M. McCulloch (O.), the committee's ranking GOP member.

Economic Needs, 'Conscience' Cited

By John M. Barry

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz urged Congress to give prompt approval to extended coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to meet the demands of "conscience" and the "dictate of national economic interest."

"Continuing failure to cover many larger enterprises can no longer be explained away in terms of any economic justifications," Wirtz declared. "It reflects special interest pressures. It contributes to the perpetuation of a poverty we are now committed as a people to eliminate."

The secretary presented the Administration's case as a House Labor subcommittee under Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) opened hearings on Pres. Johnson's proposal to extend basic minimum wage and maximum hours protection to 735,000 more workers and remove the overtime exemption for 1,881,000 employes covered by other FLSA provisions.

Hearings on a companion bill to increase job opportunities by requiring doubletime for overtime in certain industries are scheduled to get under way Feb. 17 before a joint session of the Roosevelt subcommittee and a special labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).

The AFL-CIO is scheduled to testify on the doubletime measure Mar. 3 before the joint group and on the proposed FLSA extension Mar. 5 before the Roosevelt subcommittee.

At its convention in New York last November, the federation took a strong stand favoring doubletime for overtime work and reaffirming its goal of a 35-hour workweek as a means of increasing job opportunities.

In another resolution, it called for a $2 an hour federal mini-

(Continued on Page 11)

Draft Test 'Salvage' Project Set

The Labor Dept. and the Selective Service System, responding to a directive from Pres. Johnson, have launched a "human salvage" operation to provide counseling and educational rehabilitation needed to equip thousands of the nation's young people for jobs.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in announcing the program, said it will focus on youths who fail to qualify for military service because they are educationally or mentally deficient.

A recent task force report to the President indicated that one-third to one-half of the youths being called up for the draft are being found unfit for service, and about half of these are rejected because they fail to pass the educational attainment test.

The task force also found that most of those who failed the educational test were products of poor families.

"This isn't just another proposal for further study," Wirtz said. "This is an action program to give these young men—many

(Continued on Page 10)

In Health Message:

Hospital Care Plan Pressed by Johnson

A strong appeal for a social security program of hospital insurance for the aged formed the cornerstone of Pres. Johnson's health message urging Congress to get on with the "remaining agenda" to assure every citizen "the full benefits of modern medical knowledge."

The President declared that neither private health insurance nor medical welfare aid under the Kerr-Mills Act offers an adequate solution to the problem of high medical costs that confront the nation's old people.

"Old age," he said, "can be a dark corridor of fear" for those forced to seek welfare aid or use their savings and succumb to poverty because of a serious illness.

"For more than a decade we have failed to meet the problem," he declared.

A "sound and workable solution . . . clearly the best method of meeting the need," Johnson said, lies in the proposal to permit workers to finance their old-age hospital insurance during their working years under the social security system.

The proposal outlined by the President followed closely the main points of the King-Anderson bill, whose chief sponsors are Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.). Hearings on the measure were completed by the House Ways & Means Committee last month, and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills has indicated the committee will begin closed-door consideration of the bill early in March.

Increase in Contributions

By adding one-fourth of 1 percent to social security contributions for both workers and employers and lifting the ceiling on base income from the present $4,800 to $5,200 a year, the bill would protect the elderly against most hospitalization costs, and provide for skilled nursing home care, home health services and outpatient hospital diagnostic services.

Coverage for persons over 65 not under the social security system would be met out of administrative budget funds.

In apparent rebuttal to the American Medical Association's charge that the King-Anderson proposal would mean "socialized medicine," the President declared the arrangement "would in no

(Continued on Page 12)

NASA Yields to Struck Rail Line, Dispute Erupts at Cape Kennedy

Cape Kennedy, Fla.—The 13-month strike against the Florida East Coast Railway reached into this government space center again as the National Aeronautics & Space Agency disregarded recommendations of a presidential board of injuiry and permitted the railroad to run trains operated by stikebreakers over a government-built spur into the base.

In quick order, there were these developments:

- The Railroad Telegraphers, one of the striking unions, put out pickets and more than 3,000 construction workers refused to cross the picket line.
- Contractors on the base filed charges that the picket line was an illegal secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act and the National Labor Relations Board general counsel obtained a temporary restraining order blocking picketing.

NLRB attorneys agreed to let the court order lapse after the Telegraphers said they would withdraw pickets until 5 p. m. on Feb. 18 pending renewed government efforts to settle the dispute. The labor board left itself free to seek a new restraining order before the moratorium on picketing expires.

- The Missile Sites Labor Commission was summoned into an emergency session.

Last September, a similar attempt to run Florida East Coast trains into the space center resulted in a two-day shutdown as workers refused to cross picket lines. A high-level board of inquiry was named by then-Pres. Kennedy to consider the strike's impact.

The board, which included a representative of the National Aero-

(Continued on Page 12)

LOS ANGELES labor's determination to organize 750,000 non-union workers in the area was evident in huge turnout at recent organizing conference. AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. John W. Livingston is shown addressing the audience of nearly 1,000 delegates. At the head of the table, from left, are Assistant AFL-CIO Education Dir. George Guernsey; Chairman George E. Smith of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO organizing committee; Chairman Leonard Levy of central body's education committee; Livingston; Dir. William Gilbert of the AFL-CIO pilot organizing drive in the area; Rev. Kenneth Watson of Hawthorne Methodist Church, who gave the invocation; Pres. Irvin Mazzei of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO.

Steel Local's Contract Cracks Area Hostility

Statesville, N. C.—A new local of the Steelworkers, organized in a town where union organizers were expected to get licenses and could not rent a hall for meetings, has ratified its first contract providing major benefits for 771 workers at the Southern Screw Div. of the National Lead Co. here.

The contract, first fruit of a southern organizing drive of the USWA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was reached with the assistance of USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, Elliot Bredhoff of the union's legal counsel, and USWA Dist. Dir. Lorne Nelles.

Workers at the plant, said to make more than half of all the wood screws produced in the U.S., will get wage boosts of 6 cents an hour now, 6 cents next July 15 and 5 cents more a year later; shift premiums of 7 cents an hour for the second shift, 12 cents the third shift; plus a $50 cash bonus for workers on the payroll as of last Nov. 1 in lieu of a retroactive wage hike.

Other benefits include the basic steel pension plan, vacations up to four weeks after 20 years, job posting, safety equipment furnished by management, sick benefits up to $35 a week, jury pay and reporting-in pay.

The IUD and the USWA started the drive to organize the plant last May after letting it be known that the town's license law for "solicitors" would be challenged in court. There were no arrests made, and the union won a National Labor Relations Board election early in July, 471 to 235.

Negotiations were held over a seven-month period, with McDonald and Bredhoff, of Feller, Bredhoff & Anker, Washington, D. C., helping on final terms. Also involved, besides the IUD, were Nelles and USWA southern staff members.

The organizers reported space for meetings could not be rented, not even in the Post Office building. The only exception was a skating rink owned by a widow who agreed to let union members meet. Three hours after the first meeting, the rink burned to the ground from undetermined causes. Other meetings were held in Harmony, N. C., 21 miles away.

The union is the first in Iredell County, center of a region noted for being unreceptive to organized labor. Members report a growing potential for new organization in plants now opening in the area.

Miss Dickason Retires from ACWA Post

New York—Gladys Dickason has retired as a vice president of the Clothing Workers and director of the Southern Organization Dept. after 30 years of service with the union.

She has suffered from ill health which in recent years has forced her to curtail her activities.

"You have shared with us the trials and tribulations for so many years," said Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, "that it is hard to imagine the organization without you . . . The contribution you have made is impossible to measure."

Blumberg also wrote on behalf of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum to express the officers' regret at her retirement.

Former Economics Teacher

Miss Dickason was born on a cotton farm in Galena, Okla., attended the University of Oklahoma and Columbia University, and taught economics at Sweet Briar and Hunter Colleges before joining the union as an organizer in 1933.

From 1935 to 1954 she was research director. In addition she was assistant director of the former CIO Southern Organizing Committee and director of the ACWA's southern region. She became an ACWA vice president in 1945.

She served on many state and federal advisory groups over the years and had an active interest in the role of women in the labor movement. In 1951 the National Council of Negro Women cited her for her work in this area.

CLC Names Irvine To Research Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Russell B. Irvine, research director of the New Democratic Party since November 1961, has been appointed assistant research director of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Irvine, a native of New Liskeard, Ont., formerly was a specialist on Canadian affairs in the research department of the Chemical Workers. He joined the Woodworkers while working in the northern Ontario bush on a summer job at the age of 16, was graduated from the University of Toronto and is now working on his thesis for at doctorate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Joblessness Worsens In Nine Major Centers

(Continued from Page 1)

electrical and non-electrical machinery and in toy manufacturing.

Eight other areas were shifted to higher jobless groups.

Four moved into the 9-to-12 percent category. Brockton and Lowell, Mass., reported increased unemployment due to downtrends in electrical machinery and leather products; Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky., had seasonal cutbacks in construction and stone-clay-glass industries, and the Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis., area suffered from a winter shutdown of Great Lakes shipping.

Four areas were moved from the 1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless grouping into the 3 to 5.9 percent category. They were Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.; Lancaster, Pa.; Kenosha and Madison, Wis. The main common factor was a seasonal job cutback.

The Labor Dept.'s list of smaller areas of substantial unemployment totaled 153 in January, revealing no change from December and remaining 17 below the total of a year ago. This group was down to 107 in January 1960.

Five "very small" areas were added to the substantial unemployment list: Cartersville, Conyers and Douglasville, Ga., and Bennington and St. Albans, Vt.

All told, the Labor Dept. now lists 574 areas—17 major, 97 smaller and 460 very small—as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment." These sections have been recommended to the Commerce Dept. for designation as "redevelopment areas," the report noted.

In a separate list of areas eligible for aid under the Public Works Acceleration Act, the Labor Dept. reported four "smaller" areas were removed and five "very small" areas were added in January. This put the total at 318 areas.

80,000 Benefit:

Dressmakers Win Pact, Avoid Strike

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers won a package of wage and welfare gains averaging 8 percent in a new three-year agreement which averted an eight-state walkout of 80,000 dressmakers and allied workers.

Contract terms were accepted by three employer jobber groups on the last day of a 10-day deadline extension granted by the negotiators at the request of Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Two groups of contractors demanded that the jobbers share more of the increased costs, and Harry Uviller, dress industry impartial chairman, was named by Wagner to mediate the dispute between the jobbers and the contractors. The union warned that strikes may be needed in some shops to enforce the agreement.

Stewards Ratify

The new pact, approved by 2,500 union shop stewards and chairmen at a Manhattan Center meeting, provides these improvements for workers in some 2,000 shops:

- Wage increases of $6 a week for cutters and of 5 percent for other weekly paid workers with a minimum of $3. Piece workers will get hikes of 3.23 percent on Mar. 2, 1964, and another 3.23 percent next Feb. 1.
- Raises in minimums of 16 to 40 cents an hour, based on craft.
- Increases in employer contributions to the welfare fund to bring total contribution to 12.5 percent of payroll by Feb. 1, 1966. Included is 2 percent to provide an extra week's vacation.

The agreement calls for installation of time clocks in all shops that do not now have them to insure payment of the minimums prescribed under the new contract.

During negotiations that started Dec. 12, ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman headed the union committee, joined in the closing days by union Pres. David Dubinsky. Both Zimmerman and Dubinsky recommended approval.

Shirt Plant Vote Won By Clothing Workers

Cookeville, Tenn.—The Clothing Workers have won a National Labor Relations Board election among employes of the Martin Shirt Co. here by a vote of 142 to 122 and are pressing for negotiations on a first contract.

Appeals Court Orders Pay for Waiting Time

Atlanta, Ga.—The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that a Georgia sawmill violated the Fair Labor Standards Act by failing to pay workers for waiting time while repairs were made during machinery breakdowns.

The appeals court reversed a decision by the U.S. District Court for Middle Georgia which denied an injunction sought by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Machinery breakdowns at the Sullivan Lumber Co. occurred on an average of less than once a week, according to testimony in the case. If repairs could be completed in half an hour or less, the men were paid for their idle time. If a longer period was required, and it could be estimated, the men were released and told to report again at a specified time.

Usually, however, the length of time needed for repairs could not be estimated and the workers were told to "stick around" and be ready to resume work when the machinery again was in working order.

The lower court found this to be a "practical solution" to the problem.

Wirtz, however, argued that employes required to wait at or near the mill during the breakdowns were entitled to payment for this waiting. The appeals court agreed, stating:

"If the worker must stick around so as to be ready to resume work when the whistle blows, there is a detriment to the worker. These employes, waiting at or near their place of work to resume work, were on duty and the time spent in waiting was time given by the employes to the employer.

"We conclude that the waiting time of the employes during breakdowns, since the employes are required or requested to remain, is working time for which the employes are entitled to compensation."

Local Union Program Set Up to Fight Cancer

New York—A booklet setting up programs to help local unions save the lives of more than 500,000 present AFL-CIO members has been published as a joint venture of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities and the American Cancer Society.

The 12-page pamphlet, the AFL-CIO Cancer Education Program Guide, "is an important step forward in cooperative action against the nation's second biggest killer," said CSC National Dir. Leo Perlis and ACS Executive Vice Pres. Lane W. Adams in a joint statement.

It lists films, posters, pamphlets, exhibits and other educational materials as stressing the importance of early diagnosis and treatment of the disease which will be made available to AFL-CIO unions free of charge through the cancer society's divisions and units.

"Of the 290,00 Americans who will probably die of cancer this year, more than one-third will die because their conditions were not diagnosed in time," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized in a statement introducing the booklet.

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, ACS senior vice president for research and medical affairs, said the guide is based "on the medical fact that about half of all cancers are presently curable . . . if treated in time."

He cited statistics showing that with 13 million AFL-CIO members, 3.25 million would be expected to get cancer over the years at present trends.

"At present rates 1,083,000 will be cured," he said. "But this figure could and should be 1,625,000. Thus . . . there would be 542,000 needless deaths from cancer just in the ranks of the AFL-CIO. Our aim is to close the life-saving gap."

Circuit Court Acts:

Decision Reaffirmed In 'Runaway' Case

New York—The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has reaffirmed its 1961 decision in a "runaway" plant case involving five former employes of the Glidden Co. and its Durkee Famous Foods division.

A unanimous court voted 3-0 to deny Glidden's motion to dismiss the complaint, granted the motion of five former workers for judgment and sent the case back to the U.S. District Court for a hearing on the amount of damages due the plaintiffs, who first sued Glidden for failure to offer them jobs when the Durkee plant was moved from Elmhurst, N.Y., to Bethlehem, Pa.

The court also sent back a second suit involving a claim for damages by 160 other ex-employes. The suits were filed at about the same time but the second remained in abeyance while the five-person case was processed as a test.

In its latest decision the court held unanimously that it should follow the "law of the case," a doctrine under which a court will not reopen a previously decided issue unless there is a "clear conviction of error." Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard, "reluctantly concurring" with the other two judges, agreed that the lower court was correct in refusing to let Glidden present evidence it claimed was "new" but which it could have presented in 1961.

The suits involved the action of Glidden in closing its Elmhurst plant Nov. 30, 1957, at the conclusion of its contract with the unaffiliated Teamsters, and moving some of the machinery and all the production to Bethlehem.

The union gave notice, before the closing, of its intention to arbitrate on the ground that numerous members had seniority rights and the suits filed claimed that these seniority rights survived the expired contract.

The test suit was dismissed by U.S. Judge Edmund L. Palmieri in 1960, but his ruling was reversed the following year in a 2-1 decision, with Appellate Judge Lumbard dissenting.

The majority cited several New York court decisions upholding the argument that "rights embodied in a collective bargaining contract enure to the direct benefit of employes" and may be the subject of a lawsuit.

Disputing the firm's "bold position" that the employes had no rights that survived the contract, the other two judges said Glidden lived up to other provisions of the contract at Elmhurst by continuing to give retirement pay to former employes, by continuing to pay early retirees and disabled employes, and by promising vested pension rights at 65 to workers who had reached 45 when the plant closed.

Pilot Program to Aid Idle Los Angeles Youth

Los Angeles—The government has announced a large-scale attack on joblessness and delinquency among juveniles here that may develop into a pilot operation to shape national policy for combatting "hard core" poverty in large metropolitan areas.

Emphasis in the Los Angeles program—one weapon in the Johnson Administration's "war on poverty"—will be on education and counseling oriented to job needs and family problems.

The basic idea is to get coordinated help to thousands of young people between the ages of 16 and 21 who are jobless and out of school in the "demonstration area" of the city—the South Central and East districts.

The rate of unemployment in these districts ranges up to 29.8 percent of the work force compared with 6.6 percent for the city as a whole. More than two-thirds of those in the study area have not completed high school and most of the population is Negro.

The Los Angeles AFL-CIO, through Sec. W. J. Bassett, has pledged its full support of the project.

The program will cost about $2.5 million the first year and about $6 million more over its full period of five years. It will include a $117,000 research study of unemployment in the area and a unique combination of efforts by federal, state, county and city governments, the county and city school systems and dozens of private welfare and service agencies.

In Washington, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the federal share of the financing will come largely from funds available under the Manpower Development & Training Act and the Juvenile Delinquency Act.

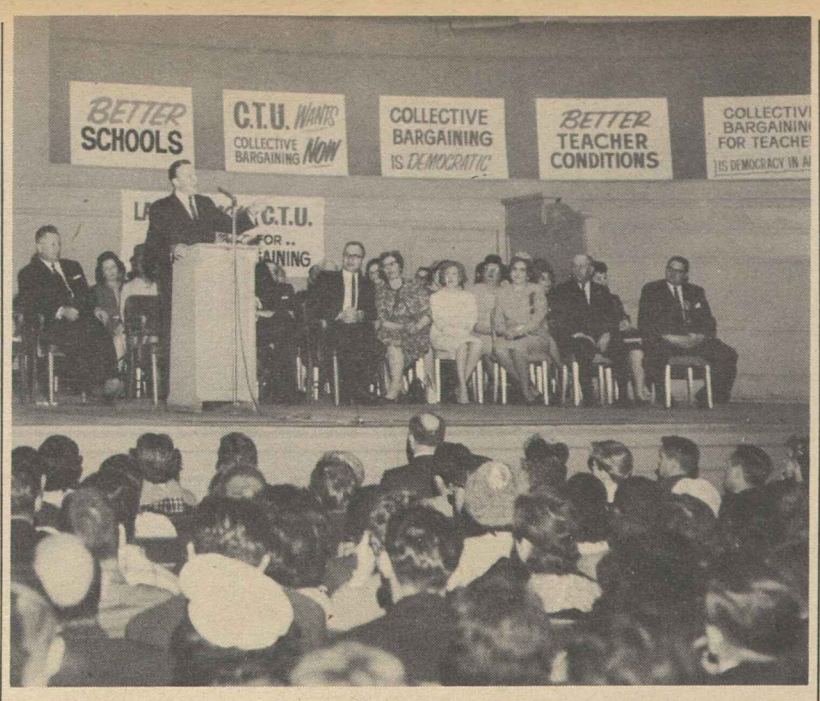
It will be combined with commitments from state and local agencies to provide coordinated assistance to young people of the area, including job and family counseling, mental and physical examinations and health services, job training and placement services, remedial education, recreational aid and —under the Area Redevelopment Act—economic assistance in creating job opportunities.

Wirtz, speaking on behalf of other members of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency —Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze—said that 4,100 young persons will participate in the MDTA phase of the project. Of these, he said, 3,100 will take specific training courses to equip them for jobs and the others will be tested and counseled for referral to present work opportunities.

The study phase of the program will be undertaken through the University of California Industrial Relations Institute. It will survey the availability of jobs and land and buildings, literacy and skill levels, capital requirements and proposals for area redevelopment within the city. The study qualifies for government aid under a new yardstick, which may be applied to an area of a large city.

Rep. August F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), one of the plan's sponsors, said the comprehensive, integrated approach it will follow differs from the "segmented, partial action we now use, and may prove to be a pattern for the entire nation."

Robert Goe, head of the Youth Opportunities Board here, which is coordinating much of the program, described the target section as "dying, not only in social terms, but in economic terms. . . . It has more of nearly everything that is bad, from substandard streets to high crime rates, than any other part of the community."



SUPPORT IN STRUGGLE of Chicago Teachers Local 1 for recognition as bargaining agent of public school teachers was pledged at mass meeting by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, shown addressing the assemblage, and Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Teachers Get Backing In Bargaining Drive

Chicago—Twenty-seven hundred members of the Chicago Teachers Union jammed into Orchestra Hall here in a union mass meeting on bargaining and got pledges of assistance and full-scale support from Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers.

With about 600 teachers turned away because the hall was filled, the mass meeting heard local Pres. John M. Fewkes announce that a strike vote would be taken Mar. 2 unless the Chicago Board of Education grants bargaining rights.

The board is scheduled to meet Feb. 26 to reconsider its previous refusal of recognition for bargaining purposes. The local represents more than 13,000 of the city's 21,000 teachers and Fewkes said the strike, if approved, would begin Mar. 12.

"You need a strong union to get the benefits you deserve," Reuther told the teachers, "and we'll give you persuasive support to get it."

Lee predicted that the union, Local 1 of the American Federation of Teachers, "will soon achieve its goal of genuine collective bargaining" and said he found Mayor Richard Daley and several school board members "serious in their consideration of your objectives."

Chicago labor, Lee continued, is in complete agreement with the Teachers that "collective bargaining is the democratic method of resolving issues."

"Teachers in the classroom are not exempted from the impact of history," he declared. "Collective bargaining is no longer the wave of the future for teachers and other public employes. One of Pres. Kennedy's lesser-known legacies is the establishment of collective bargaining for federal employes. It's been tested, and it works, in our national government.

Need Seen for Equality

"The need of the teachers for equality at the bargaining table is now in the interest of our children, the teachers and the schools."

AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel told the teachers to take heart because union teachers all over the country are involved in the same battle. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), a member of the Chicago Teachers Union, was scheduled to address the mass meeting. Action on the tax bill, he said in a telegram, prevented him from leaving Washington.

Reuther told the meeting that a sweeper at General Motors makes more than the average teacher.

"This does not mean a floor sweeper is making too much money," he said. "It means Chicago teachers are not getting enough money.

"The National Education Association speaks for administrators. The NEA is long on platitudes and short on practical performance.

"The only thing unprofessional about you is your pay checks, and you'll never get a professional pay check without a strong union and collective bargaining."

'Bargaining Prevents Strikes'

Theme of the mass meeting was "collective bargaining prevents strikes."

Meanwhile, a majority of Morton High School teachers in Cicero and Berwyn, Ill., authorized the Morton Council of West Suburban Teachers, Local 571, to represent them before the Morton High School and Junior College Board of Education.

The Morton school board averted a one-day strike Jan. 27 by approving a Local 571 petition to hold a representation election. Sixty-seven percent, or 240 of 362 eligible teachers, signed petitions circulated last week. The union will soon begin negotiations for a written agreement defining methods to be used in settling teacher disputes.

Studio Pacts Boost Income Of Musicians

New York—Contracts advancing the use of live over "canned" music, plus an increase in films being musically-scored in this country rather than abroad, put an extra $302,762 into the pockets of members of the Musicians employed by independent West Coast movie studios during the first half of 1963, according to AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin.

The increase in earnings over the first half of 1962, he said, was divided among union musicians, arrangers and copyists who worked on feature motion pictures and non-theatrical and miscellaneous films in the studios of some 48 producers. They do not include musician employment in the so-called major studios.

The figures were compiled for Kenin by Phil Fischer, his West Coast assistant. They showed that the union musicians received wages of $539,982 in the first two quarters of 1963, compared to $237,219 in the same period of 1962.

Kenin said the AFM "worked long and hard" for the contract clauses that promoted the use of "live" music in movies and the music-scoring of films at home rather than abroad, "and the dividends are thus all the more appreciated."

Demand for Engineers Dips Sharply

Unemployment is spreading to engineers and scientists, Business Week magazine reports, as industry's demands for these professionals dipped sharply during the past seven months.

Jobs have become harder to find and to hold, the magazine reports, and layoffs are spreading as a result of defense cutbacks.

Public manpower experts are concerned by the trend although the number of jobs lost is small compared to total employment in the field.

They point out that in the past 15 years similar cutbacks in technical employment were followed in eight months or less by dips in the economy.

They note also, the magazine said, that layoffs of engineers and scientists are ordinarily followed by layoffs in production departments.

Registration Stressed By Barkan in Chicago

Chicago—Voter registration, education and fund-raising are the three main political jobs confronting organized labor in election year 1964, Alexander Barkan, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, told delegates to the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Addressing the central body's monthly meeting, Barkan observed that while nearly all of the city's "bankers, business people and Gold Coasters" are registered to vote, less than half the working families are on the poll lists.

"We must lead our members to the place of registration," he declared.

The delegates voted to increase monthly per capita payments to the central body from 3 cents to 5 cents. Pres. William A. Lee, who is also area COPE chairman, said the additional funds would be used to put COPE on a year-around basis and to finance expansion of federation activities.

Barkan pledged the full support of the national COPE organization and its staff, declaring, "we want Chicago to show the way to other large cities."

He noted that voluntary dollar contributions to COPE will be particularly important this year with liberal senators in the "class of 1958" coming up for reelection. They need help, he said, and labor is one of the few sources of help available to them.

The education task, Barkan suggested, involves bringing to the public labor's position on such election issues as social security hospital insurance and the need for a shorter workweek to help cut into the high rate of joblessness.

Urging establishment of a COPE Women's Activities Div. in the city, he said that women are "our most valuable political asset," especially in registration work, because "they are willing to do the phone calling and doorbell ringing that is necessary."

Rollcall in House on Civil Rights Bill

Here is the rollcall by which the House passed the civil rights bill, which the AFL-CIO termed "the most important moral issue" before Congress this year. The vote was 290-130. Democrats voted 152-96 for the bill; Republicans supported it 138-34.

On labor's scoreboard a vote for the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote against was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
AL Andrews (D) W
AL Elliott (D) W
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) W
AL Rains (D) W
AL Roberts (D) W
AL Selden W

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) W
4. Harris (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Vacancy
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. Younger (R) R
12. Talcott (R) R
13. Teague (R) R
14. Baldwin (R) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) R
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) R
3. Chenoweth (R) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) W
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) W
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) W
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) W
5. Weltner (D) W
6. Vinson (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) R
14. Hoffman (R) A
15. Reid (R) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) R
18. Michel (R) R
19. McLoskey (R) R
20. Findley (R) R
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) A
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) PR
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) R
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) R

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) R
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) R
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) R
10. Harvey (R) R
11. Bruce (R) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Bromwell (R) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) R
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) R
2. Avery (R) R
3. Ellsworth (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Siler (R) PW
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Willis (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) W
7. Thompson (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) R

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) A
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) R
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Griffin (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) W
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) R
3. MacGregor (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Martin (R) R

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Derounian (R) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Becker (R) R
25. Barry (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. St. George (R) R
28. Wharton (R) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) R
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) R
34. Riehlman (R) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) R
38. Goodell (R) R
39. Pillion (R) R
40. Miller (R) R
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews R
2. Short (R) W

OHIO
AL Taft (R) R
1. Rich (R) R
2. Clancy (R) R
3. Schenck (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) R
8. Betts (R) R
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) R
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) R
12. Devine (R) R
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) R
23. Minshall (R) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) W

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) R
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Weaver (R) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Vacancy

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) R
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Vacancy
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) PW

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) W
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) A
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) R
2. Lloyd (R) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) PR
2. Westland (R) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) R
5. Horan (R) A
6. Tollefson (R) R
7. Stinson (R) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) R
8. Byrnes (R) R
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) A

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

House Victory Hailed:

Rights Bill Faces New Test in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

licans opposing passage was from California, where five of the state's 15 GOP congressmen voted against the bill.

The House defeated, 150-90, an attempt to kill the equal employment opportunities section of the bill, which the AFL-CIO vigorously supported as essential to civil rights progress.

One change approved was addition of a ban on sex discrimination in employment, proposed by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), an outspoken foe of civil rights legislation. Despite opposition from the principal supporters of the bill, who argued that it didn't belong in the measure and would detract from the efforts to eliminate race, nationality and religious discrimination, it was accepted 168-133.

Also adopted was an amendment by Rep. John M. Ashbrook, Ohio Republican who later voted against passage of the bill, which would allow an employer to refuse to hire an atheist. Another amendment would allow refusal to hire a Communist.

The fair employment provision would go into effect one year after enactment for employers and unions with 100 or more workers. The original committee bill would have extended coverage to 25 or more workers in two annual steps; the House voted to stretch this out to three steps.

The far-ranging bill was voted on almost line for line during nine days of debate. The votes, except for the final rollcall, were taken when the House was meeting as the Committee of the Whole, by either a teller count or voice vote. Civil rights supporters worked successfully to keep a majority on the floor for all important votes.

To Follow Tax Bill

The Senate, in recess while Republicans make their traditional Lincoln Day speeches around the country, is expected to take up the civil rights bill after the tax bill has been sent to the White House, probably by Feb. 22.

Administration leaders are expected to put the House-passed bill directly on the calendar, bypassing the southern-led Judiciary Committee which has been sitting on civil rights legislation for years. The battle is likely to begin when Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) moves to take up the House bill for debate.

Examiner Rules Against ILA District

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found that the Longshoremen's South Atlantic & Gulf Coast District and an all-white ILA local discriminated against an all-Negro local under an arrangement dividing dockwork on a 75-25 percent basis.

Trial Examiner Thomas Kessel ruled that the district and Local 1367 failed to fulfill their duty under the Taft-Hartley Act "to represent all employes in the bargaining unit fairly and impartially" because the work quota provision denied Negro members of Local 1368 equal opportunity to obtain available dock work.

The two locals have jurisdiction over longshore work in Brownsville, Harlingen and Port Isabel, Tex. They are among 26 locals along the Gulf Coast which the district serves as joint bargaining representative with employer associations.

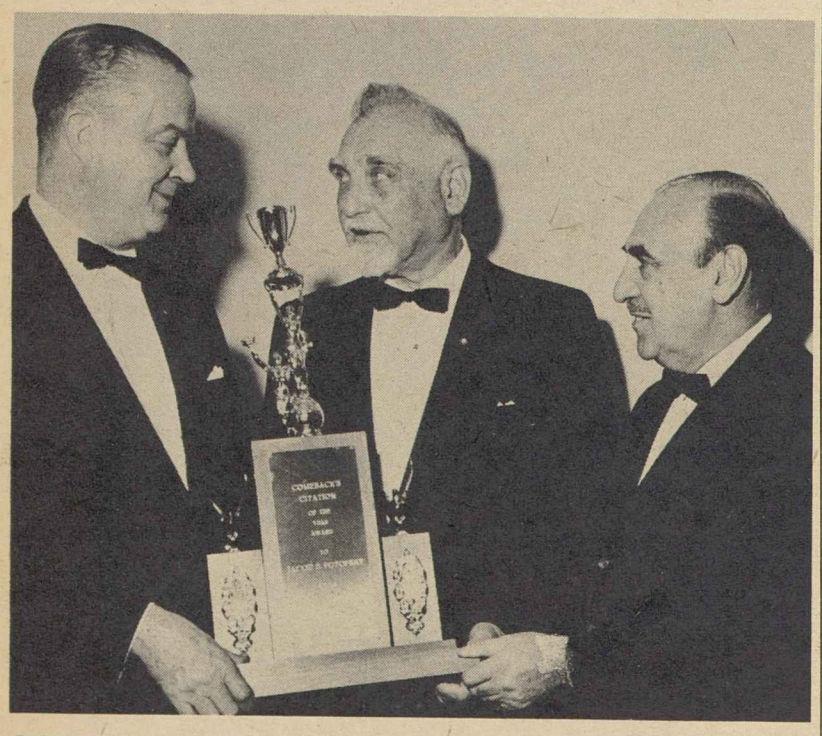
Kessel recommended that the district and Local 1367 be ordered to refrain from enforcing the work quota provision incorporated in the contract, as well as what he called an unwritten arrangement forbidding the assignment of white and Negro work gangs in the same ship hatches. He also recommended that the district be ordered to take necessary steps to secure the removal of an ILA trusteeship imposed on Local 1368 after it had filed the charges with the NLRB.

The trial examiner's ruling is subject to review by the full board if exceptions are filed.

Equal Opportunity Unit Promotes Williams

Percy Williams has been named a special assistant to Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, to develop closer coordination with state and local agencies working to combat job discrimination.

Williams previously had been director of contract compliance for the committee, which has the responsibility of enforcing Presidential executive orders barring racial discrimination in hiring by the government or by contractors on federally-assisted construction projects.



CITATION OF THE YEAR award given by Comeback, Inc., is presented to Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky in recognition of the ACWA's pioneering role in rehabilitating disabled workers. The presentation on behalf of Comeback, an organization that promotes rehabilitation services, is made by Dr. Howard Rusk, left, and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze.

Provisions of Bill Passed by House Aimed at Erasing Discrimination

Following are the principal provisions of the civil rights bill passed by the House of Representatives:

VOTING RIGHTS

In all federal elections, registrars are prohibited from applying different standards to Negro and white applicants. Literacy tests must be in writing unless state law authorizes an oral test, and applicants have the right to demand a transcript of the questions and answers, whether the test is written or oral. Applicants may not be disqualified because of immaterial errors or omissions in registration forms. The law presumes that a person with a sixth grade education is sufficiently literate to vote, subject to rebuttable evidence to the contrary.

Federal courts are directed to expedite voting cases and either the Attorney General or the defendant may have the case heard by a three-judge panel rather than by a single district judge.

The protections apply to any general, special or primary election in which a federal office is to be filled. They would not cover any exclusively state or local election.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Discrimination, including refusal of service and segregation, is prohibited in:

- Hotels, motels and other establishments providing lodgings to transients, except for owner-occupied rooming houses with no more than five rooms for rent.
- Public eating places, including restaurants, cafeterias, lunch counters and soda fountains.
- Establishments used for exhibitions or entertainment, including movie theaters, concert halls and sports arenas.

Establishments not included, such as barber shops and retail stores, are covered if they are located in a covered establishment or if they include a covered establishment. Thus a barber shop in a hotel would come under the law. So would a department store which had a lunch counter.

All forms of discrimination are prohibited if based on a state or local law, encouraged by state or local action, or based on local "custom" even if not spelled out by law.

Persons who believe they have been denied service because of race, religion or national origin may bring suit or ask the Attorney General to bring suit for a federal district court injunction barring continued discrimination.

STATE FACILITIES

The bill allows the Attorney General to bring suit to desegregated facilities owned or operated by a state or subdivision. It also authorizes the Attorney General to move in federal courts to aid citizens denied protection of the law on the basis of race, religion or national origin. Without this authority, the government could file a "friend of the court" brief, but the burden of the suit would rest on the complaining party.

A separate section of the bill authorizes appeals from federal court orders which subject civil rights cases to lengthy delays by sending them back to state courts.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Federal grants are authorized to help school boards provide training for teachers and other school personnel to deal with desegregation problems. The U.S. Commissioner of Education is directed to survey the progress of school desegregation and to provide technical assistance, on request, with desegregation plans. The Attorney General is empowered to initiate suits on behalf of children and their parents.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Discrimination in any program receiving federal financial assistance is declared contrary to public policy and federal agencies are authorized, although not required, to cut off federal funds after notice, hearings and efforts to obtain voluntary compliance. An order to cut off funds must be approved by the President and local or state agencies thus penalized may appeal to the federal courts.

JOB DISCRIMINATION

Employers, employment agencies and unions are barred from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, effective one year after enactment.

For the first year after the effective date, employers and unions with 100 or more workers are covered. This drops to 75 the second year and 50 the third year. Thereafter all employers with 25 workers in industries "affecting commerce" will be covered.

"Unlawful employment practices," under the bill, include the following:

- Refusal by an employer to hire a person because of race, color, religion or national origin.
- Discrimination, on those grounds, in pay or other conditions or benefits.
- Segregation or classification of employes in a way which deprives any group of employment opportunities.
- Refusal or failure of an employment agency to refer persons to jobs because of their race, religion or origin.
- Exclusion from membership or any other form of discrimination by a union on the basis of race, creed or origin. Specifically prohibited are segregation tending to deprive an individual of employment opportunities and any attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual on racial grounds.
- Discrimination in apprenticeship and other training programs, whether operated by employers, by unions or jointly.
- Retaliatory discrimination against any individual by an employer, employment agency or union because of charges, testimony or participation in any investigation or proceeding dealing with alleged violations of civil rghts.

The bill establishes a bipartisan, five-member Equal Opportunity Commission with staggered terms, to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission is given broad powers of investigation of complaints, including the power to inspect records.

If discrimination is found, the commission is directed to use an informal approach to seek voluntary agreement to discontinue discriminatory practices. If this approach fails, the commission is authorized to bring a civil suit in a federal district court against the offending party. The court, if it finds the charge sustained, may enjoin the offender from further violations and may require hiring or reinstatement of workers, with back pay if appropriate.

The commission is authorized but not obligated to make an agreement ceding jurisdiction to state or local fair employment agencies which have effective powers.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The life of the Civil Rights Commission is extended four years and it is given an added function, not necessarily related to racial discrimination, to investigate alleged patterns of fraud in any federal election.

A separate Community Relations Service is established under the Commerce Dept. to assist in voluntary community efforts to eliminate discrimination.

VOTER CENSUS

The bill directs the Census Bureau to compile registration and voting statistics by race, color and national origin in areas designated by the Civil Rights Commission. Such information could presumably be used as a basis for reducing representation in the House, under the 14th Amendment, for states which deny the equal right to vote.

Now for the Senate

HOUSE passage of the civil rights bill by an overwhelming vote is a clear victory for responsible democratic government. Although the victory and the vote came months later than necessary —and in historical perspective a century after equal rights were written into the Constitution—it must be regarded as a major accomplishment in facing up to the greatest moral issue of our times.

The debate in the House was pertinent and germane. The handful of racist demagogues, or those seeking political advantage, receded into nearly complete ineffectiveness. The tone and tenor of the exchanges reflected the awareness that equal rights could no longer be treated as either a narrowly legalistic or a partisan issue.

Highlighting the House's performance was the impressive coalition of northern and liberal Democrats and moderate and liberal Republicans, holding fast to the concept that a meaningful bill must be voted in face of opposition from the remnants of the more familiar conservative coalition.

The action of the House, the nine debate-filled days, should be required reading for all members of the Senate as the civil rights bill now heads for its encounter with an expected southern filibuster.

The bipartisan coalition that was formed in the House can become the basis for a similar grouping in the Senate that will be able, after adequate time for full discussion of all the complex provisions of the House-passed measure, to terminate a filibuster and bring the measure to a vote.

There is no question that a sizable majority of the Senate would favor the House civil rights measure if the Senate is allowed to vote on the merits of the bill.

And the bill as adopted by the House, by and large, meets the qualifications of meaningful and effectively-drawn legislation. To modify or weaken it would be to retreat to the concept of partial equality, justice in small, inadequate doses—a concept that the nation will no longer tolerate.

The issue is clear. The House has turned in an excellent job and rates a solid "well done." The Senate can do no less if America is to rise above words and phrases and clothe equal rights with meaning rooted in law.

Mary Anderson

THERE IS relatively casual acceptance today of women's rights in an increasingly number of areas—rights that were non-existent at the beginning of the century when Mary Anderson tackled the job of organizing women into trade unions. And the government of those days had a minimal interest in the fate of women workers.

Mary Anderson, an immigrant Swedish dishwasher, led the fight that brought victory to the struggle for women's rights. And, unlike some of the other leaders in that fight, she had neither middle-class assets nor education. Hers was the outrage of a working-class woman seeking social justice.

Her 30 years as head of the Women's Bureau in the Labor Dept. were of lasting significance and importance in the development of the nation. She richly deserves to be enshrined among the greats as a champion not only of women's rights but of labor.

AFL-CIO News

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John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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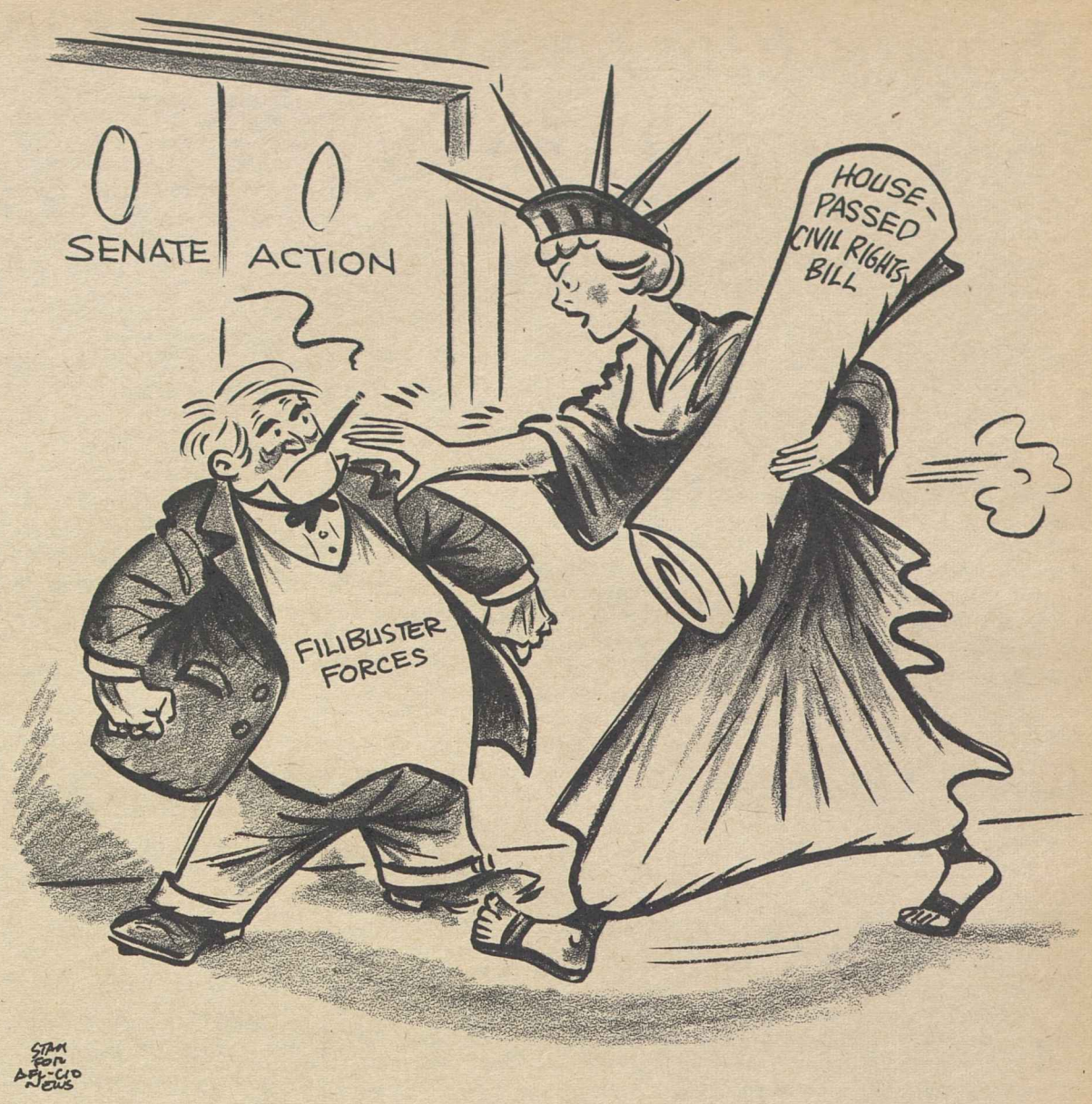
'Out of My Way'



Kerr-Mills Needed, Too:

Text of Pres. Johnson's Message On Hospital Insurance for Aged

Pres. Johnson's health message to Congress contained the following section entitled "Hospital Insurance for the Aged."

NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO, this nation took the first long step to meet the needs of its older citizens by adopting the social security program. Today, most Americans look toward retirement with some confidence that they will be able to meet their basic needs for food and shelter.

But many of our older citizens are still defenseless against the heavy medical costs of severe illness or disability:

- One-third of the aged who are forced to ask for old age assistance do so because of ill health, and one-third of our public assistance funds going to older people is spent for medical care.
- For many others, serious illness wipes out savings and carries their families into poverty.
- For these people, old age can be a dark corridor of fear.

The irony is that this problem stems in part from the surging progress in medical science and medical techniques—the same progress that has brought longer life to Americans as a whole.

Modern medical care is marvelously effective—but increasingly expensive. Daily hospital costs are now four times as high as they were in 1946, averaging about $37 a day. In contrast, the average social security benefit is just $77 a month for retired workers and $67 a month for widows.

Existing "solutions" to these problems are (1) private health insurance plans and (2) welfare medical assistance. No one of them is adequate, nor are they in combination:

Private insurance, when available, usually costs more than the average retired couple can afford.

Welfare medical assistance for the aged is not available in many states—and where it is available, it includes a needs test to which older citizens, with a lifetime of honorable, productive work behind them, should not be subjected.

This situation is not new. For more than a decade we have failed to meet the problem.

THERE IS A SOUND and workable solution. Hospital insurance based on social security payments is clearly the best method of meeting the need. It is a logical extension of the principle—established in 1935 and confirmed time after time by Congress—that provision should be made for later years during the course of a lifetime of employment. Therefore I recommend a hospital insurance program for the aged aimed at two basic goals:

First, it should protect against the heaviest costs of a serious illness—the costs of hospital and skilled nursing home care, home health services, and outpatient hospital diagnostic services.

Second, it should provide a base that related private programs can supplement.

To achieve these goals:

1—These benefits should be available to everyone who reaches 65.

2—Benefit payments should cover the cost of services customarily furnished in semi-private accommodations in a hospital, but not the cost of the services of personal physicians.

3—The financing should be soundly funded through the social security system.

4—One-quarter of 1 percent should be added to the social security contribution paid by employers and by employes.

5—The annual earnings subject to social security taxes should be increased from $4,800 to $5,200.

6—For those not now covered by social security, the cost of similar protection would be provided from the administrative budget.

Under this proposal, the costs of hospital and related services can be met without any interference whatever with the method of treatment. The arrangement would in no way hinder the patient's freedom to choose his doctor, hospital, or nurse.

The only change would be in the manner in which individuals would finance the hospital costs of their later years. The average worker under social security would contribute about a dollar a month during his working life to protect himself in old age in a dignified manner against the devastating costs of prolonged hospitalization.

Hospitalization, however, is not the end of older people's medical needs. Many aged individuals will have medical expenses that will be covered neither by social security, hospital insurance nor by private insurance.

Therefore, I urge all states to adopt adequate programs of medical assistance under the Kerr-Mills legislation. This assistance is needed now. And it will be needed later as a supplement to hospital insurance.

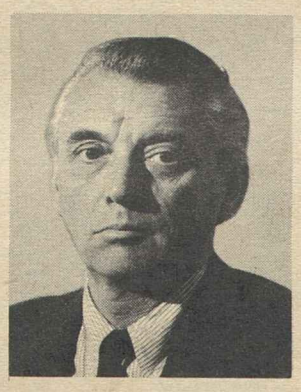
Morgan Says:

Threnody for Last Edition Holds Prospect of an Improved Press

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

NEW YORK—Obituaries are sad assignments, especially when they deal with the death of the young endowed with the legacy of important promise. The New York Times has announced it has decided to discontinue its western edition after less than 16 months of life. Thoughtful citizens in the 13 western states where the edition circulated will mourn this bright fledgling's loss and so will people everywhere who take the time to realize how vital an informed public is—in contrast to an inflamed public—and how alarmingly uninformed or downright misinformed so many of us are so much of the time.



Morgan

Saying it was taking this action with "great regret," the Times management cited economic reasons for its decision. A leaner version of the often voluminous New York paper, the western edition was published in the same format, and Times editorials and dispatches were transmitted to its Los Angeles office in a fantastically swift, complex—and costly—operation of advanced automatic machinery.

The circulation had passed 85,000 but costs of transmission and distribution were unexpectedly high. Advertising revenues fell short of estimates and projections of growth were disappointing. Since the project was launched on the principle that it had to pay for itself, not be kept afloat by the home office, the Times said it had "no other choice" than to suspend it.

The Times and the Wall Street Journal, which prints its editions five days a week in seven cities across the land, are the closest thing we have to "national" newspapers in this country. This is not surprising, considering the huge geographical sprawl and the sharp regional differences of the republic. But what is surprising—and depressing—is that the public has not developed a more discerning taste and insistent demand for real quality in newspapers.

We Americans have developed some deplorable reading habits. The conclusion is almost inescapable that a large part of the fault lies in a failure of our educational system to place more emphasis on the importance of being informed on current events and of hammering this point home to fresh young minds. Perhaps this emphasis should be framed in school courses on the appraisal and evaluation of daily information and where to look for it. I don't know how psychologically sound the idea is, but those brave and hardy souls trying currently to break the cigaret habit or at least cut down on smoking might find it a fruitful diversion to fill the tense void by trying to improve their reading habits.

Maybe I am an oversensitive nut on the subject but I was appalled on a trip to San Francisco last fall to discover that the vice president of a bank I happened to be talking to had never even seen a copy of the western edition of the New York Times.

He took the Wall Street Journal, whose news columns contain some of the best reporting in the country, but he gave the impression he knew his horizon of knowledge on national and foreign affairs was rather narrow and he was not particularly disturbed even though a broader panorama of information might have enhanced his financial judgments.

My banker friend may not be typical but there are too many like him in other callings. It's a pity that the New Yorker Magazine's gifted writer, A. J. Liebling, never had time before he died to apply his trenchant talent to an article on the Wayward Reader, to match his incisive criticism of American newspapers which the New Yorker published over the years under the heading "The Wayward Press."

THE READER in some cases is a helpless victim. Too many American newspapers, I submit, are dull stereotypes of each other. Like radio and TV stations they have become preoccupied with merchandising goods. They are inclined to capsulize the news, hang an eye-catching headline on it, neglect the meaning, discourage the stimulating exercise of honest, responsible dissent—in contradistinction to dissension which narrow editorial views often encourage—throw in some features, comics and items from the "women's world" and call it a newspaper.

There are some excellent newspapers in the country but there aren't enough of them. I don't mean, either, to idolize the New York Times as the paragon of the press but the reputation it has earned for dimensional, though sometimes overbulky reporting and, of late, dispassionate but biting editorials, creates a sharp impact in Washington and foreign capitals.

By no means all of that experiment was a loss. Several western newspapers, notably the Los Angeles Times, visibly improved and enlarged their news content in anticipation of and during the publication of the western edition and one is tempted to conclude that they didn't do it just because times were improving or the population growing but because they realized their quality was being challenged.

May they continue that approach on their own and may publishers elsewhere be encouraged to join them.

Washington Reports:

New Accelerated Public Works Urged for 'Desperate' Jobless

CONGRESS SHOULD authorize funds to re- the accelerated public works program without further delay, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 stations.

"Any unemployment is a disgrace to our wealthy nation, our so-called affluent society, and I consider that no issue, foreign or domestic, is more important than ending it," Gruening asserted. "I am an advocate of any and every measure that will put people back to work. That's one of the reasons I'm for the accelerated public works program."

Cooper said he agreed with Gruening "that we have to do everything possible to find employment for our fellow citizens."

"The more-than-5-percent jobless rate for six years, said Gruening, is not just a statistic."

"These are men and women, fathers and mothers of children who are leading desperate and forlorn lives because they want work but can't find it," he said.

Gruening recalled that a year ago he introduced a bill to authorize and appropriate the same sum for accelerated public works as for foreign aid.

"THREE BILLION, maybe a little more," said the Alaska senator. "I didn't name the amount. I put it that way to emphasize that we have a prior, or at least an equal duty, to take care of our own."

Cooper said he agreed that public works built under the accelerated program are not a cost but an investment.

"I think it is important to realize," he asserted, "that the community itself must pay at least 35 to 50 percent of the cost in matching funds. . . ."

Cooper said he would like to see this program continued "until we catch up with the backlog of these essential improvements."

Funds have been exhausted for the previous program, "which was a huge success," said Gruening, although millions in projects are "approved and ready to go."

The AFL-CIO has urged Pres. Johnson to back a renewal of the program now expiring.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TREMENDOUS BIPARTISAN VOTE for the House civil rights bill underscores the fact that despite the appearance of partisan bickering, Congress usually gives, we make progress the other way—by the reaching of understandings that cross party lines.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, who was a statesman in his earlier career and became a fierce sectionalist only later, once formulated this principle in what he called the Doctrine of Concurrent Majority. It means, simply, that no really controversial bill plowing new ground can be passed without substantial agreement between the leadership of major parties and interests—and it remains true today.

The fact that bipartisan majorities are required to give a controversial bill a genuine chance of passage does not mean it makes no difference which party is in power. There is the simple matter of presidential initiative, for example.

Pres. Eisenhower never felt moved to propose broad civil rights legislation; the late Pres. Kennedy did, and Pres. Johnson kept putting the full prestige of his office toward early action on the rights bill.

The urgency for action became more clear after Mr. Kennedy entered the White House, but it was by no means a secret during the Eisenhower years. The general simply did not feel the urgency; he refused to lend his moral support to the school desegregation decision of 1954 until two years after he had left office.

The scheduling of bills rests with the party in control of Congress; in this sense, as well, the party in power makes a difference. But the significance of a heavy bipartisan vote for actual passage of a bill is reflected in a simple question: How can Republican senators finally refuse to support a bill approved by House Republicans by a 138-34 margin?

One other footnote to the House rollcall: It revealed, once again, that southern Republicans in Congress vote segregationist just as much as Democrats. All 11 GOP members from states of the old Confederacy voted against the bill; counting the border states, the negative vote was higher. And all Democratic votes against it, except two, came from the Dixie and border states.

The only break from this pattern came in the case of seven Democrats from the former Confederate states, who cast their votes for passage on the rollcall.

* * *

THE SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, Sen. Mansfield, shows no inclination to schedule early continuous sessions to break the inevitable southern filibuster, and there is no assurance that a cloture effort—to shut off debate by a two-thirds vote—will be attempted any time soon.

One reason is Senate tradition. Senators are extremely reluctant to use coercion against each other, to halt debate when opponents insist they have not yet had a chance to "educate the public" by making their case against a bill they dislike. Others never will vote for cloture; some Mountain States Democrats historically have maintained an alliance with the South by opposing cloture on civil rights bills.

On the issue of breaking a filibuster by constant sessions, 24 hours a day, day after day, on the theory that the Southerners will be "worn down," experience has proved it works the other way.

The Southerners are organized into teams of about four, each occupying the floor for six hours; the others get their meals at meal times, their normal rest. The teams can keep the remainder of the Senate in a constant uproar by demanding a quorum at any hour of the day or night. In the absence of a quorum they can force adjournment.

Still, no one should be discouraged about prospects in the Senate. The smashing House vote is a sign that a new atmosphere has been created. It must be assumed that the Senate will not be immune.

UNEMPLOYMENT is a national responsibility and as one means to reducing it, a renewal of the now-expanding accelerated public works program should be passed without delay, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), left, and Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Cost of School-Girl Complexion Keeps Wall Street Fat, Happy

By Sidney Margolius

THE COSMETICS and toiletries industry has become the big boom business today, with stock-market speculators reaping a bonanza while women have been subjected to successive high-pressure promotions of expensive toiletries, especially those promising to smooth away wrinkles.

In recent years, cosmetics manufacturers have brought out alleged "wrinkle removing" creams incorporating vitamins, hormones, royal jelly, then antibiotics and, in some cases, "shot-gun" creams incorporating all of these ingredients. In earlier days, promoters even sold facial creams containing kerosene.

The latest promotion for a miracle wrinkle cream is Helene Curtis' "Magic Secret," which contains what a company publicity representative says is an "animal protein ingredient" and which outsiders say is oxblood. It carriers a fantastic price of $5 for one-fifth of an ounce. This comes to $25 an ounce or $400 a pound. (Or you can save money by buying the large size, which is $8.50 for two-fifths of an ounce, or $340 a pound.)

The vision of another killing like Revlon's highly-profitable success has made Wall Street speculators frantic to get in on the Helene Curtis ground floor. The scent of money, even if tainted with oxblood, skyrocketed the price of Helene Curtis stock from $18 a share to $42. Then rumors started to move around Wall Street, that the Food & Drug Administration was planning an investigation and we were planning an article deflating the new cream.

The speculators got even more frantic and the stock plummeted. We even got a series of calls from a leading brokerage house to find out if we were writing a story on the new skin cream and whether the brokerage house should advise its clients to sell their Helene Curtis stock.

The FDA is keeping an eye on the promotion of this latest "wrinkle" lotion to see if any claims are made that violate the law, advises Wallace Janssen, FDA director of information.

A Helene Curtis representative told us that "Magic Secret" is a clear liquid that "will smooth away wrinkles and lines about five or 10 minutes after application, and that the effect lasts for eight hours. After eight or 10 days, the company claims, the effect lasts longer.

However, any ordinary facial cream, even cold cream, has a temporary smoothing effect. A new booklet released by FDA, called "Your Money and Your Life," says: "There are no creams, lotions, masks or plasters that will prevent, correct or remove wrinkles." The booklet also warns: "Particularly beware of cosmetics promoted on the basis of some new special ingredient."

WRINKLE CREAMS are not the only bonanza of cosmetics manufacturers, but one of the most important. Lehn & Fink announced a new anti-wrinkle cream with a secret ingredient, but finally did not market it. The company that has managed to cash in most successfully on the modern toiletries craze is Revlon, with a host of high-priced products including anti-wrinkle Eterna 27. Revlon products, though costlier than many other brands, account for one-fourth of all sales of cosmetics by drug and department stores.

One of the most-persistent and continuing promotions is for creams and other products containing royal jelly. FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick called royal jelly "another example of exploitation of outlandish exotic substances as miracle ingredients."

It may do you no harm to smear oxblood or other animal protein on your face, except the loss of valuable dollars. But the use of hormones and antibiotics in face creams does worry the medical profession.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

8-Year-Old Luncheon Guests Supreme Test for Any Hostess

By Jane Goodsell

I ONCE READ an article on the problems faced by Washington hostesses who entertain foreign dignitaries at dinner. No doubt it is difficult to plan a menu around the dietary taboos of King Ibn Saud of Arabia, and it must be a challenge to figure out what will tickle the palate of Pres. Youlou of the Republic of the Congo.

Still, when it comes to finicky eaters, there's nobody in the same league with an eight-year-old child. Personally, I'd rather compose a three-course dinner menu for 12 adults (including two Moslems, one Israeli, three allergics, two diabetics and four people on reducing diets) than fix a sandwich for one third-grade guest.

When Molly (my own eight-year-old) pleads, "Can Mary stay for lunch?" my heart sinks. Mary's the one who likes tuna fish sandwiches made without mayonnaise or butter on bread sliced paper-thin and cut into triangles. I once made the mistake of cutting her sandwich into four squares, and this bizarre deviation so upset her that she announced she didn't feel well and went home.

She also like pickles with her sandwich, but I can't figure out what kind. I've tried her on dills, sweet pickles, bread and butter pickles, little gherkins and watermelon rind, but none of these is the kind Mary likes. When I urge her to tell me what kind she does like, she says, "The good kind."

Dori likes liverwurst sandwiches with catsup on rye bread with the crusts cut off. I don't mean that's her favorite sandwich. It's the only kind of sandwich she'll eat. She doesn't want it cut in two halves, either. She says it tastes funny that way. And she wants square-cut rye bread, not the oval kind. That tastes funny, too.

Claudia is a different problem altogether. When I ask her what kind of sandwich she'd like, she says, "I don't care."

So I fix her a jelly sandwich, and she pulls it apart and peers inside. She sighs deeply and pushes it away.

"Why don't you like your sandwish, Claudia?" I ask, and she answers, "I don't know."

NANCY, WHO ONCE suffered a traumatic experience at our house (I put lettuce in her peanut butter sandwich), has no faith in me whatsoever, and usually declines lunch invitations. But once in a while Molly persuades her to give me another chance. On these occasions she reduces the risk by having a Nothing Sandwich (two pieces of bread with absolutely nothing, not even butter, between them).

I probably shouldn't complain about other people's children in view of my own eight-year-old's food fixations. She likes peanut butter and jelly on white bread. The peanut butter must be the chunky style. The jelly must be blackberry. The bread must be the kind that doesn't have holes, and must not be buttered.

She has exactly the same sandwich, made exactly the same way, every single day. And she never fails to inspect it minutely on all sides. She smells it. She pulls it apart and peers into it. Surely Col. Nasser couldn't be any more distrustful of a birthday cake sent to him by the Israeli government!

She must be quite a trial as a luncheon guest at other people's houses.

81ST ANNIVERSARY of Civil Service Act was celebrated by the Government Employes at a Washington, D. C., banquet attended by 800 AFGE members and guests from Congress and federal agencies. In this group, from left, are Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, Sen. Frank Carlson (R-Kans.), and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

An Editor Comments:

Worker Education Produces Leaders

The following comment on labor education is excerpted from "The Editor's Notebook" of the Hartford (Conn.) Times. Written by Robert W. Lucas, it was entitled "Labor's Learners."

NINETY-TWO LOCAL labor union officials received certificates for having completed an eight-week course in the "Dynamics of Union Leadership" given by the Labor Education Center of the University of Connecticut. I was the "commencement" speaker. And I was impressed by what I saw and heard others say.

Contrary to the impression some may have that this was a refresher course in hell raising, the school was to stimulate and elevate the citizenship of its "students." Courses in labor law, consumer problems and sources of political power were among the offerings. The men and women who attended were trying to understand better the forces and counter-forces at work in society. They pursued their studies for a two-month period, giving up their rest and relaxation after work on stated nights, and applying themselves to serious thought. Their sacrifice of leisure was not inconsiderable.

Here is one of the reasons labor unions frequently produce effective advocates—whether as legislators or lobbyists. By continuing their education beyond the high school diploma, they equip themselves educationally beyond the achievement of others. And having a natural or cultivated taste for causes that involve people, and being very much of the common people themselves, they toil with enthusiasm and tenacity.

Major league union spokesmen are listened to with respect on national problems—from foreign affairs to inflation. Too often, the public is aware of labor's activity only when unions are involved in violence or a capital controversy such as the rail unions' work rules. The fact is that labor's representatives are quietly and intelligently promoting progressive causes.

There is among labor union officials an acute awareness of the unresolved human problems around us. This was driven home to me again when I was introduced by Donald Beecher, the education director for the Greater Hartford Labor Council.

On his own and unexpectedly, Mr. Beecher praised this newspaper's publication Nov. 26 of the special 60,000-word documentary on "The Negro in Hartford." He said, in effect, that union labor should "commend" the Times for that contribution. This was a plug for our paper, to be sure, but one throwing as much light on the humanity of the labor movement as on the purpose and content of the special study.

It occurred to me, then, how many times over the years I have seen labor unions act on great issues of public moment while others ignored those issues or simply talked about them. Names of congressmen are needed on the House discharge petition on civil rights? So Ruth Greenberg, the state council's director of education, urges the labor officials to write their congressmen to sign! Just like that!

* * *

WOULD THIS KIND of quick and earnest involvement at crisis points in our national life be forthcoming from non-union groups? Usually not. Is it because other people simply do not care as deeply? Not necessarily. Union people are accustomed to acting collectively rather than individually, and that may explain their greater political consciousness. But I really believe labor unions are often in the vanguard of liberal movements because, to them, people take precedence over property.

It is heartening to me that the people who are the elected leaders of labor are drawn to the search for new and broader knowledge. Many of them did not have access to higher education. But paradoxically, had they gone on to college, they might never have had either the inspiration or the opportunity to serve people in the ranks as a product of the ranks. And it has been from this echelon of our social structure that some of our most admirable national figures have risen.

As I said, it was a deep pleasure to be in the presence of the center's "graduates." They earned no formal academic credit to apply toward a degree. But they are a credit to unionism just the same, and to a degree for which the general public can be thankful.

Corporations 'Loaded with Cash':

Record Profits Give Wages Priority in 1964 Bargaining

Wages increases have a "high priority" in contract negotiations this year with corporations at record profit levels and "loaded with cash," an AFL-CIO analysis says.

"Substantial wage increases are essential" to carry forward the "rise in sales, production and employment" conducive to a healthy economy, the federation's Dept. of Research reports.

Money is available in "record corporation profits, soaring productivity and a steady climb in cash flow to corporations," the analysis says in the February issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine, as a collective bargaining report feature.

The report concludes that wages should rise enough to offset living cost increases and also to provide improvements in buying power.

The study cites a recent Labor Dept. report that 119 major collective bargaining agreements covering almost 2 million workers are due to expire this year—a third of all workers in bargaining units of more than 5,000 each—besides many contracts covering workers in smaller units.

The study gave this view of the bargaining outlook for 1964:

At the bargaining table there are important issues besides wages—shorter hours in particular but also health and welfare plans, vacations and overtime.

Profits Outstrip Pay Hikes

In many industries, productivity has risen at a faster rate than wage increases in recent years. This has resulted in reduced unit labor costs and increasing profit margins, the analysis showed.

The continuing rapid increase of profits and productivity makes substantial wage gains possible without upward pressure on the general price level.

The study noted that corporate profits after taxes rose 13 percent in 1962 and about 10 percent in 1963, and are expected to increase by 11 percent or more in 1964 if the administration's tax cut program now at the point of final passage is adopted.

With profits increasing, dividend payments have been "steadily and sharply rising" for the past five years, even in recession-hit 1961. During the past three years, according to the analysis, the retained corporation cash flow, after payment of taxes and dividends, has been "greater than corporate investment in new plant and equipment." The result: "corporations are loaded with cash."

Output Zooming

With the spread of automation, output per manhour is rising rapidly. The average annual increase in private businesses was above 3.5 percent in 1961-1963, and is likely to continue at that pace in 1964.

In some industries, the rate of productivity advance has been about 5 or 6 percent or more a year. In most cases, "the fruits of these large increases in productivity have not been shared adequately with either workers or consumers."

Many union bargainers also will give attention to earlier retirement, increased vacations, shorter work time and limitations on overtime, the study noted, along with job security and health and welfare plans. It added:

"Higher premiums for overtime work are likely to spread. Seniority clauses will be reviewed. Relocation allowances are of growing interest. Severance pay plans may spread into new industries and older plans will be improved."

Labor Backs New Plan To Boost Textile Jobs

The "two-price cotton" system is helping to destroy American jobs, the AFL-CIO told the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the committee in a statement to approve legislation which would enable U.S. manufacturers to buy American cotton at the same price at which it is sold to foreign manufacturers on the world market. Under present law, he pointed out, U.S. mills pay 8.5 cents more per pound—a price handicap which has contributed to the loss of jobs in the textile industry.

"The loss of market opportunities in the United States for domestically produced cotton textile products results in a loss of market opportunities for raw cotton produced in the United States," Biemiller said.

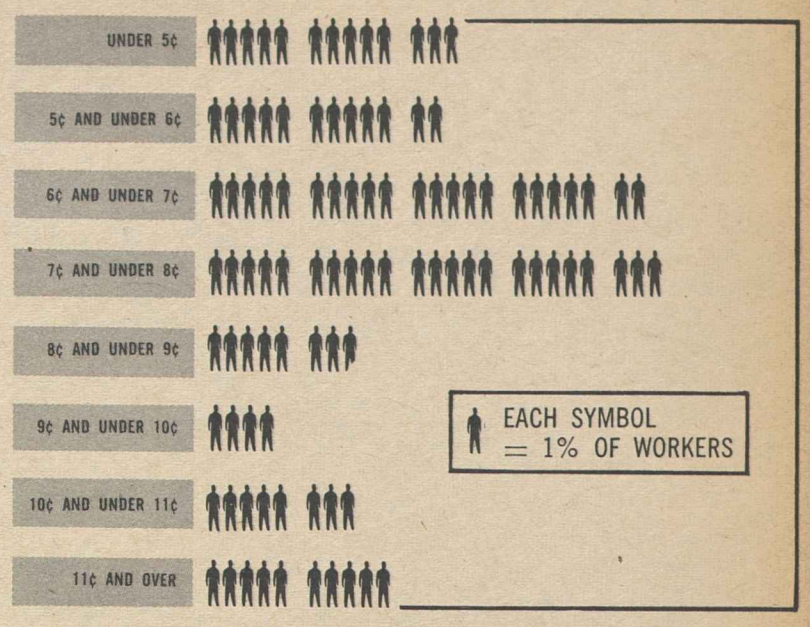
This results, he added, in "a vicious circle in which the cotton farmer suffers, the textile mill suffers, the textile worker suffers, and the nation's economy suffers."

The AFL-CIO, he told the committee, supports a bill cosponsored by Senators Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) which would allow the domestic price of cotton to drop to the world price level and provide direct payments to cotton farmers to sustain farm income.

This, Biemiller said, would "help advance the welfare of growers, processors, distributors, workers and consumers."

Also before the committee is a House-passed bill which seeks to eliminate the price differential by providing a subsidy to manufacturers and lowering the price support on cotton.

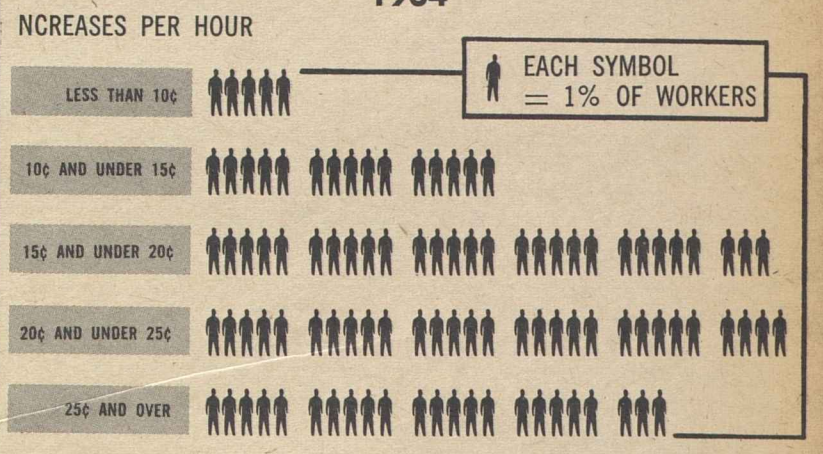
DEFERRED INCREASES UNDER MAJOR AGREEMENTS*—1964



* Covers 1,540,000 workers; excludes construction, service trades, finance and government.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DEFERRED INCREASES IN CONSTRUCTION* 1964



* Covers 775,000 workers.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Jobs, Profits Trend 'Dangerous,' Labor Says

An economic growth rate of 8 to 9 percent is essential to sustain and broaden national prosperity, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Labor's position was set forth in an analysis of the President's Economic Report, presented to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report by Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

The statement reviewed the "dangerous trend" of recent years toward higher productivity, mounting profits and growing unemployment. It took sharp issue with the President's Council of Economic Advisers on automation, charging the council with "failure to appreciate [the] revolutionary aspects of current technological change."

The basic need, the statement stressed, is a substantial and continuing increase in consumer income.

Business Care 'Loving'

"Business income has already been nurtured with loving care and has responded with a growth that has amazed observers," it went on. "In each of the last two years corporate profits after taxes have risen almost twice as fast as the gross national product and they are likely to continue to rise at almost the same rate this year.

"While corporate funds have been soaring, personal income, and particularly the income of those with a high propensity to spend, has moved up much more slowly. Corporate cash flow after dividends and taxes . . . rose 81.7 percent from 1953 to 1963. On the other hand, after-tax personal income rose only 59.4 percent.

"Moreover, within the personal-income category, dividends have far outstripped compensation to all employes (including wages, salaries and supplements.)"

The report showed that over the decade, dividends rose 93.5 percent, while employe compensation went up 63 percent. This lack of balance, it charged, is the reason for unemployment and idle plant capacity today. It continued:

"The labor movement will continue to insist that the government has a responsibility under such circumstances to use its fiscal and monetary powers to restore full employment. Through substantial tax cuts for lower income groups, through increased expenditures on public works, through special programs to help the poor break out of the vicious circle in which they have been trapped, and through many other kinds of action, the government could do much to eliminate the deficit in demand and provide the jobs which the economy needs for full employment."

The CEA report, Reuther said, demonstrated that since 1953, wages have lagged behind productivity, with the rate accelerating in the last few years. Unit wage costs in 1963, it showed, were only 93.4 percent of what they were a decade earlier. Even unit salary costs, after rising through most of the period, have dropped sharply since 1961.

The statement called for government action to "focus public attention" on the "misuse of corporate pricing power." It urged, in addition to measures mentioned earlier, a cut in the statutory workweek to 35 hours, with double time for overtime; government agencies to study automation and plan programs to adjust to it; an expansionary monetary policy, and a national planning agency to evaluate the nation's resources and needs and to devise ways to meet the needs.

Contract Schedule by Industry

Open for Bargaining

Agricultural Implements: Agreements in the major agricultural implements and construction machinery firms run until late 1964.

Airlines: Various major agreements, particularly for ground service personnel, are being renegotiated this year.

Automobiles: Agreements with the Big Three automakers expire in August. Cost-of-living reviews due in March and June.

Can: Agreements with the major can producers are scheduled to expire this September.

Communications: Most agreements in the telephone industry run until 1966, but are open for wage renegotiation in the latter half of 1964. Telegraphers' contracts expire this year.

Meatpacking: Agreements with major companies expire in August. Meanwhile, cost-of-living adjustments due in January and July.

Railroads: Agreements are being renegotiated.

Bargaining on Some Agreements

Apparel: The principal dress industry agreement and some other important ladies' and infants' clothing contracts are due for renegotiation this year. Major agreements in the men's clothing industry are due to continue without renegotiation.

Construction: Many agreements are on a long-term basis, running through the year with no renegotiation. But a large proportion of agreements in every trade and geographical area are subject to negotiation sometime during 1964, with a heavy concentration in the spring.

Maritime: Longshore contracts for the East and Gulf Coasts expire in September. Some sea contracts expire this year; others continue to 1969.

Paper: Agreement with Pacific Coast association of pulp and paper manufacturers expires in May; other contracts run beyond 1964.

Retailing: Many large agreements in the East and Midwest and on the West Coast are open for renegotiation this year, while others continue for an additional year or two.

Utilities: A number of agreements with large utility companies run until 1965 or later, but most are scheduled for renegotiation.

No Bargaining Scheduled

Aircraft: Agreements with major companies continue until 1965. During 1964, they provide for wage increases of 5 to 14 cents, plus quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to match changes in living costs.

Aluminum: Contracts extended to 1965, with sabbatical vacations plus other improvements becoming effective this year.

Electrical Manufacturing: Major agreements with General Electric and Westinghouse are not open for renegotiation until 1966.

Rubber: Agreements with the Big Four rubber companies are scheduled to continue without renegotiations until 1965. During 1964, they provide for wage increases of 7 cents at tire plants, 6½ cents at other rubber product plants.

Steel: Agreements with the major basic steel companies continue to 1965. Sabbatical vacations and other benefits take effect this year.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AWARD program of the Greater Louisville (Ky.) AFL-CIO was initiated with presentation of the first plaque to Norman L. Anderson (right), executive director of the Louisville-Jefferson County Health & Welfare Council, by Charles T. Clark (left), co-chairman of the central body's Community Services Committee. In center is Assistant National Dir. Robert Rosekrans of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, the principal speaker. Anderson called the award the "greatest honor" to befall him in 31 years of social work.

Unit on Aged Asks Ban On Job Discrimination

Austin, Tex.—Pres. Johnson's Council on the Aging has urged special federal and state efforts to prohibit employers from discriminating against elderly persons in their hiring practices.

The Cabinet-level council recommended that Johnson issue an executive order barring government contractors and subcontractors from refusing to hire workers between 45 and 65 because of their age.

The report also noted that only 17 states now outlaw such age discrimination and called for enactment of similar legislation in the remaining states.

In receiving the report, the President commented that "age alone is a too-frequent excuse to remove men and women needlessly and arbitrarily from active participation in life."

He took the occasion to stress the urgency of old-age hospital insurance under the social security system "to help older people meet the high costs of illness without jeopardizing their economic independence."

Johnson also took note of other measures he has already urged on Congress that will directly benefit the aged in such fields as housing, employment and health.

He commended the council for its report and directed it to move ahead immediately on proposals for which it already has the necessary authority and resources.

Chairman of the council is HEW Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze. Other members are Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, Sec. of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Administrator Robert C. Weaver of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, Veterans Administrator J. S. Gleason, Jr., and Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the Civil Service Commission.

Among their other major recommendations were:

- Private programs to permit workers approaching retirement to "taper off" in their jobs through shorter work days or weeks, longer vacations, reduced responsibilities or other measures.
- An analysis of how low-income older people actually spend their money and what level of living a given income provides.
- Development of a program to enable homeowners to convert real estate equities into income which they could use during their lives while still living in their homes.

Pamphlet on Civil Rights Cites AFL-CIO Support

"The AFL-CIO is for civil rights—without reservation and without delay."

These are the opening words in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet on civil rights entitled "Equal Rights for All—The AFL-CIO Position."

Federation Pres. George Meany's introduction to the 22-page pamphlet flows from the sentence quoted above and continues:

"Mere acknowledgement, mere lip-service to equal rights is not enough. The labor movement is committed to a positive program for translating principle into reality on every front. This means on the job, in the schools, at the polls, in housing and in all places of public accommodation—restaurants, hotels, everywhere."

The pamphlet, AFL-CIO Publication No. 133, covers the federation's position in all these areas in short question and answer form, including the AFL-CIO's legislative program and its internal machinery for handling civil rights problems.

Copies of the pamphlet are available without cost in reasonable quantities from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

History Repeats in Oregon:

Labor Using Ballot Initiative To Better Job Injury Benefits

Portland, Ore.—Fifty-two years ago Oregon unions successfully used the ballot initiative to obtain financial protection for injured workmen and for survivors of those killed on the job.

Now history is repeating itself as the Oregon AFL-CIO prepares again to use the initiative petition as a vehicle for obtaining a sorely-needed overhaul of the law. The basic act has been amended from time to time but there has been no increase in benefits for nine years.

"We got tired of having a man killed and then telling his widow that her husband was dead and that we'd take up a collection," recalls Bert W. Sleeman, an 83-year-old retired carpenter who is one of two surviving leaders of the initiative campaign of 1912.

That 1912 movement pushed through an employers' liability act. This in turn prodded the 1913 legislature into passing, "like a shot from a cannon" as one old-timer wrote, a workmen's compensation law.

Labor is now taking its case directly to the voters again because its efforts to increase benefits and obtain other improvements have been frustrated in the last three sessions of the legislature. Workmen's compensation generated more controversy than any other issue in those sessions, with the result that other facets of labor's legislative program also suffered. The industrial accident legislation each time became involved in a lobbying and vote-trading tug of war caused by the desire of private insurance companies to get a bigger slice of the $35 million a year premium pie.

Private Firms Resisted

Labor has resisted private insurance inroads, reasoning that profit from workmen's compensation underwriting can only come out of the pockets of the injured worker. Under Oregon's semi-exclusive state fund system, nearly 90 cents of each premium dollar goes for benefits, compared to 60 cents in some states where private insurance has taken over.

After an acrimonious 1961 session, Gov. Mark Hatfield (R.) formed a committee to work out a proposal acceptable to all elements. It called for a benefit increase of 18.5 percent, universal coverage and limited participation by private insurance.

The State AFL-CIO supported the plan, figuring half a loaf was better than none, but the measure ran aground in 1963 because of doubts by some labor elements and opposition from some attorneys specializing in injury cases.

In the wake of this legislative defeat, the state council officers—Executive Sec. James T. Marr, Pres. J. D. McDonald and George Brown, political and legislative director—with all unions participating, worked out a new proposal.

Tired of getting short shrift from the legislature and fearing possible action in the 1965 session, labor decided to emulate the 1912 action and go directly to the voters.

The initiative will ask for exclusive state insurance; universal coverage with a few exceptions; an 18.5 percent increase in benefits; an increase in retroactive relief funds; extension of time for filing aggravation claims; employer rights to administrative and judicial appeals, and group insurance rates for like businesses.

Can Be Sued by Worker

The present law, which requires only hazardous employment to be covered, provides protection only to about 60 percent of the state's 730,000 workers. Many of the others are covered by railroading, maritime and governmental plans, and many "non-hazardous" employers have elected to be covered.

Under Oregon law, a "hazardous" employer may either accept state coverage or reject it in favor of private insurance. He then comes under the Employers' Liability Act and can be sued by an injured worker.

Oregon's benefit schedule once ranked among the top six in the nation but in the past eight years it has skidded to about midway in the rankings of the 50 states. Also underlining the need for overhauling the law is the increasing number of employers who have rejected state coverage. At least 17,000 workers were stripped of that protection last year. Six years ago the state fund included about 90 percent of those employed in hazardous industries, but the figure has slipped to below 70 percent.

The State AFL-CIO estimates the cost of the initiative at $100,000 and has solicited affiliated unions for the money. Indications are that the amount raised will be close to $85,000.

The state attorney general's office is preparing a ballot title for the initiative. After legal preliminaries, labor will embark upon a two-phase campaign to register all union members as voters and get the 37,000 signatures necessary to put the measure on next November's ballot. This twin drive will be carried on in March and April.

'Salvage' Project Offers Help to Draft Rejectees

(Continued from Page 1)

of whom view themselves as losers even before they have begun—a chance to become effective and constructive citizens. It is a human salvage program, responsive to Pres. Johnson's declaration of an all-out war on poverty."

The first phase of the program, to begin Feb. 17 and run through June, will provide assistance for about 35,000 youths, Wirtz estimated. He said 63,000 young men are expected to fail their draft examinations for educational reasons during the period. Those who are jobless will be referred to local offices of the public employment service for counseling and testing or for referral to available jobs, training programs, adult education or public assistance facilities. About half the educational rejectees are expected to respond to the program.

Early Tests Planned

Starting next July, the Selective Service System will give its preinduction examination to youths as soon as they register for the draft at age 18, rather than at age 22 to 24 as at present.

This, Wirtz said, will help identify youths with special training or educational problems early in their working careers "when they can benefit most from the employment and training and basic education services available under this new program."

The secretary called the program "a practical way of locating the individuals whose failure to qualify for military service shows they need help to qualify for civilian responsibility."

The President, in his budget message, made it clear that a major objective in his "war on poverty" would be to encourage young people to break out of "the vicious circle . . . in which one generation's poverty, ignorance and disease breed the same problem for the next."

The January unemployment figures showed that the jobless rate among teenagers was 14.9 percent, about three times as high as the rate for adult workers.

Special Services

Wirtz said that the new program would require special counseling, testing and referral services to supplement the 3,400 counselors now available in the 1,900 offices of the federal-state public employment service. An allocation of $1.2 million for this purpose is being sought for this fiscal year in supplemental appropriations for manpower development and training activities.

The task force report which kicked off the program was based on an extensive survey of 2,500 draft rejectees, about 28 percent of whom were found to be jobless and 5 percent neither working nor looking for jobs.

Most of the educational rejectees were eager to acquire more basic education and job training, the survey found.

Appeals Court Backs Informational Pickets

San Francisco—The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a 1962 ruling by the National Labor Relations Board that union publicity picketing is lawful when it is truthful and does not disrupt deliveries.

The ruling was made when the board, reconstituted after appointments by the late Pres. Kennedy, reversed an earlier finding concerning picketing of the Crown Cafeteria in Long Beach, Calif., by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 681.

When the cafeteria opened May 5, 1959, union pickets marched with "Do Not Patronize" signs saying "This Establishment Is Non-Union." From September 1959 the pickets appeared only at the public entrance and only at times of service to the eating public. Deliveries were not interrupted.

In 1961 the labor board, with Members Joseph A. Jenkins and John H. Fanning dissenting, ruled that the picketing was to win union recognition and thus was not protected by the "publicity" proviso of the Landrum-Griffin Act. The following year the board adopted the views previously urged by the minority and laid down the rule it has since applied in other cases.

The court here, upholding the NLRB order, said the effect of the L-G publicity proviso is to "allow recognitional or organizational picketing to continue if it meets the two important restrictions: (1) it must be addressed to the public and be truthful and (2) it must not induce other unions to stop deliveries or services. The picketing here met these criteria."

Wirtz Pushes Broader Pay Protection

Hotels, Restaurants, Laundries Top List

(Continued from Page 1)

mum wage and extension of coverage "to all workers in industries engaged in or affected by interstate commerce," with first priority to workers in hotels, motels, restaurants, laundries, hospitals and small logging operations.

The draft bills do not include provisions for a minimum wage higher than the present $1.25 an hour or a standard workweek under 40 hours.

Coverage Proposed

Wirtz estimated that the President's proposals would give FLSA protection to 190,000 employes of large hotels, motels and chains; 180,000 restaurant workers; 74,000 in retail food service; 80,000 in laundries that do at least $1 million in annual business; 90,000 in agricultural processing; 34,000 in cotton ginning and 87,000 in small logging operations.

The bill proposes the same schedule followed in putting the 1961 FLSA amendments into effect. On the effective date the newly-covered workers would be guaranteed a minimum wage of $1 an hour but no overtime protection. In stages over a four-year period they would reach the $1.25 hourly wage floor and the 40-hour weekly work ceiling.

Wirtz said extended coverage would immediately require pay increases totalling $80 million a year for 147,000 workers now paid less than $1 an hour.

At Subminimum Level

"These workers are now living at a subminimum level," he declared. "Each dollar added to their low wages would be spent immediately for food, clothing and other essentials of living. This will benefit not only these low wage workers and their families, but also business in general. More money will probably be spent for more goods. More jobs will probably be created to supply the increased demand for goods and the economy of the country will be promoted.

"It takes nothing away from the purpose to help people as human beings if we recognize that by doing so we will strengthen the economy."

The secretary said the proposed extensions of coverage were "modest" and can be "readily absorbed by industry."

He noted, for example, that limiting the effectiveness of the amendments to laundries with $1 million of business annually will mean that only 80,000 of the industry's 513,000 workers will be affected. Of these, he said, nearly 12,000 now are paid less than $1 an hour, about 21,000 receive less than $1.15 an hour, and about 32,000 get less than $1.25 an hour.

Similarly, the million-dollar yearly business requirement for hotels, motels, restaurants and retail stores in food service will mean extension of coverage to about 444,000 of the more than 2 million workers in these industries, Wirtz reported. He noted that coverage would immediately affect 63,000 hotel and motel workers and 53,000 restaurant workers who now earn less than the $1 an hour first step.

Credit for Tips

Asked about the effect of tips in setting wage floors for these industries, he said it would be possible to work out a credit for tips if the employer requires an accounting and returns them to the workers. He noted that New York State, which itself has a $1.25 minimum wage for groups of workers not covered by the federal law, gives a credit of 35 cents an hour where tipping is the practice.

Wirtz rejected a suggestion that a higher minimum wage in the occupations under consideration would lead to more unemployment among unskilled workers because it would promote greater use of automation.

This question, he observed in his testimony, has been raised every time Congress has increased the wage floor or extended coverage, but in each case "the evidence has shown that the economy has made a smooth adjustment and in many cases there were increases in employment." The number of jobs rose in covered retail trade in the first year after the 1961 amendments brought wage and hour protection to retail workers, he said.

The proposed extension of overtime protection to a number of workers already covered by other provisions of the act would apply mostly to oil pipeline workers and non-operating personnel of air and motor carriers, many of whom already are covered by hours ceilings under union contracts.

However, Wirtz noted that the provisions also would substitute a single 14-weeks-a-year exemption in seasonal agricultural processing industries for the "hodge-podge" of exemptions now available that deprive many employes of overtime protection for as long as seven months out of the year. This, he said, would improve protection for about 584,000 workers.

Hours Growing Longer

About 86,000 gasoline station employes, first covered by the minimum wage in 1961, also would be given overtime protection under the proposals. Wirtz said these employes work longer hours than any other group of retail workers and their workweeks have been getting longer in recent years.

Because they are relatively unskilled, he said, "we can expect that the elimination of long workweeks among these employes will create jobs for a number of the unemployed."

Pay Lags In Gold Mines By 49 Cents

Timmins, Ont.—The gap between wages in gold mines and in other nonferrous metal mines widened from 13 to 49 cents an hour between 1951 and 1962, representatives of the Steelworkers told a conciliation board set up in a dispute with the wealthy McIntyre Porcupine Mines.

McIntyre's rates—49 cents below rates for other nonferrous metals mines—range now from $1.33 an hour for laborers to $1.72 for tradesmen, the union pointed out in support of its demands for a major across-the-board wage increase and a cut from 44 to 40 hours in the workweek. It also is seeking additional paid holidays, the checkoff and a pension plan. The checkoff has been granted by most other Timmins area employers and five Quebec gold mines in the last few months.

The union brief, which noted that McIntyre already has a pension plan for salaried employes, also recalled that the firm received more than $10 million in federal subsidies between 1948 and 1962.

In 1962, the brief said, a federal subsidy of $1,064,706 tripled the company's operating profits while its investments were piling up an additional $4.6 million in revenues.

IMMEDIATE PASSAGE of legislation pending in the New York State Legislature requiring bidders on public contracts to meet average statewide wages was urged by Union Label Dir. Sol Silverman (center) of the Furniture Workers on the Labor Press Conference program of Radio Station WNYC, New York City. He was questioned by Dick Pyatt (left), program moderator, and Ed Meskin, UFWA research and publicity director.

Hayes, Snyder See Need For Slash in Workweek

A shorter workweek would help provide jobs for workers displaced by automation, an industrialist and a union president agreed in a joint radio interview.

John I. Snyder, Jr., who has put part of the profits from his firm's sale of automation equipment into a foundation set up to seek a solution to the problems automation has created, took sharp issue with what he termed the "negative" attitude of most businessmen.

"I think the shorter workweek is a good idea," Snyder declared on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Machinists Pres. Albert J. Hayes, who serves with Snyder as co-chairman of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, said a cut in working hours is the "one immediate solution" to unemployment, "and there can be no question about it."

He traced the steady reduction in hours as the nation's industrial system became more efficient and pointed out that "it is quite obvious that if our work force was working an average of 48 hours a week, instead of 40, our unemployment problem would be much more serious than it is at the present time."

It is "a matter of arithmetic," Hayes said, that a five-hour cut in the workweek would create approximately 2.5 million new job opportunities in manufacturing alone.

Snyder, who is president and board chairman of U.S. Industries, Inc., said automation "is throwing people out of work," that the problem "is growing," that "we have a hard core of unemployed now; it is not diminishing."

'What Do You Do About Them'

"How many more are going to be out of work because of automation and what do you do about them now?" he asked.

Hayes said that he and Snyder agree with Pres. Johnson's proposals to discourage overtime work but "we disagree with the President that a shorter workweek would be undesirable at this time."

"If a reduction of overtime will create job opportunities, certainly a reduction in overall hours will create more job opportunities," he said.

Questioned as to the attitude of other businessmen towards cooperation by labor, industry and the government in dealing with problems caused by automation, Snyder commented:

"I think the business community at large is a rather slow-moving segment of our society in such matters. . . . Anything that has the slightest appearance of adversely affecting the profit structure is a matter to be resisted in the first instance by most businessmen."

He added, however, that many businessmen are showing a more active concern with the problem.

"I wouldn't have said this a year ago, but now, yes," he said.

If the job problem can be solved, Snyder indicated, the effect of automation will be "to the good."

Edward F. Woods, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Neil Gilbride, Associated Press reporter, questioned the two guests.

Bottle Union Wins After 14-Year Effort

Anderson, S. C.—An organizing campaign conducted by the Glass Bottle Blowers over a 14-year span has paid off in a successful election at the big Owens-Corning Fiberglas plant here.

Workers in the 1,000-member bargaining unit chose the GBBA, 492 to 375, with 83 ballots challenged, in the fourth of a series of National Labor Relations Board elections.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton said his union's experience here demonstrates that labor "can succeed, even in the Deep South, through persistence and determination."

The first organizing attempt by the union was made in 1950, and for nine years organizers made periodic visits here, talking with workers, telling the union's story and checking worker sentiment.

In the first NLRB election in 1959, the union got 39 percent of the vote. A year later it got another election and 45 percent of the vote. Last year the GBBA lost again but the NLRB upset the results and ordered a new vote, with successful results.

The union has been certified and will seek a first contract for Fiberglas workers here.

Steelworkers Rout 'Independent' Union

Toronto, Ont.—The Steelworkers have driven the employer-oriented National Council of Canadian Labor from one of its Ontario strongholds and is taking aim on a second.

At Foster Wheeler, Ltd., St. Catharines, where the NCCL had held bargaining rights for 10 years through an affiliate, the USWA won a representation election by a 164-93 vote in a unit of 277 employes. At the Babcock-Wilcox Goldie McCullough machinery plant in Galt, the USWA has applied for certification on behalf of the 450 employes.

Red Cross Campaign Endorsed by Meany

Organized labor's annual endorsement of the Red Cross "is one of those occasions which gives us the greatest sense of satisfaction." AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote ARC National Chairman E. Roland Harriman in giving the trade union movement's backing to the yearly fund and membership drive.

"Not the least of our reasons for this," Meany continued, "is the clear evidence of the viability of organized labor's active partnership with the Red Cross in serving the total American community. In this we join with the broadest possible cross-section of our fellow citizens in a program of help to all."

The campaign for funds and members will be held Mar. 1-31.

Meany said that the centenary of the worldwide Red Cross, observed in the past year, provided a new opportunity to weigh the important role of the ARC.

"Your mercy actions around the world," he wrote, "have strengthened all of our hopes for a better future for all the world's peoples.

"So it is with knowledge born of personal association that we in the AFL-CIO add our endorsement to the many others you will receive. In 1964, as in the past, we state again—we in organized labor support with our whole hearts the aims and goals of the American Red Cross."

Among other union leaders who issued statements of support for the ARC were Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks, Pres. Charles Luna of the Railroad Trainmen, Executive Sec. Donald S. Beattie of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, Pres. R. E. Davidson of the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, and Pres. W. A. Boyle of the unaffiliated Miners.

Midwest Editors Form Conference

Chicago—Editors of labor publications in a 12-state area of the Midwest have formally organized the Midwest Labor Press Conference as a regional affiliate of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Marie L. Caylor, editor of the American Teacher Publications, was elected president. Other officers are Robert Kite of the Chicago Federation News, treasurer, and Nigel Hampton of the Chemical Worker, chairman of the editorial committee.

Dues were fixed at $5 a year to cover the cost of a newsletter and other office expenses.

The conference has scheduled a seminar for members Apr. 3-4 at the University of Chicago.

Conferees Agree:

Withholding Taxes Set at 14 Percent

House and Senate conferees voted to pump $800 million a month in buying power into the national economy as soon as the tax cut bill becomes law by agreeing to drop the basic withholding tax from 18 to 14 percent.

This will add $3 a week to the take-home pay of a $100-a-week worker with a dependent wife.

The Senate, which passed the tax bill Feb. 7 by a 77-21 vote, made few changes in the House-initiated bill. But four of these, the AFL-CIO said, are "especially equitable" and should be retained.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the conferees to keep these Senate changes:

- A sick pay amendment, sponsored by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), which would allow a tax deduction for sick benefits amounting to less than 75 percent of a worker's normal wages. The House bill would eliminate all sick benefit deductions until after 30 days of illness.

This may be fair treatment for those who receive full wages while sick, Biemiller said, but it would be "grossly unfair . . . for the millions who receive only 50 or 60 percent of wages when sick."

- Retention of the present 25 percent maximum tax on capital gains profits on sale of stocks, bonds or property. The House bill would drop the rate to 21 percent which Biemiller said would "only open wider an already glaring loophole." The Senate voted 56-25 against the House provision.

- A cut in the present exemption from taxation of income earned outside the United States by American citizens. Present law exempts up to $20,000 a year income for the first three years of overseas employment, and up to $35,000 a year thereafter. The Senate cut these exemptions to $4,000 and $6,000, respectively.

"Present law," Biemiller wrote, "encourages the export of American jobs."

- An amendment allowing a deduction for transportation expenses for totally disabled workers. Biemiller said "this would encourage the disabled to seek employment, and would therefore enhance their self-esteem and lessen their dependence on others."

One Senate-passed amendment which the AFL-CIO urged the conferees to reject would allow a $50 maximum deduction for contributions to political candidates or parties. It would not, however, be of any help to most workers who do not file itemized tax returns.

Conferees were expected to resume meetings after a recess during the GOP's Lincoln Day programs and the chances appeared good that the tax cut would become law early in March.

The House and Senate bills provide identical cuts in individual income taxes—averaging 20 percent over a two-year period—and a two-step reduction of the maximum corporation profits tax from the present 52 percent to 48 percent.

Despite some close votes, the Administration won every major test when the bill was before the Senate and on final passage 21 Republicans joined the 56 Democrats in supporting the bill; 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans voted against it.

The McCarthy sick pay amendment, of special interest to labor, was accepted by the floor managers and approved by voice vote.

Pres. Johnson, who personally played a major role in lining up votes, said when the bill passed the Senate that it was "good news for the country."

The tax cut, he declared, "will give our free enterprise economy new life in the form of increased consumer buying, new investments and new jobs."

The final amount of the tax reduction is expected to be close to $12 billion.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES were among recipients of awards for outstanding voluntary service in community health and welfare presented at the conference of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, held in Cincinnati. Left to right are Executive Dir. George M. Szudy of the Santa Clara County (Calif.) United Fund, who accepted an award for Business Agent Claude Fernandez of the Retail Clerks in San Jose; Financial Sec. Irvin J. Sannit of the Postal Clerks, Philadelphia; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who assisted in the presentations; Steelworkers Intl. Rep. Maurice Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; and Manager Thomas R. Marsella of the Clothing Workers Kentuckiana Joint Board.

NLRB Drops Bell Rule on Unit Makeup

The National Labor Relations Board in a 3-1 decision has excluded eight employes from a unit which since 1919 has been the bargaining agent for 97 office employes at the Cleveland, O., headquarters of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

The decision overturned the board's previous Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania precedent "to the extent consistent herewith" by treating an election petition as a motion for clarification. In Bell, a few years ago, the board had held that in a contract unit where the union had never been certified and neither party wanted an election, the board would not decide the makeup of the bargaining unit.

The employer, in contract bargaining that began in 1961, asked for three exclusions, later raised the figure to 34. The union, known as the Grand Lodge Employes Association, objected.

The majority, noting that the employer continues to recognize the union on an interim basis, said that if the employer still wants an election, it may make an "appropriate motion" to the NLRB.

Member John H. Fanning said in a dissent that the request for an election should have been granted, rather than treated as a request for clarification of the unit.

Union Aide Gets United Fund Post

Allentown, Pa.—Mary Mayshack, business representative of the Clothing Workers' Pennsylvania Shirt & Cotton Garment Joint Board, has been elected to the allocations and admission committee of the United Fund of Lehigh County.

2-15-64

Hospital Care Plan Pressed by Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

way hinder the patient's freedom to choose his doctor, hospital or nurse," but would change only the manner in which he "financed" hospital costs in his later years.

He noted that the average worker would pay about $1 a month during his working life to protect himself in old age "in a dignified manner against the devastating costs of prolonged hospitalization."

Johnson also called for implementation of the Kerr-Mills program of medical assistance to the needy aged in the 18 states which so far have failed to do so, because "this assistance is needed now, and it will be needed later as a supplement to hospital insurance."

The President's message warned in addition that the Hill-Burton program of federal aid for hospital construction is due to expire June 30 and urged a five-year extension with amendments to provide grants for community planning of health facilities, modernization of existing facilities, stepped-up construction of nursing homes and chronic disease hospitals, and a system of mortgage insurance on loans of up to 40 years.

Group Practices Pushed

Johnson repeated the late Pres. Kennedy's call for encouragement of group medical and dental practice, especially plans sponsored by nonprofit or cooperative groups, through a program of federal loan insurance for construction and equipment.

Group practice, the President observed, "makes better use of scarce professional personnel" and provides better medical care at economies which can be passed on to the consumer.

In other major points, the President:

- Urged a program of federal grants for nursing school construction plus loans and scholarships to students to make sure that the nation will have the 680,000 professional nurses—up from the current total of 550,000—that the Public Health Service estimates will be needed by 1970.

- Called for expansion of public health traineeships.

- Pressed Congress for the $467 million he has urged to finance 1965 activities in the fields of mental health and mental retardation under legislation passed last year.

- Outlined an environmental health program with emphasis on the Clean Air Act of 1963, added research into the effects of pesticides and protection against their premature marketing, and further consumer safeguards under the food, drug and cosmetics laws.

- Announced he is setting up a Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer & Strokes to recommend steps to reduce the incidence of these diseases, which he said will take the lives of two-thirds of all Americans now living.

- Called for new legislation to finance the construction and staffing of vocational rehabilitation workshops and centers and to ease "the restoration of greater numbers of our mentally retarded and severely disabled to gainful employment."

TWU Wins 38 Cents from N. Y. Bus Lines

New York — The Transport Workers have negotiated a 38-cent wage and benefit package in a new two-year contract covering 1,000 employes of five privately-owned bus lines here.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill hailed the speedy conclusion of bargaining with the private companies following an earlier settlement covering 35,000 workers employed on the city's publicly-owned lines. The two contracts were similar but not identical.

Employes of the five private bus lines will receive a 15-cent hourly increase retroactive to Dec. 1. They will be given an additional 10 cents on Dec. 1, 1964, and 5 cents more on June 1, 1965.

Effective June 1, 1964, health insurance will be expanded to provide payments for doctors' visits and office calls—a 4.5 cents-an-hour item in the contract. An additional 3.5 cents will be used to provide other fringe benefits, including a guarantee of 35 hours pay during any week in which an extra man is called in to work.

Factory Hiring Off, Layoff Rate Static

The hiring rate of factory production workers declined from 29 workers per 1,000 in November to 24 in December, the U.S. Labor Dept. has reported.

At 21 per 1,000 workers, layoffs were unchanged, whereas a small rise usually is expected, according to the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The quit rate fell from 11 in November to 8 per 1,000 in December, the BLS added.

NASA Dispute Erupts Over Struck Rail Line

(Continued from Page 1)

nautics & Space Agency (NASA), strongly recommended that the government not use the railroad for deliveries and not permit the railroad to use a spur being built by the Corps of Engineers to serve the space center.

Contract Signed

A NASA spokesman said the agency had signed a contract for use of the spur with the railroad before the strike began and feared a damage suit if it canceled the agreement.

The railroad's repeated defiance of government efforts to settle the dispute was blasted in a speech on the Senate floor by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

Morse cited these key episodes in tracing the background of the dispute:

- The Florida East Coast Railway was the only major carrier which refused to go along with a 10.3-cent hourly wage increase granted non-operating employes in 1962. This resulted in a strike by the unions in January 1963.

- An early effort at federal mediation was broken off when the chairman of the National Mediation Board discovered that his traditionally off-the-record mediation suggestions were being secretly tape recorded. He left when company officials refused to turn the recorder off.

- The Secretary of Labor last May asked both sides to agree to arbitration. The union accepted; management refused. A later arbitration proposal was met the same way.

- A Presidential Emergency Board was set up last November. The railroad first refused to reinstate its striking workers while the board was considering the issue. It then refused to accept the Emergency Board's recommendations for a non-retroactive increase and reinstatement of striking workers and members of operating unions which respected the picket lines.

Morse pointed out that the railroad is owned by "one of the larger bank holding companies" and has been granted "a special status of exemption from the Bank Holding Company Act permitting it to engage in banking and non-banking activities, including railroading, on a broad, intensive scale in the state of Florida."

Calling for a congressional investigation, Morse declared: "The management of labor relations on the Florida East Coast Railway is an example of the kind of abuse that we can expect from the enjoyment of this kind of special privilege."

ICFTU Asks Aid in Fight On Apartheid

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has distributed to all affiliates an appeal by the Anti-Apartheid Movement for signatures to a petition being circulated by the AAM's World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu advised free world trade union centers that "this is a bona fide campaign organized by responsible personalities" and approved its additional appeal for contributions to the Defense & Aid Fund, to which the ICFTU contributes regularly. The petition reads:

"We support the struggle against racial injustice and demand the abandonment of political trials and the immediate release of all political prisoners in South Africa."

The signatures will be sent to the secretary-general of the United Nations. Petitions may be obtained from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, 15 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C. 1, England. Mrs Barbara Castle, Labor Party member of Parliament, is president of the movement.

Council Shapes Programs For Drive Against Poverty

AFL-CIO News

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AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL is shown listening to a report at its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., where it outlined programs for a massive attack on the roots of poverty and on other major national issues, giving top priority to the civil rights bill.

Gives High Priority To Civil Rights Bill

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Basic programs for an assault on poverty in America were being fashioned by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting here with civil rights, education, hospital care for the aged, unemployment compensation and a higher minimum wage and extension of coverage receiving top attention.

As the council continued its sessions, other weapons in the war on poverty were under consideration and federation leaders were giving close attention to the series of crises around the world and their effect on peace and freedom.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, commenting on the tax bill headed for final approval in Congress, termed it a "very good" measure, although it did not contain "everything we proposed." He said it will help the job situation by increased purchasing power, which will be sharply stimulated in a few weeks when withholding rates go into effect. **(Story on tax bill Page 12.)**

He noted that while the tax measure will aid the economy, it has no direct bearing on wage policies to be set by AFL-CIO affiliates. Pay increases are also needed, he said, to stimulate the nation's growth rate and, he added, there is "plenty of room" for wage hikes without touching off inflation.

In reply to a query on the level of wage increases over the past few years, he said that they have not been "too high." The prosperity of business and industry indicates that the pay increases are justified, he added.

Wage Ceilings Revised

Unions "will not be stymied" by Administration's economic guidelines, Meany said, in seeking justified boosts in wage levels.

The Administration's guidelines are keyed to maintaining wage increases in line with the general rise in productivity. However, the Council of Economic Advisers in its latest report on the economy indicated that in many industries the level of profits suggested that prices could be reduced, an indication that the rise in productivity was outstripping the rise in wage levels.

In the first four days of meetings the council:

- Gave an overriding priority to labor's drive to help secure Senate passage of the House-approved civil rights bill without compromise or crippling amendments as a key weapon to end discrimination at all levels—discrimination that is deeply involved in the incidence of poverty. **(Story this page.)**
- **Called for special federal aid to education in low-income areas as a key weapon in breaking the cycle of poverty and unemployment, as well as a comprehensive program of aid to elementary and secondary education—including extended aid for students seeking a higher education. (Story Page 3.)**
- Urged immediate congressional action to amend the wage-hour law by extending coverage and increasing the minimum to $2 an hour so as to improve the lot of the low-wage American worker as a "fundamental step toward wiping out poverty. **(Story Page 3.)**
- **Declared that recently concluded hearings on health care for the elderly by the House Ways & Means Committee removed all doubt of the "urgent need" for legislation setting up a program operating under the social security system. (Story Page 4.)**
- Charged that state legislatures under "heavy pressure from employers" are undermining the unemployment compensation system and that the need for modern federal standards is extremely pressing to protect millions of Americans from falling into poverty levels because of unemployment. **(Story Page 2.)**

(Continued on Page 3)

'One Man, One Vote' Rule Ordered for House Districts

By John M. Barry

The Supreme Court's historic decision setting a "one man, one vote" rule for congressional districts will require wholesale revision of the districts in most states, but the total impact on the 1964 elections remained uncertain.

The high court, by a 6-to-3 vote, ruled that congressional districts within the states must be as nearly equal in population "as is practicable."

"We hold," said the majority opinion written by Justice Hugo L. Black, "that construed in its historical context, the command of Article I, Section 2 [of the Constitution] that representatives be chosen 'by the people of the several states' means that as nearly as practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

The landmark decision came in a case brought by a group of Georgia voters challenging the disparity between their Atlanta district of 823,680 persons and the rural 9th District which has 272,154 persons.

A U.S. District Court panel of three judges voted 2 to 1 to dismiss the case, holding that the judiciary had no authority to decide "political" questions. The high court's reversal sends the case back for the framing of a decree stating how the proper district boundaries are to be drawn.

The Supreme Court gave no immediate guidelines as to how the congressional districts should be equalized and set no time limit on the process.

The Georgia case is expected to have an immediate effect on similar suits pending in Texas and Maryland. A panel of three federal judges already has ruled the Texas congressional districts to be unconstitutional, but stayed the ruling while the high court considered the Georgia appeal.

In the Maryland case, the federal court has held up its ruling to give the state's General Assembly a final chance to adopt corrective legislation. A May primary date is being rescheduled in June, and a special legislative session is expected in March.

Additional suits are expected in other states where there are wide differences in the number of persons represented in the congressional districts.

Where state legislatures fail to act on their own to end unequal representation, the federal courts may order election of all representatives on an at-large basis.

Postponement Sought

In an effort to avoid this prospect, Texas congressmen are drafting legislation aimed at holding up the effectiveness of the Supreme Court ruling until state legislatures have a chance to act in regular sessions. This would delay redistricting in most states until after the 1964 elections.

Some constitutional authorities, however, suggest that such legislation would pose more difficulties than the court ruling itself.

In a long, impassioned dissent

(Continued on Page 4)

Reynolds Seeks to Bar FEC From Space Base

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Asst. Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds announced here that he had recommended to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that access to Cape Kennedy by the Florida East Coast Railway "be terminated" because there is no procedure to resolve the year-old strike acceptable to the railway's management.

Earlier in the week he had attempted to set up a session between the railway unions and FEC management. It failed because of the railway's insistence on having a court reporter present. Reynolds said that the railroad unions had accepted a procedure for final and binding arbitration of the dispute.

Meanwhile an agreement was reached for the dropping of a temporary restraining order secured by the National Labor Relations Board against picketing, with the understanding that the unions would give the NLRB 72 hours notice of any intention to resume picketing. As of Feb. 19 there were no pickets on the FEC spur running to Cape Kennedy and trains were free to move.

Reynolds told reporters here after his two-and-a-half-hour attempt in Daytona Beach to settle the dispute that the "petulant insistence" of FEC management on a philosophy that

(Continued on Page 12)

Full Labor Aid Pledged In Senate Rights Battle

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged its total legislative forces will help secure Senate passage of the House-approved civil rights bill, which the federation's Executive Council termed the strongest civil rights measure in the nation's history.

The council, in its winter meeting here, made civil rights legislation one of its first orders of business and adopted a statement calling on members of the Senate "to resist every crippling amendment; to shun compromise; to let nothing come before adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

The council expressed "great satisfaction" at House passage of the civil rights bill, terming it "one of the major signposts" on the road to full civil rights for all. The House-passed measure, said the council, includes "many of the objectives for which we have been fighting for years." But, it added:

"There's no room for complacency. The fight in the Senate of the United States must still be waged and won."

In Washington, as the civil rights bill crossed the Capitol to the Senate, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield reiterated his intention to bypass the hostile Judiciary Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Steel Tariff Hike Scored By Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Action of the European Common Market in imposing higher tariffs on imports of American steel is "totally unfair and completely protectionist," the Steelworkers have charged.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the union is "deeply disturbed" by the action and is "seriously" considering "whether we should demand that the United States impose the same trade conditions upon the European Common Market until the member nations are willing to give us the same liberal and equitable treatment we have accorded them."

McDonald said the Common Market action was no surprise to the union and that in a Feb. 13 letter to Christian Herter, special U.S. representative for trade negotiations, it had expressed concern. In that letter, he said, the union made it clear it would oppose any concessions on steel products entering the U.S. if the Common Market "resorted to this most unfair maneuver."

The USWA is "particularly indignant," he said, because for many months "it has become increasingly evident that steel 'dumping' has been practiced upon the U.S. without corrective action under present trade laws."

McDonald added that the Common Market's explanation that the increase in tariffs against American steel was required to thwart underpriced competition, in part from Communist countries, "simply does not jibe with the facts."

West Virginia Redistricting Tops Gains

Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia legislature adjourned after a session highlighted by the first redistricting of the Senate and House since 1901.

The new districts, reflecting population shifts, were described by State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley as "more nearly equitable."

The legislature also adopted labor-supported bills which:

- Authorized prepaid group health plans.
- Raised salaries of all public employes, with the heaviest proportional raises going to low-paid workers.
- Established a Manpower Technology & Training Commission under the state's Bureau of Employment Security.
- Set up a State Commission on Aging.
- Provided additional funds for the Board of Public Works.
- Ordered all public buildings made fully accessible to handicapped persons.

Over labor's opposition, the legislature also extended—for the fourth straight year—the "temporary" 3 percent sales tax.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL statement draws attention of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, William L. McFetridge and A. Philip Randolph.

Full Support Pledged In Senate Rights Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee—for what he termed "well-known" reasons—and bring the bill in the near future before the full Senate.

Speaking pointedly of the threat of a southern filibuster, Mansfield warned the Senate that failure to act on the issue would be "inexcusable" and an abdication of constitutional responsibilities.

The time to act is "now," Mansfield declared. "At this moment in the nation's history, it is the Senate's time and turn."

The issue, he stressed, cannot be decided "on the basis of the Senate rules" but "only by facing the substance of the issue itself, by debating it and by voting on it."

Mansfield named a four-man Democratic steering committee, headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), as floor managers of the bill during the Senate debate. The other members are Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), who will handle the public accommodations section of the bill, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), on the fair employment section, and Sen. Philip A. Hart (Mich.) on judicial issues.

Dirksen Asked to Help

Mansfield appealed to Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), "whose patriotism has always taken precedence over his partisanship," to join in resolving "this grave national issue."

Mansfield also made a special appeal to his fellow westerners, many of whom have traditionally aligned themselves with the South in opposition to any move to cut off debate, to consider the issue "on behalf of the Senate itself and on behalf of the nation of which their states are an inseparable part."

He ended with a plea to the leader of the southern bloc, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), "to give us not only of his immense parliamentary capacity but even more of his legal wisdom and heart in order that this Senate will be remembered, not for what it did not do, but because of what it did for the nation."

Dirksen, the first to reply, promised Mansfield "to cooperate as best I can, within the limitations of the convictions that I hold."

Later he told newsmen that he still has reservations about the public accommodations section of the House bill, but found it "much more acceptable" than some earlier drafts.

Russell Signals Fight

Russell, after a southern strategy meeting, said he and his colleagues will "fight this bill with all the vigor at our command" and will begin by opposing consideration of the House measure without sending it first to the Judiciary Committee.

Noting that the Senate in the past has "too often been the graveyard of civil rights legislation," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared this cannot be tolerated again. It added:

"For our part, we intend that all of the legislative forces of the AFL-CIO be committed to this battle. We join with Pres. Johnson in insisting that this piece of legislation, so truly needed not only by minority groups but by this nation, be enacted into law as the most worthy monument to the man who fought so hard for its achievement—Pres. John F. Kennedy."

The council received a brief report on the legislative situation on Capitol Hill from Sen. Humphrey, who visited the council while on a trip to the Miami area. Federation Pres. George Meany told reporters later that Humphrey had made "a very excellent talk."

Minton to Head Rockefeller Unit

New York—Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers has been announced as chairman of a labor committee supporting the nomination of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller as the Republican candidate for President.

Minton, who described himself as a life-long Republican, said formation of the National Labor for Rockefeller Committee is in keeping with American labor's tradition of "bipartisanship, not non-partisanship."

He described the New York governor as "the only prospective Republican candidate on the horizon who can offer the nation progressive, liberal and imaginative leadership."

Other members of the Labor for Rockefeller Committee will be announced shortly, Minton said.

Meany Hits Scranton:

New Battle Pledged For Jobless Benefits

Bal Harbour, Fla.—State legislatures under "heavy pressure from employers" are undermining unemployment compensation benefits, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged, warning that if the system is to survive and help in the battle against poverty, modernized federal standards must be enacted.

The council noted an attack on jobless pay in Pennsylvania in proposals advanced by Gov. William W. Scranton (R), charging that under the guise of an attack on unemployment, benefits will be discontinued for over 90,000 unemployed persons.

Pres. George Meany told newsmen that the AFL-CIO will "do everything possible" to help the Pennsylvania labor movement fight Scranton's attempt to weaken the unemployment compensation program.

He termed the Pennsylvania governor's approach a "strange one" and said that to the best of his knowledge Scranton's proposal marked the first time the governor of an important industrial state had proposed to help the unemployed by cutting out their benefits.

The council noted that the Scranton proposal "singles out and penalizes" workers in seasonal and low-paid industries, and added:

"It is exactly this interstate competition for industrial development through sabotage of social welfare standards that has led the AFL-CIO to urge federal minimum standards

'Arsenal Against Poverty'

"Unemployment insurance should be an important part of our national arsenal against poverty. Enforcement of federal minimum benefit standards, as proposed by the Administration, would do a great deal to prevent poverty from spreading further, and this can be done without cost to the federal government."

The council expressed "alarm" at the continuing attack on the present unemployment insurance system, noting that the weakness of the program is that "it does far too little for far too few."

It warned Congress to "heed the storm warnings of the last two years" and enact the Administration's proposals for a modern jobless pay system.

In addition to hitting Scranton's Pennsylvania proposals, the council cited the recent action of the South Dakota legislature in re-enacting an amendment that imposes a "needs test" on applicants—a test that had been declared "out of conformity" with federal law by the Secretary of Labor.

Only half of those now unemployed throughout the nation are entitled to jobless pay benefits under state systems, the council said, and between 30 and 40 percent of those who receive benefits are unable to find jobs before their benefits are exhausted.

Employers for many years have helped cut down funds for unemployment insurance and are now claiming insolvency in the system as justification for disqualifying claimants, the council asserted, adding:

"Lacking the underpinning of federal standards, this vicious cycle aggravated by interstate competition has prevented the system from fulfilling either its social objective of alleviating the distress of unemployment or its economic objective of maintaining purchasing power."

Council Asks South Africa Oil, Arms Ban

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the U.S. government to take the lead in securing "the imposition of complete international to take the lead in securing "the imposition of a complete international embargo on oil and arms shipments to South Africa."

The council acted after hearing Nana Mahomo, a member of the National Executive Council of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, describe recent developments in his country.

The deteriorating situation in South Africa "threatens to erupt into an armed conflict" with the likelihood of spreading throughout the continent and "embittering racial strife the world over," the council said.

The South African government with its "inhuman racist policies and practices" can only be halted in its drive toward destruction by "concerted, effective action of the free world," the council said.

In addition to urging U.S. government action, the AFL-CIO statement called on all members of organized labor to assist the African resistance movement in its struggle "to overcome the forces of racial tyranny and to avoid being overwhelmed by totalitarian forces that threaten to wrest the initiative from those who are struggling for freedom in South Africa."

AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENTS Karl F. Feller, Peter T. Schoemann and Lee W. Minton engage in discussion at midwinter meeting of Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Negro Registration Film Available from AFL-CIO

A new documentary film on voter registration in the South has been added to the AFL-CIO Film Library.

Filmed in Mississippi, "We'll Never Turn Back" presents a series of interviews with Negroes who tell of violence, coercion and economic reprisals brought down upon them because of their attempts to register as voters.

Produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the film may be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for $3. Reservations should be made at least three weeks in advance with alternate dates listed.

The Dept. of Education recommends use of the film in programs dealing with the need for civil rights legislation and to encourage voter registration where lethargy is the only obstacle. Running time is 30 minutes.

Council Shapes Drive Against Poverty

Stresses Rights Bill, Special School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

In the international area the council adopted statements:

● Recommending that the United Nations Intl. Court of Justice determine the revision of the Cyprus constitution, the issue that has touched off the present crisis, and that meanwhile the Greek and Turkish governments augment their troops on the island to serve along with the British as interim peace keepers. **(Story Page 4.)**

● Urging the government to take the lead in securing the imposition of a complete international embargo on oil and arms shipments to South Africa and calling on American labor to provide material and financial assistance to the African resistance movement struggling for freedom in South Africa. **(Story Page 2.)**

In the trade union areas, the council:

● Called on all AFL-CIO affiliates "to extend their full cooperation and support" to Local 333, United Marine Div. of the National Maritime Union, in its strike against members of the New York Marine Towing & Transportation Employers Association. The strike has been in effect since Feb. 1.

● **Heard a report from Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston which showed AFL-CIO unions for the 12-month period ending June 1963 winning 54 percent of National Labor Relations Board elections in which they were involved. The 2,565 victories brought in 172,500 new members to AFL-CIO unions. In the Los Angeles campaign, 30,000 new members were added to union rolls, 10,000 via victories in 143 elections, 6,000 through card checks or recognition and 14,000 in government unions.**

● Pressed the register and get-out-the-vote drive in the 1964 elections with special emphasis on door-to-door registration campaigns and easing of registration provisions in the states and cities to enlarge the number of eligible voters.

Voluntary Assessment Recommended

● Recommended to the AFL-CIO General Board, scheduled to meet here Feb. 24, a 50-cent-per-member voluntary assessment over a 20-month period to discharge labor's obligation to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.

● Heard a report on the legislative situation in Washington from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who visited the council while on a trip to the Miami area.

● The council also heard a brief address and witnessed the signing of a joint declaration by Andre Bergeron, general secretary of the French Confederation of Labor (Force Ouvriere) and Meany, stressing the need to maintain and strengthen the bonds uniting free world trade unions and urging support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The AFL-CIO and the FO also expressed their faith "in improving the conditions of the people in the developing countries by strengthening the unity of the free world."

COMPANY CAME CALLING on the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Bal Harbour, Fla., session in the form of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who is shown (center) swapping quips with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Pres. George Meany.

Wage Hour Extension, $2 Minimum, Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A fundamental step toward wiping out poverty is immediate amendment of the wage-hour law to improve the lot of low-wage American workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

These amendments must include extension of coverage to as many workers as possible who are still excluded from the law's protection and an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour, the council said.

'Top Priority' Urged

"If poverty is to be eliminated for those Americans who are already employed, an increase of the minimum wage must be given top priority," the council statement declared.

"Even a $2 hourly wage would provide a full time worker with a income that is only slightly above the poverty level. But an increase of the minimum wage to $2 an hour would represent a significant step forward in the war against poverty for millions of workers and their families."

The council specifically called for extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to include 2 to 3 million additional workers now exempt or excluded from the law's coverage. These workers are employed in restaurants, hotels, laundries, agriculture processing, cotton ginning, small logging operations, hospitals and other health services, theaters, nonprofit organizations and on farms.

The 1961 action of Congress in extending the wage-hour law to 3.5 million retail and other workers showed that extended coverage is "both feasible and beneficial," the council said.

In 1961, the statement added, Congress recognized that a gas station doing $250,000 worth of business is in interstate commerce. Congress should now recognize, said the council, that any retail establishment, restaurant, hotel or laundry doing $250,000 worth of business is also in interstate commerce.

The statement urged removal of specific exemptions now depriving of protection workers in certain small logging operations and others engaged in agriculture processing, including those in cotton ginning.

The statement also called for removal of overtime exemptions for workers now accorded minimum wage protection under the act but exempted from the overtime protection. These include workers in gas stations, and the transportation industries as well as those in agriculture processing already protected by the minimum wage provisions of the law.

Massive Federal Education Aid Urged to Break Poverty Cycle

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Massive federal aid for education programs aimed at both the causes and effects of poverty are essential if the nation is to break the cycle of poverty and unemployment, the AFL-CIO Executive Council asserted.

In a statement on education needs and programs, the council called specifically for special aid to education in low-income areas so that the problem of these areas will no longer be dealt with "halfheartedly and on a piecemeal basis."

This type of program can eliminate adult illiteracy and provide special assistance to overcome disadvantages to stem school dropouts and the resulting distress of young people who are out of school but unqualified to work.

The council called for a comprehensive program of federal assistance to elementary and secondary education, including aid for both classroom construction and for improving teachers' salaries. It noted that the problem of aid to non-public schools "continues to stalemate federal aid legislation," adding:

"We again urge . . . that we seek a solution to this problem through the expansion of National Defense Education Act assistance to non-public schools. Such an expanded program may well include more subjects than those presently covered and grants for classroom construction could be added to the equipping of teaching facilities presently covered by the act."

Great Need Seen

The council noted that there is still a great need for comprehensive student aid to assist low-income and moderate-income young people to obtain higher education. It called for supplementing NDEA student loans by federal insurance for private low-interest student loans, and by the establishment of large scale student work programs similar to the National Youth Administration of the 1930s.

The council said there is also special merit in the "Cold War GI Education bill" introduced by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), adding that the AFL-CIO has long supported such legislation, which would provide veterans of the Cold War educational opportunities similar to those given veterans of World War II and the Korean War.

The council reiterated its support of the principle of free public education through the junior college level, noting that the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 gives every state an opportunity to move in the direction of making free public education through the 14th year a reality.

'Economy of Opportunity' Urged in U. S.

Chicago—A total national effort to create "an economy of opportunity" for every American was urged by Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in a speech to the annual meeting of the National Council on the Aging.

"The objective of such an economy," Conway declared, "would be to provide the opportunity for all Americans—the young, the old, the members of minority groups, the impoverished, the unemployed, the underemployed, the people living in depressed areas—to contribute constructively to the progress of the nation and to share equitably in the abundance which their contributions can help to create in the age of automation."

Achievement of that goal, the IUD official observed, will require "programming" on a national level, enlisting the cooperation of all economic interest groups to establish priorities, evaluate our resources and apply them to our needs.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reviewed the recent report of the President's Council on the Aging for the 350 delegates to the three-day meeting, citing particularly the report's recommendations on combating hiring discrimination against aging workers.

Jobs Held at Stake In Wheat Dispute

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The Longshoremen's boycott of wheat destined for the Soviet Union is not a question of foreign policy but a matter of protecting the rights of American seamen, Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds said.

Reynolds, who has been trying to negotiate an agreement in the dispute, said the ILA has been assured that in the future there will be no waivers of the policy that 50 percent of the shipments must go in American ships unless there are "most extraordinary circumstances."

He said that conferences in Washington were seeking to remedy problems of administering the wheat program to insure maintenance of the 50 percent policy. Of shipments to date, he said, only 38 percent had moved in U.S. vessels.

New Rooms Fail to Meet School Needs

School districts in the United States completed 65,300 new classrooms during the last academic year but a shortage of 124,300 public school classrooms still exists, the U.S. Office of Education has reported.

Almost 60,000 classrooms are scheduled for completion during the current school year but little headway is being made, the Office said after a survey, in reducing overcrowding and replacing old and unsatisfactory rooms.

Local Aid 'Inadequate'

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, asserting that a substantial classroom shortage for even one year "shortchanges" the education of millions of children, said it is clear that the states and school districts cannot provide the classrooms needed for an increasing school population.

"The richest nation on earth," he said, "can afford to build the classrooms it needs. It can ill-afford not to."

Of the 124,300 classrooms needed last fall, the states reported 59,400 were needed to relieve overcrowding and 64,900 were out of date. A year earlier, the room shortage was estimated at 121,200. In 1961 it was 127,300, in 1960, 142,500, and in 1959, 135,300, Celebrezze said.

BEHIND THAT NEWSPAPER is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, photographed just after crossing union picket lines at the strikebreaker-produced Portland Oregonian & Journal. Driver of the car is State Rep. Robert Chappel, Portland Republican. Also in the front seat is Lowell Paget, GOP national committeeman for Oregon. The amusement is registered by a Goldwater aide.

Sea, Dock Unions in Solid Front, Cite Grain Shipping Commitment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Leaders of AFL-CIO sea and dockside unions joined in a "solid front" here in declaring that U.S. government agencies and commercial grain traders should live up to a presidential "commitment" that 50 percent of grain shipments sent to the Soviet Union would be transported in American-flag vessels.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers Intl. Union and Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union—both AFL-CIO vice presidents—and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen in a joint press conference defended the halting of ship-loading in various Gulf ports until the government "commitment" was honored.

The three maritime trade union officials made it clear that no challenge to U.S. foreign policy in regard to Soviet grain shipments was involved but only an effort to secure implementation of the agreement on the use of U.S. vessels in the trade.

A statement summarizing the maritime trade unions' position was handed by the three union officials to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who arrived in the Miami area the day of their press conference.

In an earlier press conference during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here, Federation Pres. George Meany said that the maritime unions were within their rights in protesting the government's failure to live up to its agreement and that he was in "complete accord" with these efforts.

He had "absolutely no objection" to selling wheat to the Soviet Union if the government felt this policy was to our national advantage, Meany said. The Soviet Union's purchase of the wheat points up its "economic failures," he continued, and he remarked that it is "a good thing for the world to know" that another widely-heralded five-year Soviet agricultural production plan is "down the drain."

He said that he personally was attempting to help work out an agreement in the grain shipping dispute in response to a request by the President.

Curran, Hall and Gleason in their press conference said there was substantial "dissatisfaction" among maritime trade workers over "failure of the appropriate federal agencies to adhere to the intent" of the 50 percent division between U.S. and foreign-flag vessels "assured by the President" last October.

The agencies, they said, had "ignored our national policy and negated the position taken" in these assurances.

In addition, they charged, there has been manipulation of "procedural rules" by the Continental Grain Co.—one of the trading firms—to avoid the use of U.S. vessels up to the 50 percent quota.

Hall, Curran and Gleason said that government agencies should require Continental to "recharter" U.S. vessels to reach adherence to the formula and that the Gargill Grain Co., another firm involved in the wheat sales, should be "instructed" to go to 50 percent use of American-flag ships.

The three maritime union leaders also made these recommendations:

- That government agencies adopt a policy of granting no "waivers" in regard to chartering of American-flag vessels that would violate the principles of the 50 percent agreement.
- That competent government machinery be set up to receive and handle complaints of violations.
- That the Departments of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture convene an industrywide conference for the adoption of "proper procedures" to implement the policy understanding.

Curran, Hall and Gleason told reporters that they had received complete assurance of "solid labor support" if the position of the maritime unions should be brought before the AFL-CIO Executive Council meetings now in progress.

The press conference and Meany's comments followed a meeting of the executive council of the Federation's Maritime Trades Dept. in which the council unanimously approved a resolution supporting the ILA in refusing "to load grain for shipment to the Soviet Union in violation of the clear-cut policy announced by the White House."

The resolution adopted by the MTD council was one of a number on wheat shipments and trading with Communist nations, one of which protested action by the Dept. of State in removing from a "blacklist" of foreign flag vessels 11 ships that had been engaged in trade with Cuba.

Kennedy Pledge Cited

The maritime trades council resolution on the 50 percent policy noted that the late Pres. Kennedy publicly stated that one of the conditions attached to the agreement to sell wheat to Russia was that the grain would be carried in available American ships. This stipulation, said the resolution, was officially interpreted to mean that "at least 50 percent of the cargoes would be transported in American flag ships."

The resolution challenged the contention of the Commerce Dept. that not enough U.S. flag tonnage is available. There are several ways to increase the amount of available U.S. shipping, it said, including the use of tankers and the release of Liberty and other ships now in "moth balls."

The resolution urged Pres. Johnson "to intervene personally" in this situation and to instruct all government agencies "to carry out in good faith the pledge given by the late Pres. Kennedy."

Gleason announced after adoption of the resolution by the Maritime Trades Dept. that he had telegraphed ILA leaders in Houston and New Orleans that insofar as the government had not followed through on the 50 percent policy, all loading of grain would be stopped "until an agreement is worked out with the proper government agencies."

Council Urges Steps to End Cyprus Strife

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Greece and Turkey should augment their troops on Cyprus and serve as "interim peacekeepers" while the United Nations Intl. Court of Justice determines the revision of the island's constitution—the question that has touched off the present crisis—the AFL-CIO urged.

Pending the court's verdict, all hostilities should cease, the federation's Executive Council said at its midwinter meeting here, and special efforts be made to speed the reconciliation of both ethnic groups.

The council urged also that Greek, Turkish and British forces, representing the three nations guaranteeing Cypriot independence, should be placed under a Venezuelan commander selected by Dr. Carlos Sosa Rodriguez of Venezuela, president of the 18th General Assembly of the UN.

The statement expressed the AFL-CIO's distress over the crisis and voiced its support of the appeal of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for measures to "restore communal peace."

The UN can play a role in the Cyprus situation by helping achieve a fair and constructive solution of the constitutional question, the council said.

The people of Cyprus should realize, the statement said, that the Soviet Union's only interest in the island is to exploit the crisis to provoke an armed clash between Greece and Turkey "and thus disrupt NATO by prying loose its southern hinge."

The council warned of the Soviets' "sudden declaration of love for the UN," noting that throughout the years the Communists have not contributed "a single kopek towards defraying the cost entailed in maintaining UN peace-keeping forces anywhere."

Tied to Social Security:

Hospital Bill Action Called Urgent Need

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The recent hearings by the House Ways & Means committee on hospital insurance for the aged have removed all doubts that there is an "urgent need" to bolster our programs and the best way to meet the need is through the social security system, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called on the committee to move quickly to report out a bill to insure against the burden of health care for the elderly. The statement noted that the hearings were "thorough and fair" and commended the chairman, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), and members of the committee "for the type of hearings that were conducted."

The statement cited Pres. Johnson's action in giving first priority on the agenda of the nation's unmet health needs to hospital insurance for the aged, adding that the AFL-CIO has long held this program to be "indispensable to a healthy nation."

Enactment of the Administration's proposal, which follows the line of the pending King-Anderson bill, is an essential step, the council said, "toward making needed care available to all."

The House hearings demonstrated that neither private insurance nor public relief alone can meet the need without the basic underwriting of a "broad government program built on the principle of social security," the council said.

It applauded and pledged support to the President's program to extend the Hill-Burton Hospital Act to "encourage more rational planning of health facilities, to authorize a new program of grants to assist in the renovation and replacement of obsolete facilities and to increase authorization for nursing homes and other long-term facilities."

It reiterated the AFL-CIO's policy of eliminating racial discrimination in the provision of health services, declaring that a concerted effort is needed "to reduce the shameful differences existing in health levels of Negroes and whites."

The statement praised also the President's full support of legislation providing mortgage guarantees and loans to encourage the further spread of group medical practice, "particularly in rural areas and when group practice is associated with prepayment programs."

Equal Population Rule Set for House Districts

(Continued from Page 1)

from the majority opinion, Justice John M. Harlan argued that there is no requirement for "one man, one vote" set forth in the Constitution with respect to congressional elections. He said the decision cast "grave doubt on the constitutionality of the composition of the House of Representatives" now in existence.

Black Differs

Responding from the bench for the majority, Black said:

"We do not look on the future with such dark glasses. We cannot believe it will make the old ship of state slip one knot for this court to say that in choosing their representatives, the people should have one vote for one man as nearly as that is possible."

Black was joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White and Arthur J. Goldberg.

Justice Potter Stewart agreed with Harlan in most aspects of his dissent. Justice Tom C. Clark said he would have examined the Georgia districts against the requirements of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

Black, in holding for the majority that the population equality in congressional districts is demanded by Art. I, Sec. 2, traced in detail the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He noted that convention had almost broken up in a dispute over whether Congress was to represent the states or the people. The "Great Compromise" which solved the issue gave representation to the states in the Senate and to the people in the House.

"It would defeat the principle embodied in the Great Compromise, equal representation in the House of equal numbers of people, for us to hold that within the states, legislatures may draw the lines of congressional districts in such a way as to give some voters a greater voice in choosing a congressman than others," Black wrote.

The ruling finally set to rest a 1946 decision in which the high court, by a 4 to 3 vote, refused to order redistricting in Illinois. A majority of the court actually agreed that it had jurisdiction, but Justice Wiley Rutledge cast the deciding vote the other way because of "the shortness of time" before the next election.

Six years later, the high court cited the majority's true position in the 1946 case as precedent for a finding that the courts could provide relief from "arbitrary or capricious" apportionment of state legislative districts. That case, which originated in Tennesee, was followed by suits challenging state legislative districts in 42 states.

Harlan's dissent suggested that the impact of the court's decision in the Georgia case would be felt just as widely.

He said a variation of 100,000 persons between the largest and smallest districts of a state probably would not be permitted. That would mean that 37 of the 42 states now having congressional districts would have to revise them. The remaining eight states, including five with one House seat each, elect their representatives at large.

NLRB to Set Up Two New Regions

New regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board will be established in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Milwaukee to relieve a constantly growing work load at the New York and Chicago offices, the board and Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman announced.

Samuel M. Kaynard, regional attorney in the New York office, was named regional director for the Brooklyn office, to serve Queens, Kings, Suffolk, Nassau and Richmond Counties. George F. Squillacote, associate Chicago regional attorney, will head the new Milwaukee office serving southeastern and central Wisconsin and northern Michigan.

23,000 Workers in Unit:

CWA Routs Hoffa In New York Vote

New York—The Communications Workers beat back a statewide raid by the unaffiliated Teamsters to retain their bargaining rights for 23,000 plant department workers of the New York Telephone Co.

In one of the biggest National Labor Relations Board elections in recent years, 22,733 telephone plant workers voted as follows:

CWA 12,558, Teamsters 8,751, Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, unaffiliated, 574, neither 286, void ballots 333; challenged 231.

All but 564 of the eligible workers cast ballots in the election, marked by a vigorous Teamsters effort to defeat the CWA and a strong counter campaign by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and the leadership of 23 New York state locals. During the campaign, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany threw the full support of the federation to the CWA.

Beirne, in a statement issued at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, expressed pleasure at the outcome and said, "I am today sending a letter to the company notifying it of our desire to resume bargaining immediately." The union intends to achieve "very substantial improvements" in wages and working conditions, he declared.

Grievance Action Pressed

Noting that votes cast for other organizations indicate that the New York locals have "problems that need to be solved," Beirne added, "We are aware of these problems and during the campaign served notice on the management that the individual grievances caused by the company's mismanagement" must be corrected..

The CWA leader noted that the raid was the sixth such Teamster attempt on telephone workers' locals and said, "It should now be obvious, after six elections in which Communications Workers have overwhelmingly rejected the Teamsters Union as their representative, that telephone workers will have nothing to do with the Hoffa leadership of that organization."

With the latest raid defeated, Beirne concluded, "the CWA can get down to unhindered bargaining with the New York Telephone Co."

Support Pledged

Dir. Michael Mann of the AFL-CIO New York-New Jersey region said the CWA victory "reflects the good judgment and common sense" of telephone workers and pledged that the CWA will "continue to receive the full support of the labor movement" in New York state in "building a better and stronger union."

Mann's office cooperated with the CWA by assigning staff members to assist the union staff in winning the election.

Beirne is an AFL-CIO vice president. His union won bargaining rights in 1961 for New York plant workers, whose latest contract expired last summer. Attempts to bargain on a new contract were frustrated by the appearance of the Teamsters, who were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests.

The defeat for the Teamsters was considered a major setback. In 1962 the CWA beat the Hoffa raiders by a 3-1 margin in an election among 17,000 equipment installers of the Western Electric Co., an affiliate of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., as is the New York Telephone Co.

Three officers of CWA Local 1101, promptly suspended, announced that members at a local meeting had voted to leave the CWA and that the local executive board then chose the Teamsters. The truckers' organization soon presented a charter to the former CWA officers and assigned 18 staff members to an organizing campaign, after which they petitioned for an NLRB election.

The CWA won a key vote of support Jan. 10 at an Albany meeting where heads of the 23 New York State locals condemned Hoffa and his associates for their interference and voted to back the CWA.

The CWA named an administrator and temporary assistants to run the affairs of Local 1101. It also denied the right of the local, under the CWA constitution, to disaffiliate.

Meany Hails CWA On Election Victory

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following statement after New York State telephone plant workers voted in a National Labor Relations Board election against representation by the Teamsters and thus turned back a Teamsters' raid on Communication Workers locals:

"I congratulate the Communications Workers on their success in the campaign in New York in driving back the raiders from the Teamsters. The telephone unions in New York refused to listen to phony promises and cast their votes for clean, decent trade unions.

"That is typical of the attitude of AFL-CIO members throughout America. They reject corrupt leadership and insist that their unions be clean and democratic. And that is the way things are in the unions of the AFL-CIO."

Work Rule Wage Talks Deadlocked

Negotiations between rail operating unions and management remained deadlocked as a six-month work rules freeze set by Congress neared its Feb. 25 expiration date, but both sides indicated they would refrain from any action to upset the status quo.

The rail unions have asked for higher overtime pay, expense money during away-from-home layovers and paid holidays for workers not now receiving them.

Management has demanded a free hand to lengthen train runs without crew changes, abolish jurisdiction lines between road and yard work and make other changes which the unions say would force a strike.

Neither face-to-face meetings nor the efforts of federal mediators have significantly narrowed the differences. Nevertheless, neither side is presently planning to precipitate a new rail crisis and presumably bring Congress back into the picture.

Rail union spokesmen told the AFL-CIO News that if there is a national strike, it will be caused by any action by management to invoke unilateral changes in existing rules. They said they have assured Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that the unions are willing to continue to negotiate their demands.

Management officials are reported to have decided against forcing a crisis at this time.

PRES. VICTOR HERBERT, right, of the Air Line Employes Association, affiliated with the Air Line Pilots, signs agreement ending short strike of 1,800 members against National Airlines. The ALEA struck after 10 months of futile effort to get new contract. Shown signing agreement for five days of further negotiation, with arbitration as final step if necessary: from left, Vice Pres. J. M. Rosenthal of National Airlines; Howard G. Gamser of the National Mediation Board, and Herbert.

Rubber Workers Repel Teamster Raid, 2 to 1

Los Angeles—The Rubber Workers turned back an attempt by the ousted Teamsters Union to replace the URW as bargaining agent at Mattel Toy Co. by a margin of more than two to one.

Workers for the nation's largest toy manufacturer voted 1,074 to 457 to support the AFL-CIO affiliate which has been their bargaining agent for the past 10 years. Only nine voted for no union.

William Gilbert, director of the AFL-CIO Organizing Committee in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, said, "Naturally we are pleased with the results," and Floyd Gartrell, URW regional director, said, "The vote underscores the job our local union has done at Mattel."

Gilbert added, "It is a shame that we must fight off raids and engage in battles between unions rather than organizing the unorganized."

Nearly 200 representatives of AFL-CIO affiliated unions staged a mass demonstration at the Mattel plant, just before the National Labor Relations Board voting began, to show unity with the URW.

Brewery Workers Again Beat Raiders

Miami—The Brewery Workers defeated the Teamsters, 72-50, in an election at the plant of the National Brewing Co. here, turning back the second Teamster raid in two years.

Union Pres. Karl Feller said "the Teamsters were unable to fool the workers" and "they know the score about the leaders of the Teamsters Union and won't be fooled or bought."

Building Trades Plan Legislative Conference

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will launch a program of vigorous legislative action at a three-day meeting in Washington Mar. 23-26 at which some 4,000 delegates are expected.

At its fall-winter meeting here, the department's executive council went over the list of pending legislation, some of it as part of general AFL-CIO legislative goals and the rest of particular interest to the building and construction industry.

High on the agenda for the March conference are hospital insurance for the aged, the civil rights bill, and federal aid for housing, education, mass transportation and urban redevelopment.

The council heard a report from Pres. C. J. Haggerty and Legislative Dir. Walter Mason on the recent adoption by the House of an amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act under which fringe benefits would be taken into consideration in the setting of prevailing wages in construction for the government.

Unionists Optimistic

A bipartisan group of 20 senators has sponsored the fringe benefit bill in the Senate and building tradesmen are optimistic about its prospects.

The department also received a report on its organization drive in Baltimore, which has resulted in transference to union conditions of more than $70 million of construction work.

The council also received an optimistic report from industry representatives, who said that surveys indicated there will be an "enormous" amount of constuction to be undertaken by the nation's corporations over the next 10 years.

Building Trades Wages Up 1.9c

Hourly wage scales of building trades workers increased a half of 1 percent, or 1.9 cents, in 1963's last quarter. The increase was slightly larger than that of the corresponding 1962 period, according to the Labor Dept.'s quarterly survey of seven major building trades in 100 U.S. cities.

The scale changes raised the estimated average union hourly wage rate to $4.13 as of Jan. 2, 1964. The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said scales were increased in 24 cities for electricians, 18 cities for bricklayers, 17 for carpenters, and in at least 12 for the other trades—painters, plasters, plumbers, and laborers.

The typical advance was 5 or 10 cents. Average scales ranged for the craft from $3.18 to $4.61.

Airline, Union Renew Talks, Strike Ends

Miami—The Air Line Employes Association returned to the bargaining table with National Airlines here after ending a 42-hour strike of 1,800 skilled clerical and station employes.

The strike started Feb. 15 after the union, in 10 months of bargaining, had exhausted "every reasonable effort to consummate an agreement," according to ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert. It was terminated when the union and management agreed to a proposal by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for renewed negotiations.

Wirtz proposed that the strikers return, that National resume air service and that talks be resumed with the aid of the National Mediation Board on wages and day-night wage differentials. Any issue remaining after five days would be submitted to binding arbitration.

The union is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots. It represents station agents, reservation personnel, crew schedulers, secretaries, accountants, office equipment workers and porters.

The airline serves 40 cities in 15 states and has 4,500 employes, 2,000 of them in Miami.

Court Rejects Bias Charge Against AFM

New York—The U.S. District Court for southern Ohio has dismissed a complaint by three former members of a Negro local in Columbus, O., that the Musicians sought to prevent a merger of the local with predominantly white Local 103 in that city.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin, in announcing the decision by U.S. Judge Mel G. Underwood, said he had filed an affidavit with the court branding the accusation as "false and infamous" and said it is AFM's consistent policy to seek such mergers in every area.

During the litigation, Kenin said, Negro Local 589 was offered the option of merging with Local 103 or of encouraging individual members to join at a reduced fee. Officers of Local 589 refused, sold their clubhouse and divided their assets, he said.

Early in January the AFM revoked the local's charter, since it was no longer functioning as a separate local. Fifteen former members have joined Local 103 and others are expected to do so, according to the AFM.

Hospital Strikers Win First Pact

Trenton, Ont.—The Building Service Employes have won a first contract with the Trenton Memorial Hospital after a three-month strike that sparked an inquiry by the provincial government and won the union the strong support of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The hospital's board of trustees, which earlier had rejected a unanimous conciliation board report and tried to block efforts at negotiations by the union and the Ontario Labor Dept., capitulated in bargaining sessions conducted by a three-member provincial committee which has been studying the advisability of compulsory arbitration in hospital labor-management disputes.

The contract restores all 40 strikers to their jobs with wage increases ranging from $15 to $40 a month; time and a half after 80 hours in any bi-weekly period; two 10-minute rest periods daily; eight holidays with time and a half for work on those days; and vacation gains.

'One Man, One Vote'

THE HISTORIC U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring that the Constitution requires congressional districts to be substantially equal in population is a tremendous step toward the implementation of the concept of "one man, one vote."

The democratic process assumes that every citizen has an equal voice in the election of members of the House of Representatives. But the hard fact is that millions of Americans have been deprived of their voting parity through malapportionment of congressional districts as well as state legislative districts.

The first step in correcting this flaw in the democratic process came in 1962 when the Supreme Court held that federal courts could consider districting questions in state legislatures, reversing a 1946 decision that such questions must be settled at the political level.

An almost unprecedented number of court suits were filed, in state after state across the nation, protesting malapportionment of both congressional and state legislative seats. But until the Supreme Court acted this week, the principle on congressional districting had not been firmly fixed.

The court has now handed down the basic guide that, in the words of Justice Hugo L. Black for the majority, "as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

The unequal representation of urban areas in Congress and state legislatures stems essentially from the control of state bodies by representatives from rural or underpopulated areas. These legislatures discriminate, by and large, against urban areas in the legislatures, and because these legislatures apportion congressional districts, they have denied representation in the U.S. House based on a true distribution of the population.

The AFL-CIO at its 1963 convention declared:

"As it is constituted today, the U.S. House of Representatives fails to be truly representative of the people, in violation of the clear intent of the constitution."

The Supreme Court has now opened the way to correction of this situation. While it did not spell out what it meant by "as nearly as practicable" in terms of drawing up districts keyed to the "one man, one vote" principle, application of modest standards of variance from district to district might necessitate the drawing of new boundaries for about 300 of the present House districts.

This reveals both the deep-seated discrimination in the present district lines and the staggering job ahead if these inequities are to be corrected.

The answer lies with Congress itself. For a number of years now, legislation requiring congressional districts of reasonably equal population and of compact boundaries has been introduced but has languished in committee. If Congress now were speedily to enact this bill setting out specific guidelines for districting equity, the tasks facing the legislatures—still in too many cases reluctant to move to correct an intolerable situation—would be eased.

As the AFL-CIO said clearly in its 1963 convention resolution:

"Only when the concept of one man, one vote is fully observed will democracy be fully achieved."

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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'. . . The Crossroads Is Here':

'Time Is Now,' Mansfield Warns As Senate Receives Rights Bill

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) appealed to his colleagues to face up to the imperative need for civil rights legislation. Following are excerpts from his speech:

LET ME SAY at the outset that I should have preferred it, had the civil rights issue been resolved before my time as a Senator or had it not come to the floor until afterward. The senator from Montana has no lust for conflict . . . yet this question is one which invites conflict, for it divides deeply. It is approached not only with reason, but also with passion, by members on both sides of the issue and on both sides of the aisle.

But great public issues are not subject to our personal timetables. . . . They emerge in their own way and in their own time. We do not compel them; they compel us.

We look in vain if we look backward to past achievements which might spare this Senate the necessity of reaching difficult decisions on the civil rights question. We hope in vain if we hope that this issue can be put over safely to another tomorrow, to be dealt with by another generation

The time is now. The crossroads is here in the Senate.

To be sure, the issue will not be fully resolved by what we do today. Its resolution depends also on what is done tomorrow and on many tomorrows. Nor will the issue be fully resolved by the Senate or the Congress. Indeed, it will involve all Americans and all the institutions—public and private—which hold us as a society of diversity in one nation and it will involve all for a long time to come. In truth, it is a universal issue which, for this nation, having begun with the Declaration of Independence and persisted through the decades, will hardly dissolve in the Senate of the 88th Congress.

Nevertheless, at this moment in the nation's history it is the Senate's time and turn.

It is bad enough to evade decision on any major proposal of any President. It is inexcusable in this issue which has drawn a curtain of uncertainty and insecurity over the entire Nation and over which blood has already run in the streets.

In these circumstances, I cannot believe that this Senate will abdicate its constitutional responsibilities. The Constitution . . . charges the Congress and the Senate as a part of it—no less than the President and the courts—with the achievement of its fundamental objectives. . . .

It is our duty no less than the duty of others to share in securing the equity of the rights and in advancing the welfare of all the people of the United States.

If the Senate were to choose . . . the course of evasion and denial—we would leave this body a less significant and less respected factor in the government of the United States than it was when we entered it. . . . When we have considered deeply, I do not believe that this Senate will choose the course of evasion and denial.

THE MAJORITY LEADER will do whatever he can to facilitate the process of decision in order that the Senate may reach a point of final judgment as promptly as possible. . . . The majority leader will propose in procedural matters but it will rest with the Senate to dispose.

If we are to reach a point of decision in this matter . . . it will be because the whole membership is prepared to look at the world and at the nation as it is, not the way we may wish for it to be. It will be because the members of this body are ready to face this decisive moment in the nation's history and the Senate's history. It will be because the members of this Senate, all the members, on both sides of the aisle, are prepared to assume full responsibility . . . for writing an honorable chapter in histories, irrespective of what their views may be on this particular issue.

We will not write that chapter, Mr. President, if we dawdle, if we evade. And we cannot write that chapter on the basis of the Senate rules. We can write it only by facing the substance of the issue itself, by debating it and voting on it.

Senators would be well advised to search, not in the Senate rules book, but in the Golden Rule for the semblance of an adequate answer to this issue.

Or let them search, if they will, in the long and tortuous history of human liberty. Let them search in the Constitution and in the documents of freedom which we have enshrined.

Let them search among the fears and the hopes of a whole people—all the American people. And let them search in the dark chasms of ignorance and arrogance which divide, and among the slender bridges of understanding and humility which unite.

An issue of this magnitude carries the accumulated action and neglect, the accumulated achievements and failures, the accumulated commissions and omissions of generations of Americans. And it will take, for many years, the combined contribution of all the sources of reason and unity within the nation to bring the issue to adequate resolution.

Morgan Says:

Hawaii, 'Paradise of the Pacific,' Being 'Uglified' at Boom Pace

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LOS ANGELES—As I was saying before I so rudely interrupted myself about 10 days ago, we are uglifying America the Beautiful at a staggering pace. If any further proof of that indictment is needed I have the evidence at hand, gathered on a journey to our 50th state, Hawaii, sometimes known as "the Paradise of the Pacific."

Morgan

Vestiges of paradise do remain in the Hawaiian islands but they are being steadily gobbled up by resort hotel and subdivision syndicates and converted into a kind of Dante's Inferno of shopping centers, pizza palaces and parking lots on the beach. Paradise thus lost won't be easily regained.

Thirty years ago, as the country was struggling to rouse itself out of the Great Depression, I was fortunate enough to land a job as a reporter in Honolulu. In those days there was only one way to reach the lovely Polynesian archipelago—the same way Capt. Cook did—by ship. Landfall was an adventure, beginning at Koko Head and stretching along the island of Oahu's palm-fringed south coast to the pier at Aloha Tower with the high, verdant valleys of Honolulu climbing to the sudden, surprising heave of sharp mountains beyond. If you kept your eyes peeled at the rail you might spot a school of flying fish as the liner nosed gently into the channel toward the dock. Those brave, intrepid pioneers who blazed the trails of trans-Pacific commercial aviation in the years of the 30s—Amelia Earhart, Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, Charles Ulm, Pan American's Capt. Musick—they changed and quickened the modes of commerce and now most travelers reach Hawaii by jetliner, five hours or less from the California coast.

But what is your introduction to this mid-Pacific paradise today? On your ride into town from Honolulu's international airport near Pearl Harbor you are greeted not by rows of royal palms along Nimitz Boulevard but instead by an automobile junkyard, its old fenders festering with rust under the tropical sun, by the ugly backsides of harbor warehouses, a jungle growth of telephone poles and a garish litter of neon signs.

The skyline has been almost completely changed by that dubious status symbol of the mid-20th century metropolis, the American skyscraper. Now I love tall buildings and the glass, steel and granite canyons of Manhattan Island thrill me. But whereas grass shacks may have lost their practicability as abodes and places of business, I maintain that the highest thing on a tropical strand should not be a tower apartment but a palm tree.

I am, however, outnumbered. On the beach at Waikiki that unbeatable combination of free enterprisers, the real estate promoters and the politicians, is busy obscuring Honolulu's most majestic landmark, Diamond Head, with multi-storied buildings. Don't believe any more those classic picture postcard shots you see of Diamond Head. There is a hideous cluster of skyscrapers at the very foot of the old crater, ruining the rhythm of its line as it flows gently into the sea—but this eyesore has been carefully cropped off the photographs for export.

At one of the closing sessions of the Recreation Development Congress in Honolulu, sponsored by the National Association of Counties, I mentioned my shock and outrage at all this needless defacement of one of Hawaii's most precious resources, its natural beauty. Afterwards a man came up to me and introduced himself as a member of the Honolulu city council.

"I plead guilty to your charges," he said candidly, "but when Waikiki lots sell for $65 a square foot you are subjected to a lot of pressure."

AH, THERE'S THE RUB. An official elected presumably to help protect the public weal found himself helpless, he thought, before greedy forces determined to exploit it for quick profit.

This is the tawdry pattern almost everywhere. But all is not yet lost. A Honolulu businessman, William Blackfield, president of the National Association of Home Builders, told the congress the real estate and construction industries are taking a new look at the problem, realizing that better planning is needed to conserve the land and its beauty and still meet the undeniably urgent requirements of a bursting population.

The National Association of Counties itself is committed to a policy of coordinated growth and development in order to prevent chaos. Disturbingly enough, the Honolulu newspapers all but ignored the association's meeting.

Chaos, however, is bearing down upon us all like an avalanche and will engulf us unless we do some serious planning. At our present growth rate, 190 million Americans today will become more than 340 million in little more than 35 years. And, as Hugo Fisher, administrator of California's resources agency, told the county congress, 60 million cars on the roads will become 200 million by then. Sunday drive, anyone?

Washington Reports:

Passage of 'Truth' Bills Urged As Safeguards for Consumers

TRUTH-IN-LENDING and truth-in-packaging bills, now before Congress, should be passed in the interests of the consumer, but an also-pending quality stabilization bill should be defeated, according to Mrs. Esther Peterson, recently appointed special assistant to the President for consumer affairs.

In an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, Mrs. Peterson said the truth-in-lending bill, sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), would enable consumers to know the annual interest charge on all purchases made "on time."

"Some of the letters I get are so tragic," Mrs. Peterson reported. "They come from people who have obligated themselves beyond their means. Some letters even tell of broken marriages because people have not known what financial troubles they were getting into."

The truth-in-packaging bill, sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), would require that packages state the contents clearly and accurately, including weight and quantity, Mrs. Peterson explained.

On the other hand, she said, if the so-called quality stabilization legislation were approved, "prices would be set at the same level for the same item (so that) discount houses would be out and there would be no use shopping around for a bargain."

UP TO NOW, said Mrs. Peterson, the consumer has not been represented in Washington "as such." The Consumers League, many women's organizations, trade unions and others have represented the consumer on Capitol Hill, she observed. Members of Congress are representatives of consumers, but also of business, industry, farmers and other groups in their constituency.

Still, Mrs. Peterson said, more than 20,000 persons in the federal government are working directly on consumer affairs. Each of 22 agencies in the federal government has a specialist on consumer matters. But up to now, she asserted, "we haven't had a focus, I would say."

Mrs. Peterson explained that she meets with an inter-agency Committee on Consumer Interests and a companion Consumers Advisory Council, composed of private citizens.

She explained that her job is not only in connection with legislation, and through informing the consumer, but also in coordinating the activities of the various agencies and determining other steps that should be taken in the interest of the consumer.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN said, in his dissent from the Supreme Court's decision outlawing grossly unequal congressional districts, that the majority had "manufactured out of whole cloth" a theory that the people have a basic constitutional right to protection against the shortsighted or politically motivated action of state legislatures in elevating the voting power of rural residents and debasing the voting power of urban and suburban residents. Oddly enough, the reaction in Congress to the court's decision does not indicate that members share any such feeling of discomfort as Justice Harlan felt.

There is a feeling, obviously, that the states may need time to adjust themselves to the imperatives of the decision. But a certain amount of time is exactly what they have in the nature of the case.

The high court did not say exactly how the lower courts should proceed in handling voter suits claiming inequality in congressional districts. It did not say that each state must do thus and so; in the Georgia case actually under consideration the Supreme Court merely laid down a broad principle that the lower court must receive the case and decide it—that it must devise and issue an order in line with the principle.

The state legislatures may develop a sudden urgency to revise their House of Representatives districts on a voluntary basis, as the State of Maryland seems ready to do; further court action then may prove unnecessary. The federal courts in other cases may direct the state legislatures to submit new districting plans or face election of all House members at large.

These redistricting plans and orders from the lower courts are themselves subject to challenge on appeal to the Supreme Court.

* * *

THE STATES, IN ANY CASE, cannot claim they were not given fair warning of the principle to which they are required to conform.

There has been loose usage of the phrase, "the courts must not enter this political thicket," but in fact the Supreme Court entered the "thicket" very specifically in 1962 in deciding a Tennessee case by a convincing majority, and the Tennessee case itself was decided on the basis of a 1946 case in which a majority of the court said, unmistakably, that the courts had the power to upset congressional districts that were grossly unequal in population.

This was exactly the point Justice Brennan made in Baker v. Carr, the Tennessee case decided two years ago—that the court in 1946 had upheld the authority of the federal judiciary to upset unequal Illinois congressional districts, but chose not to do so for various reasons, including the fact that the case was reached for decision only a short time before the November election.

The Supreme Court is not now in a profound act of reversing precedents; it reversed the reasoning of the precedents nearly 18 years ago, and has now moved to apply in specific cases the reasoning it adopted in 1946.

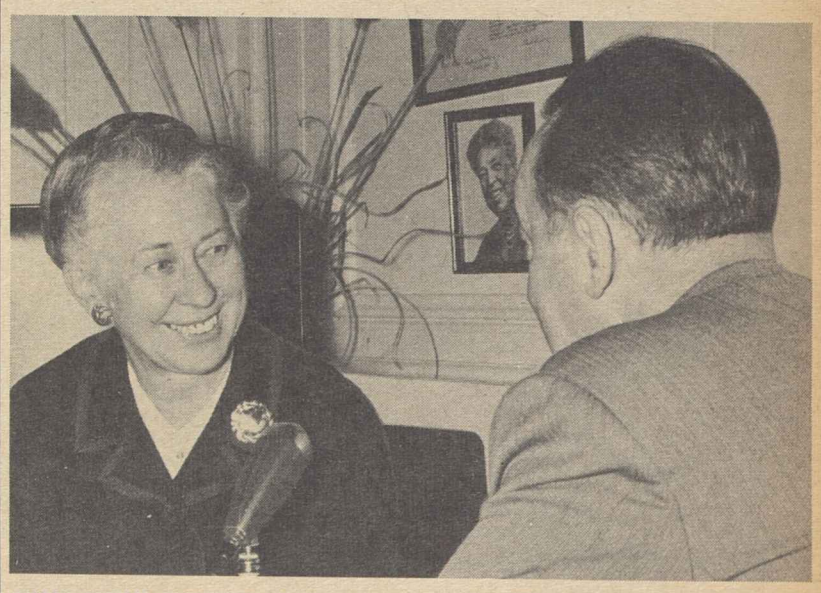
* * *

SOME OF THE STATES may find themselves electing all their House members at large, rather than by districts, this year. It will not prove fatal to their political viability, however uncomfortable to some of the candidates who have enjoyed the prerogative of sure-thing re-election in small districts.

Alabama had to elect all its House delegation at large two years ago because it lost one seat as a result of the census count of 1960 and nobody could decide how to adjust the district to take account of the loss. The result was unpleasant to a veteran congressman from the most sparsely-populated district, but he had enjoyed a great deal of seniority before time caught up with him.

The reasoning of Justice Black's majority opinion, in any case, is likely to be persuasive to most citizens. Obviously the state legislatures have no power to say that a city dweller's vote shall be counted for only one-third or one-fourth of a rural resident's vote in elections held at large within a state, yet that is exactly the effect when unequal districts for House seats are laid down by state legislatures.

The court has simply said they can't do this to heavily populated areas any more.



THE NEW VOICE of the consumer in Washington, Mrs. Esther Peterson (left), special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, says Congress should pass the pending Douglas truth-in-lending bill and the Hart truth-in-packaging bill. Mrs. Peterson was interviewed for Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, by Harry W. Flannery.

How to Buy:

BLS Budget for Retired Couple Up-Dated, Calls for $276 Month

By Sidney Margolius

First in a series of two articles on retirement costs today.

"WE ARE THINKING of retiring in 1964 but wonder if it is possible to live on $50 a week," Mr. and Mrs. C. E. P. write. "We live in the country and taxes are not high but it costs about $200 a year for heat."

The answer is it usually takes more than $50 today even for a very modest budget for a retired couple. We've brought up to date and adapted to current conditions the budget for a retired couple developed by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. Here are the current monthly costs:

	Dollars	%
Food and beverage	$ 84	30.5
Housing, including utilities, furnishings	103	37.
Clothing and cleaning	19	7.
Medical care	26	9.5
Transportation	12	4.5
Recreation and reading	10	3.5
Personal care (barber, toiletries, etc.)	6	2.
Miscellaneous, including contributions	16	6.
	$276	100

In comparison, the $50 a week allotment this couple hopes to live on, provides only $217 a month, figuring four and one-third weeks.

The "modest but adequate" budget above shows there are two unusual expense problems in retirement: housing and medical care. These take larger percentages of retired people's budgets than among younger families.

It may be possible, through careful purchasing and preparation, to reduce the food and clothing costs. A smart shopper who has genuine knowledge of nutrition may be able to save as much as $20 a month on the $84 allotment for food for two. The clothing budget already is modest but may lend itself to additional small trimming, depending on the couple's needs.

But it would not pay to trifle with the already-precarious medical-care allotment. The only other possibility for reducing expenses is housing. If this about-to-retire couple already has paid up the mortgage, its monthly housing cost may be only $75. We calculate this on the basis of a $12,000 house in a semi-rural area, figuring taxes and insurance at 2 percent of the value in such an area, or $240 a year; maintenance at 1.5 percent or $180 a year; heat, $200; utilities, $180, and household furnishings and repairs at approximately $100. Thus it would be possible to pare the modest budget to $217 a month but it would be a tight squeeze.

RECENTLY WE HAD an opportunity to interview a large group of retirees at a class given by the Rutgers University Labor Education Center at the Plainfield, N. J., Senior Citizens Center. Here are the main problems of retirement as voiced by this group:

Drugs: The high cost of drugs was a widespread dilemma among the retirees, many of whom have chronic illnesses. They were noticeably bitter about this problem. One frequent question was how to get doctors to prescribe medicines under generic or scientific names at less cost than under brand names. Another problem cited was varying charges. One retired worker reported he paid one pharmacist $8 to fill a prescription, while his regular pharmacist charged him only $4.

Eyeglasses proved to be another major concern. Costs of $18 to $42 were cited. One danger revealed in these interviews is that older people sometimes try to save the cost of eye examinations.

Health insurance was another frequently-cited problem. Most of the older people interviewed were hoping that Congress would pass legislation providing hospital insurance as part of the Social Security system. Many asked which health insurance plans offered relatively good value. Several had continued their Blue Cross coverage in retirement. But a number of others were not even aware their state Blue Cross plan does open its rolls periodically so retired people can enroll.

The retirees pointed out that even when the more-reasonable non-profit plans like Blue Cross and Blue Shield are available, they still take so large a part of the medical budget that little is left for other needs such as dental care.

Housing problems varied. About half the retirees had their own homes with mortgages paid up. Others lived in apartments. Their reports ranged from "no problem at all" to "very serious."

Food: The retirees, most of them economical shoppers, felt in general that they could manage on $1.20 a day per person, or about $72 a month for a couple. Some felt they could serve nutritious meals on $1 a day by using low-cost meat cuts and seasonally-abundant foods. But there was somewhat-impassioned disagreement on this.

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CITIZENSHIP AWARDS were presented at Auto Workers Northeastern Citizenship Conference in New York by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther (second from right) to Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), left, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters (second from left) and Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N. J.).

Medical Swindlers Exposed:

'Catalogue of Fakes' Available from FDA

A **CATALOG OF FAKES** and swindles in the health field warning the public to beware of "secret" remedies and their sponsors has been issued by the Food & Drug Administration.

The booklet, "Your Money and Your Life," says that "worse than the financial loss is the danger that reliance on some ineffective product will cause delay in getting proper medical treatment."

It estimates that the public spends $1 billion a year on unnecessary or falsely represented products and treatments.

In addition to exposing a number of worthless devices for diagnosing and treating various diseases, the booklet also debunks baldness "cures," no-diet reducing products, wrinkle removers, sea water minerals, and many others.

It summarizes current knowledge about many devices and remedies, among them air purifiers, alcoholism "treatments," "tired blood" preparations, cold and cough remedies, colitis treatment and laxatives, diabetes treatments, eyeglasses by mail order and hair restorers. It also gives advice on how to tell whether a remedy is a fake:

"First, is it a "secret" remedy? If so, you can almost be certain that it is a fake.

"Second, does the sponsor claim he is battling the medical profession which is trying to suppress his wonderful discovery? This is one of the surest signs of quackery.

"Third, how did you hear about it? If the treatment was advertised or promoted in a sensational magazine or by a faith-healers' group, or by some crusading organization of laymen, be skeptical. Honest researchers do not try to stimulate interest on the part of the public until a drug is thoroughly proven and accepted by other scientists. They do not expect sick people to be guinea pigs.

"And, finally, of course, you may ask your doctor."

The booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 10 cents a copy. A discount of 25 percent is available for purchases of 100 copies or more. Single free copies are available from the Food & Drug Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

From Soup to Nonsense:

There Are Two Kinds of People —The Rushed and the Rushers

By Jane Goodsell

"MOM I'M ABSOLUTELY rushed to death! Mike's coming for me at 7:30, and I'll never be ready in time! I have to take a bath and fix my hair and put on my makeup and I can't find my evening bag and—oh gosh, Mom, would you be a lamb, and press my dress for me? Pleeze?"

(The time is 4:55 p. m.)

* * *

"Get up? Now? Why do I have to get up at the crack of dawn on a Saturday morning? My dentist appointment isn't until 10:30."

(The time is exactly 9:55.)

* * *

"For the luvva Pete, honey, what're you so upset about? You know how hard it is to break up a poker game, and I can't understand why you assume I've been in a car accident just because I get home a little past midnight."

(At 2:35 a. m., to be precise.)

* * *

"Do you realize what time it is? You promised to be waiting outside the beauty parlor at 4:30, and I've been driving round and round the block in rush-hour traffic, waiting for you to show up! You women are all alike. Absolutely no concept of punctuality."

(The time is 4:34½.)

* * *

"HARRY, YOU HAVEN'T even shaved yet! Our guests are due to arrive at 7 o'clock, and they'll be ringing the doorbell any minute now. For heaven's sake, hurry up and get ready!"

(It is exactly 6:15.)

* * *

"Harry, will you please stop rushing me! It's much too early to go to the Smiths'. The party doesn't even start until 7:30, and I'm just about to take a bath. As a matter of fact, I have plenty of time to give myself a manicure, so will you please sit down and relax?"

(The time is 7:25, and the party is a good 20-minute drive away.)

* * *

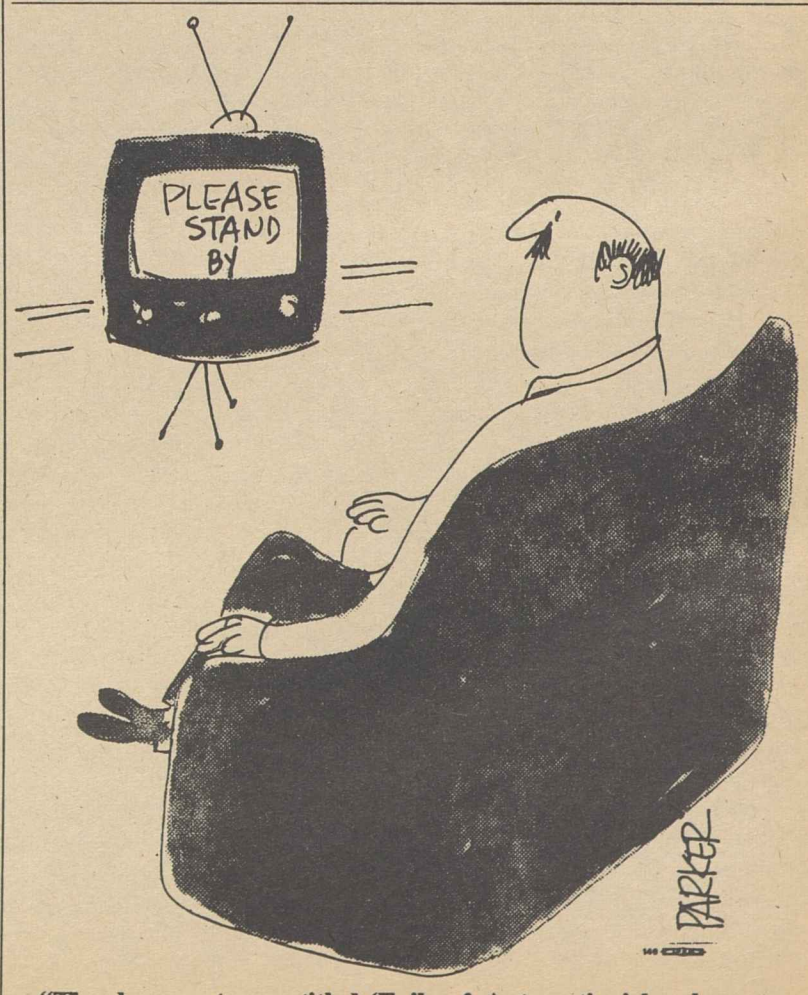
"Wash the car? Now? But dear, there isn't time! I thought you said we had to meet Aunt Martha at the airport at 4:15 this afternoon!"

(It is now 1:05 p. m.)

* * *

"Now, stop worrying, dear. Susie's recital doesn't start until 2:30, and I'll be back in plenty of time. I'm only planning to play nine holes.

(The time is 1:35.)



"The documentary entitled 'Evils of Automation' has been temporarily interrupted due to human difficulties . . ."

Unions Support Liberals' Proposal:

Canada in Political Battle Over National Pension Plan

Ottawa—A national program of "portable pensions," which could provide a total monthly income of $225 for a retired couple, has whipped up a major political fight in Canada.

On one side of the fight are the labor movement and the New Democratic Party, backing the principle of the federal Liberal Party-sponsored Canada Pension Plan. Ranged against them are the powerful insurance industry, some provincial governments and the Conservatives.

Insurance is big business in Canada. Canadian companies collect $600 million in premiums for pension plans each year. Canadians have the highest per capita life insurance coverage in the world, and a lot of premium dollars have been thrown into the fight to kill or cripple the portable pension plan.

A wage-related, contributory, portable pension, to supplement the existing basic federal old-age pension of $75 a month at age 70, has long been a major goal of labor. The first federal pensions were won in the late Twenties, when two labor members of Parliament held the balance of political power and pushed the then Liberal party government into initiating the program.

In its legislative submissions over the years the Canadian Labor Congress and its provincial federations have laid great stress on the need for portable pensions.

The issue has been a major policy plank of the labor-backed New Democratic Party since its formation. Liberal Party Leader Lester B. Pearson also promised such a plan during last year's federal election, which placed him at the head of Canada's government.

Canada's constitutional structure requires provincial agreement on welfare programs, and with a majority of the 10 provinces having non-Liberal party governments some foot-dragging has taken place. In the populous province of Ontario, with one-third of the national population, federal Health and Welfare Minister Judy LaMarsh created a roaring controversy last fall when she tried to unseat the Conservative party provincial government on the pension issue. A provincial proposal for portable pensions would be dropped, the Ontario Conservatives promised, if federal proposals were acceptable.

Relations Strained

The Conservative party retained control of the Ontario government with a big majority, and relations between Ontario Premier John Robarts and Miss LaMarsh have been strained ever since. As a result, Liberal Prime Minister Pearson has stepped in to personally handle pension negotiations with provincial premiers. A further complication has been added by the decision of the province of Quebec to go it alone on pensions—using accrued pension funds for economic development to bolster its new nationalistic aspirations.

Judy LaMarsh

CANADIAN Minister of Health & Welfare, who is pushing a nationwide portable pension plan.

Compulsory Plan

The all-Canada pension plan would be compulsory for all employed persons of 18 years and over; voluntary for self-employed. It would be financed by a 1 percent tax on the first $4,500 of annual earnings, matched equally by employer contributions. Benefits, to start in 1966 at a low level, would be increased to 20 percent of annual earnings by 1975. The maximum available at 70 years of age, based on present income restriction levels would be a pension of $150 monthly for a single person, including $75 from the existing old-age pension system, or $225 for a couple.

The maximum potential for a husband and wife, both contributing to the Canada pension plan and both eligible for the older pension, would be $300 monthly. For retirement at 65, benefits are pro-rated down and the maximum would be $126 for a single person. It is planned to raise the proportion of wages on which the pension is computed to keep pace with general wage levels.

Under heavy propaganda fire from the insurance interests and some provincial governments, the federal government backed down from earlier proposals to set the pension levels at 30 percent of earnings. The insurance firms, with the aid of some political supporters, claim that the Canada Pension Plan would do grave injury to the nation's competitive position and economic health. They have also conjured up visions of danger to existing private pension plans, which cover 28 percent of Canada's work force. Many of these plans are union-negotiated.

Ontario Premier Sees Flaws

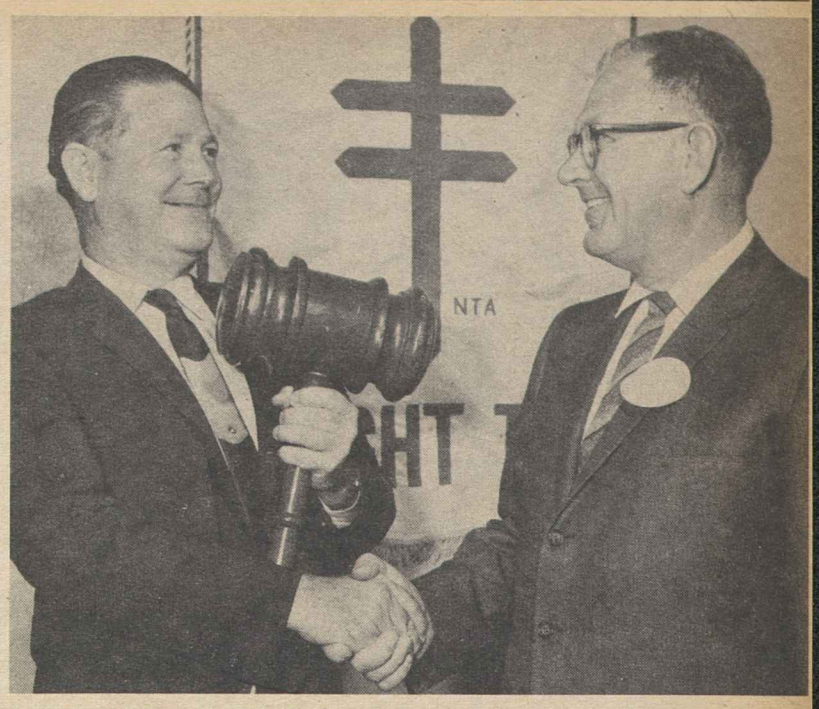
Ontario's Premier Robarts, without rejecting the plan, has expressed strong criticism. He claims the proposal to invest 50 percent of a $3 billion reserve fund in provincially-guaranteed securities is inadequate, and suggests that 90 percent of the reserves should be made available to the provinces, leaving only 10 percent with the federal government.

The Ontario Federation of Labor has described Robart's criticism as "a transparent attempt to sabotage any universal social security program." The labor movement feels that crocodile tears are being shed by interests fundamentally opposed to the whole pension concept.

The CLC and affiliates have endorsed the pension principle and have doubts about Pearson's amendments to lower benefits and his failure to make immediate provision for survivor benefits. Nevertheless labor's annual "citizenship month" campaign in February has centered around the drive for a portable pension plan. A nationwide petition campaign, backed by postcards to legislators, is mustering support for the program.

Provincial federations of labor and local labor councils are coordinating this campaign with public meetings, leaflet distribution and radio and TV advertising and special programs. Labor's view is that once the plan is on the statute books it can be improved.

The present session of Parliament will refer the legislation to a committee, where it will be subject to sustained attack. Present indications are that the plan will be implemented—although possibly not until 1965 or 1966—and the importance of labor's campaign at this time is to act as a counter-balance to the vested interests and to stiffen the spine of the Liberal party members in Parliament. Spectators in the ringside seats in Ottawa are sure to include U.S. insurance men.



CONGRATULATIONS for taking on a large-scale job are extended to Pres.-Elect James Murray (left) of the Tuberculosis & Health Association of Los Angeles County by Pres. George W. Gorman of Communications Workers Local 9501, who also is a director of the health agency. Murray is a retired representative of the local and is vice president of the Pacific Health Plan and a board member of the Welfare Information Service.

Join War on Poverty, Fund-Raisers Urged

Cincinnati—United community funds and their member agencies have a "positive responsibility" to join in the all-out war against poverty urged by Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here.

Addressing the biennial national conference of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, Schnitzler expressed the AFL-CIO's full support of the President's objective and declared the issue is above "partisan politics."

He urged the voluntary agencies to overcome any feelings that government programs are "things apart" and to join in a broad national effort emphasizing "collaboration," not competition, and going beyond the "band-aid" or "patch here, patch there" treatment of social needs.

Schnitzler suggested four ways in which the voluntary agencies could fulfill their role in the war on poverty:

- By dramatizing "the facts of economic want" in their own communities and making the "invisible poor" visible to the prosperous majority.
- By stepping-up efforts to develop community leadership and draw more citizens — especially young people—into active participation in community health and social welfare activities.
- By continuing experiments to develop imaginative new approaches to "ever-changing" welfare problems.
- By becoming the community guardians, "the watch dogs," of the government services to make sure that programs undertaken with tax money are realistically in keeping with the community's needs.

Calls for Wisdom

"The war on poverty demands wisdom as well as vigor," Schnitzler declared. "The voluntary agencies, with their vast, collective store of experience, can do much to meet that demand."

But, he added, "the fundamentals, the very roots of poverty, can be reached only by government—by public policies that create full employment, abolish sweatshop wages, provide full and equal educational opportunities and all the rest."

Schnitzler went on to stress "the continuing responsibility" of all segments of society in the area of civil rights.

"The time is especially appropriate," he said, "for community chests and united funds to renew their determination that all those in need will be served with equal consideration; and to undertake, in the finest traditions of social welfare, to build and strengthen the bridges of understanding among men."

Schnitzler joined in the conference's tribute to four trade unionists who received awards as outstanding volunteer workers and said they symbolize the point that "your work is our work."

The four were Claude Fernandez, Retail Clerks business agent in Santa Clara, Calif., who heads the Community Services Committee in the city and was co-chairman of its 1963 United Fund Campaign; Vice Pres. Thomas R. Marsella of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, who has been vice chairman of the Floyd County United Fund for three years; Intl. Rep. Maurice Allen of the Steelworkers, past chairman of the Birmingham Community Services Committee and of the Jefferson County United Appeal's labor advisory committee; Financial Sec. Irwin J. Sannit of Postal Clerks Local 89, a member of the Philadelphia United Fund's labor committee and its budget and allocations committee.

Recreation Congress Hears Edward Morgan

Honolulu, H.I.—Edward P. Morgan, ABC radio news commentator whose programs are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was a principal speaker at the Recreation Div. Congress of the National Association of Counties here.

Morgan, whose broadcasts are heard Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST, spoke on "Have We Sense Enough to Save Our Great Outdoors?" Others who addressed the congress included Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Walter O'Malley, president of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Beirne Named Adviser On Junior College Role

Appointment of Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers to the National Advisory Committee on the Junior College has been announced by Executive Dir. Edmund J. Gleazer, Jr., of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

The committee will advise the association as to how junior colleges, in a rapidly growing field, can meet the nation's new educational needs. Gleazer said formation of the advisory group grew out of a desire to bring about better understanding of the role of the junior college in higher education.

Better Pay, Conditions Bargaining Goal at GM

The Auto Workers will bargain seriously for major contract gains, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock assured 600 delegates to a Washington, D. C., meeting of the union's General Motors locals.

The delegates, representing 350,000 UAW members who work in 130 GM plants, adopted a resolution calling on GM to "support the penalty overtime rates" proposed by Pres. Johnson in a recent message stressing the need for helping the jobless.

The conference said "we do not oppose emergency overtime when it is unavoidable" but declared that scheduled overtime, when millions of breadwinners are unemployed, is "economically immoral, socially inexcusable and intrinsically selfish." The nation "needs more jobs, not more jobless," it said.

Woodcock recalled that GM, after reporting profits after taxes of $1.6 billion for 1963, and after paying "double dividends" of $1.46 for every hour worked by UAW members, still had idle funds exceeding $2.5 billion.

"This is the year," said Woodcock, "when all the arithmetic is on our side."

Besides money, the union will continue, he said, to stress those working conditions that mean much to the dignity of the individual.

After the conference, delegates and their families took buses to Arlington National Cemetery to lay flowers and say prayers at the graves of the late Pres. Kennedy and Medgar Evers, civil rights leader assassinated in Mississippi.

Heading the delegation were officers elected by the conference—Chairman Clarence Lyons, Indianapolis; Vice Chairman Joseph Malotke, Madison Heights, Mich., and Sec. Jack Turner, Flint, Mich.

Work Injury Toll Highest in 10 Years

Injuries at work disabled more than 2 million U.S. workers—the largest number in 10 years—for more than one day each in 1963.

The injury total was up 1.5 percent over the 1962 level of 1.99 million while fatalities rose by 3.6 percent, from 13,700 to 14,200, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Safety Council reported.

Of the injuries, approximately 84,800 resulted in some permanent impairment, the report said.

MORE THAN 500 DELEGATES representing 270,000 Pennsylvania members of the Steelworkers attended the 6th annual conference of the union's Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh. Workshops discussed civil rights, unemployment compensation, the 88th Congress and the "radical right," and a general session (above) heard several speakers.

Community 'Gang-Up' Voids NLRB Election

By Eugene A. Kelly

Cooperation of a "runaway" employer and the community structure of Orangeburg, S.C., in a massive "pressure" campaign against the town's first union has led the National Labor Relations Board to set aside an election lost by the Machinists.

The board, ordering a second election, found that the employer put pressure on his 460 workers through anti-union speeches and letters, backed by community leaders who "iterated and reiterated the theme that selection of the union would cause Orangeburg to become a distressed area, would cause the employer to move, and would deprive employes of job opportunities" because other employers would not move to the area.

The company, recently moved from union conditions in Utica, N.Y., to a non-union shop in the South, is the Utica-Herbrand Tool Div. of the Kelsey-Hayes Co. It conducted a beat-the-union campaign beginning May 1, 1963, when election notices were mailed to workers, and ending 12 days later in a union defeat, 171 for to 245 against.

The board's report tells how management assailed the union in plant speeches and letters to the families of employes, and community "third parties" also actively campaigned for the union's defeat.

'Atmosphere of Fear'

Statements by the employer and others "created an atmosphere of fear of reprisal and loss of job opportunity" if the employes selected the IAM and "prevented the exercise of free choice in the election," the board ruled.

Noting that the board in previous decisions has held an employer is entitled to express his position, the three-member panel said statements in this latest case "go far beyond permissible limits."

"They convey the message that collective bargaining would lead to loss of job opportunity for the Orangeburg community.

"This message is conveyed not only through the employer's strongly worded statement that strike action would be necessary to obtain any concessions" in bargaining, but also through statements that "economic development would be stifled if collective bargaining made inroads in the community."

Coercion Cited

The board added that the "massive campaign conducted by third parties in the community re-echoed and embellished this message" and called attention to the "coercive elements present in the home visits of local police officers, a doctor and the mayor of the city, and in the distribution of anti-union propaganda" at all banks.

Such pressures, although not emanating from the employer, "exerted a coercive effect upon the employes' free choice and, in conjunction with other conduct" previously cited, "form a basis for setting aside the election," said the board.

The case had one unique factor—the use for the first time of what the NLRB's regional director, who upheld union complaints of unfair practices, called a printed version of the movie "And Women Must Weep." The day before the election, the director reported, "Dear Mom" booklets with the "Weep" message appeared in all Orangeburg banks for free distribution.

The "Weep" movie, circulated by the National Right to Work Committee, is a fictionalized account of an IAM strike in Princeton, Ind. The NLRB has set aside five elections on the ground that showing the movie "polluted the atmosphere" required for a free choice by workers.

In the Orangeburg case, one employe testified that his family doctor called him out to his car and said he was visiting employes to get them to vote against the union. Another testified that two Orangeburg policemen talked to him in their car about the danger the plant might move. Ads paid for by an "interested citizens' committee" appeared in the daily "Times & Democrat" and 88 spot anouncements were heard over three local radio stations, all with an anti-union theme.

Some of the spot announcements stated the union "drove the company out of Utica, N.Y.," the report said.

Rochester Teachers Ask Higher Pay Scale

Rochester, N. Y.—The Rochester Federation of Teachers Local 616 has asked for a sharply increased salary schedule based on a starting salary of $5,400 a year.

The present rate range starts at $5,000 and goes to $9,675 after 20 years. The union's proposal climbs to $13,700 after 20 years.

Aden Frees 23 Detained Union Men

Brussels—The last 23 men—most of them union members—detained without charges following a bomb explosion at Aden Airport in mid-December have been released, according to word received by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Those freed included Gen. Sec. Abdullah Alasnag of the Aden Trades Union Congress. They had been held at Al Ittihad camp in the South Arabian Federation and were forced to undergo what Aden authorities admitted were "certain hardships."

The release followed strenuous efforts by the world free trade union movement to obtain justice for those detained without charges after they had expressed opposition to the merger of Aden and the South Arabian Federation. The last of those held received their freedom, ironically, on the official observance of the anniversary of the merger.

From the time of the first arrests the ICFTU had appealed for an examination of the circumstances by the government of the South Arabian Federation, the High Commissioner for Aden, the British Colonial Office and the British government.

In addition the ICFTU filed charges with the Intl. Labor Organization which ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu said will be pressed regardless of the prisoners' release. Also, it asked the League of Red Cross Societies to investigate conditions in the prison camp, sent ICFTU Rep. Ivar Noren to Aden to work for the release of the prisoners. The ICFTU gave financial aid to the families of the victims through the Intl. Solidarity Fund and cooperated with the Socialist International to send Christopher French, prominent British lawyer, to Aden to represent the prisoners in any court proceedings.

Tailors Local Sets Centennial Observance

Madison, Wis. — Journeyman Tailors Local 215, a unit of the Clothing Workers, will mark its 100th anniversary with a centennial banquet Apr. 11 in the Madison Labor Temple.

Invitations are being mailed out now by a committee consisting of Pres. August Haack, Vice Pres. Harry Ludwig, Sec.-Treas. Edna Tschida, Helen Lipska, Hilda Meyer and Dewey Brady.

Total Unchanged in Year:

Mixed Job Picture In Factories, Service

By Robert B. Cooney

The job picture at the start of 1964, after allowing for post-holiday cutbacks and severe storms curtailing outdoor work, "reflected continued strength mainly in the service-producing industries," the Labor Dept. has reported.

Manufacturing employment, however, has remained somewhat stagnant for the past half-year, the detailed job report for January revealed.

In its earlier summary report, the Labor Dept. reported that unemployment rose by 700,000 as expected to a total of 4.6 million. This edged up the seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 5.6 percent in January from December's 5.5 percent.

Both the jobless total and the jobless rate were about the same as in January 1963.

The detailed report, which is based on payroll data, showed that non-farm jobs dropped by 1.7 million over the month to a total of 56.9 million. The December-January decline was "slightly less than seasonal."

There were the usual reductions for this time of year in postal employment (federal jobs down by 156,000 to 2.3 million) and manufacturing (down by 173,000 to 17 million)," the report said.

"The cutback in retail trade (down by 862,000 to 8.7 million) was not as large as the typical post-Christmas decline and drops were also relatively small in services (down by 62,000 to 8.3 million) and state and local government (about unchanged at 7.4 million).

However, there was an especially sharp decline in construction (down by 312,000 to 2.6 million), where activity was hampered by winter storms."

The Labor Dept. said the job cutbacks throughout the durable and soft goods divisions of the manufacturing sector were typical for this time of year, and added:

"Manufacturing employment has advanced only slightly since mid-1963, following substantial gains earlier last year."

In the over-the-year picture, the Labor Dept. observed that payroll employment rose by 1.5 million, "with four-fifths of the gain in the service sector."

The report noted that after discounting the effects of the New York newspaper strike-lockout in January 1963, the over-the-year gain in factory jobs is about the same as that recorded between January 1962 and January 1963. Total factory jobs were up by 278,000 over a year ago, with three-fourths of the gain in hard goods, the report said, adding:

"Substantial over-the-year gains were reported in metals, machinery and transportation equipment, but the major portion of this increase had already occurred by last June. In fact, machinery was the only major durable goods industry to show employment strength in the latter half of 1963."

In the January job scene, some 3.4 million persons worked part-time due to bad weather.

Due to the weather and usual seasonal cutbacks, the factory workweek dropped sharply from 40.9 hours in December to 40.1 hours in January. Average hourly earnings rose by 1 cent to a new high of $2.52, but weekly earnings dipped to $101.05, the report said.

TWUA to Ask Woolen Mills For Pay Hike

Boston—A conference of Textile Workers representing some 20,000 woolen and worsted workers in 75 plants recommended that local unions terminate contracts when they expire this spring so as to negotiate for wage and fringe benefit gains.

Most contracts in the industry carry 60-day termination notification clauses, which means they must be canceled by the end of this month in anticipation of expiration.

In addition to recommending contract policy, the conference adopted a resolution pointing out that the economic prospects of the industry are improving and recalling that nearly two years have elapsed since the last wage increase.

Speakers included TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka. Pollock noted that the cost of living reached a record high in December, and that workers in other industries have been receiving higher wages.

"It is only fair," he added, "that workers in the woolen and worsted branch of the textile industry share in this general improvement in American living standards."

7-Month Strike Wins Battle on Wage Cuts

Los Angeles—Nearly 1,000 Rubber Workers, on strike for almost seven months at the U.S. Tire & Rubber Co. plant here, have won a settlement of their long struggle against cuts in work standards and wages demanded by the management.

The strike started July 12 and ended when members of URW Local 44 voted to resume tire production Feb. 9 in a plant that had been shut down for the entire period.

The dispute involved a supplement agreement to the national agreement negotiated by the URW and the company. In the final settlement, management withdrew its demand for wage cuts ranging up to 60 cents an hour and agreed to a number of improvements asked by the strikers.

The parties will negotiate terms of what the union called a "true time study program" based on a recent settlement at the company's plant in Eau Claire, Wis. Under it the management will train three union time study men, using two of them full time and the other on a standby basis.

It also agreed to joint development of equitable production standards and to maintenance of employe earnings, including a 10-cent hourly wage increase negotiated last summer in the national agreement.

The agreement to settle came not long after the strikers voted unanimously to reject the last previous company terms.

Plant gate collections during the strike helped maintain a soup kitchen opened at local headquarters to supplement the $25 per week paid each striker out of the URW strike fund.

Employers Fight Double-Time Bill:

Cut in Unneeded Overtime Can Spur Jobs, Wirtz Says

By David L. Perlman

An administration drive to increase employment by eliminating "unnecessary" overtime work collided with solid employer resistance as two House Labor subcommittees opened joint hearings.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the committee members—and an overflow audience including lobbyists from leading employer associations that the Administration is supporting "as strongly as we can" legislation requiring double pay for overtime work in selected industries.

He said it would create a "significant" number of new jobs and thus carry out the original intent of the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act.

As the hearings got under way, Rep. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-O.) indicated that employers were seriously concerned about the bill and urged that hearings be extended beyond the scheduled three weeks to permit testimony from employers in all industries which might be affected by the legislation.

Lead-off witness for opponents of the bill was the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, W. P. Gullander, who denounced the overtime proposal, claiming it would raise costs for employers without creating jobs. Another business spokesman, representing the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, charged the Administration bill would "shackle and harass" business with a "ball-and-chain penalty rate for overtime."

The flat rejection by business groups came after Wirtz had appealed to employers, in what he termed "the haunting phrase" of the late Pres. Kennedy, to "ask what you can do for your country."

What employers can do, he said, "to help the country and the economy" is to hire more workers instead of scheduling heavy amounts of overtime work.

The AFL-CIO convention last November called on Congress to "help create jobs" by requiring payment of double time for all overtime hours covered by the wage-hour law, coupled with a reduction of the basic workweek to 35 hours.

Wirtz reiterated that the Administration still opposes a legislated 35-hour week—as contrasted with negotiated cuts in hours—but is convinced by "persuasive" evidence that "a significant increase in employment could be obtained by distributing to other employes work which is presently performed on an overtime basis, and that this could be done without impairment of operating efficiency."

Roosevelt's Words Quoted by Wirtz

Franklin D. Roosevelt's message to Congress in 1937, urging a floor on wages and a ceiling on hours, was quoted by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in House testimony urging stiffer penalty pay for overtime work.

Here's what FDR said:

"We know that overwork and underpay do not increase the national income when a large portion of our workers remain unemployed. Reasonable and flexible use of the long-established right of government to set and to change working hours can, I hope, decrease unemployment in those groups in which unemployment today principally exists."

The Administration's bill, sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), would not establish an across-the-board double-time rate.

It would empower the Secretary of Labor to set a double-time rate, at any point after 40 hours of work, in any industry on the recommendation of a tripartite committee representing labor, management and the public. The basis would be a determination that "substantial and persistent overtime is being worked and that increasing the penalty pay would create more jobs without unduly raising costs. "Emergency" overtime work would be exempt from the double-time requirements.

Wirtz told Congress "it dosn't make sense" to have heavy unemployment in a prosperous economy. He noted that overtime hours have increased 16 percent since 1960 and that more than half of the employes who work overtime regularly work as much as 49 hours or more a week.

The amount of overtime worked each year by persons covered by the federal wage-hour law is the equivalent of 1.25 million jobs, Wirtz said. But he hastened to add that the Administration's bill would not generate anywhere near that number of new jobs. Some overtime work is "unavoidable," he noted, and it would be economically "unfeasible" for many employers to put on additional workers.

Wirtz emphasized, however, that he is "convinced" the Administration bill will provide "a workable tool for reducing unemployment."

He readily agreed that its enactment "won't do the whole job" of licking the unemployment problem. In fact, he said, if its passage "would deaden efforts to do something about the overall problem, that would be a compelling argument against it."

Wirtz sharply disputed statements that the unemployed do not have the skills needed by employers who are scheduling overtime work.

Government surveys show, he said, that 30 percent of machine operators and other semi-skilled workers are on overtime—and more than 1 million persons in this category are unemployed.

One third of all craftsmen are working overtime—and nearly 500,000 skilled workers are jobless.

Fifteen percent of all clerical employes work more than 40 hours a week—and more than 400,000 clerical workers are unemployed.

"These figures," he said, belie the suggestion that those now unemployed would not be qualified to perform the jobs created by reducing excessive overtime."

Public hearings on the Administration bill are being conducted under the joint chairmanship of Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), whose subcommittee held extensive hearings last year on hours of work, and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), whose subcommittee normally deals with amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The AFL-CIO is scheduled to testify Mar. 3 before the joint group.

Randolph Urges Negroes To Repudiate 'Work' Law

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph has branded as "a monstrous falsehood" claims by Oklahoma "right-to-work" supporters that a referendum proposal to outlaw the union shop would further civil rights.

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a national leader of the civil rights movement, said he has been informed by Oklahoma leaders that this claim is being made in an attempt to win Negro votes for a proposed "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution.

It is the labor movement, not the "segregationist forces" behind the "right-to-work" campaign, which is "helping our crusade for civil rights," Randolph declared.

He called on Oklahoma Negroes to "help defend the institution of collective bargaining which has made possible higher wages, better working conditions and greater job security." Randolph added:

"The so-called 'right-to-work' law would destroy these gains. It seeks to destroy our hard-won right of collective bargaining and it would destroy with the same blow the labor unions through which we have made these gains."

Randolph warned that the "right-to-work" groups seek to drive "a wedge between Negroes and the labor movement," and declared:

"We must not let it happen. We must vote against this law."

Earlier a group of Negro leaders in Oklahoma, headed by State NAACP Pres. Jake Simmons, Jr., joined in a call for defeat of the "right-to-work" proposal and charged that "the same reactionaries" who have fought civil rights progress are in the forefront of the campaign to ban the union shop.

Oklahomans will vote on the issue in the May 5 primary election.

Economic Aid Seen British Guiana Need

Economic assistance is urgently needed by the people of British Guiana to help overcome massive unemployment and low living standards, the president of that country's Post Office Workers declared.

Andrew Jackson, a member of the Inter-American Advisory Committee of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., warned that without such aid from the western democracies, the Guianese may turn to the Communist bloc.

He stressed, too, that any economic and development assistance that may be forthcoming should bypass the government of leftist Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan, to avoid aiding the Communists, and be channeled through sources that could "get it to the people."

"What is material to us now," Jackson declared in a radio interview on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program broadcast by the Mutual network, "is that there is a need for better housing conditions; there is a need for the establishment of cooperatives which the workers would manage as they do in all other parts of the world."

He suggested that the western democracies have too long overlooked "the dangers to their own doorsteps" posed by the Communist threat to British Guiana.

Jackson noted that so far the free labor movement of the country has succeeded in staving off Communist penetration and last year won an 80-day strike protesting the Jagan government's efforts to impose restrictive legislation on unions.

Since then, he charged, Jagan has attempted through his Peoples Progressive Party to gain a foothold in the labor movement by forming rival organizations to compete against legitimate unions.

British Guiana, on the northeast coast of South America, has internal self-rule but not complete independence from Great Britain. Jagan's PPP received fewer than 50 percent of the votes in the 1961 election, but nevertheless gained control of the government.

Jackson noted that the Guiana labor movement agrees with the demand for independence, but charged that Jagan's attitude, particularly his refusal to agree to an election before independence is granted, has been among the reasons for delay.

Jackson, in the United States for a conference of the PTTI advisory committee, was interviewed by Ben Meyer of the Associated Press and Tad Szulc of the New York Times.

Texas Labor Plans Appeal on Job 'Commuters'

Austin, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO has pledged to carry on a federal court fight against the practice of Mexican nationals "commuting" across the border to jobs for which unemployed Texans are available.

The executive board of the state central body voted to press the case to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary to win consideration of the issue on its merits.

A suit attacking the practice was brought against the U.S. Attorney General and the immigration commissioner by the State AFL-CIO and 180 residents of Texas border cities, most of them of Mexican descent, who charged they had suffered unemployment and depressed wages because of the "commuters."

U.S. Dist. Judge Burnita S. Matthews of the District of Columbia dismissed the suit and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit upheld her ruling that the state central body had no standing to bring the suit and avoiding any conclusion on the merits.

The suit against the government charged that under an "amiable fiction," the commuters who continued to live in Mexico while working in the United States had illegally been granted status as "aliens admitted for permanent residence."

The complaint also charged that the government failed to enforce provisions of the 1952 Immigration & Nationality Act designed to protect U.S. workers from the depressing effects of nonimmigrant alien labor. These provisions permit the entry and employment of such aliens only if "unemployed persons capable of performing such service of labor cannot be found in this country."

The government asked the appeals court to uphold dismissal of the suit because of the "political" question involved and presented an affidavit from Sec. of State Dean Rusk declaring that "a judgment on the merits in this case would be undesirable from the standpoint of the foreign relations of the U.S."

The State AFL-CIO labeled this a "hearsay and conclusionary statement" and declared that "the judiciary should certainly not abdicate its judicial function whenever an executive officer, like the boy crying 'wolf,' cries 'politics' or 'foreign affairs.' "

Rusk's suggestion that U.S. relations with Mexico would be hampered by a ruling on the merits of the case was countered in the central body's reply brief with a quotation from the general secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Labor expressing "sympathy" with Texas unions over the problems posed by the commuters. Fidel Velazquez, who is also a national senator of Mexico, was quoted as telling Laredo AFL-CIO officials that commuter labor "hurts native labor" and is partly responsible for inflated prices on the Mexican side of the border.

On the question of standing to sue, the state central body cited a number of court cases as precedents, particularly a 1961 decision upholding the Meat Cutters in a suit to bar commuter strikebreakers from operating an El Paso packing plant.

The brief also noted that provisions of the Immigration Act designed to safeguard domestic labor were written and amended "at the behest" of organized labor, which "certainly is a proper party to complain of the failure to enforce such provisions."

The interest of the 180 individuals who joined in bringing the suit is "greater than merely ordinary public interest," the brief declared, because of "their peculiar and special damage resulting from the presence of the commuters."

The state central body cited a Labor Dept. report which observed that in Laredo alien commuters were employed at wages "so low as to be symbolic of peonage."

Another report, on El Paso, found that "a substantial number" of domestic workers was available for the jobs taken by the alien commuters. The same report concluded that "the willingness of the commuter alien to work for possibly substandard wages necessarily impairs the domestic worker's power to bargain for better rates."

The brief also cited studies showing that unemployment rates for such border cities as Laredo, Brownsville, Del Rio and Eagle Pass were substantially higher than the rate for Texas as a whole.

Representing the state central body in the case are AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll and Attorneys Charles J. Morris and L. N. D. Wells, Jr., of Dallas.

Union Funds Voted To Indian Scholarships

Minneapolis—Technical Engineers Local 101, preparing to disband when the General Mills Electronics Div. plant at which it holds bargaining rights is closed in April, has voted to give its $6,000 treasury to the University of Minnesota for scholarships for American Indians.

Largest in History:

Tax Cut Bill Cleared For Final Passage

House and Senate conferees cleared the way for an $11.5 billion tax cut bill—largest in the nation's history—to reach Pres. Johnson's desk before the end of the month. Final House approval is expected Feb. 25, with Senate action the same day or the next.

By early March, the take-home pay of virtually every worker will be bigger as the basic withholding tax drops from 18 percent to 14 percent. For most workers, the extra spending money will be in the $2 to $3-a-week range, but for the economy it will add up to an $800-million-a-month boost in consumer purchasing power.

Administration and labor economists expect this to translate into more production and more jobs.

Two important differences between the House and Senate bills —the capital gains tax and exclusion of sick benefits from taxation—were resolved in a manner urged by the AFL-CIO.

Conferees agreed to retain the present 25 percent maximum tax on capital gains profits from the sale of stocks or property. The House bill would have dropped the rate to 21 percent, which the AFL-CIO had charged would "open wider an already glaring loophole."

Sick Benefit Accepted

Senate conferees also won acceptance of a more generous sick benefit provision than that contained in the House bill.

Present law permits exclusion of sick pay from taxation, up to $100 a week, starting with the seventh day of illness or the first day of hospitalization.

The House had voted to stretch the waiting period before the sick pay exclusion takes effect to 30 days.

The conferees agreed to a Senate amendment, which had been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO, to allow continued exclusion of sickness or injury benefits which do not exceed 75 percent of a worker's normal pay, up to a ceiling of $75 a week, with no change in the present waiting period.

This would assist large groups of workers who receive only partial pay when sick.

After 30 days of illness or injury, the tax exclusion would apply to all forms of sick pay or wage continuation, with the ceiling rising to $100 a week as under present law.

The conferees also dropped a labor-opposed Senate amendment which would have allowed a tax deduction for contributions to political candidates or parties of up to $50 for a single person or $100 for a couple. This, the AFL-CIO noted, would have principally benefited upper-income taxpayers and could not have been used by persons who do not itemize their tax returns.

The committee rejected a Senate amendment supported by the AFL-CIO which would have allowed physically-handicapped persons to deduct transportation costs to and from work and seriously watered down another labor-supported amendment to reduce the special tax exemption given Americans employed overseas.

Two-Step Cut

The tax cut takes effect over a two-year period. Treasury experts estimate that the reduction for the 1964 calendar year will amount to about $6.14 billion for individuals and $1.56 billion for corporations. In the second year, when the full cut is in effect, the figures will rise to $9.12 billion for individuals and $2.36 billion for corporations.

Nothing in the new tax law will affect taxes payable on 1963 income, which are due not later than Apr. 15.

The new tax law gives the largest proportionate tax cuts to persons in the lower and upper income groups. However, many upper bracket taxpayers will be hit by a two-step elimination of the dividend tax credit in the present law. Previously stockholders have been able to deduct 4 percent of their income from investments from their tax bill; this is slashed to 2 percent for this year, ended next year.

Small stockholders will benefit from a doubling of the amount of dividend income which is tax free. The new allowance will be $100 for a single person and $200 for a couple.

TAXI DRIVERS in Washington, D.C., ended their unorganized status as they recently were chartered as Machinists Lodge 814. Officers of the new lodge, representing some 600 drivers, are shown as they were sworn in by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes. From the left are Vice Pres. William R. Thompson, Recording Sec. George O. Buckholtz, Trustee George C. Hughes, Trustee Lyle H. Hester, Pres. George L. Morgan, Sr., Sec.-Treas. Vincent Hobday, Sentinel Theodore R. Jenkins, Conductor McKinley Hunter and Hayes.

Backpay Still Pending— 11 Years Late

Eleven years after a backpay order against the Mastro Plastics Corp., New York City, the National Labor Relations Board has issued a second order directing payment of $28,628 to eight employes who were unfairly discharged in 1951.

It was Mar. 13, 1953, when the board issued its first order upholding charges by Carpenters Local 3127 that the firm discriminated against union members and directing it to make them whole for pay losses.

The firm failed to comply, and nine employes could not be located by the time the lawyers had argued their way through the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court in 1956, the New York regional director's office in 1960 and back to the board in 1962.

In the latter year, the NLRB ordered the backpay held in escrow until the nine missing workers could be located and questioned. A trial examiner, on Oct. 23, 1963, issued a supplemental decision finding all but one of the claimants entitled to specified amounts of backpay.

The firm, which by that time had become the French-American Reeds Mfg. Co., questioned the decision and the case went back to the board, which now has awarded backpay ranging from $523 for Salvatore Tripolone to $12,480 for Michael Valentine, with lesser amounts for six others and no pay for one worker who refused to testify.

Muskie Pure Water Bill Given Support of Labor

A Senate-passed bill to expand the federal water pollution program was given strong labor endorsement in testimony before the House Public Works Committee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran said added government funds to keep streams, rivers and lakes clean represent "an investment in the health and welfare of ourselves, our children, and future generations."

He urged the House to pass intact the Senate bill providing:

- A step-up in federal grants for sewage treatment plants and other pollution control measures from $100 million to $120 million a year.
- Transfer of the program from the Public Health Service to a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration which would be established in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Authority for the HEW Secretary to set national water quality standards and to bar the marketing of products which contribute to water pollution, such as "hard" detergents.

The bill, sponorsed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), passed the Senate 69-11 last October.

Curran said an expanded water pollution program would be "a double-barreled bonus" for the nation since it would also create more jobs.

"It is a national tragedy," Curran said, "that we have near-crisis levels of unemployment at the same time that we have urgently needed and still unfilled public needs like the need for water pollution control sewage treatment plants in hundreds of communities."

He noted that federal dollars spent in the pollution control program have a "multiplier" effect. Each increase in federal spending, he pointed out, has been met with an even bigger increase in state and local expenditures in the field. Local governments, he said, are spending $5 for every dollar the federal government puts up.

He hailed the proposed establishment of a separate water pollution control agency.

"We believe this administrative change will promote a more comprehensive approach to water pollution in terms of water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife," he said, "in addition to public health protection."

Urging "quick passage" of the bill, Curran warned that the demand for water over the next three decades will exceed the "foreseeable supply."

Cape Kennedy Ban Urged Against FEC

(Continued from Page 1)

has "no place in this century" was blocking a settlement.

He also said that the Florida Public Utilities Commission and the state's Gov. Farris Bryant had been "strangely silent" on the dispute, and especially on the question of whether the railroad had been living up to its obligations in terms of serving the public. Reynolds said this was particularly puzzling in view of the fact that management has refused to take any reasonable step to resolve the disagreement.

Reynolds' statements followed a press conference at which Chairman George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association said there were no indications that the FEC and Board Chairman Edward Ball had any intention of settling the dispute, and that Ball was acting like a "feudal baron."

Union Denies Violence

Leighty told reporters that incidents of violence that had occurred during the year-long strike did not involve the union, and that many accidents occurred because of the railroad's failure to maintain its track and equipment. He stressed the unions' strong opposition to dynamitings in recent weeks and called for a wide investigation of the offenses to fix responsibility.

The RLEA meeting in Miami Beach adopted a resolution noting that Ball as chairman of FEC "has defied the settlement pleas of three separate presidential boards which the employes have accepted" and that he has rejected arbitration as urged by the Florida delegation in Congress, the Secretary of Labor and the President of the United States."

The resolution called on Pres. Johnson "to reverse the provocative action of the U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) in letting Ball's strikebreakers operate trains over a government-owned rail spur into the Cape Kennedy area.

Leighty noted that the FEC had refused to go along with a general settlement between the unions and the railroads recommended by a Presidential emergency board for a wage rise of 10.28 cents per hour and five days notice on abolishing jobs. He said the railroad has refused to grant FEC workers "the same pay and working conditions as other railroaders, which is all they ask."

'Time-Zone Syndrome' Catches Up With Jet Pilots Who Race The Sun

Chicago—Airline pilots flying high speed jets in a virtual race with the sun are encountering a new problem element they didn't have with slower planes.

The new element in fast jets is called the "time-zone syndrome." It's an upsetting of the physiological life cycle caused by traveling rapidly around the globe. It affects air travelers, pilots and other flight crew members, but is more of a problem to the latter because of their constant exposure and the nature of their jobs.

The results of high speed flying across the world's time zones was reported in an article, "Racing the Sun," in the Air Line Pilot, monthly magazine of the Air Line Pilots.

"Time-zone flying," said the authors, Pan American Airways Capt. Marius Lodeesen and Dr. James E. Crane, Federal Aviation Agency medical examiner "interferes with sleep and insufficient sleep induces fatigue."

The earth, the article explained, "is divided into 24 zones of 15 degrees each.

"Traveling against the sun you put the clock ahead one hour when passing a time zone and in the opposite direction, one hour back," they continued. "As a jet flies nearly at the same speed as the sun, which in latitudes where most of the trans-Atlantic flights take place is about 600 miles per hour, flying eastward the days are shortened and westward, lengthened.

"Though it seems that time could be saved or lost in this fashion, this is not so. Chasing the sun, you don't gain time but you might lose sleep."

As a result, the normal day-night cycle of wakefulness and sleep, eating patterns, and the normal physiological rhythm of the entire body is disrupted and changed, the article asserts.

Economic Weapons Pushed For Assault on Joblessness

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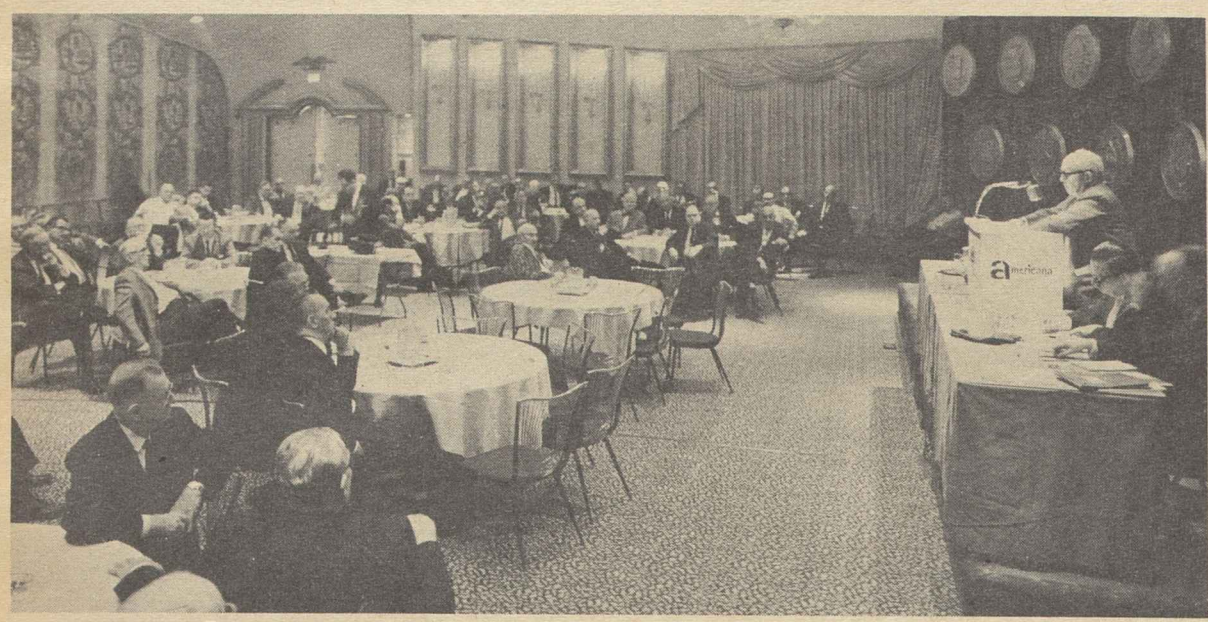


GENERAL BOARD of AFL-CIO, shown in session, voted approval of a voluntary assessment to raise funds for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and the John F. Kennedy Library. It also voted approval of pooled union funds for housing projects. **(Story Pages 3 and 5.)**

Council Stresses Drive to Cut Hours

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor will press its attack on unemployment with every possible weapon including the shorter workweek, higher overtime rates and public works programs to provide the economic muscle for a meaningful, all-out war on poverty.

This emerged as the theme of the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here, the thread tieing together the many statements adopted by the council on problems confronting the nation and the trade union movement.

The "tremendous challenge" of providing more than 80,000 jobs a week in the 1960s to achieve and sustain full employment, coupled with the overriding need to wipe out the blight of poverty, resulted in the council's strong reiteration of the need for an across-the-board reduction in the workweek to 35 hours and doubletime pay for overtime in face of Administration opposition to the former and an industry-by-industry approach to the overtime question.

American labor's leadership in the worldwide struggle for peace and freedom also received heavy emphasis as the federation recommended action in crisis spots around the globe and warned of differing policies and approaches in the western alliance and the Soviet "peace offensive." **(Story this page.)**

The council dealt also with a number of problems affecting the internal operation of the labor movement, including a plan to allow AFL-CIO unions and welfare-pension plans to pool their funds in a mortgage investment trust; the continuing success of mediation in settling internal disputes; and the approval of a voluntary assessment program to raise funds for labor's contribution to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and the John F. Kennedy Library.

The mortgage investment trust and the voluntary assessment were approved by the AFL-CIO General Board, which met here to act on these two matters referred by the council.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who met with the council, said at a press conference that he had told the council the Administration had not changed its mind and still opposed a statutory reduction of the workweek to 35 hours, but that unions were free to bargain for a cut in working hours.

Discussions 'Frank and Friendly'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the discussions with Wirtz "very frank and friendly." He said the federation will maintain the pressure for a shorter workweek and that he did not agree with Wirtz and the Administration that the cut in hours would reduce the number of jobs available.

He noted also that in the drive to wipe out poverty the prime objective must be jobs, because the lack of income that leads to poverty comes primarily from lack of employment.

Meany told reporters at daily press conferences during the meeting of various developments in the Soviet grain boycott, indicating labor's support for the maritime unions' position that 50 percent of grain shipments to the Soviet Union should move in American ships. He said the maritime unions are facing serious problems that have been building up over the years, involving deterioration of the merchant marine and the disappearance of jobs for American seamen as foreign ships and foreign-flag vessels get more and more of the shipping. **(Story this page.)**

Nearly all the policy statements adopted by the council touched

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Backs 'First Step':

'Bold Measures' Seen Need in Poverty War

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Bold measures and substantial funds" will be needed "to achieve meaningful progress" in the war on poverty, the AFL-CIO warned, noting that the Administration's 1964-65 campaign is a "first small step."

The federation's Executive Council praised Pres. Johnson's "forthrightedness and courage" in pledging an unconditional war on poverty, emphasizing the importance of his challenge to the nation "to end this ugly blight."

The council adopted a detailed statement noting that the President "must reverse nearly 10 years of stagnation" in the campaign against poverty and declaring that the "primary underpinning" of the anti-poverty program must be action to achieve a full employment economy with jobs at decent wages for all Americans able and willing to work.

The council's analysis mapped four major areas dealing with the basic causes of poverty in which the "federal government must lead" and gain the cooperation of state and local governments and private groups.

- Measures to create jobs and aid the unemployed.
- Programs to lift wages of low-paid workers.
- Aid against hazards of old age, desertion, illness and death.
- Education, housing and personal adjustment.

"The AFL-CIO has long sought to focus public attention on the paradox of poverty in the midst of America's plenty," the council said. "We have spelled out steps which must be taken to end it and we have sought to implement this program through both public and private action."

Labor's concern is not only "the

(Continued on Page 3)

Big Tax Cut Is Signed By President

By David L. Perlman

An elated Pres. Johnson signed into law an $11.5 billion tax cut which was speeded to his desk within hours after its final passage by Congress. The President hailed the measure as "the single most important step we have taken to strengthen our economy since World War II."

He said in a speech to the nation that each dollar of tax savings "will circulate through the economy, raising the demand for goods several times the amount of the tax cut" and resulting in "the creation of new jobs."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that labor "supported the bill" and that it "contains proposals which will spur consumer spending, so necessary to economic growth," but that there should be "no illusion" about it.

The bill alone "cannot and will not solve the problem of unemployment," he said in a statement.

The tax reduction "amounts for the average American worker to a 7.5-cent-an-hour raise," the federation president said.

"That will have a substantial effect on the economy," he declared. But the bill "did not contain everything we wanted and gave a far greater tax cut to corporations and upper-income families than we thought necessary," he added.

"Many additional steps must be taken to eliminate unemployment," he said, including "accelerated public works, a shorter workweek, extension of the minimum wage law, stepped-up housing and urban redevelopment."

Congress should "show as much speed and perception about these matters" as about the tax cut bill, he urged.

(Continued on Page 12)

Agreement Reached in Wheat Shipping Dispute

Pres. Johnson's announcement of an agreement halting the maritime boycott of U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviet Union resolved the long battle of AFL-CIO ship and dockside unions to assure that half the shipments would be carried on U.S. flag vessels.

The settlement was made known as the White House released an exchange of telegrams between the President and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, whom Johnson had asked to help bring the nine-day boycott to a close.

The President assured Meany that questions raised by the Longshoremen and the maritime unions in the course of the dispute "have my personal attention."

"I understand that a satisfactory basis has been established for resolving these issues," his telegram said. "To the extent that certain aspects of this problem continue to present difficulties, I suggest and urge that further meetings be held for the purpose of resolving these problems and that these be arranged under circumstances that permit free reason to prevail. The

(Continued on Page 4)

NATO Unity Still Vital To Peace, Council Says

Ball Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO warned that any economic or political policies which help make any Communist dictatorship "fat and strong" are not realistic but "suicidal" and will embolden the forces of subversion and agression everywhere.

Atlantic unity and strength offer the best answer to the Soviet union's "peace offensive," the federation's Executive Council declared in statements on Soviet maneuvers and the relaxation of international tension.

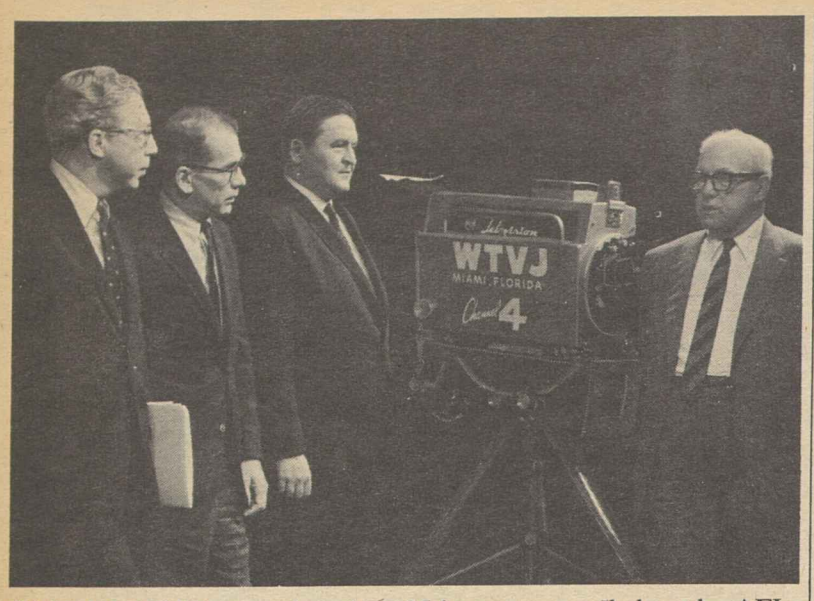
Every effort should be made, the council stressed, to resolve differences in the Atlantic Alliance, including admission of Great Britain into the European Common Market. It added:

"Economic aid, in the form of trade and credit concessions, should not be given to the Communist regimes without getting any return concessions from them. Any other policy would help the Soviet peace offensive and hurt Western unity, which has been the greatest force for world peace."

The council asserted that diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime by Gen. de-Gaulle "served Communist imperialism in the Far East by weakening the resistance of the Southeast Asian peoples to Soviet and Chinese expansion."

The statement voiced support for

(Continued on Page 4)



CASE FOR CUT in workweek to 35 hours was spelled out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right) on the nationally-televised Columbia Broadcasting System program, Face the Nation. He was questioned by (from left) Stanley Levey of CBS, John A. Grimes of the Wall Street Journal and Paul Niven of CBS.

35-Hour Week Drive Keyed to Jobs Decline

The decline of full-time private employment over the last 10 years despite general expansion of business is the stark fact behind organized labor's campaign for a shorter standard workweek, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a television interview.

"The best answer to our argument for the 35-hour week is an economy which provides work for everybody who is able and willing to work," Meany declared on the CBS program "Face the Nation." **(Excerpts from transcript on Page 6.)**

He noted that in the past more jobs had resulted as corporations expanded production by reinvesting profits.

"Unfortunately," he said, "this is not true today."

Present-day expansion, he observed, consists of replacing "obsolete" equipment with the new automated machines that increase production but reduce the number of jobs.

"In 10 years we have not gained a single employe in this country on a full-time basis in private profit industries . . . despite a tremendous increase in the labor force," Meany declared.

He said net employment growth over the past decade all has occurred in part-time and government jobs.

"We have a real problem," the AFL-CIO president continued, when the private sector of the economy can expand over a 10-year period and at the same time employ fewer workers.

Problems No Barrier

The fact that a shorter workweek may raise other problems, relating to costs, leisure, dual job-holding, etc., should pose no barrier, Meany said, declaring:

"We certainly should not shy away from meeting the number one problem of the country because it is going to create some smaller problems."

He recalled that the same argument of high costs was raised in the past against reduction of the workweek to 50 or 48 hours and later to 40.

But because of rising productivity, he maintained, these costs can be absorbed and 5 or 6 million jobs created if the workweek is reduced on a step-by-step basis over a period of time with no loss in takehome pay.

Meany made these other main points in response to questions from Stanley Levey and Paul Niven of CBS News and John A. Grimes of the Wall Street Journal:

- Organized labor would prefer an "across-the-board" approach to doubletime pay for overtime work rather than the "limited" approach proposed by the Administration through industry-by-industry studies.

The idea, Meany said, is "to prevent overtime," to put such a "premium" on it as to discourage employers from using it instead of rehiring laid-off workers.

- He supports Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his position that the auto industry in this year's bargaining can grant substantial improvements to its workers without increasing prices.

"It may mean a little less profit . . . a little less reserve," Meany said, but Reuther's evidence on current profits and reserves "sounds pretty convincing, and I hope he is able to convince the automobile manufacturers as well as he has me."

- He has no present plans to retire as president of the AFL-CIO because he feels "quite well" and looks forward "to going on for a few years, anyway."

If ill health forced him to consider retirement, Meany said, he would "of necessity" consider possible successors and "there are a number of trade union leaders in this country that I feel would be qualified to take over."

- He feels "very comfortable" in his relations with Pres. Johnson and as an American feels "a great deal of pride" in the way the President effected a smooth transition in succeeding the slain Pres. Kennedy "at a time of national tragedy, when we could very well have had chaos."

"That doesn't mean I am always going to agree with him," Meany said, "any more than I always agreed with Pres. Kennedy."

Merger Discussed By Shoe Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Talks leading to the possible merger of two unions in the shoe manufacturing industry have been initiated here under the guidance of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

The merger conversations have been under way during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here between representatives of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union and the United Shoe Workers of America, with the aid of Lane Kirkland and James Gildea, assistants to federation Pres. George Meany.

Future meetings have been scheduled for the latter part of March.

Labor Program 'Essential':

Council Sees 3.5 Million Jobs In Overtime, Workweek Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An across-the-board reduction in the workweek to 35 hours and double-time pay for overtime can provide an estimated 3.5 million jobs, a major step toward solving the nation's number one problem of sustained unemployment, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Economic developments over the past year "reinforce our conviction," the council said, that these two measures are essential to solve the "tremendous challenge" of providing more than 80,000 jobs a week for the rest of the 1960's to achieve and sustain full employment.

"The only socially responsible answer to organized labor's drive for a reduction of working hours is the practical achievement of job opportunities, at decent pay, for all Americans who are able and willing to work," the council stressed.

It also declared:

"The AFL-CIO—the organized voice of the nation's working people—has no other alternative than to seek a cut in working hours and increase in overtime pay" as long as the nation fails to reach full employment through different measures.

The shorter workweek and higher overtime pay drive must be viewed in terms of economic developments, the council said, presenting this analysis:

- Unemployment continued its decade-long upward trend in 1963 despite a $30 billion increase in total national production.
- The tax cut will prevent a sharp rise in unemployment this year but next year, as the economic stimulus of the reduction wears off, there is a possibility "of a renewed upward movement of unemployment."
- Approximately 3 to 4 million new jobs are needed now to achieve full employment based on unemployment and under-employment last year.
- An additional 1.4 million new jobs are required each year to provide for the growing labor force.
- About 2.5 million new jobs are needed annually to offset the displacement effect of increasing productivity.
- All of this adds up to "the staggering requirement of over 4 million new job opportunities each year through the remainder of this decade—more than 80,000 jobs a week. . ."

500,000 New Jobs Per Hour

In terms of reducing the workweek, the council statement said, every one-hour cut for fulltime wage and salary workers would provide a conservative estimate of 500,000 new jobs; a reduction from the present 40 hours to 35 hours would provide 2.5 million jobs.

On overtime, an increase from time and one-half—the present legal rate—to double time would add an estimated 450,000 new factory jobs and about 1 million jobs in all.

On the question of the cost of reducing the workweek, the council noted that the price to the employer "is essentially similar to the cost of any wage increase "and if the reduction of the standard workweek is spread over several years, "the needed increase in hourly wages can be absorbed out of the rise in productivity without a general increase of unit labor costs."

Profits, Productivity Up

The statement pointed out that productivity has been rising at the rapid rate of 3.5 percent in the past three years and profits are at record-breaking heights. Most companies, the council added, "should find little or no cost problem in a gradual reduction of working hours over the next several years."

On the overtime problem, the council said that the present penalty rate is no longer "fully effective" in discouraging employers from scheduling overtime, and that in 1963 of all hours worked in manufacturing, 7 percent were overtime hours. Complete elimination of industrial overtime could create about 900,000 jobs.

But, the council added, if only half the present overtime were eliminated, there would be about 450,000 new jobs plus those in the non-manufacturing sector, or about 1 million.

Commenting on Pres. Johnson's proposal to establish increased overtime rates by tripartite committees on an industry-by-industry basis, the council said it is "not adequate." It would impose "a potentially legalistic and time-consuming procedure which some employers would certainly seek to transform into an absolute roadblock," the council warned.

This procedure would also raise the problem of different industrial boards possibly creating "grave inequities between industrial wage levels." The answer, said the council, is amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase overtime pay to double time for all working hours that "exceed the act's standard workweek."

200,000 Lost Jobs Seen If Works Program Dies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—If the accelerated public works program is allowed to expire, 200,000 jobs the program is currently providing will vanish, the AFL-CIO warned in a plea to Pres. Johnson to urge Congress to extend the program.

The federation's Executive Council called for action by the President "with a mounting sense of urgency," pointing out that all funds provided by the 1962 legislation have been committed and projects completed, but that "a huge backlog" of public works remains.

A new federal appropriation of $2 billion for public works, the council declared in a statement, plus $1 billion in matching state and local government funds will directly create about 300,000 on-site and off-site jobs, "many of them for unskilled and semi-skilled workers who are the chief victims of automation."

An indirect dividend would be 150,000 to 300,000 additional jobs from the purchasing power of those employed on the projects and in the production and distribution of materials.

Reviewing the history of the program since it was signed into law by Pres. Kennedy in September 1962, the council said 6,000 projects have been undertaken in 3,000 communities hit hardest by unemployment. These projects, when completed, will have a total value of about $1.5 billion.

"These are tangible benefits," the council declared, helping greatly to improve the public facilities of depressed communities and putting thousands of Americans to work at useful jobs. The statement concluded:

"The need is imperative. The President and Congress must act. The unemployed today, and those who will otherwise be unemployed tomorrow, deserve no less."

Most Disputes Cases Settled by Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Continuing successful mediation of internal disputes was reported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, with two-thirds of the cases filed settled without the necessity of a determination by the impartial umpire.

Since the effective date of the plan—known as Article XXI of the federation's constitution—on Jan. 1, 1962, there have been 265 complaints or claims filed, with 150 settled through mediation or by mutual agreement. Mediation is still in progress in 29 cases.

There have been 74 determinations by the impartial umpire and 7 fact-finding reports, and 5 cases are still pending before him. Of the 74 determinations, violations of the Internal Disputes Plan were found in 55 cases. Appeals were made in 27 cases with 23 resulting in denial by the Executive Council subcommittee handling the appeals, one referred to the council and two pending.

There have been 15 complaints of noncompliance with the umpire's determinations. The subcommittee achieved compliance in eight cases, three are pending and noncompliance was found in four. Two unions are involved in the latter category in two cases each—the Journeymen Stonecutters Association and the National Maritime Union, and sanctions are in effect for these organizations.

The council named two additional impartial umpires to help handle disputes cases—Dr. Philip Taft, professor of economics at Brown University and labor historian, and Saul Wallen of Boston, a widely known arbitrator.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the disputes plan originally called for a panel of umpires but that to date all cases had been handled by David L. Cole. The additional umpires will ease some of Cole's burdens, Meany said. He added that he will assign the umpires to the cases as they arise.

Meany also announced the members of a special subcommittee to study the section of the disputes plan dealing with established work sites, a study voted by the 1963 convention. The federation president will head the group, which will include Vice President Joseph A. Beirne and Peter T. Schoemann.

The council acted in one case before it, a claim for justification for action that would otherwise violate article XXI. It ruled that the Air Line Pilots Association has justification in attempting to organize and represent stewards and stewardesses who are currently represented by the Transport Workers Union.

Council Presses Attack on Joblessness

Stresses Hours Cut, Doubletime Penalty

(Continued from page 1)

in one way or another on the poverty-and-jobs issue, including declarations on civil rights, education, higher minimum wages and extension of coverage, strengthened unemployment compensation and hospital care for the aged.

In addition to these areas covered in the early sessions, the council took these positions:

- Called for bold measures and substantial funds to achieve meaningful progress in the war on poverty while hailing Pres. Johnson's "forthrightness and courage" in challenging the nation to end "this ugly blight." **(Story Page 1.)**
- Declared a cut in the workweek to 35 hours and double time for overtime could provide an estimated 3.5 million jobs, a major step toward solving unemployment. **(Story Page 2.)**

Automation Probe Sought

- Urged a full-scale national investigation of the impact of automation to establish the "needed balance" between the technological revolution and the adjustments to automation that must be adopted if the country "is to endure without vast disruption." **(Story Page 5.)**
- Warned that expiration of the accelerated public works program would wipe out 200,000 jobs and pleaded with the Administration to extend it. **(Story Page 2.)**
- Called for passage of the pending Youth Employment Opportunities bill as an essential part of the program to eradicate poverty, with the program to be supervised by civilians. **(Story Page 5.)**

In the international area the council adopted statements:

- **Warning that economic or political policies which help make any Communist dictatorship "fat and strong" are "suicidal" and will embolden the current Soviet "peace offensive," which is in reality a breathing spell to allow the Communists to consolidate their position. (Story Page 4.)**
- Urging the U.S. Government to review and discuss with the Panamanian Government the issues stemming from the treaty governing the Panama Canal so that a solution can be reached to these "most urgent" problems. **(Story Page 4.)**
- Terming the decision of the United Kingdom and other western nations to renounce the boycott of Cuba a source of "grave concern" because the Communist-ruled island regime was beginning to show signs of "economic deterioration." **(Story Page 4.)**
- Urging the U.S. to take the initiative in extending the concept of international fair labor standards through the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade meetings scheduled for this year. **(Story Page 5.)**

In other actions the council:

- Urged House passage of a bill to establish a National Council on the Arts and a National Art Foundation. **(Story this page.)**
- Called for pay increases for government employes in line with the principle of comparability with private industry pledged in earlier legislation. **(Story Page 4.)**

Senior Citizen Group Backed

- Reaffirmed its Oct. 10, 1961, resolution supporting the National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care Through Social Security, declaring its purposes to be "entirely consistent with the policies of the AFL-CIO," and urging affiliates to cooperate with the organization.
- Called for an investigation of the impact of multi-company ownership of crude oil and oil products pipelines by the government in terms of the effect of the ownership on the consumer.
- **Voiced support for strikes involving the Office Workers and the Intl. Book Exchange; the Clothing Workers and H. I. Siegel Co.; the printing trades unions at Kingsport press.**
- Urged the government to name one of its Polaris submarines for Samuel Gompers, first president and founder of the AFL.
- Announced support of the Afro-Asian Institute by AFL-CIO affiliates of $100,000 a year for two years, with unions providing scholarships for the education of Asian and African trade union leaders at the institute in Tel Aviv.
- Set the next council meeting for Washington on May 18-20 and scheduled the summer meeting for Chicago Aug. 3-6.

JOINT DECLARATION stressing the need to maintain the bonds uniting free world unions was signed by Gen. Sec. Andre Bergeron (speaking) of the French Confederation of Labor (Force Ouvriere) and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, with the Executive Council witnessing the ceremony.

Bold Measures and Ample Funds Seen Needed in War on Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

magnitude of poverty remaining in the U.S.—the fact that 35 million Americans still live in families with incomes of under $3,000 before taxes"—the statement continued, but that "progress towards eradicating this cancer has slowed down almost to a halt in the past decade of spreading unemployment and under-employment."

The council stressed that "success in winning civil rights and dignity for Negroes and other minority groups is inseparably linked with our success in effectively waging war against want."

Noting that the President's war-on-poverty pledge has aroused "substantial public interest," the council commented that "if we really mean to wage this war, victory will not come easily."

"Offensive must be mounted on many fronts," it added. "Long-entrenched attitude must change. A vast amount of money will have to be expended."

In its analysis of the nature of the problem, the council noted that from early New Deal days until the mid-1950s "substantial progress was made in lifting the incomes of our neediest families," but that since the mid-1950s "the portion of our families still improverished has remained practically stationary."

This is rooted in the spread of joblessness, the council said, and in government policies "excessively concerned with the welfare of corporations and the already well-off, rather than the needs of our fellow citizens most in want."

Studies of poverty reveal that over half of the families affected "have members who are employed or seeking work," but can find jobs only in low-wage fields.

Reasons for Joblessness

Of those who are unemployed, their joblessness is traceable to displacement due to automation, discrimination, lack of skills "or simply because jobs are not available."

Persons 65 or older head the families of almost one-third of the neediest. One-quarter of the most impoverished families are without any breadwiner because of disability, death, desertion or old age. Non-white Americans comprise over 20 percent of those most in want. Most of the poorest can be found in metropolitan area slums and in the large number of distressed industrial and rural areas.

Adequate measures to "immediately alleviate human suffering are imperative," the council declared. But while these humanitarian efforts are pursued, steps dealing with root causes are critically needed.

Measures needed to create jobs, the council said, include "a vast increase in federal outlays for job-creating public works," youth employment programs and effective adjustment procedures to the labor-displacement and community disruption of automation, defense cutbacks and — frequently — foreign imports.

Special measures to assist the jobless, such as an improved unemployment compensation system, a national manpower program, a more effective national public employment service, fair employment practices legislation and a stronger area redevelopment effort, are also required, it stated.

Higher Minimum Asked

Among programs to lift the wages of low-paid workers, the council said that extension of the minimum wage and an increase in the hourly rate "are essential." There should be special aid for the "tragically exploited farm workers."

The government must also "vigorously support" the right of all workers to organize and sustain effective unions and to engage in collective bargaining, the council declared. It pointed out that poverty is usually most prevalent among groups in which union organization is weak or non-existent and in areas where trade unionism is compelled to function against the handicap of hostile state legislation.

The war on poverty, the council stressed, must include aid against hazards of old age, desertion, illness and death. Adequate income protection must be provided for those who cannot be self-sustaining even in a full-employment economy, it said, and special aids are necessary, including a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security and increased social security benefits.

Benefit and coverage levels of all state social insurance and welfare programs, it continued, must be brought up to date, including higher payments to meet family needs in the 1960s; federal standards to upgrade the workmen's compensation system of the states; and an insurance program for workers whose income is cut off by illness.

In education, housing and personal adjustment, the council said, increased and improved opportunities must be made available to the children of the poor if the cycle of poverty is to be broken.

There is need for a vast increase in the quality of education, health-care, low-cost public housing, consumer counselling and personal guidance service for members of low-income families, the council statement noted.

The council concluded that a successful war against poverty will do much for American Negroes, "because they are such a disproportionately large part of our families still in want." By taking the steps necessary to end poverty "we will create the conditions and climate that will enable us to end more quickly the ugly fact of discrimination in American life."

50c Assessment Voted For Memorial Funds

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO General Board has approved a voluntary assessment program of 2.5 cents per member per month for 20 months as labor's contribution to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and the John F. Kennedy Library.

The assessment program is expected to raise between $5 and $6 million dollars, with $2 million earmarked for the Kennedy library and the rest for the Eleanor Roosevelt memorial.

The action had been recommended to the board by the federation's Executive Council as a method of pooling the drives to perpetuate the memories and the work of two great Americans and warm friends of the labor movement.

AFL-CIO affiliates will determine how the assessment will be handled, whether through international or national union treasuries, through local union funds or through direct membership fund-raising. The assessment will be effective Mar. 1, 1964, and run through October 1965.

Federal Aid to Arts Seen Nurturing Native Talent

Bal Harbour, Fla.—House passage of a bill to establish a National Council on the Arts and a National Arts Foundation was strongly urged by the AFL-CIO. The measure has already been adopted by the Senate.

"We firmly believe," the Executive Council said, "that our government does have a responsibility, long recognized in the old world, to help sustain the cultural arts."

The House bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) would, the council said, conserve "national human resources by aiding talents in music and the other arts; implement the government's responsibility to help keep arts and artists alive as essential contributors to our nation's heritage," and help make available to Americans everywhere the cultural contributions now limited chiefly to large urban centers.

Housing Plan Supported As 'Minimum'

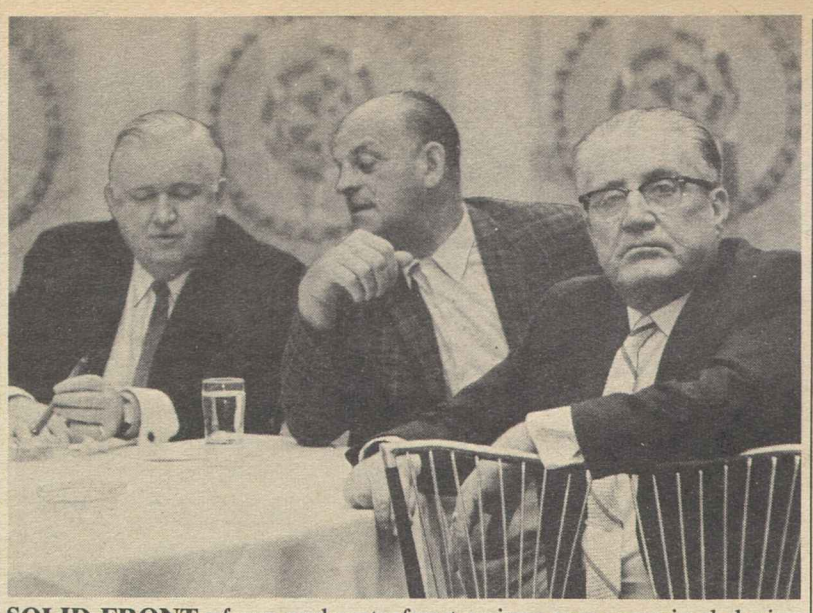
Bal Harbour, Fla.—Prompt approval of Pres. Johnson's program for housing and community development was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as a "first and minimum step" toward aiding in the reduction of poverty and improving the housing of the one-fifth of the nation which now lives in slums or sub-standard dwellings.

To overcome the deficiency and meet rising needs for good housing, the council said, construction "must be kept at a minimum annual rate of 2.5 million units per year" over the next 12 years.

The council noted that housing represents over 40 percent of all new construction and that housing outlays constitute nearly one-sixth of the total gross national product. New housing stimulates other economic activity, it noted, and can be a "potent generator of employment" and a prime weapon to combat joblessness.

The council reiterated its call for prevailing wage levels and other protective labor standards for all workers engaged in any housing program involving federal financial assistance. It also stressed an end to discrimination in any form in access to government financed housing.

It urged support also for a cabinet-level Dept. of Housing and Community Development, as proposed by the President, as essential to provide national leadership and coordination to all housing & community development activities and to translate local initiative into community development action.



SOLID FRONT of sea and waterfront unions was organized during the Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Board to combat deviation from presidential "commitment" that 50 percent of grain shipments to Russia be made in U.S.-flag vessels. Shown at a press conference are, from left, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen.

Agreement Reached On Wheat Shipping

(Continued from Page 1)

country will respect, and properly, only policies and procedures which are established in this way."

Meany's reply, telegraphed from Bal Harbour, Fla., where the AFL-CIO Executive Council was in session, stated that "under the plan for future meetings" worked out with Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, he had met with the top officers of the ILA, the Seafarers and the National Maritime Union "and have urged them in keeping with the program outlined by Sec. Wirtz to resume work on the cargoes in question."

Meany said that ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, SIU Pres. Paul Hall and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran agreed to the request "and in so doing it is my feeling they have acted in the best interest of the nation as well as the best interest of their own membership."

"It is my view," the telegram continued, "that this controversy has served to focus attention on certain serious problems adversely affecting the welfare of American seamen. I am confident that the program and procedures that have been worked out to resolve this dispute will be instrumental in helping to solve these problems."

President Hails Decision

The White House announcement of the agreement gave no details, but a spokesman said "the President regards this decision by the unions as a responsible move on the part of American labor" and that he had extended his thanks and congratulations to Meany by telephone.

At a news conference in Bal Harbour as the Executive Council wound up its mid-winter meeting, Meany expressed support for the maritime unions' stand that they are entitled to handle at least 50 percent of the wheat shipments, including those to the Soviet satellite countries.

He also called for extensive government examination of problems posed by "our deteriorating merchant marine" and the wide use of foreign-flag shipping. Noting that American seamen, in long years of struggle, have won better wages and working conditions, he said they are now being deprived of employment as companies use foreign flag ships.

The labor boycott of the wheat shipments to the Soviet Union was begun by the ILA, with the backing of the two seamen's unions, over what was regarded as failure of U.S. agencies and commercial grain shippers to live up to a "commitment" that 50 percent of the grain cargoes would be carried by American-flag vessels.

Waiver Criticized

The unions charged that a waiver departing from the 50 percent formula was granted to one of the traders, Continental Grain Co., in violation of "the pledge given by the late Pres. Kennedy."

Following the exchange of telegrams by Johnson and Meany, Gleason announced he was wiring all ILA vice presidents at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports to inform them that the ban on loading wheat for shipment to the Soviet Union had ended.

Council Backs Boycott:

Allies' Cuban Stand Cause of 'Concern'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The decision of the United Kingdom and "other allies" in renouncing a boycott of Cuba is a source of "grave concern" because the shipment of materials and equipment to the island comes at a time when "economic deterioration" was beginning to affect the stability of its Communist regime, the AFL-CIO declared.

The AFL-CIO has never objected, the Executive Council said, to the shipment of food and medicines "to spare the suffering of innocent people in Cuba." But the sale and shipment of other materials is to be deplored, it asserted.

The Communist regime in Cuba is now acting as the model of "agitation, infiltration and subversion for all other Latin American countries," the council declared, with the objective of developing a "broad split" between the U.S. and Latin America as the first step toward imposition of Communist totalitarian regimes.

The council warned that Cuba's Castro is attempting to win support by exploiting "misguided nationalists in collusion with unscrupulous politicians hungry for power." It voiced support for the "firm stand" taken by Pres. Johnson during the Guantanamo Naval Base water incident, adding that "any weakening of this resolute stand would embolden Castro to attempt further and graver provocations."

Noting that there are a number of inter-American treaties ratified by nations in the Organization of American States to cope with the present Cuban danger, the council warned "these treaties must be invoked and action taken before it is too late."

Military dictatorships and other reactionary regimes "only tend to prepare the ground for Communist subversion and success," the statement stressed, urging elimination of social and economic injustices that "provide fertile soil for the operations of Communists and other demagogues."

But vigorous political and diplomatic steps must be taken also, the council noted, to stop the growing number of saboteurs and undercover agents, "the increasing volume of arms and guerilla techniques being exported by Cuba to countries throughout the Western Hemisphere and other areas."

Finally, the council said, "the AFL-CIO rejects any suggestion coming from any quarter to accept the Communist dictatorship in Cuba as an irreversible event in history and to accept coexistence with it." The Cuban people must be aided to regain their liberty and elect a government of their own free choice, the statement said.

U. S.-Panama Parleys Urged in Canal Dispute

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged the U.S. government to review and discuss with the Panamanian government the issues stemming from the treaty governing the use of the Panama Canal, declaring the solution of these problems is "most urgent."

The federation's Executive Council adopted a statement on Panama declaring that the recent events in the Central American country are a test of "our policy of true equality and inter-American solidarity."

The statement called for discussions and negotiations through normal diplomatic channels "and not under the threat of street demonstrations" to normalize political, social and economic relations. The council deplored flag-flying incidents in the Canal Zone and the violation of a joint flag-flying agreement by U.S. citizens living in the Zone.

It supported the stand taken by the Administration "in not allowing itself to be stampeded into any rash action of reprisal," adding that the U.S. must not permit privileged American interests in the Zone "or the special privileged oligarchy in the Republic of Panama" to exploit the difficulties that have arisen.

The council welcomed the good-will intervention of the Organization of American States and its special investigating committee, expressing the hope that it will determine the true facts that led to the "tragic incidents" of Jan. 9—the flag-raising which touched off street rioting and violence.

The statement noted that as early as January 1949, U.S. and Latin-American trade unionists investigated conditions in the Canal Zone and made recommendations later approved by the Executive Council of the AFL—including a policy of equal pay for equal work and extension of welfare benefits and opportunities to all workers in the zone, especially to those of Panamanian nationality. The council added:

"Although a number of these recommendations have since been partially adopted, this has, in many instances, been only a token rather than a complete fulfillment of the legitimate Panamanian aspirations."

Council Backs Speedy Rise in Federal Pay

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pay increases for government employes should be quickly adopted by Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, in line with the principle of reasonable comparability with private industry pledged in earlier legislation.

The council supported also the program of government employe unions for retirement with full benefits after 30 years of service regardless of age, higher contributions by the government to health benefits and life insurance programs, and retention of at least 50 percent of life insurance coverage for employes at age 65.

It backed the drive for adoption of a 35-hour workweek in government and elimination of speed-up practices now in effect, and endorsed full overtime benefits for substitute workers in the postal service.

The council stressed that "continued improvement in labor-management relations in the federal government must be sought" and that while union membership in federal agencies continues to "grow at an encouraging pace," the need for wider organization continues.

Policies Aiding Reds Viewed as 'Suicidal'

(Continued from Page 1)

Pres. Johnson's proposals to the Geneva disarmament sessions, declaring his program would reduce the danger of nuclear war. It welcomed also the President's plan to strengthen the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations to avoid wars arising from territorial disputes, and urged the Administration to speed the establishment of a NATO multilateral atomic force which would "increase the defense capabilities of the free world and improve the prospects for world peace."

Recognition Opposed

The council called for rejection of any attempts by the Communist East German regime to secure recognition and urged the U.S. and its allies to stay out of negotiations "for direct or indirect agreements" between West Berlin and the Communists. The statement also urged a high priority for removal of the Berlin Wall and maintenance of American military forces in Germany and Berlin at adequate strength.

The council reiterated American labor's "firm opposition" to diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime and its admission to the UN. It added:

"We pledge our full support to all measures which the administration may find necessary for safeguarding the independence and freedom of South Vietnam and the other peoples of Southeast Asia."

In an analysis of the Soviet "peace offensive," the council noted that such an "offensive" has come about whenever the Communists needed a breathing spell to consolidate their position "and dull the vigilance" of the forces opposing them.

The present "offensive" started after the Soviet defeat in the Caribbean at the hands of Pres. Kennedy, but stemmed also from the strain on Soviet economic resources and the failure of its agricultural policies, which have led to its "current serious food crisis."

Economy in Trouble

The council declared that "the USSR is today in great need of western credits and deliveries to enable it to overcome its serious economic predicament."

The Soviet Union also needs more time, said the council, "to defeat the Peiping (Chinese) threat to its primacy in the Communist world."

In reality, the council warned, the Soviet "peace offensive" is a "devious but unrelenting 'offensive' against peace and democracy," citing its activities in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America and its attempts to secure western acceptance of its postwar annexations and control over its European satellites by a proposed "non-aggression" pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact powers.

Senate Action Asked On Davis-Bacon

Employers who do not pay fringe benefits have an "unfair advantage" in bidding on federal construction contracts, the AFL-CIO charged in a letter urging Senate approval of the House-passed Davis-Bacon fringe benefit bill.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out in a letter to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) that fringes such as health, welfare, insurance and pension plans "scarcely existed" when the Davis-Bacon bill was enacted in 1931 to protect area labor standards in bidding on government construction.

Biemiller supported the fringe benefit statement filed previously by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

'Social and Economic Impact':

Probe of Automation Urged on Congress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "full-scale national investigation of the social and economic impact of automation" is an immediate necessity, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, urging prompt action by Congress to establish a commission to do the job.

An automation commission, the council declared in a statement, "could begin to establish the needed balance" between the technological revolution and the adjustments to automation that must be adopted if the country "is to endure without vast disruption."

The commission would be composed of leaders in industry, labor and the executive and legislative branches of the government, the council proposed, with power to take testimony under oath and to subpoena witnesses.

This proposed body could promote the establishment of a technical clearing house to gather information about impending techological change, and a federal information and guidance service to assist unions and employers in collective bargaining solutions to the problems of automation.

As to the scope of the problem, the council said:

"Automation is displacing thousands of jobs each week, while the labor force is growing at a stepped-up pace. It is destroying hard-earned skills. It is relocating plants and industries. It is disrupting entire communities. And with unemployment at persistently high levels, it is affecting race relations, labor-management relations and many other aspects of American life."

The government has "encouraged and subsidized the spread of automation," the council asserted, noting the billions of dollars spent in tax write-offs for new plants and machines, tax investment credit for new equipment, and numerous research and development subsidies. The statement added:

"But there has been little corresponding concern for the disruptive and dislocating effects of automation on workers and their communities."

The proposed commission could recommend economic policies that would make the new technology "consistent with the goals of the Employment Act of 1946," the council said, as well as examine training, worker relocation, investment and other programs adopted by other nations to meet similar problems.

By bringing together in the commission "the ablest men in public and private life," the statement noted, there would be created "a more general awareness of the human consequences of technological change and do much to make such change smoother, more orderly and humane."

This commission could help the nation "realize the great promise of the new technology while avoiding the kind of social havoc which followed in the wake of the first industrial revolution," the council added.

PROBLEMS OF HEALTH CARE were discussed before the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting by Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, chairman of the board of directors of the Group Health Association of America and executive director of the Rip Van Winkle Clinic, Hudson, N.Y.

Board Approves Pooled Fund For 'Socially Desirable' Housing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A plan to allow AFL-CIO unions and labor-management welfare, pension or retirement plans to pool their funds in a mortgage investment trust to create socially desirable housing projects, provide additional employment in the construction trades and bring higher returns to the unions and contributing funds has been approved by the AFL-CIO General Board.

The board, composed of representatives of all affiliates and departments as well as members of the Executive Council, acted on a recommendation of the council to set up the mortgage investment trust and an auxiliary housing corporation. The latter would provide seed money and encourage local non-profit sponsors in the development of lower income housing.

The trust is estimated to have a multi-billion dollar potential based on estimates of the assets of union funds and jointly administered labor-management welfare and pension funds. The immediate objective is to secure investments from affiliates and funds of about $100 million.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the pooling arrangement would allow small unions and welfare and pension funds to participate in federally-insured mortgage investment programs under the same arrangements as now used by larger unions, notably the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The mortgage investment trust, he commented, was contemplated when the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Investment Counseling was set up three years ago under the direction of Alexander Bookstaver.

"Now is the time to create the pool," he said.

Benefits Spelled Out

The statement adopted by the council and approved by the board said the participating unions and funds, as well as organized labor as a whole, would benefit from the plan in this way:

"The pooling of funds would provide a medium to create socially desirable housing projects and at the same time create additional employment in the construction trades and allied industries that provide material, furnishings, appliances and other necessities for these new developments.

"Through the lending of seed money to local non-profit housing corporations sponsored by labor or other public interest organizations, housing for moderate income and elderly members of participating organizations would be financed with below-market interest rate loans from government funds, to permit substantially lower rents than now charged in regularly financed housing projects.

"A massive attack would be made on America's tremendous unmet housing needs.

"A higher interest return would be obtained on investments in government-insured and guaranteed mortgage loans than on investments in government or other bonds with the highest degree of safety."

Trustees to Govern

The trust will be governed by a board of trustees of 10 members to be selected from the participating organizations. The board would select a manager for the trust to deal with mortgage bankers and bank officials to acquire and service mortgages in different parts of the country.

The non-profit housing seed money corporation would be organized with the trustees acting in a dual capacity as corporate directors to support the initiation of non-profit rental housing for moderate income and elderly families.

The trust, the statement stressed, "provides an ideal vehicle for the investing, with the full guarantee of the U.S. government, of funds that must not be handled in a speculative manner yet should earn the highest possible interest return, putting them to a practical and useful social purpose."

The board action authorized the creation of the trust and the auxiliary housing corporation. It instructed Meany to name a council committee to implement the resolution as soon as possible and encourage all affiliates and welfare plans to participate and to publicize the policies and benefits of the program throughout the trade union movement.

U. S. Initiative Urged In Standards Fight

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S. should take the initiative in extending the concept of international fair labor standards through the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) meetings scheduled for this year, the AFL-CIO declared.

Both the UN Conference on Trade & Development meeting in March at Geneva and the GATT negotiations opening in May present the opportunity for establishing the principle that "no nation has the right to base international trade competition on labor exploitation," the Executive Council said.

Procedures should be adopted by international agencies to ensure that "wages and working conditions in each country reflect a fair share of advances in productivity and technology," the council declared.

"Only fair standards, with effective enforcement machinery, will assure continued access to world markets for all nations," it added.

The concept of international fair labor standards was proposed originally by U.S. labor representatives in the mid-1940s, based on the idea that while standards are not the same in each country, there must be a general standard with a mechanism available to insure improvement through fact-finding and international confrontation.

The answer, said the council, "is an international, many-sided agreement to make sure that the workers in both the developing and developed nations share in industrial progress and that competition not be based on labor exploitation."

Tugmen's Walkout Backed by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—All AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to extend their "full cooperation and support" to Local 333, United Marine Div. of the National Maritime Union, which has been on strike against New York tugboat operators since Feb. 1.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a statement issued here, termed the strike "a legitimate trade union action" caused by the employers' refusal to pay adequate wages or "to give fair consideration to other issues, including overtime pay, wage differentials and certain working conditions."

Civilian Rule Urged Under Youth Job Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Passage of the Youth Employment Opportunities bill is an essential part of the program to eradicate poverty, the AFL-CIO declared, but youth programs stemming from such legislation should be directed, managed and supervised by civilians.

The Executive Council said the concept of the National Youth Administration of the 1930s should be adapted to present needs

Endorsing the program of providing young people with job opportunities, work experience and training in job skills, the council objected to reported administration consideration placing all or some of the youth programs under the Dept. of Defense.

"'We firmly reject any such proposal," the council emphasized, stressing the need for civilian supervision, and adding: "Top sergeants are no substitute for teachers."

Henry J. Kaiser to Get Murray-Green Award

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 1965 Murray-Green Award will be presented to Henry J. Kaiser "for his outstanding contributions to the health and welfare of the community—particularly in voluntary medical care, housing and labor-management-community relations," the AFL-CIO Executive Council announced.

The award highlighted adoption of a Community Services Committee report which included exploration of the possibilities of developing projects to bring legal services to low-income families and cooperation with the National Urban League in an experimental program of training league people in community leadership.

The 1964 Murray-Green Award will be presented posthumously to Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee in Miami Beach on May 7 as part of the community services' National Conference on Financing Voluntary Health & Welfare Services. The committee report recommended that the theme of the 1965 national conference be "consumer counseling."

The Executive Council approved, on recommendation of the committee, a statement on the shorter workweek and the constructive use of leisure time which recommended:

- Development of visual and educational materials and programs on the use of free time.
- Planning and conducting of state and regional conferences on free time.
- Support of appropriate legislative action to provide cultural and recreational facilities and opportunities.
- A suggestion of possible programs for international and national unions and state and local central bodies of a specific educational, cultural recreational or service nature.

COPE-Backed Democrat Wins

San Francisco—Philip Burton, a Democrat running with COPE endorsement, won election to Congress by polling 52 percent of the vote in a seven-man race here.

The special election was held for the seat vacated by Rep. John F. Shelley (D) after his election as mayor of San Francisco.

Burton, a member of the state legislature, outpolled four other Democrats and three Republicans in his first-ballot victory.

The War on Poverty

THE AFL-CIO has long sought to focus public attention on the paradox of poverty in the midst of America's plenty. We have spelled out steps which must be taken to end it and we have sought to implement this program through both public and private action.

Our concern is not only the magnitude of poverty remaining in the United States—the fact that 35 million Americans still live in families with incomes of under $3,000, before tax. We are even more concerned because progress towards eradication of this cancer has slowed down almost to a halt in the past decade of spreading unemployment and under-employment.

What is more, success in winning civil rights and dignity for Negroes and other minority groups is inseparably linked with our success in effectively waging war against want.

Pres. Johnson must now reverse nearly 10 years of stagnation in the effort to reduce the prevalance of poverty. Moreover, the Administration's anti-poverty campaign in 1964 must be viewed as hardly a first, small step. Bold measures and substantial funds will have to be added to achieve meaningful progress in this worthy national crusade.

No nation in the history of the world has a greater capability of lifting all of its people above the level of want. The test we now face is our will to do it.

If we now engage in merely a token effort—a mere skirmish instead of a war—we will be deluding the millions of impoverished and frustrating the expectations of the nation and of the world.

★ ★ ★

ON THE OTHER HAND, the victory that will result from a genuine crusade will not only benefit those now in want. It will increase the self-respect and well-being of every American and it will give added meaning to the reality of the American way of life.

Pres. Johnson's pledge to lead the nation in unconditional war on poverty lays down a long overdue challenge to the conscience of the American people. Already substantial public interest has been aroused but, if we really mean to wage this war, victory will not come easily. Offensives must be mounted on many fronts. Long-entrenched attitudes must change. A vast amount of effort and money will have to be expended.

Action to achieve employment opportunities at decent wages for all Americans able and willing to work must be viewed as the primary underpinning of the anti-poverty program. This is true not only because so many impoverished families have a member who is, or could be, employed and because the possession of a decent job is the best way to raise their income status and personal dignity. In addition, the restoration of a full-employment, maximum-production economy is also of paramount importance because as we rapidly raise our national income by effectively utilizing now-wasted resources, America will be even more able to meet the social costs of its anti-poverty crusade on every front.

—Excerpted from Statement on the War on Poverty adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 21, 1964.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

Walter P. Reuther, Wm. C. Birthright, David J. McDonald, Joseph Curran, Joseph D. Keenan, Richard F. Walsh, James A. Suffridge, Paul L. Phillips, Paul Hall, George M. Harrison, James B. Carey, Emil Rieve, M. A. Hutcheson, Jacob S. Potofsky, Lee W. Minton, O. A. Knight, Peter T. Schoemann, Herman D. Kenin, Harry C. Bates, David Dubinsky, Wm. L. McFetridge, A. J. Hayes, A. Philip Randolph, Joseph A. Beirne, Karl F. Feller, L. M. Raftery, John J. Grogan

Executive Committee: George Meany, Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, James B. Carey, Harry C. Bates, David J. McDonald, David Dubinsky, William F. Schnitzler

Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: Willard Shelton
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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'You'll Have to Use the Big Guns'

In Radio Broadcast:

Meany Outlines Labor's Case In Seeking 35-Hour Workweek

Following is a partial transcript of remarks by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the 35-hour workweek as he was interviewed Feb. 23 on "Face the Nation," CBS television program, by Paul Niven and Stanley Levey of CBS News and John A. Grimes of the Wall Street Journal:

MEANY: . . . I think that as time goes on, more and more people are beginning to realize that in meeting this problem of unemployment—the nation's number one economic problem—you are not going to meet it by one factor alone.

The best answer to our arguments for the 35-hour week is an economy which provides work for everybody who is able and willing to work. That is the best answer.

We realize the tax cut should give an incentive to business, because it is going to pour a certain amount of additional purchasing power into the economic life of the nation, and this is what makes jobs.

But we have a situation in this country where corporations are expanding. In the past when corporations expanded, they used their profits—plowed them back in and expanded their business—produced more. This meant more jobs. Unfortunately, this is not true today . . . If they plow back a certain amount of money, they expand their production, but they reduce the number of jobs. . . .

In 10 years we have not gained a single employe in this country on a full-time basis in private profit industries.

There are less people working today for private profit on a full-time basis than there were 10 years ago—this despite a tremendous increase in the labor force. The increase has been in government and part-time employes. So this stands out as a very disturbing fact.

GRIMES: Do you think that a 35-hour week will help cure this problem?

MEANY: Yes.

GRIMES: But won't it raise other problems? Labor Dept. figures show that "moonlighting" is on the increase.

MEANY: There will be problems, the problem of what to do with leisure time and so forth. But we certainly should not shy away from meeting the number one problem of the country because it is going to create some smaller problems. Anything you do in this nation will always create other problems. . . .

We feel that over a period of time if the workweek could be reduced with no loss of takehome pay—on a step-by-step basis, of course—and with constantly increasing unit production, we would be able to absorb these costs and wind up in a few years with 5 or 6 million more jobs.

GRIMES: As part of your 35-hour week campaign, you also want Congress to pass legislation calling for doubletime pay for overtime in all of industry. The Administration has a proposal that calls for setting up industry committees that will determine on an individual basis what industries should pay the doubletime. Do you find this approach satisfactory?

MEANY: . . . We would prefer very much an across-the-board approach to this problem. Bear in mind that the idea of doubletime for overtime and time-and-one-half for overtime from the very inception was to prevent overtime. We don't want overtime. . . .

WE HAVE a situation today where employers have laid off a number of employes in a slack period. When business revives, instead of putting back these employes, who have seniority and a right to come back, they work present employes overtime, because they feel, somehow or other, this is more convenient to do. This is a practice that we would like to get out of. We would like to see those employes who have been furloughed or laid off brought back. . . .

LEVEY: Do you notice any change in the government's position on this 35-hour question? It seems to me a year ago, when Mr. [W. Willard] Wirtz [Secretary of Labor] was here at your Executive Council meeting, he seemed equally opposed to a shorter workweek as the result of collective bargaining or as a result of law. This year he seems to be indicating that if unions want to go out and get the 35-hour week at the bargaining table, that is okay with him and with the government. Is that your interpretation of it?

MEANY: Well, right after we met here last year we had a round-table discussion on this matter with Pres. Kennedy, and Sec. Wirtz was present. This question of the government's position on the 35-hour week being thrown at our people at the bargaining table was raised, and Pres. Kennedy made it quite clear . . . there certainly should not be any government pressure . . . that would discourage a shorter workweek through collective bargaining. I think that this represents a change from that time and is reflected in Sec. Wirtz's attitude.

Morgan Says:

Properly Conceived Foreign Aid Profitable as Well as Effective

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LOS ANGELES—Foreign aid is supposed to be out of favor and out of style. But properly conceived it can be not only a highly effective instrument of our foreign policy but a soundly profitable investment as well.

The Johnson Administration, and especially a suspicious, recalcitrant Congress, could do far worse than lend an attentive ear to a remarkably positive argument for foreign aid put forth by Gerard Piel, publisher of that remarkably responsible and informative magazine, the Scientific American.

Morgan

In New Delhi, India, the other day, Piel was awarded the Kalinga prize, UNESCO's annual award for the popularization of science. In a paper delivered on that occasion, Piel put some important points on foreign aid in perspective. After two centuries of industrial revolution, he noted, there are two kinds of nations—developed and underdeveloped, or in plain language, rich and poor. The development of the underdeveloped countries, he said, will set the course of history for the next 100 years.

A recent innovation of history, the rich nations, embracing less than a third of the world's population but consuming more than two-thirds of the world's output, must help the poor nations. Why? This call for aid, in Piel's view (and I share it), is not an appeal to benevolence. Developing countries carry a rightful claim on the assets of 20th century civilization:

"The first among these assets is scientific knowledge and the power this gives man over nature. Science and technology are the heritage of all men, because they constitute the accumulative experience of our species. . . ."

Then his thesis goes on to argue that not only can the rich afford to respond without perceptible cost to their own well-being but, in a sense, they cannot afford not to, for their own well-being. We too easily forget, Piel indicates, the awful price the West has paid in human terms for industrialization.

We readily point to the cruel cost of the ruthless Russian revolution but we are inclined to ignore the sacrifice of workmen to the industrial revolution in England and the fact that in the United States "it was 35 million steerage immigrants—a flood of humanity equal to the nation's population at the end of the Civil War—who furnished the primary capital for . . . (our) industrial revolution. . . ."

If these precedents are followed, one after another of the emerging nation-states will come under authoritarian leadership. Indeed "the nations that are moving are those most harshly governed, and the rate of development seems to correlate directly with the disposition to apply and submit to coercion."

An exciting and singular exception is India, which is trying to wage its political, social and industrial revoluton democratically without resort to coercion or class hatred and violence. The outcome is in doubt but we have an enormous stake in helping India's efforts for if they do succeed they could, the publisher of the Scientific American feels, represent a turn as historic as the industrial revolution itself.

Along with several other experts who have analyzed the problem, Piel believes that since the U.S. economy "must soon find conveniently large open sluices for its surpluses—other than armaments—its foreign aid outlay could easily double. With disarmament, it might easily double again."

This would "generate demand for the products of neglected and vital sectors of industry, including the heavy machinery builders and the machine-tool industry, whose domestic business proceeds in cycles of 'chickens today and feathers tomorrow.' "

Furthermore, he reminds us again—though I don't quite see how Congress and other critics so easily persist in forgetting—that 80 cents of every dollar appropriated for foreign aid is spent within the borders of the U.S.

In our surface affluence we seem to conceal from ourselves the fact that "the American economy faces a serious crisis. The rate of growth in recent years has not much exceeded the increase in population; a high percentage of the country's industrial plant remains chronically idle, and unemployment has been rising in waves of alarmingly larger amplitude. Automatic factories, offices and shops, in other words, have been producing as much poverty as wealth."

In effect, Piel is saying that Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty should include a broad front for foreign aid because by such a campaign we will be aiding ourselves—a sound argument that the government should have embraced long ago.

Washington Reports:

'Great Advances' in Colombia Stirred by Alliance for Progress

THE ALLIANCE for Progress has helped stimulate great advances in Colombia with 22,000 schools planned, 70,000 houses built, hundreds of small dispensaries constructed and new lands being opened for cattle feeding, U.S. Ambassador Fulton Freeman said from the State Dept. before moving to his new assignment as ambassador to Mexico.

Thomas C. Mann, his predecessor in Mexico City, has been named assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs by Pres. Johnson.

Freeman said that Colombia has adopted a progressive income tax as a result of which total tax revenue was increased 40 percent last year and is expected to jump a further 40 to 50 percent this year. He was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Last year's slash in foreign aid funds by Congress, although it seriously affected our programs in Latin America, generally did not damage them in Colombia, Freeman said.

"Even at the time the [Alliance for Progress] charter was being signed, Colombia had already taken the qualifying steps," he pointed out. "Tax reform legislation had been passed a year before the alliance was a reality, and shortly afterwards an agrarian reform bill had become law.

"Since the passage of that bill, it has been only a little more than two years now—7,000 families have received titles for property who before had no land whatever.

"In addition, Colombia has a planning department in operation and, shortly after the alliance charter was signed, completed and sent to the Organization of American States, the first 10-year plan for any Latin-American country."

Colombia has no effective Castro Communists, Freeman said, because of the Castro treatment of the Catholic Church, resented in Colombia which is 95 to 98 percent Catholic, and the effect of the Castro execution of hundreds on a country that "does not believe the state has the right to take the life of any person."

COLOMBIA has a coalition government, he explained, with a Conservative now in power. He succeeded a Liberal, who was president from 1958 to 1962. Also each party as an equal number of seats in Parliament.

Although progress under the alliance in Latin America is "spotty," Freeman was of the opinion that "we have made considerable progress when one considers the program has been in effect for only a little over two years."

"I feel confident that at the end of 10 years there will be a complete change in all of Latin America," he predicted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A "GREAT BARRAGE of mail, obviously inspired by the American Medical Association and its state affiliates," has poured into Congress since Pres. Johnson sent up his message on health care, reports Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey, a Democrat, in his newsletter to constituents. And he tells a parable of the squirrels.

It seems, he says, that once the sun shifted somehow, and winters grew longer and longer, and many of the squirrels began starving during the winters because they couldn't gather enough nuts in the short summer and fall.

Someone suggested that all squirrels should contribute extra nuts to a "great hollow tree in the center of the forest," so that any squirrel that ran short could draw on that supply.

To most of the squirrels, this sounded fine. But not to "the flying squirrels, who could get from tree to tree faster than the regular squirrels and therefore always had more than enough nuts."

The flying squirrels chanted, "It would weaken our character. . . . If a few lazy squirrels can't collect enough nuts, they deserve to go hungry. After all, it's not our fault if they can't fly."

The flying squirrels finally agreed to a redistribution system so that some nuts would be on a lot of little trees—but in some areas no nut trees were set out, in others the rules allowed extra nuts only after a squirrel had starved two days, three days, or four days.

"Let's do what we planned in the first place," said the squirrels. But the flying squirrels said:

"No, no, never. That will weaken our characters and make us wishy-washy. . . . Let's not change anything."

"And so nothing was changed," says Thompson's parable. "And the winters got longer and longer and more and more squirrels starved.

"But it was all right, you see, because they died with good, strong characters."

* * *

THE GOLDWATER presidential campaign, which most observers feel has been stalling, also keeps running into the problem of internal rivalries. There are clashes in California and clashes in Florida, and it isn't at all sure what delegate strength the senator can command in the Mountain States.

Further than that, the senator makes an odd impression on veteran political reporters, who find him curiously unorthodox and likely to get a speech over with and leave without bothering to shake hands.

Goldwater indicates that his problem is with the columnists, who he thinks are giving him a bad time. And he still is on the stalk for delegates.

The real trouble is the severe drop in market-price value of the once-famed "southern strategy"—the doctrine that the senator could be both nominated and elected with southern states, the GOP midwestern "heartland," and the Mountain States.

This "southern strategy" doesn't look viable to the people who have backed the winning candidates at Republican conventions for 30 years—the publishers and bankers, the top business figures who know what time it is in world affairs.

They think that Pres. Johnson will carry the South despite his strong stand on civil rights and will carry it even after he signs a comprehensive bill, if a bill gets by the Senate filibuster.

They think that the election will be won or lost this year exactly where it has been won or lost in the past—where the people live, in the populous industrial states that are also big agricultural states and have big electoral votes.

This is where Pres. Johnson will be doing much of his campaigning, and it can reliably be said that the White House expects the Republican candidate to be campaigning in those states, too. And they expect it no matter how many delegates Sen. Goldwater has on the first ballot in San Francisco next July.

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS has helped stimulate the distribution of land to 7,000 families and the construction of 22,000 schools and 70,000 new homes in Colombia, Fulton Freeman (right), who returned recently after serving as U.S. ambassador there, reported on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Interviewer was Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator.

How to Buy:

Expert Gives Advice to Elders On Housing, Medical Insurance

Last in a Series of Two Articles on Retirement

By Sidney Margolius

AS previously reported, food and beverages ($84), housing, utilities and furnishings ($103) and medical care ($26) are the three big items in a typical modest budget of $276 a month for a retired couple.

Cutting House Costs: Housing problems range from "none at all" reported by couples who had managed to pay off mortgages before retirement, to "very serious." Those reporting a serious dilemma notably often include widowed or unmarried older women, recent interviews revealed.

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee has called such housing an "acute and urgent need."

Several federal programs can aid at least some retired people. A number of public housing projects for the elderly have opened up around the country the past two years. Rentals are set on a sliding scale based on income, and are usually 20 percent lower than comparable private rentals. In one such project, rents range from $35 to $72, depending on size of apartment. There is only one catch. Older people who have applied tell me there aren't enough of these apartments to fill the requests. Nonetheless, it is advisable to ask your local public-housing authority if there are any retirement projects in your area for which you may be eligible, and get on the waiting list.

Another program promising some apartments for older people is the rental housing sponsored by non-profit groups such as churches, consumer co-ops and public agencies with low-rate mortgages provided by the Housing & Finance Agency. This program had a slow start. More recently, it has been reported that 140 applications had been received. To find out availability in your area, contact your housing authority and local FHA office.

Retirement hotels as in Florida and on the west coast have been promoted by both non-profit and commercial organizations. But they are not cheap; typically, $83 to $160 per person a month, including meals.

A program of low-cost mortgages available through the Farmers Home Administration is especially useful to retired couples living in rural areas and small towns. These loans have an interest rate of only 4 percent.

Medical Insurance: Continuing Blue Cross when you retire, or joining through one of the open-enrollment periods made available from time to time by Blue Cross, is the most economical alternative widely available for solving the medical-insurance dilemma.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield, while they still would take a major part of the medical budget, are safer than private company indemnity policies because they are "direct service" plans, or at least partly direct.

Direct service plans pay full costs for the specific coverages they provide, and thus pay a larger part of the bill than indemnity policies. This is especially important in buying hospital insurance, which is the No. 1 need of older people, followed by surgical coverage. One out of six older people goes to the hospital each year for an average stay of two weeks and an average bill of $525—twice as long and twice as much as average hospital bills of younger people.

In contrast, the private-company indemnity policies, while they may seem reasonably priced, limit the amount they pay. For example, such policies may pay only $10 or $15 a day for hospital board, and up to $150 for "extras," while actual rates are much higher today.

IN THE PAST YEAR a number of "Over 65" plans have been offered in various regions of the country by groups of private companies on a non-profit basis. These pooled plans have been interpreted as the insurance industry's answer to the labor and co-op-supported proposals to provide medical insurance under Social Security. Well, the answer already is proving to be a weak one.

The first of these plans, "Connecticut 65," reported a $550,000 loss for the first 15 months of operation and has asked the State Insurance Dept. for permission to raise rates an estimated 16.5 percent.

Similarly, the Continental Casualty Co., which recently promoted with heavy advertising medical insurance for people over 65 on a mass-enrollment basis, has announced that the rate for three types of coverage will rise to $25.50 a month from $21.

If Blue Cross or other direct-service plans are not available to you, the only alternative is a mass-enrollment plan offered by a private organization, including the American Association of Retired Persons, 711 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Continental Casualty, Mutual of Omaha or Firemen's Fund Insurance Group.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Happiness Is Stockpiles of Trivia That Soothe Ego and Household

By Jane Goodsell

FOR CHRISTMAS I got a bottle of Joy perfume—the most expensive perfume in the world, it says in the advertisements. It smells heavenly, and I feel pampered and luxurious every time I dab it on my ear lobes—which is once, or maybe twice, a week. But my bottle of Joy hasn't changed my life. It hasn't transformed my personality into a serenely radiant, supremely confident new me.

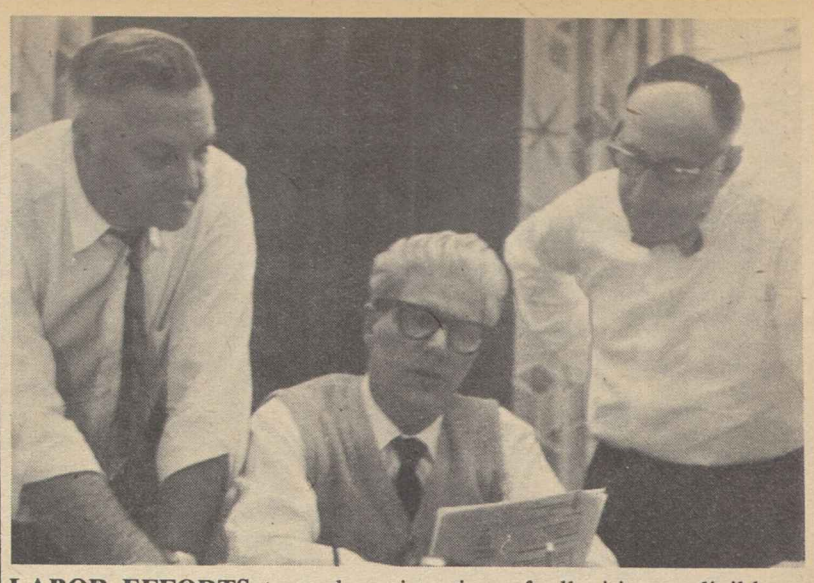
Something has, though. Perhaps you've noticed the change in me. I'm less nervous and fidgety. Better-adjusted. But it's not my Joy perfume that has accomplished this miracle. It's my four dozen pencils.

A few days ago I plunked out 99 cents for a box of lead pencils, which I scattered with wild abandon throughout the house—in drawers, on shelves, by both telephones, in the glove compartment of the car and in my apron.

This 99-cent purchase has changed my life. No longer need I rush frantically around the house, pawing through drawers in search of a pencil to write down a telephone number or a shopping list. Now, when I reach for a pencil, I find one! It seems like a miracle. And between you and me, pencils at my fingertips do a lot more for my mental health than Joy at my ear lobes.

THE SALUTORY EFFECT of my 99-cent purchase has set me wondering. Maybe I should take the money I've been saving toward a new spring coat and go on a shopping spree aimed at reducing the emotional tension around our house. I've started a shopping list:

- One dozen sets of keys to the car. Actually, this is a conservative estimate.
- Two dozen pairs of mittens for each child. Surely all those mittens ought to ensure our finding at least one mismatched pair.
- Two dozen pairs of scissors. We already own six pairs and yesterday I searched for half an hour before I found one of them. Have you ever tried to cut a hangnail with pinking shears?
- Six dozen paring knives. If you have ever burrowed through a garbage can before breakfast in search of the paring knife you threw out with the potato peels the night before, you'll understand the importance of a paring knife stockpile.



LABOR EFFORTS to seek registration of all citizens eligible to vote in the Detroit area are being coordinated by a committee headed by (left to right) Russell Leach of the Auto Workers Citizenship Dept. and Pres. Al Barbour and Vice Pres. Mike Novak of the Wayne County AFL-CIO.

Stand of Council on Rights, Health Needs

Civil Rights

A **BIPARTISAN** majority of the House of Representatives has adopted, by an overwhelming vote, the strongest civil rights measure in the history of the United States and one of the major signposts on the road to full civil rights for all has been passed.

This is an achievement which the AFL-CIO Executive Council hails with great satisfaction, for this measure includes many of the objectives for which we have been fighting for years. But this is not a victory; there is no room for complacency. The fight in the Senate of the United States must still be waged and won.

The Senate in the past has too often been the graveyard of civil rights legislation; this cannot be tolerated again. The urgency of our times and the complete humanitarianism of this issue underscore this fact. We are convinced that this bill can and will be adopted. We urge the members of the Senate to join this battle; to resist every crippling amendment; to shun compromise; to let nothing come before adoption of the civil rights act of 1964.

For our part, we intend that all of the legislative forces of the AFL-CIO be committed to this battle. We join with Pres. Johnson in insisting that this piece of legislation, so truly needed not only by minority groups but by this nation, be enacted into law as the most worthy monument to the man who fought so hard for its achievement —Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Health Needs

PRES. JOHNSON has correctly given first priority on the agenda of the nation's unmet health needs to hospital insurance for the aged.

In his call for action to make the benefits of modern medicine available to all, in order to end "the unequal sharing of the health services we have," the President has put first the very measure the AFL-CIO has long held to be indispensable to a healthy nation.

The enactment of the Administration's proposal, enabling people to contribute during their working years toward basic health benefits in their old age, is an essential step toward making needed care available to all.

The House Ways & Means Committee has now completed hearings on a variety of proposals to meet this need. The hearings were thorough and fair and we commend the chairman and the members of the committee for the type of hearings that were conducted.

Two clear results of these hearings are:

1. There can no longer be any doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that there is an urgent need for insuring against the burden of expensive health care for the elderly. Any "doubting Thomas" has only to read the record of the hearings for proof.

2. There can equally be no doubt about the fact that neither private insurance nor public relief alone can meet this need without the basic underwriting of a broad government program built on the principle of social security.

Now it is up to the Congress and that, as an immediate matter, means it is up to the House Ways & Means Committee.

The facts are in, the dimensions of the problem are known, the methods for meeting it are clear. We believe the committee can meet this need and fulfill the will of the people. We urgently request that they move with speed to do so.

Beyond this most urgent and pressing need, there are other improvements that must be made in the interest of better health for all Americans. We applaud and support the President's program to amend and extend the Hill-Burton Act, to encourage more rational planning of health facilities, to authorize a new program of grants to assist in the renovation and replacement of existing obsolete facilities, and to increase the authorization for grants for nursing homes and other long-term facilities.

We also believe that the Administration, in its efforts to improve health and eliminate poverty, must assume a leadership role in eliminating racial discrimination in the provision of health services. The nation must make a concerted effort to reduce the difference now existing in health levels of Negroes and whites.

We were heartened to note the President's full support of legislation providing mortgage guarantees and loans to encourage the further spread of group medical practice, particularly in rural areas and when group practice is associated with prepayment programs.

Profile of 2,500 Service Rejectees:

Manpower Task Force Studies Correlate Poverty, Ignorance

The correlation between poverty and ignorance is starkly evident in the profile drawn by a Presidential task force of the thousands of young men who fail each year to qualify for service in the nation's armed forces.

The report of the task force on manpower conservation, headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, estimated that if pre-induction examinations were given to youths as they turned 18, about one-third of them would be found unfit for military service, and about half of these would be rejected for mental deficiencies.

The report, titled "One-Third of a Nation," said that the "most important single fact" emerging from studies of young men who failed the mental test was the large proportion who are "children of poverty."

It also noted that four out of every five rejectees were school dropouts, and about four out of 10 of these said they had been forced to leave school to support their families or themselves.

These findings formed the basis of a "human salvage" program just launched by the Labor Dept. and the Selective Service Administration with the aim of identifying and helping young men whose failure to pass the draft test indicates they are poorly equipped for civilian responsibilities as well.

In issuing the directive for the new program, Pres. Johnson observed that the task force's findings "are dramatic evidence that poverty is still with us, still exacting its price in spoiled lives and failed expectations."

'Promise' Not Kept

"For entirely to many Americans," the President said, "the promise of American life is not being kept. In a nation as rich and productive as ours this is an intolerable situation."

The task force itself put it this way:

"One of the fundamental facts about democracy is its recognition that mental ability is distributed widely throughout any population. In every generation, talent appears at every social stratum, in every geographic area. Given equal opportunity, large numbers of the offspring of the poor will prove their worth at an early age and go on to live lives of substantial achievement. However, this process can easily be thwarted, and in the long history of the world usually has been.

"There is little question that the process has not worked for a great many of the young men who fail to meet the mental requirements for military service in the United States today."

Interviews with a nationwide sample of 2,500 recent rejectees rounded out the social and economic profile of the group as follows:

- The rate of unemployment was 28 percent, four times greater than the rate for all young men in the 20-24 age group. An additional 5 percent were out of work and not looking for jobs.
- Only about 20 percent had finished high school, compared with an estimated two-thirds of all men age 20 to 24.
- Those working at the time of the survey averaged $56 a week in earnings—$64 a week among white workers and $48 among nonwhite workers.
- About three-fourths of those working were employed in unskilled, semi-skilled or service jobs, against only about half the entire male population in the 20-24 age group.
- About 20 percent of the fathers or fathers-in-law with whom the rejectees were living were not working, and about 25 percent were employed as unskilled workers.
- More than half the fathers of the rejectees had never finished the eighth grade and only 16 percent had completed high school.
- Half the rejectees came from families with six or more children, whereas overall about 10 percent of the nation's children are in families that size.
- Half the families of the rejectees had total incomes of less than $4,000 in 1962, and one-fifth of the families had incomes of less than $2,000.
- One of every eight rejectees came from a family which was receiving public assistance at the time of the survey, and one-fifth of the famiiles had received such assistance during the previous five years.
- Nearly a third of the rejectees came from homes broken by divorce or separation.
- About 70 percent grew up in urban areas, 20 percent on farms and less than 10 percent in rural nonfarm areas.

The government's "salvage" program is attempting to marshal the counseling and referral resources of the federal-state employment system and make basic education and job training available to unemployed rejectees. The task force study found that more than 80 percent of those failing the mental test would welcome this training, and most of them are willing to leave home if necessary to get it.

At present, pre-induction examinations are given to young men in the 22-24 age group, and those who pass usually are inducted within a year. Starting next July, the tests will be given to youths as they register for the draft at age 18, although the older age groups will continue to be called first for actual induction.

The earlier tests, Wirtz said, will help identify youths who have special training or educational problems at a time in their working careers "when they can benefit most from the employment and training and basic education services available under this new program."

Oklahoma Students Join to Defeat R-T-W

Stillwater, Okla.—The Young Democrats of Oklahoma State University have voted to "actively campaign" for the defeat of a so-called "right-to-work" proposition placed on the ballot in the state's May 5 primary election.

The campus chapter charged in a resolution that the "true aim" of the proposal, which would outlaw the union shop through an amendment to the state constitution, is to "lower wages."

Its effect, the college student group warned, would be to "bring serious labor-management strife to Oklahoma for the first time" and "take the bloom off Oklahoma's expanding economy."

Leonard Gambrell, president of the university's Young Democrats, said the state is "now attracting new industries that need educated, top-flight workers." He added:

"These industries expect to pay good wages and bargain with their workers collectively. They are not opposed to unions.

"If the union shop is outlawed, an increasing number of our most capable workers will leave Oklahoma. This has been the history of other 'right-to-work' states, where wages and salaries lag far behind the national average.

"Competent people migrate to where pay scales are highest.

"The result of a 'right-to-work' law would be labor-management strife, exodus of our most capable people, lower pay, and a generally weaker Oklahoma economy."

The proposed constitutional amendment was put on the ballot through a petition campaign after the state legislature had repeatedly turned down bills to ban the union shop. It is backed by a coalition including the National Right to Work Committee and a special committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

UAW Ratifies 3-Year Pact With Case Co.

Racine, Wis.—Members of Auto Workers Local 180 have voted unanimously to ratify a new three-year contract wtih the J. I. Case Co. providing wage increases, the union shop and other improvements.

By agreement of the parties, central bargaining items negotiated here will be applied to some 5,000 workers in five other plants of the agricultural implement firm in Illinois, Iowa and California.

Union negotiators praised the "changed bargaining climate" which they contrasted with the turbulence of past talks with company representatives. A company spokesman predicted the new contract will mean "labor peace and stability" helpful in restoring the firm to its "former competitive position in the industry."

The new pact provides a 5-cent increase on timing rates for piecework each year of the contract; a seven-cent hourly increase for day workers for the first two years of the pact, 8 cents during the third year.

Other benefits include four weeks' paid vacation after 20 years; an improved 365-day insurance plan; and better health and safety provisions and grievance machinery.

ILG Cloak Board Sets Contract Talks

New York—Contract betterment will be sought by the Ladies' Garment Workers for 55,000 coat, suit, skirt and sportswear workers in contract talks due to open soon.

The New York Cloak Joint Board of the union has notified five employer associations of its desire to change the terms of contracts expiring next May 31. Locals have scheduled meetings here and in New Jersey, Connecticut and New York state to formulate proposals, the union said.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund will head union spokesmen for 40,000 coat and suit workers, Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton for 15,000 skirt and sportswear employes.

AFFILIATION of Candy & Confectionery Workers' Local 452 with the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers brought smiles at charter presentation ceremony after membership vote in New York City to disaffiliate from Bakery & Confectionery Workers, expelled in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt interests. ABC Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini, third from right, presents ABC charter to Local 452 officers.

Job Trainees Doubled In ARA's Second Year

The pace of job training under the Area Redevelopment Act doubled during the second year of ARA operations, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported.

More than 22,000 unemployed or underemployed persons were approved for training in 146 different occupations, Wirtz said. This represented an increase of some 13,000 individuals and 57 new job titles over the previous year.

"This act is significant in pioneering worker retraining as part of the national attack on unemployment," the secretary said. "And most important it enabled us to direct that attack at one of the most persistent sources of unemployment—the economically depressed areas."

Program in 22 Areas

Wirtz noted that training was provided in 212 distressed areas in 42 states, Puerto Rico and American Samoa.

He described the ARA occupational training program as "a forerunner to the more comprehensive and nationwide Manpower Development & Training Act program" and said that as such "it has pioneered new trails in vocational education."

He noted that because of the depressed nature of the areas in which the ARA functions, there are built-in limitations on the number of job opportunities, the number of people who can be trained for them and the types of occupations for which they can be trained.

Even so, he reported, of the 8,729 enrollees who completed training during the year, 71 percent obtained work, most of them in jobs directly related to their newly acquired skills. This represented a rise of 3 percent over the placement rate for the first year.

Wirtz said ARA training had been particularly effective in reaching long-term and less-educated jobless. More than 40 percent of the trainees had been out of work six months or longer and 46 percent did not have high school diplomas.

About 60 percent of the trainees were between 22 and 44 years old. Thirty percent were under 22 and only 11 percent were 45 or older.

The secretary's report also showed that:

- Six states with large amounts of persistent unemployment—New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Oklahoma, Kentucky and West Virginia—accounted for the largest numbers of trainees and courses.
- More than half the trainees were preparing for production jobs that involve, for the most part, semi-skilled operations.
- About 19 percent of the trainees, a high proportion of them coming from older age groups, were in training for service occupations.
- Clerical and sales courses accounted for about 10 percent of the trainees, mostly young women perfecting secretarial skills or learning to use new types of office machines.

Administration of the ARA falls within the Dept. of Commerce, but the Labor Dept. is charged with responsibility for job training in cooperation with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Bill in Rules Committee

Last year, the House defeated a bill to continue and expand ARA's program of grants, loans and training assistance to economically distressed areas. The legislation was revived, however, when the Senate approved it 65-30. The Senate measure has been cleared by the House Banking & Currency Committee but remains bottled up in the Rules Committee.

Pres. Johnson's budget message to Congress called for enactment of the bill and sought new authorization of $222 million for ARA operations in fiscal 1965.

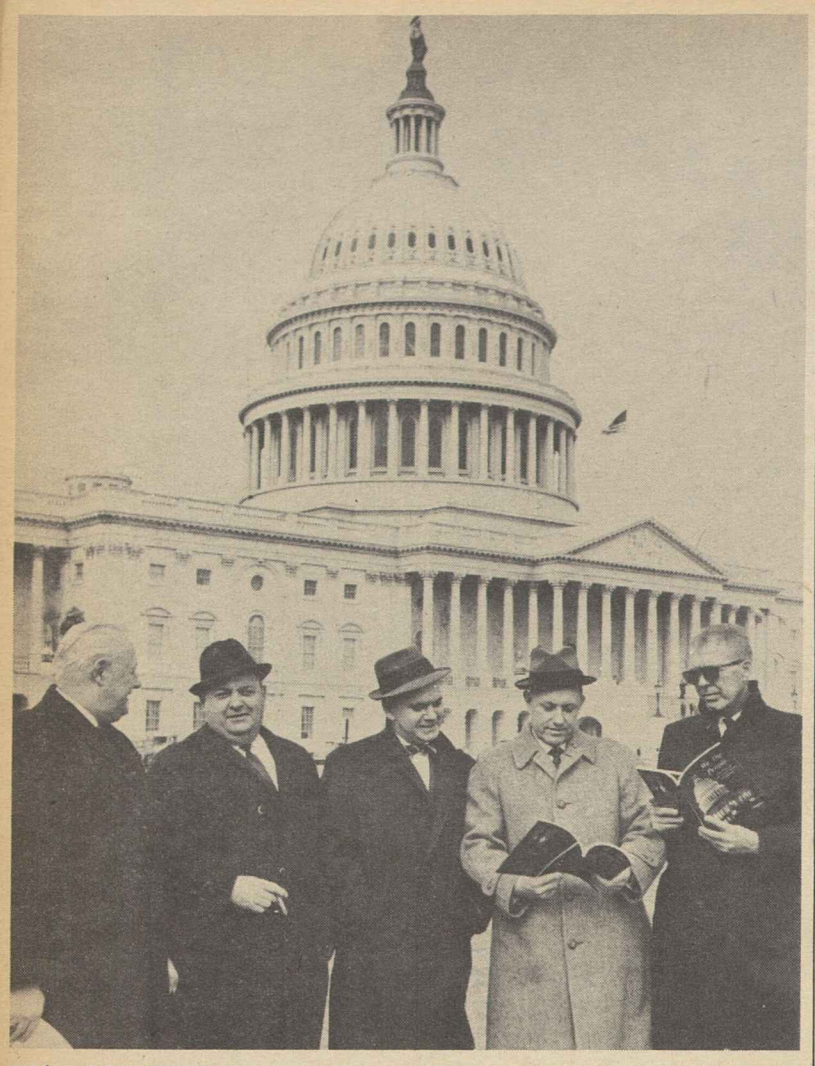
New ABC Local Gets 62c Package

Michigan City, Ind.—Workers at the Old World Baking Co., a division of the United Biscuit Co., joined the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Dec. 19 and won their first contract by Feb. 6.

The initial agreement provides gains put by the local at 62 cents an hour over a three-year period. Wages went up 10 cents this year and will rise another 9 cents Jan. 18, 1965, and an additional 9 cents a year later.

Other benefits include a stepup of 15 cents an hour, in addition to general hikes, in starting rates; company payments of 10 cents an hour into the union-industry health and welfare fund; 8 cents hourly premium pay for second and third shift workers; vacations up to four weeks; six paid holidays; seven hours guaranteed work per day; and other benefits similar to those in other ABC-United Biscuit agreements.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



ON LOCATION for first of three Washington legislative institutes of Rubber Workers are these five members of union's executive board. Left to right, William R. Kemery of Philadelphia; Rudolph Afflerbach of Providence, R.I.; Earl Givens of Akron; Martin Early of Louisville, Ky., and Leonard Pickens, Akron. Institute featured briefing on legislative goals and visits to legislators.

Industry Bars Talks On Overtime—Carey

Workers in the electrical manufacturing industry would "gladly" give up overtime work to provide 60,000 jobs for persons now unemployed, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers declared.

Carey, keynoting a four-day IUE Full Citizenship & World Affairs Conference in Washington, D.C., said management leaders in the industry have refused to sit down with the union "and plan together for the creation of more jobs through the reduction of scheduled overtime, establishment of a shorter workweek" and other measures.

The conference drew 200 IUE local leaders from all over the nation and a galaxy of prominent speakers, including Sec. of State Dean Rusk and 10 senators and congressmen.

Rusk chose the occasion for a major foreign policy address in which he spelled out U.S. policy toward Cuba and toward other Communist countries.

He served notice that there will be "no retreat" from the U.S. policy of opposition to the Castro regime "as long as it continues to threaten the security and stability of other nations in this hemisphere."

Rusk warned that countries which sell Cuba goods important to that nation's economy are hampering the defense of the western hemisphere against "subversion and aggression."

The U.S. has different policies toward various Communist nations, he said, because "the Communist world is no longer a single flock of sheep following blindly behind one leader."

There were sessions and discussions on medical care, disarmament, consumer problems and congressional reform. A report by COPE Dir. Al Barkan on the 1964 political campaign was followed—after a coffee break—by an address by Ambassador Teodoro Moscoso on the Alliance for Progress.

Congressional speakers and panel participants included Senators Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Philip A. Hart (D-Mich..), Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), George McGovern (D-S.D.), and Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), and Representatives John H. Dent (D-Pa.), John V. Lindsay (R-N.Y.), and Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.).

The conference delegates visited the grave of the late Pres. Kennedy and left a wreath.

Canada Given IAM Aircraft Revival Plan

Ottawa, Ont. — The Machinists Aerospace Council has offered the government a nine-point program to put Canada's aircraft industry back on its feet and provide new jobs.

IAM Vice Pres. Mike Rygus headed a 23-man delegation that pointed out the industry has been hit by heavy unemployment and frequent layoffs due principally to fluctuations in defense orders. Industry experts, he said, are predicting a further cut.

Key points in the IAM program are greater stress on long-term research and development; prompt renewal of government contracts; financial incentives to offset U.S. tariffs on repair and maintenance work in Canada on U.S.-owned aircraft; preferential treatment for Canadian manufacturers; accelerated depreciation allowances on machine tools because of high obsolescence.

Also, greater coordination and planning in production schedules to stabilize and fully utilize the work force; increased emphasis on production sharing agreements with other nations to insure work for Canadians; maximum production sharing for Canadian manufacturers when Canadian air lines replace aircraft, and establishment of an air transport industry council to anticipate aircraft needs.

U.S. Unemployment Cited:

Crop Growers in California Drop Bracero Plan Support

Los Angeles—The powerful Council of California Growers has announced it will not seek any more extensions of the controversial "bracero" program that brings in Mexican nationals to work on U.S. farms.

The surprise announcement was greeted with considerable pleasure by union leaders and others who have long worked to get rid of the bracero program. Thomas L. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO, hailed the decision as "sensible and forthright" but warned that careful planning would be required in recruiting U.S. farm workers under proper safeguards.

John V. Newman, spokeman for the growers' organization, said the decision to accept as final the early end of the bracero program was based not only on the narrow margin by which Congress extended it until the end of this year, but also on the "serious unemployment situation" domestically.

The growers also called for a series of studies by the state and federal government to show availability of unemployed workers who might be willing to take on farm jobs; location and time of jobs; wages needed to attract urban unemployed; housing and other facilities needed for domestic workers; availablity of workers from other states.

The council position reverses a long-standing grower argument that domestic workers "will not do" many farm labor jobs, that Mexican braceros therefore are needed, and that growers have already tried adequately to recruit Americans for these jobs.

While Congress had voted to continue the program only until Dec. 31, there has been widespread speculation that the growers would put up a major fight to extend it for at least another year, and probably longer.

Pitts pledged labor's fullest cooperation in recruiting domestic farm workers for jobs previously held by braceros and said the state central body would make suggestions on recruiting, wages, housing, transportation and other matters at a hearing set for Mar. 13 under joint federal-state sponsorship.

Gov. Edmund Brown and U.S. Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning will be co-chairmen of the day-long meeting in Sacramento.

Pitts said that while some aspects of the grower's proposals for state studies appear "unrealistic," labor is "in general accord with them on the need to get out the specific facts of the case and to develop a comprehensive program to uproot the causes of rural poverty and enhance farm job conditions and opportunities for the unemployed."

The Rev. John Simmons, chairman of the Emergency Committee to Aid Farm Workers, which has been working with unions in this area in opposition to the bracero program, said:

"The action by the growers could promise a new era for farm workers, if their programs are pursued sincerely."

Max Mont, secretary of the committee, said the attitude of the growers, "if followed adequately, could lead to a solution of long-standing problems which have kept [U.S.] farm workers down to the lowest level of our society."

It is vital, however, he said, that in addition to the proposals of the California Growers, "American workers be given something comparable to the system used for Mexican braceros: a guaranteed minimum workweek, and a planned itinerary so that different farm jobs can be pieced together to make a meaningful occupation for farm workers."

'R-T-W' Peril to Rights, Wilkins Warns Negroes

So-called "right-to-work" laws offer no benefits of any kind to Negro workers, Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has told leaders in Oklahoma.

"Work" legislation, he said in a statement, is supported chiefly by segregationists who are "the same people who made possible the shame of Birmingham, of Oxford, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark."

Wilkins denounced the pending R-T-W proposal scheduled for a May 5 referendum in Oklahoma and said:

"I urge all our people now engaged in the battle for civil rights to vote against this new threat to freedom of opportunity.

"This law would take away the civil rights, the better job opportunities, the higher pay and better working conditions we have gained with the help of labor.

"The 20 states where the 'right-to-work' fraud is now in force are the states where the Negro has had to struggle hardest against the forces of bigotry, discrimination and segregation.

"There is nothing in the so-called right-to-work law to aid or benefit the Negro worker."

Wilkins' denunciation of "work" statutes was made public in Washington, D.C., by the National Council for Industrial Peace through Pres. Jake Simmons, Jr., of the Oklahoma NAACP.

Simmons is an executive board member of the Oklahoma Committee to Preserve Free Marketing & Bargaining, a state affiliate of the NCIP, and opposes the current drive for an anti-union shop proposal as an amendment to the state constitution.

The circulation of "work" petitions was started in 1961 following a meeting in Oklahoma City of a new U.S. Chamber of Commerce special committee created for the purpose of outlawing the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

Petitions to carry the anti-union shop law to referendum were circulated by employers after the state legislature refused to enact a "work" law. A court battle backed by the State AFL-CIO attacked the validity and adequacy of signatures on the petitions and the state labor body is leading the campaign for defeat of the proposal.

Sheet Metal Workers Win in a Walk, 199-0

Columbus, O.—Workers at the Vernco Corp. here left no doubt, after a National Labor Relations Board election, that they wanted union representation. They voted 199-0 for the Sheet Metal Workers.

FULL CITIZENSHIP and World Affairs Conference of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers hears Sec. of State Dean Rusk deliver a major foreign policy address on U.S. policy toward Communist nations. The four-day session included workshops on civil rights, political action and international affairs.

For Insurance Bargaining:

Two Appeals Courts Split on NLRB Rule

The issue of what constitutes an appropriate bargaining unit for insurance agents under National Labor Relations Board rules appeared headed for the U.S. Supreme Court in the wake of conflicting decisions by two federal appeals courts.

The Insurance Workers, involved in both cases, will welcome a prompt settlement of the issue, Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen said, because a refusal by five important firms to bargain has delayed contract protection for many newly organized members while the dispute is being tested in the courts.

Three appeals courts have ruled on the issue in two years. Two favored the union position, one favored management's claim that the board's unit determination was unlawful.

In a decision upholding the NLRB, the 3d Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia voted unanimously to enforce an NLRB order directing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to bargain with the IWIU for agents in two district offices in New Castle County (Wilmington), Del.

A day earlier, the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston set aside a board decision that a single Metropolitan office in Woonsocket, R.I., was an appropriate unit. This decision, too, was unanimous, and the court stated a directly contrary position to that of the 3d Circuit judges on the issue.

Extent of Organization

The point in both cases was whether the NLRB had followed the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 which provides that, in the determination of a unit appropriate for collective bargaining, the extent to which employes have organized shall not be the controlling factor.

The 3d Circuit, in upholding the board's Wilmington decision said that Congress intended to overrule the "extent of organization" theory used previously by the NLRB and required the board to determine if a bargaining unit is appropriate in and of itself, apart from the extent to which the employes are organized. The court wrote:

"The extent to which the union failed to organize should not determine the appropriateness of the group it did organize. To hold that, because the union failed to organize on a broader basis, the smaller unit petitioned for is inappropriate, would be to penalize the union for failing in an attempt to organize."

The 1st Circuit, overturning the NLRB's Woonsocket decision, reviewed board rulings in other cases and concluded: "The board's policy . . . has not been consistent over the years."

In 1944, the judges observed, the board changed its previous policy and decided, in the absence of unusual circumstances, to avoid setting up units of insurance agents "smaller than statewide" in scope.

Policy Changed in 1961

In 1961 a board majority changed that policy by setting up a one-office unit for the IWIU in the case of the Quaker City Insurance Co., Alexandria, Va.—and this decision later was upheld by the 4th Circuit Court.

The 1st Circuit Court read the law and the NLRB decision differently, saying: "We can only conclude" that the NLRB majority has "reverted to its pre-1944 policy of regarding the extent of union organization as controlling."

Welfare-Pension Assets About $66 Billion in '63

Assets held by private welfare and pension plans totaled about $66 billion in 1963 and represented "one of the largest concentrations of investment accumulation in our country," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz observed in releasing his annual report to Congress on the administration of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Wirtz predicted that at present rates of growth assets held by these private plans would reach $100 billion by 1970.

The figures do not include reserves of more than $40 billion held by government retirement programs or $20 billion in the reserves of Old-Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance.

The report showed that of the 161,750 welfare and pension plans filing information required by the act, 88.1 percent were administered by employers or employer associations. Only 1.8 percent were administered by worker organizations and 6.7 percent by joint boards of trustees.

Organized labor gave vigorous support to enactment of the reporting and disclosure law in 1958 and to the 1962 amendments which beefed up the secretary of labor's enforcement powers.

Wirtz said that plans reporting under the act cover more than 22 million persons—a figure that does not encompass family members covered as beneficiaries.

"Altogether," he went on, "a third of our labor force has a stake in plans to provide them with hospital, surgical or medical care, and to assure them an income in the event of sickness, accident, disability or unemployment."

On the other hand, about one-fifth of all workers have no welfare or pension protection of any kind, Wirtz observed, declaring:

"The fact that more than half of all the nation's funds in private welfare and pension plans is held in only 100 of these plans is a painful contrast to the knowledge that fully one-fith of our people are living in poverty, without any of the benefits of similar protections against ill health and unemployment.

"With every new accounting of our massive wealth, there is a corresponding accounting of the national conscience.

"Unless we use our wealth to meet, insofar as we can, the needs of the aged, the ill, the young widow raising a family alone, the poor farm family moving into an urban environment, the young being raised in slums and all of the other disadvantaged Americans. then we remain poor in spirit."

Hatters Local Votes $1 Increase in Dues

New York—Members of Hatters Local 24—employed in New York's millinery shops — voted overwhelmingly for a $1-a-month dues increase. The secret ballot vote was 499-62 for the raise.

TWO SUPPORTERS of expanded federal housing programs, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), left, and Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, discuss the Administration's new housing and community development proposals. Rains is chairman of the House Banking & Currency subcommittee holding hearings on the bill.

AFL-CIO Asks Boost In Low-Income Housing

Labor's program for a "massive expansion" of public housing for low-income families and other federally-aided home construction was presented to House and Senate subcommittees as "one of the most vital and urgent tasks before this Congress."

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee urged Congress to build on the Administration's housing and community development proposals to fashion a double-edged weapon to reduce both poverty and unemployment.

Where the Administration asked for 60,000 public housing units a year for low-income families, including both new construction and rehabilitated apartments purchased from private owners, the AFL-CIO "strongly and urgently" recommends 100,000 units a year as "the absolute minimum," Shishkin said.

He emphasized that public housing is the only proven means of bringing "decent housing" within the means of "the one-fifth of our people with income below the poverty level."

Likewise, he said, Congress should expand the Administration's request for an additional $1.4 billion in urban renewal funds over the next two years to a five-year, $1 billion-a-year program.

Shishkin said labor "welcomes and supports" Pres. Johnson's new proposal for federal assistance in developing planned communities of new homes and apartments in metropolitan areas as an alternative to "suburban sprawl." He urged that developers be required to conform to approved metropolitan area plans and that safeguards against "land speculation, profiteering, unethical promotion practices and misrepresentation" be written into the program.

'Patent Generator' of Jobs

Urging a broad-scale step-up in housing construction, Shishkin emphasized that "new housing construction along with the related urban renewal activity is the most potent generator of employment across our entire industrial scene."

The construction of 10,000 houses, he declared, requires approximately 20,000 man-years of employment and leads to additional job-creating expenditures for furnishings, furniture and appliances.

Companion bills to carry out the Administration program have been introduced by the chairmen of the House and Senate Banking & Currency subcommittees on housing, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.).

Shishkin said "good progress" has been made under the 1961 housing law, but that even the 1.6 million new housing starts last year—the highest level of recent years—"fell nearly a million units short of the minimum requirement estimated by the AFL-CIO." The new construction, he asserted, has tended to be concentrated in housing for upper-income groups.

"Thus the housing needs of moderate-income and of low-income families were not being met, while the market for high-priced homes and high-rent apartments was recurrently saturated," he added.

Shishkin said 2.5 million new units a year must be built for the next 12 years in order to catch up with the need.

Earlier, Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver told the House subcommittee that the Administration's community planning program is a "most significant new departure" in federal housing programs. Federal aid, he declared, is necessary for orderly community growth.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce served notice that it will fight the Administration's program, which it asserted "would further centralize federal government power over communities and add to the abuses which have grown up in the public housing and urban renewal programs."

Rains Not to Seek Another New Term

Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), sponsor and floor manager of virtually every major housing bill in recent years, has announced that he will not seek reelection to Congress.

Rains, 62, has served in Congress since 1945, is second in seniority on the House Banking & Currency Committee and chairman of its Housing subcommittee.

Unions Help Win Fight To Keep Trains Running

The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused permission for the New Haven Railroad to discontinue five passenger trains between New London, Conn., and Worcester, Mass.

Railroad unions and the states and communities involved had opposed the abandonment proposal.

Kaiser Buys Studebaker Defense Plant

South Bend, Ind.—The Kaiser Jeep Corp. has bought out Studebaker's defense products division—including a sprawling 416-acre plant here—and will hire several hundred former Studebaker employes to produce Army trucks.

Some 7,000 South Bend workers lost their jobs last December when Studebaker closed its U.S. operations, and most of them are still jobless.

Regional Dir. Ray Berndt of the Auto Workers said in Indianapolis that Kaiser officials had agreed not to impose arbitrary age restrictions in hiring former Studebaker employes. The hardest hit of the laid-off workers were those over 50, Berndt said—too young to retire but rejected as "too old" by other employers.

The Kaiser plant was used during World War II to produce airplane engines. Studebaker purchased it in 1961, but had used it only for storage. Kaiser will use it to fulfill an $80 million Army truck contract being transferred from Studebaker and hopes to acquire additional military truck contracts to keep it in operation. The main Studebaker auto plant was not included in the sale and remains idle.

Jodoin Raps Plan to Trim TCA Routes

Ottawa, Ont.—An announcement by the transport minister of Canada that he favors turning over part of Trans-Canada Airlines operations to private interests has drawn fire from Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Jodoin said the "disclosure" by Transport Minister J. W. Pickersgill "appears to be the first step in sabotaging an airline that is the pride of the Canadian people." He added that if the proposal is put into effect, it would mean the "destruction" of about one-third of the TCA system and the discharge of possibly 200 pilots, some with 10 years' seniority.

Asserting that communities now served by the TCA would "suffer serious loss" in service, Jodoin said:

"The Canadian people have invested large amounts of public funds toward building a publicly-owned airline which has won international recognition. The government should make clear without the slightest delay whether the destructive plan proposed by the minister of transport is being considered as formal government policy."

LBJ Film Backs Hospital Care Bill

Pres. Johnson's strong endorsement of the King-Anderson bill in a recent address to a group of senior citizens has been recorded in a new 6-minute film trailer. It is designed for incorporation into the film on hospital care for the aged, "For All the Rest of Your Life."

The trailer containing the remarks of Pres. Johnson updates the film, which also presents a vigorous statement by the late Pres. Kennedy in support of the social security approach to old-age hospital care.

Unions which have copies of the film may purchase the trailer for $7.35 from the National Council of Senior Citizens, 1627 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. New prints containing the President's statement may be purchased for $25. Excerpts from Johnson's remarks have been incorporated in the 10 rental prints in the AFL-CIO film library.

Leaders Win 1st Round:

Senate Vote Shows Civil Rights Support

The civil rights bill was readied for the Senate floor as Administration leaders won a floor battle to bypass the hostile Judiciary Committee and place the House-approved bill directly on the calendar for action.

The vote gave impressive evidence of substantial bipartisan support to speed the bill despite the certainty of a southern filibuster. On the roll-call, the bill was placed on the calendar by a 54-to-37 vote—a major advance from the 45-39 margin by which the voting-rights bill of 1957 was withheld from the Judiciary unit.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), the Democratic leader, indicated after the roll call that he would have no objection to brief committee hearings with instructions to the Judiciary group to report back the bill without amendment within a few days.

He then said the rights bill would remain on the calendar while the leadership sought first for passage of a $17 billion defense procurement bill and a combined wheat-cotton bill, considered of major importance by some southern states. A cotton bill was passed by the House last December, and the Senate Agriculture Committee amended the bill to add sections covering wheat prices.

Russell Appeal Rejected

The battle to send the rights bill to the Judiciary Committee was led by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), who for 20 years has been top strategist for southern filibusters. He appealed a ruling by the presiding officer, who at the moment was Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), overturning a Russell point of order.

Mansfield led the fight against the appeal, pointing out that the same procedure had been followed in 1957 and that the Senate had already ruled on the issue. He finally moved to table Russell's appeal, which closed off debate and led to the roll call.

Twenty Republicans joined 34 Democrats in voting, in effect, to uphold the placing of the bill on the calendar. Only eight Republicans and 29 Democrats, most of them southerners, voted no.

The Judiciary Committee under the chairmanship of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) has never reported any civil rights legislation except on direct instructions of the Senate.

Mansfield's offer to allow brief Judiciary unit hearings apparently was designed to soothe tempers ruffled in the floor combat.

It was not yet clear if the southern senators would launch a filibuster when Mansfield seeks to call up the rights bill or would stand aside and let it go to the floor, moving into the filibuster thereafter.

A decision to block taking up the bill would give the southerners two chances to try to kill the measure—once on the original request for unanimous consent to consider it, again after the bill had been pushed through this procedural roadblock.

OVERALL VIEW SHOWS a press conference during the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Bal Harbour, Fla., with Pres. George Meany, at the head of the table, discussing council actions with newspaper, radio and television reporters.

Johnson Signs Tax Cut, Predicts Quick Impact

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson, who had made enactment of the tax slash a top priority legislative goal, reminded the nation that "this legislation was inspired and proposed" by the late Pres. Kennedy.

Immediately after the signing ceremony, accompanied by Cabinet members and Mrs. Johnson, he drove to Mrs. Kennedy's home to present four pens used in signing the historic bill—one each for the former First Lady, the Kennedy children and the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.

The final-passage votes in the House and the Senate demonstrated vividly the bandwagon of support for the once-controversial and long-delayed tax cut.

The House voted 326-83 for final passage of the bill which emerged from House-Senate conference.

The Senate sent the bill to the White House by a 74-19 vote, with only 10 Democrats and nine Republicans opposed.

The impact of the tax cut will be felt almost immediately in pay checks and pay envelopes, as the withholding rate drops. Some examples:

- A single person making $75 a week will receive $2.50 more in take-home pay.
- A worker with one dependent and an income of $100 a week will take home $3 a week more
- A man with a dependent wife and three children making $150 a week will find $3.70 more in his paycheck.

A new "minimum standard deduction" provision will remove from the income tax rolls an estimated 1.5 million persons with low incomes.

About two-thirds of the cut applies to income received during 1964, with the full reduction going into effect next year. The withholding tax cut applies to all paydays on or after Mar. 5, although the Treasury has said it will be lenient with employers who are unable to adjust their bookkeeping by that date.

Taxes Before and After Cut

Gross Income	Couple with no dependent children (standard deductions) Tax on 1963 Income	Tax on 1964 Income	Tax on 1965 Income	Couple with 2 dependent children (standard deductions) Tax on 1963 Income	Tax on 1964 Income	Tax on 1965 Income
$ 3,000	$ 300.00	$ 226.00	$ 200.00	$ 60.00	$ ..	$ ..
4,000	480.00	395.00	354.00	240.00	160.00	140.00
5,000	660.00	554.00	501.00	420.00	325.00	290.00
5,500	750.00	635.00	577.00	510.00	412.00	370.00
6,000	844.00	720.00	658.00	600.00	500.00	450.00
7,500	1,141.00	990.00	915.00	877.00	750.00	686.00
10,000	1,636.00	1,440.00	1,342.00	1,372.00	1,200.00	1,114.00

Source: Internal Revenue Service.

Union Hits Olympians' Scab Hats

New York—Strong objection to the American Olympic Committee's purchase of non-union hats for U.S. athletes has been voiced by Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters.

Rose said, on the basis of published reports, that the committee had agreed to buy western-style hats made by Texas-Miller Products, Inc., of Corsicana, Tex., and urged it to reconsider.

Texas-Miller, which makes Adam Hats and other brands, had a contract with the Hatters until last August. Since then the union has been asking all consumers not to buy hats produced under non-union conditions and at wages Rose described as among the lowest in the industry.

Rose said in a message that "It is unfortunate that your committee, which depends to such a large extent on public support," is preparing to patronize a firm which "refuses to provide decent wages and conditions for its workers."

The committee, Rose urged, should make sure U.S. Olympic teams, at the games next October in Tokyo, are "suitably hatted with union-made headwear produced by workers whose conditions reflect the high ideals and standards" achieved by U.S. workers.

California Lost Time Sets New Postwar Low

Sacramento — Fewer California workers were involved in work stoppages in 1963 than in any year since the end of World War II, State Industrial Relations Dir. Ernest B. Webb announced.

The 1963 total of 1.4 million mandays lost was a sharp drop from the previous year's total of 2.66 million lost days because of labor disputes.

Chicago Teachers Gain Step Toward Bargaining

Chicago—The Chicago Board of Education in a 7-1 vote agreed to recognize the Chicago Teachers Union as bargaining agent for its 13,000 members and other teachers in Chicago's 21,000-person school system who want it to represent them.

CTU Pres. John M. Fewkes said the union is encouraged by the board's action because it "represents a real step toward collective bargaining" which may "lead to more decisive action."

The board vote reversed a previous refusal to recognize any teachers' organization and climaxed a determined drive by the union—Local 1 of the American Federation of Teachers—for bargaining rights as majority representative of teaching employes.

Following the board vote the union executive board postponed the mailing of strike ballots, scheduled to start Mar. 2, and called a meeting of the union house of representatives and school delegates Mar. 5 to discuss further action.

Fewkes had reported earlier that a strike if authorized by Local 1 members would begin Mar. 12. The postponement was agreed to because School Board Pres. Clair Rodewig served notice on other board members that he may move at the next board meeting to reconsider recognition of the union.

Authorization Cards Sought

Meanwhile the union sent authorization cards to all teaching employes with a request that they authorize Local 1 to represent them in collective bargaining.

This was found necessary, Fewkes said, because at the school board meeting Feb. 26 at which the union was authorized to represent its members, Rodewig moved to give recognition also to the Chicago division of the Illinois Education Association as bargaining agent for its members.

He served notice on his fellow board members that if the motion is not passed at the Mar. 11 meeting, he will move to reconsider recognition of Local 1 and will vote against such recognition.

The board vote climaxed a concentrated drive by Local 1 for bargaining rights. Strong teacher backing for the union was voted at a Feb. 7 mass meeting attended by 3,500 teachers and almost 1,000 others who could not find seats in Orchestra Hall.

At the meeting, the union got pledges of assistance and full-scale support from Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and heard Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers label the National Education Association, parent organization of the Illinois Education Association, as a spokesman for administrators.

2-29-64

Last-Day Speech Voids Election at Grossinger's

Monticello, N. Y.—A National Labor Relations Board regional office has set aside the election held last Dec. 14 in which Hotel & Restaurant Workers Local 343 sought to win bargaining rights for workers at Grossinger's, resort hotel in the Catskills.

The NLRB's Buffalo office found that management of the Liberty, N. Y., resort had violated the rule forbidding either an employer or a union from addressing "captive" audiences of employes within 24 hours of a scheduled election.

A Grossinger representative made a speech on company-paid time to many of the hotel's 600 workers the day before the election, the NLRB office ruled. A new election date will be set, it said, after processing union charges of unfair practices by Grossinger management and after a company request for a review of the regional director's action.

Meanwhile the union has renewed its organizing efforts. In a comparison of conditions at Grossinger's and those at the Concord Hotel in the same area, the union has called attention to these features of the first contract for Concord workers:

Periodic wage increases, company payments into a pension plan and a free health and welfare program, time and a half pay for overtime after eight hours, seniority, job security, arbitration of grievances, and other benefits.

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Stiffer Overtime Pay Rate, Broader Coverage Urged

Bias Barred In Hospital Aid Law

By David L. Perlman

Private hospitals built with the help of federal grants may no longer discriminate against Negro patients or doctors, and the "separate but equal" clause of the Hill-Burton Act permitting such segregation is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court let stand a 4th Circuit Court of Appeals decision which specifically knocked out this clause in the 18-year-old Hospital Construction Act, one of the rare federal statutes which countenances segregation.

The appellate court last November, in a 3-to-2 decision, ordered two Greensboro, N. C., hospitals to admit Negro patients on the same basis as white patients and to grant staff privileges to Negro doctors. The hospital had received more than $3.2 million in federal grants under the Hill-Burton Act.

Hospital Plan Rejected

Both hospitals had defended their admitted segregation practices on the basis that the Hill-Burton Act permitted exclusion of Negroes provided that a state plan for hospital services makes "equitable provision" for comparable facilities elsewhere in the area for those excluded.

A series of Supreme Court decisions in recent years has left no question that discrimination in governmental facilities is clearly unconstitutional.

Hill-Burton grants are made to the states, which in turn allocate the funds to both public and nonprofit private hospitals and nursing homes under state plans which must be approved by the U.S. Surgeon General.

The "threshold question," Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff said in his circuit court decision, was whether this procedure gives the policies of participating private hospitals the character of "state action."

A lower federal court held that it did not, and denied the petition for an injunction sought by 11 Negro doctors, dentists and patients who had been refused access to the hospitals.

District Court 'Wrong'

Sobeloff said the district court had "wrongly decided" the case. The hospitals, he said, operated as "integral parts" of "intermeshing state and federal plans" and thus come within the scope of the 14th Amendment's ban on discrimination.

He made it clear that the decision relates specifically to the Hill-Burton Act and does not necessarily cover

(Continued on Page 6)

Protection Sought For 4.6 Million

Congress has been asked by the AFL-CIO to extend wage-hour protection to millions of additional workers as a "vital weapon" in the nation's war on poverty.

"What possible excuse can there be for paying a laundry worker or a hotel dishwasher less than 50 cents an hour?" AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn asked. He testified on behalf of Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at a House Labor subcommittee hearing.

"It is bad enough to be poor because of unemployment. It is even worse to suffer poverty—the grinding, demeaning poverty of 35 or 50 or 75 cents an hour—while hard at work in a useful occupation," he said.

Meiklejohn urged Congress to bring an additional 2.7 million workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act and to add a ceiling over hours to the minimum wage coverage of 1.9 million workers who currently are only partly protected by the law.

He said labor welcomes the Administration's proposal to extend coverage to 735,000 more workers and remove the overtime exemption from most groups now excluded, as provided in a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). Meiklejohn urged, however, that the committee expand on the bill and "go farther along the road . . . toward legal safeguards for those wage-earners who are most in need of them."

He urged extended coverage for these major groups:

Retail Trade—The 1961 FLSA amendments brought under the wage-hour law 2.2 million retail

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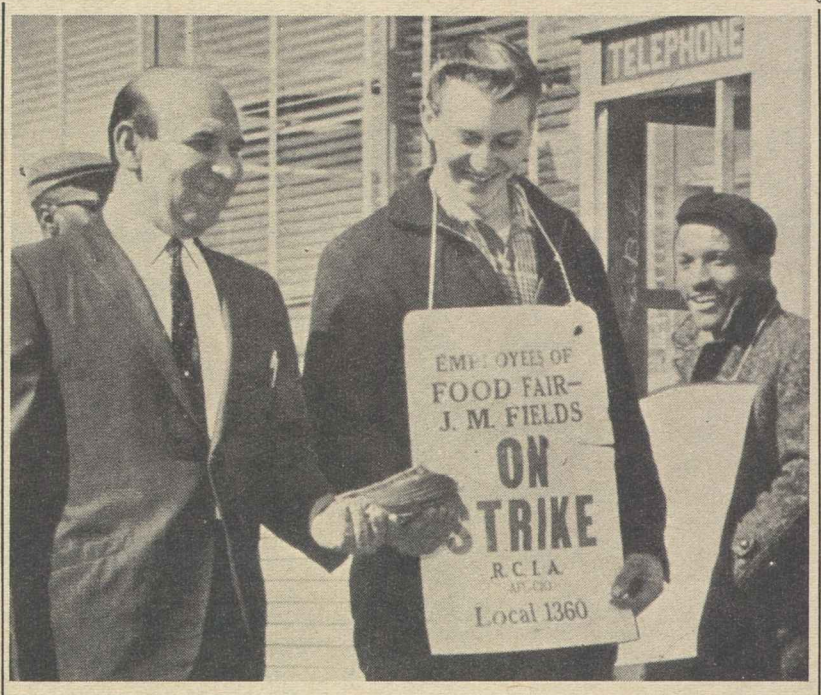


OFF THE PICKET LINE and down the street went Striker James Miller (right), a member of Retail Clerks Local 1360 in Philadelphia, in pursuit of a bandit who had just held up the Food Fair store where he was maintaining his vigil. The chase was successful, and $3,742 in loot was recovered. Here Miller, back picketing, receives a $300 reward from Albert Finkelman, manager of the store. Next step for management was to seek an injunction ordering seven RCIA locals back to work.

Doubletime Geared to More Jobs

Doubletime pay for overtime work, through an "across-the-board" amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, is needed to help reduce the present "intolerable" level of unemployment, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

A higher overtime penalty rate "would open up as many as a million full-time job opportunities," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared in testimony before a joint session of two House Labor subcommittees. He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

The two labor witnesses held firm to their estimates of the job-creating potential of higher overtime pay in the face of a heavy barrage of critical questioning from GOP members.

Statistics shot back and forth as committee members contended that increased employment in service industries more than made up for loss of jobs in manufacturing. Goldfinger retorted that the manufacturing losses were in full-time jobs while many of the service jobs were only part-time.

To Republicans who questioned whether union members would be willing to give up overtime just to provide jobs for the unemployed, the AFL-CIO spokesmen said bluntly that the "real fear" of workers is being displaced by automation. The drive for shorter hours

(Continued on Page 8)

'Substantial' Increase Seen:

1st-Quarter Gains In Profits Likely

A "substantial" gain in profits in auto, steel and many other industries is expected to pace an overall earnings increase in the first three months of 1964, the Wall Street Journal reported.

The 1964 first-quarter profit jump is anticipated on the heels of an 8 percent increase in the final three months of 1963 over the same period a year earlier.

The 8 percent rise is considered especially significant because the profit rate for the fourth quarter of 1962, over which the increase was registered, was the highest for any quarter in recent history with the exception of 1950, when Korean War scare buying boomed profits.

The fourth-quarter rise followed gains of 15.2 percent and 15.9 percent in earlier quarters of 1963, the Journal reported, and was spread widely through industry and business, with only six of 32 groups reporting reduced earnings.

"For the current quarter," the Journal said, "the promise of another year-to-year gain lies mainly in the prospect that at least two of the biggest industries and many smaller ones will show earnings higher by substantial margins. Most of the others expect earnings at least to equal those of the first 1963 quarter."

The auto makers expect a "substantial gain," said the Journal, noting that the industry's fourth-quarter profits were at record highs even though one company, Studebaker, has discontinued making cars in this country.

Also in line for a substantial gain is the steel industry, the Journal said, noting that its fourth-quarter 1963 profits had increased over the 1962 period by 46.7 percent.

Scranton Benefit Slash Faces New Test Mar. 9

Harrisburg, Pa.—A well-oiled campaign by Gov. William W. Scranton (R) to push his unemployment compensation-crippling bill through the legislature has been slowed down, at least momentarily.

Rising statewide opposition, rallied by AFL-CIO unions and state and central bodies, has given Republican senators from industrial areas—most of them hard-hit by joblessness—reason to take a second look at the bill. All Democratic members of the State Senate are announced as opposed.

With the measure originally slated to sail smoothly out of the Senate Labor & Industry Committee and out on to the floor at an earlier date, proponents scheduled a second try on Mar. 9 after several days of heavy inner party turmoil.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO called for a Mar. 9 "all-affiliate emergency meeting" in the capital, with representatives from unions throughout the state. High on the agenda was to be discussion of a possible march to the capitol where the legislature is meeting.

The sudden faltering within Republican ranks lessened the chances for swift action. With 26 votes required for passage and exactly 26 Republicans in the Senate, not a single vote can be lost nor a Republican senator be absent.

Seeking a way out, Republican leaders put the bill before their party caucus where amendments were considered to "soften labor opposition," despite the governor's steadfast position that he would accept no compromise.

'Crumbs' from the Loaf

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, however, described the amendments as an attempt to "return crumbs from the loaf being taken from the state's jobless."

State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer announced that labor remains steadfastly opposed to the measure.

"Regardless of amendments, the bill is repressive to those who have no jobs, no money, no means to be heard and only the despair of their lives before them," he said.

(Continued on Page 7)

'No Rights . . . No Work' In R-T-W, King Charges

A civil rights leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., has condemned so-called "right-to-work" laws as being a denial of both the civil rights and job rights of the nation's Negro workers.

King, a leader in the Negros' struggle for civil rights and equality of opportunity, denounced the current attempt to enact an anti-labor "right-to-work" law in Oklahoma.

"This so-called 'right-to-work' law provides no 'rights' and it provides no 'work'," King said. "It is instead a law to rob us of our civil rights and our job rights."

The anti-collective bargaining proposal will go before Oklahoma voters in the May 5 primary. It is opposed by many of Oklahoma's outstanding church, civic and farm leaders, including leaders of the Negro community. It was rejected by the Oklahoma legislature in two recent sessions.

King urged Oklahomans to vote against the so-called "right-to-work" law in a statement to the Oklahoma National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was made available to the National Council for Industrial Peace for release in the nation's capital by Jake Simmons, Jr., state NAACP president.

Simmons is a member of the executive board of the Oklahoma Committee to Preserve Free Marketing & Bargaining, which is leading the fight against the attempt to

(Continued on Page 3)

GE Agrees To 4.25% Rise At Hanford

Wage increases averaging 14 cents an hour have been agreed to by the General Electric Co. and the Hanford, Wash., Atomic Metal Trades Council in a wage reopening agreement covering 3,540 workers at the Hanford plutonium works of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The council, representing production and operating employes in approximately 20 local unions, said the agreement features a 4.25 percent general wage increase, effective Feb. 24, and "breaks" the GE pattern of settlements at other plants—generally 3 percent at the start and 2.5 percent a year later.

The settlement was announced in Washington, D. C., by Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Union and management had been bargaining on wage terms since last Aug. 1. After a deadlock the dispute was scheduled for a hearing Mar. 5 before the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations panel. The parties returned to the bargaining table at the suggestion of the panel and reached agreement Feb. 29, subject to membership approval.

The pact also provides that GE will pay $137.50 to any employe who transfers to another contractor as GE phases-out its operations at Hanford, where it is the contractor for the AEC.

The contract term is for varying lengths, with June 1967 the final expiration date for GE.

Slaiman Given Civil Rights Directorship

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the appointment of Donald Slaiman as director of the Dept. of Civil Rights. He has been serving as acting director.

Walter G. Davis becomes assistant director; William E. Pollard of Los Angeles will join the staff, Meany said.

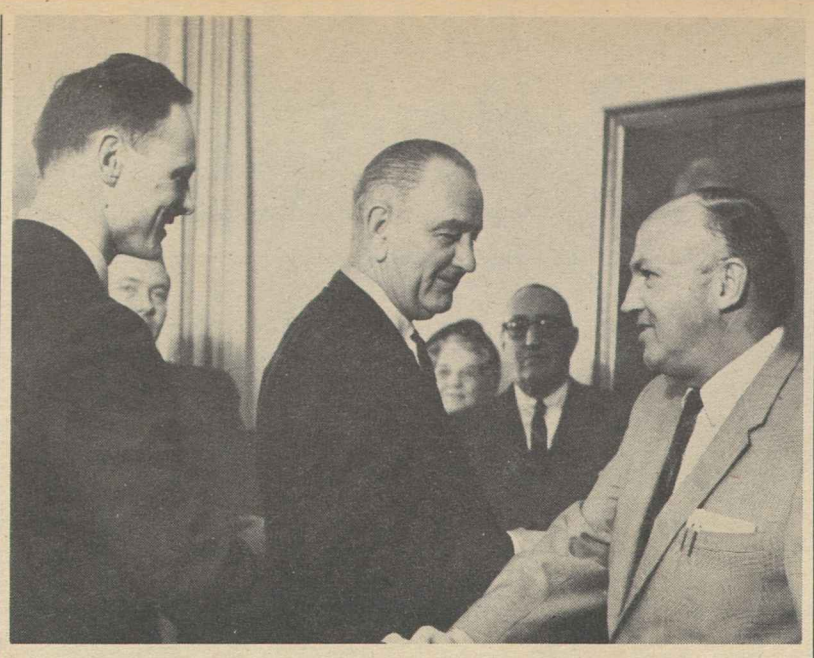
Slaiman, who served in key local union posts with several AFL-CIO unions, holds degrees from City College of New York and the University of Buffalo. He joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights in March 1959 after several years as director of the Michigan Labor Committee for Human Rights and regional director of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Davis, who joined the department in 1961, had served as executive vice president and director of education and research for the Transport Service Employes after service as a local steward and president. He has a bachelor's degree from Columbia University.

Pollard, an organizer for the Los Angeles Joint Board of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, had served as president of the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes. He is chairman of the Labor & Industry Committee of the West Coast Regional National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a member of the Urban League Labor Committee and the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices.

Railway Clerks Win Representation Vote

Oakland, Calif.—The Railway Clerks easily out-polled the Teamsters in a representation election among clerical and related employes of the National Carloading Corp., which has its headquarters here. The AFL-CIO affiliate had 225 votes to 101 for the IBT, with 2 ballots marked for no union.



AS PRES. JOHNSON looks on with a smile, Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin (right) of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. congratulates 29-year-old Nicholas Johnson immediately after the latter was sworn in as maritime administrator.

Revised CPI Index Shows Price Increase

A newly revised consumer price index shows a one-tenth of 1 percent increase in January to a new high of 107.7 percent of 1957-59 average prices.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the market basket of goods and services it uses to compute ups and downs of the cost of living on the basis of new surveys of how consumers spend their money. The market basket was last re-evaluated in 1953.

Under the "old" price index, which will be issued concurrently with the revised CPI through June, there would have been no change from December's price level.

Surveys on which the new index is based showed that workers and their families are spending a smaller portion of their income for food than they did 10 years ago and a larger portion for housing and transportation. The new index also takes into account the spending habits of single wage earners and salaried clerical workers. Previously only families of two or more were included in the sampling.

Escalators No Problem

Union research directors through the Labor Research Advisory Committee to the BLS have urged periodic updating of the index, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said.

Most union contracts providing escalator cost-of-living clauses are still geared to the old index, but the BLS said it anticipated no serious problems in shifting to the new table. It offered technical assistance to unions and employers to facilitate the changeover.

Quarterly wage adjustments, based on the three-month change in the old index, will bring 1-cent hourly wage increases to about 1 million workers, the BLS said. These include 780,000 auto workers, 100,000 farm and construction machine workers, and 75,000 in aerospace industries.

Factory workers' spendable earnings—including the retroactive effect of the tax cut—moved up in January to record highs of $90.60 for a worker with three dependents and $82.89 for a single worker.

To arrive at these figures, the BLS adjusted the tax cut to reflect an average $2 a week increase in take-home pay for the entire year, even though workers did not receive any portion of it in their January paychecks and will receive a greater amount during the balance of the year.

For 1963 as a whole, the BLS said, spendable earnings averaged about $87.50 for a worker with three dependents and $79.50 for a single worker, a gain of about 2 percent from the previous year. Because of higher living costs, the increase in "real" spendable earnings was about 1 percent.

The price sampling of retail outlets has been revised to cover more suburban stores and discount houses, the BLS said, and the number of items in the "market basket" has been increased from 325 to about 400. Items added range from window air conditioners and garbage disposals to inter-city bus fares and funeral expenses.

The average family whose expenditures were studied in the preparation of the new index had after-taxes spendable income of $6,230 and the average single person a spendable income of $3,560.

Computer Servicemen Win Strike

New York—The most complex electronic computers, as well as the simpler adding machines and typewriters, need the skilled servicing of union members if they are to stay in good working order, the Smith Corona-Marchant Corp. has discovered.

The firm rejected proposed contract improvements during negotiations for a new agreement with Local 459, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and demanded a tightening of clauses spelling out several fringe benefits.

Employes turned down the company's "final" offer and walked out Jan. 17 from locations in New York City, Brooklyn, White Plains, N.Y., and Newark, N.J., and on Jan. 26, when local pacts expired at Philadelphia and Wilmington.

With the aid of Federal Conciliator Douglas Pugh in arranging meetings, a new contract was negotiated under which the union members get wage increases of $7 weekly over two years, protection against job loss due to subcontracting, and improved pension and insurance coverage.

Metal Trades Dept. Elects Anthony Matz

Miami Beach, Fla.—Pres. Anthony Matz of the Firemen & Oilers was elected ninth vice president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. at a meeting of the executive board here.

Matz takes the place of the late Ray Muehlhoffer, president and secretary-treasurer of the Metal Polishers, who was third vice president of the department. The other vice presidents moved up.

Senators Urge Hearings:

Bill Filed to Compel Sale of Florida Line

Five members of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee have urged early hearings on a bill by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) which would force the sale of the struck Florida East Coast Railway by breaking up the economic empire controlled by the Alfred I. du Pont Estate.

Edward Ball, board chairman of the railroad, is also administrator of the estate, which controls a chain of 31 Florida banks and major industrial enterprises as well as the FEC line. Efforts to deal with Ball in settling the 13-month strike have been described by Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds as "a lesson in utter futility."

Morse has charged that Congress was "misled" in 1956 when it excluded the banks controlled by the du Pont Estate from the Bank Holding Co. Act in the belief that profits went to charity. In fact, he told the Senate, only 12 percent of the $7.5 million annual income goes to a charitable foundation.

The holding company law prohibits organizations with 25 percent or larger interest in two or more banks from owning nonbanking enterprises.

Banking Committee members who told the Senate early hearings should be held on the Morse bill were Senators Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.) and Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.), all Democrats.

Meanwhile, there were these developments:

- Federal mediation efforts continued, but no progress was reported as the railroad continued to reject government-proposed arbitration. The unions have said they are willing to arbitrate.
- A federal judge in Jacksonville granted an injunction sought by the Railroad Trainmen to compel the railroad to cancel unilaterally imposed changes in work rules. Although the operating unions have not been on strike, their members have respected the picket lines set up by the non-operating brotherhoods and the railroad has hired strikebreakers for both groups of workers.
- Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association reiterated labor's condemnation of dynamitings which have taken place on the struck railroad, declaring they are harming the union cause.
- Miami Mayor Robert K. High, angered at the railroad's refusal to provide protection at crossings, threatened to block unguarded crossings with police cars. There have been a series of accidents, some fatal, caused by strikebreaker-driven trains colliding with automobiles and trucks at intersections.

Still unsettled is the controversy over FEC deliveries to the Cape Kennedy missile center over a government-owned railroad spur. Thus far the National Aeronautics & Space Agency has refused to comply with recommendations of a government fact-finding board that the struck railroad be barred from the government property.

Tugmen Win Walkout On Wages, Crew Shifts

New York—Harbor tugmen, on strike for 33 days, finally won their demand for wage increases of 50 cents an hour for licensed men and 35 cents for unlicensed men, plus 17.5 cents an hour in pension and welfare benefits.

The 3,200 striking crewmen, who man 350 tugs, harbor tankers and barges, turned down two previous company offers before ratifying the final agreement with the Marine Towing & Transportation Employers. A few hours later the first crews were back at work in the world's busiest port.

The men are members of Local 333, United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union. Negotiators headed by Capt. Joseph O'Hare, president, and Sec.-Treas. Willard Quick won these other improvements in a three-year pact:

Agreement on a study committee to improve the manning schedules looking toward the addition of a fourth shift on ships where relief is needed; a study of manning by an outside agency; provision for a grievance committee to meet quarterly in an effort to iron out grievances before contract expiration.

The new contract provides an increase in pension benefits from the present $75 a month to $100 in the first year and $125 in the second contract year; improved hospitalization and accident coverage; credit of a day off every 20 days on long coastal trips; an adjustment in manning rate differentials, and other fringe benefits.

The strike started Feb. 1 when the tugmen rejected management's "best" offer of a 35-cent increase over three years for licensed men 25 cents for unlicensed. Late in February the offer was increased to 41 and 31 cents, and members voted to hold out for 50 cents and 35 cents.

When five employers broke away from the association group to accept 50 cents and 35 cents, the strikers voted to stay out until everyone got the same gains. The settlement was ratified Mar. 4.

Major issue besides wages and manning schedules was an increase in the differential between captains and crewmen to make licensed jobs more attractive, the union said. That objective was achieved.

Tobacco Pact Yields 36¼-Hour Week

Montreal, Que.—A 36¼-hour workweek with no loss in pay was won by Tobacco Workers Local 318 in a new three-year contract at Canadian Tabacofina Co., Ltd. (Benson & Hedges, Canada, Ltd.).

The plant has been operating 38¾ hours weekly. The second shift was cut immediately to 36¼ hours, while the day shift will make the move in two equal installments this year and next.

The contract also includes a wage increase of 8 cents an hour retroactive to Dec. 1, 1963; another 8 cents next Dec. 1, and 6 cents in 1965. Wages now range between $2.19 and $3.01 an hour for men and from $1.90 to $2.45 for women.

Final Round in 8-Year Fight:

High Court Asked to Review NLRB Darlington Decision

By Eugene A. Kelly

The final round in the eight-year fight of 500 South Carolina textile workers to save their jobs and their local union from extinction at the hands of the country's largest textile manufacturer has opened in the U.S. Supreme Court.

The action moved to the high court when a petition for review was filed for the National Labor Relations Board by U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox.

At issue in the crucial legal battle is the right of the Roger Milliken family, owners of the Darlington Mfg. Co., to discontinue operations at the firm's cotton print mill in Darlington, S.C., and discharge its employes without bargaining with the Textile Workers Union of America, winner of a representation election in 1956, shortly before the Millikens shut down the mill.

The union filed unfair labor practice charges and the NLRB ordered management to rehire the discharged workers at another of the Deering & Milliken chain's 102 mills or put them on a rehiring list and give them back pay to the date of discharge. The Millikens refused, and last Nov. 15 the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., ruled 3-2 that an employer has an absolute right to go out of business at one location without further obligations for unfair labor practices or back pay to the stranded workers.

Major Questions Spelled Out

Cox in his petition for review said the questions presented to the Supreme Court are these:

- Whether an employer who owns several plants "violates the National Labor Relations Act when he permanently discontinues operations in one plant and discharges its employes to avoid bargaining with the union freely designated by the employes as their representative, and to retaliate against the employes for their union activities."
- Whether the NLRB has the power to order that the fired employes be employed or placed on a preferential list for hiring at other plants, and be given back pay from the date of discharge to the date they are hired again.

Also involved in the suit is the assumption that Darlington and the Deering-Milliken chain are to be treated as a single employer with several plants. Cox, arguing that the assumption is "plainly correct," asked the high court to accept it.

Three 4th Circuit judges, in their decision last year, reversed the NLRB finding that Darlington and the other firm, Deering, Milliken & Co., constituted a single employer liable for back pay.

Other Circuits Cited

They said that "power to command an employer to stay in business indefinitely, or assess him with damages for permanently going out of business, is not an NLRB prerogative." The three are Judges Albert V. Bryan, Herbert S. Boreman and Clement F. Haynsworth.

Attorneys for the fired workers will, if the high court permits, argue for the opinions voiced by the minority, Judges J. Spencer Bell and Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, who said in dissent that management's conduct not only "violates the basic policies" of the labor act but is literally forbidden by the act.

Also, Bell wrote, such conduct has been "held to be an unfair practice by decisions of this and other circuit" courts.

The dissenting opinion noted that after the union won the NLRB election on Sept. 6, 1956, mill officials telephoned Roger Milliken of the union's victory "and one day later, Roger Milliken decided to close down the mill," which was, the court wrote, only a small unit in a "vast industrial empire employing more than 19,000 persons owned and controlled directly or indirectly by the Milliken family."

It said also: "Its closure was intended to be and was a grim deterrent to the thousands of employes in the affiliated plants who might entertain similar notions of unionization. . . . I am convinced that the record as a whole amply supports the (labor) board's findings."

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the first Washington legislative conference held by the Textile Workers Union of America was celebrated with a birthday cake and a lone symbolic candle for TWUA Pres. William Pollock to blow out. The union's legislative meetings were originated by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin (seated, right), then TWUA education director. Standing are, from left, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair and Stanley Rosen, William DuChessi and Paul Swaity of the TWUA.

'No Rights . . . No Work' In R-T-W, King Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

cripple free collective bargaining in Oklahoma.

King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and foremost advocate of the non-violent, passive resistance philosophy of the civil rights movement, charged that the so-called "right-to-work" law is a device of "segregationist forces to keep us from achieving our civil rights and our right of equal job opportunity."

"It is an anti-union law," he said. "Its purpose is to destroy the labor unions and the freedom of collective bargaining by which the unions have improved the wages and working conditions of everyone.

"These so-called 'right-to-work' laws, which are not right-to-work laws at all, have been enacted in southern segregationist states in order to make a crime out of anyone trying to achieve the freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

"It is a whip to preserve the sharecropper wages and poverty system that has been used to 'keep working people in their place.'

"Wherever these state laws have been passed, wages are lower, the job opportunities are fewer and there are no civil rights."

King warned Negro workers not to be "fooled" by the false "right-to-work" slogan. He said:

"This high-sounding label does not mean what it says. It is a dishonest twisting of words with the aim of making a vicious law sound like a good law. It is a travesty on the true meaning of the word 'right'."

The so-called "right-to-work" laws, which have been adopted mainly in anti-labor states, outlaw the right provided by federal law of labor and management to negotiate union security provisions in collective bargaining.

Convention Actions Ready in Book Form

A 202-page volume containing the text of all major policy resolutions adopted by the fifth AFL-CIO convention in November 1963 at New York City is now available.

The book, "Policy Resolutions," contains over 110 resolutions adopted by the convention. Its table of contents lists the policy statements by category.

Also available is the 1,200-page two-volume complete proceedings of the convention.

Copies of both publications can be obtained from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. "Policy Resolutions" costs 85 cents per copy or 100 copies for $75. The proceedings are available at $2.75 per volume, $5.50 for the two-volume set.

Unions Assail Use of Dogs in Princess Anne

The Maryland State & D. C. AFL-CIO has strongly protested the setting of police dogs against Negro students from Maryland State College demonstrating for civil rights in Princess Anne, Md.

The council "deplores" the use of dogs "against human beings who are exercising their constitutional privilege of free protest," Pres. Charles A. Della said in a telegram to Gov. J. Millard Tawes (D), and added:

"We sincerely urge you to take steps to see that such practices are halted immediately."

Another protest was filed by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which found the use of dogs and fire hoses in Maryland "reminiscent . . . of what happened in Birmingham."

Jack Conway, executive director of the department, pointed out that Maryland's equal accommodations law excludes the Eastern Shore, "making the area's Negroes third-class citizens," and said that unless the legislature corrects the situation, the lawmakers must "bear the responsibility for further racial conflict."

"The situation in Princess Anne is hardly unique, even in the North and West," he added. "It highlights the need for passage of the civil rights bill now before the U.S. Senate. It serves notice upon the Senate leadership that failure to break the filibuster and to enact the bill without substantive change will serve only to touch off the present tinderbox of resentment that exists among our Negro, Puerto Rican and other minority citizens."

Dubuque Labor Honors Volunteers

Dubuque, Ia.—Nine women and one man received awards at a Dubuque AFL-CIO meeting for volunteering more than 5,000 hours of work to the central body and the COPE Women's Activities Division. They are Mrs. Nora Barry, Mrs. Augusta Kelly, Mrs. John Grogan, Mrs. Jeanette Parker, Mrs. Bonnie Birch, Mrs. Al Von Ah, Mrs. Marion Miller, Mrs. Maryan Miller, Mrs. Hilda Latimer and Hugh Clark.

25,000 Rail Clerks Win 'Productivity Sharing'

Cincinnati—A supplemental pay plan, geared to semi-annual shipment-handling productivity gains, is the major feature of a new and revolutionary type of national labor agreement between REA Express and some 25,000 of its employes represented by the Railway Clerks.

Reached with assistance of the National Mediation Board, the pact was jointly announced by Pres. C. L. Dennis of the union and REA Pres. William B. Johnson. It provides for employe cash shares in shipment productivity increases in each of two six-month periods, beginning July 1.

The productivity gains, determined from regularly maintained operations data, can stem from any combination of management's capital investment and methods improvements, business growth in terms of greater shipment volume, and increased individual employe efforts.

Since late 1959, REA has reorganized its operations and management procedures, spending some $62 million for automotive and materials-handling equipment, construction of more than 60 new terminals and facilities and other capital improvements. Through new rate and service concepts, the express company has become an increasingly more competitive factor in the small shipments transportation field.

In addition to the supplemental pay plan, under which 3 cents an hour is guaranteed for the two periods, the agreement provides for various substantial aggregate increases and is retroactive to July 1, 1963.

Estimated Cost $17 Million

The total cost of the wage increase package through June 30, 1965, was estimated at some $17 million.

"The novel productivity share feature," the joint announcement said, "gives these employes, clerical, platform, vehicle and train personnel, a further direct and significant stake in the private enterprise operations and economics of the express business and a direct financial interest in the growth of the company's business volume."

The productivity cash share plan is termed "non-inflationary," the announcement noted, because it is designed to provide additional compensation, but avoid unit-cost increase pressures for higher shipment rates that would be paid by the shipping public.

The union and company presidents said that the productivity cash share concept was "born out of recognition by REA and the BRC of the realities of change in our dynamic society and the resulting needs to lead in sound and carefully planned experimentation of new ways and new methods."

"The Railway Clerks, in other transportation labor negotiations, and REA, in its drive for stability and profitability and in its efforts to achieve a more competitive status as to rates and service, previously have demonstrated their common belief and willingness in taking a chance on what is new and untried."

Under a plan tailored to REA Express' nationwide operations, the cash productivity shares will be determined under a formula resulting in a total share amount per hour for the aggregate gains over the same period for the previous year. Each individual BRC employe's cash payment will be that amount, multiplied by his total straight-time hours for the six-month period, generally about 1,000.

The Railway Clerks have represented most express employes since 1920.

Working with REA and the BRC during the mediation proceedings were NMB Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., and Mediator Tedford E. Schoonover.

Allis-Chalmers Settles U.S. Claim

The Allis-Chalmers Co., one of the 29 companies indicted in Philadelphia in 1960 on charges of conspiring to fix prices in the electrical industry, has agreed to pay the federal government $185,000 to settle damage claims.

The firm was the 12th to meet the government's damage claims, for a total of $8.8 million. The agreement, due to be filed soon in the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia, compensates the government for overcharges on electrical equipment worth $5.9 million sold to the Tennessee Valley Authority and other U.S. agencies.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the settlement takes into account the pattern of agreements reached with other indicted companies; current competitive conditions in the industry, and the impact of private damage suits against the company. Some 1,800 private suits have been filed against the firms involved in the case.

Affluence—and Poverty

THE LABOR DEPT.'S revision of the consumer price index has touched off a spate of news stories and commentaries about the growing affluence of urban wage earners, making much of a drop in average expenditures for food and an increase in spending for housing, transportation and health and recreation.

A closer examination of the data on which the new CPI is based, in terms of actual income levels rather than averages, discloses that spending patterns vary greatly and that providing for the basic necessities is still a crushing burden for that segment of the population earning below $3,000 a year—the poverty level.

In Chicago, for example, the data show wage earners in the $2,000-to-$3,000 income bracket spending 29.1 percent for food in 1963 compared to 20.8 percent for those earning $15,000 and up. This is further underscored by the fact that the 20.8 percent in the higher income group is figured after provision for savings; the lower income group has no savings and the majority is spending more than it actually earns.

The $2,000-to-$3,000 group spends 35 percent of its income for housing compared to 27.7 percent for the $15,000 plus group. And, as could be expected, the low-income wage-earners spend less for medical care, transportation and recreation.

Thus, those living in a state of poverty spend two-thirds of their income for food and shelter with one-third left to cover all else.

The point to be drawn from the new CPI is that changed spending patterns may be found in the average worker earning somewhere between $5,500 and $6,500 a year with his major source of income coming from wages or salaries.

But in this case, as in so many others, the averages conceal the bare existence pattern of living at the poverty level as well as the pattern of the upper-income groups which in the Chicago figures had average savings of 35 percent of after-tax income.

While the new index is a useful tool to measure the price changes that affect so many of the nation's economic activities, it provides also an insight into the distorted nature of income distribution and, more pointedly, a close-up of how the poor and wealthy live.

The Unprotected

THE FEDERAL wage-hour law is a guarantee of a minimum level of subsistence and human dignity; the fact that millions of low-wage American workers are not protected by its provisions is a continuing and grievous shortcoming.

Of the estimated 44 million workers in non-supervisory or non-governmental jobs, only 27 million are currently covered by the law placing a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours. Millions of low-wage workers who need the protection most urgently are excluded from the protection of the law.

They include workers in restaurants, hotels, laundries, agricultural processing, cotton ginning, small logging operations, hospitals and other health services, theaters, non-profit organizations and farms.

Millions more are excluded from coverage under the federal act because they are not engaged in interstate commerce and must seek protection under state laws which, by and large, are far inferior to the present federal statute and in many cases are non-existent or limited to a few special categories of workers.

The nation has a moral obligation to extend wage-hour law protection to 4.6 million workers now exempt or excluded from full protection, especially those in the low-pay occupations.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: Willard Shelton
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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'How About Letting Us In?'

Federationist Article Says:

More of Uncle Sam's Employes Are Joining a Union Every Day

(The following is excerpted from an article in the March issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist entitled "The Government Worker Goes Union.")

THE FEDERAL government is sampling for the first time the collective bargaining it long urged on private industry—and finding it palatable.

It is admittedly a weaker brew than that served in the private sector of the economy. Nevertheless it has proved a potent stimulant to union activity in a civil service system weaned on paternalism.

Two years after Pres. Kennedy directed federal agencies to recognize and bargain with unions representing their employes, 700,000 government employes are working under union contract—nearly one-third of the civil service. A dues checkoff has been authorized. Some 15,000 local union leaders have taken part in AFL-CIO training programs covering such trade union fundamentals as grievance procedures, contract enforcement and negotiating protocol.

These impressive totals include the postal unions, which had their jurisdiction well-organized before Jan. 17, 1962, the date of Kennedy's executive order. In the largest union representation election ever held—a nationwide mail ballot—they won bargaining rights for 490,000 workers.

But no one who has followed the progress of federal employe unionism outside of the postal service and a handful of other organized enclaves can fail to be impressed by the burst of activity during the past two years.

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., well-represented but far from having majority status at most naval shipyards, put on major organizing drives which led to exclusive bargaining rights for some 60,000 workers at 10 of 11 shipyards and nearly 25,000 more at other installations.

The Government Employes passed the 125,000 mark in dues-paying membership, a gain of nearly 35,000 since the executive order. District 44 of the Machinists, in addition to sharing in the metal trades progress, won a string of bargaining elections on its own and reports a 35 percent membership gain.

Other crafts have comparable success stories and organizations new to federal unionism have entered the picture. Maritime unions, for example, now bargain for more than 4,000 seamen on government vessels. The Building Service Employes speak for workers at some veterans' hospitals and other places.

There have been problems, frustrations and disappointments as well as progress. Neither the ground rules for collective bargaining nor the manner in which agencies have implemented them have been satisfactory. But this has not detracted from the appreciation of how far the federal government has moved—under the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations—from what could be described as an "uncle knows best" policy.

AT THE TIME of the executive order, it was estimated that roughly between 5 and 10 percent of the government's classified employes were union members, but even this overstated the degree of white collar unionization. While all clerical and professional employes are in the classified civil service, not all classified employes are in white collar fields. Union strongholds in the classified service include such cohesive groups as meat inspectors, guards and Veterans Administration hospital attendants.

After two years of union recognition and collective bargaining, there is still only a small, though growing, percentage of government white collar workers carrying union cards—in either an AFL-CIO union or in a scattering of unaffiliated groups. Some of the latter have moved closer to trade union functions while others have openly deplored the trend towards collective bargaining.

Nevertheless there have been some dramatic breakthroughs—convincing evidence that it is possible to organize a large segment of government white collar employes.

An American Bar Association committee noted in a report on the government's labor relations policy that "most agencies are much too devoted to their own regulations. They must learn that regulations are not Holy Writ. They can be changed or modified—and they can also be discussed or negotiated."

The report noted with approval that the Post Office Dept. has agreed that provisions in its national contracts supersede any inconsistent sections of the Postal Manual, the department's unilaterally written book of regulations.

And so groups of government employes have been winning the . . . ingredients of industrial democracy.

Morgan Says:

Political Action by Corporations May Put Propaganda in Schools

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one of the nation's most responsible newspapers, took note editorially and with some concern of the growing movement among corporations to train their employes in the fine art of politics. True, said the Post Dispatch, the more businessmen and all citizens know about the art of government "and the more they contribute their personal services to it, the better for the country as a whole."

Morgan

"There are, however," it went on, "potential pitfalls in the burgeoning political programs of Republic Steel, General Electric, Ford, American Can and some 350 other corporations which have already given some half a million persons such training.

"Bipartisan though they are set up to be, their cast is predominantly Republican, which is well enough and in the nature of things, but all the more reason to make sure that education does not become indoctrination under economic pressure.

"A pitfall of truly impressive dimensions would be entered if corporations should follow the advice of Harold C. Lumb, vice president . . . at Republic Steel, that this political education movement should address itself to influencing public school education.

" 'The public affairs movement has yet to make a real impact on the schools—particularly on curricula and textbooks,' says Mr. Lumb. 'Here we should work cooperatively with curriculum committees to see that our viewpoint is represented. For example, the Educational Research Council of Cleveland is presently revising the entire school science curriculum for about 40 schools, and we're cooperating with them to see that this job is well done'."

The Post-Dispatch concluded that "if corporation political education is to keep its skirts clean, it will scrupulously forbear from trying to interfere in the teaching of the American child. For those who like Mr. Lumb appear to think otherwise, the record of electric power companies in propagandizing public school textbooks and teaching several decades ago should be a warning."

The power company lobby may or may not have abandoned its efforts to ghost-write textbooks but other businesses have not, and the utilities themselves are currently involved in another kind of brain-washing—home and/or office movies.

In a Senate speech some weeks ago, the junior senator from Montana, Lee Metcalf, revealed in full detail an elaborate scenario casting the privately-owned power companies in the heroic role of defenders of that virginal maiden, Free Enterprise, against the sinister motives of the villain, Public Power, alias Creeping Socialism, whose many disguises include the Rural Electrification Administration. The label on this public relations package is "Project Action" and the prize inside is a 30-minute movie in full color entitled "The Power Within."

THE INSTRUCTIONS on how to screen the movie are, if possible, more fascinating than the plot in which a fearless and imaginary congressman importunes a farmer named Ed Jenkins and his son Bill to get cracking and slay the dragon of Big Government before it devours them all. The rule book describes how to recruit an audience from plant personnel, PTA's, church groups, chambers of commerce and even trade unions. Then it tells how the narrator and the film can leave the spectators spellbound after "opening their minds."

When the reel is finished, it cautions, "leave the lights off for a few seconds and then turn them up slowly . . . if possible. A sudden brilliance, noise, movement or change of atmosphere can destroy much of the feeling you have created in each individual"—who, obviously in a red-blooded, fighting mood now, will fire off a letter to his congressman demanding that REA be prevented from muscling in on the private power companies—whose heart-rending story, in effect, is being financed by tax-paying consumers because the cost of Project Action, presumably, is written off as business expense.

How electrifyingly influential these kilowatted Perils of Pauline will be remains to be seen but the effort is only part of a continuing big business campaign "to get its story across," as the saying goes. The American Federationist, a trade union monthly, reports for example that a few years ago the Akron, O., Chamber of Commerce spent $12,000 on a history book for Akron grade schools extolling the free enterprise system.

Our open society is worthy of being extolled but should its history be written by press agents or historians? Public power versus private power is a legitimate issue, but it should be debated candidly in open forums, not smuggled into the national consciousness by a kind of hypnosis. And politics is a game we should all learn how to play better but under standard rules, not under ulterior pressure or by surreptitious coaching from the sidelines—whether from a corporation, a labor union or any other special interest group.

Washington Reports:

Pilots of Civil Rights Bill in House Defend Accommodations Title

REP. EMANUEL CELLER (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, says he is hopeful that the civil rights bill will pass the Senate as it did the House.

Celler, who teamed with the ranking Republican on the committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), to pilot the legislation through the House, was interviewed with McCulloch on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Celler said he thought the overwhelming 290-130 vote in the House, involving a strong coalition of northern and western Democrats and Republicans, the leadership of the late Pres. Kennedy and the backing of Pres. Johnson, will assure success in the Senate.

McCulloch said those who advocate that the controversial public accommodations section be made voluntary for a time do not reckon with the fact that compliance could have been voluntary back through many years, but there has been no such compliance.

"I think, if we are to have an end to discrimination by reason of color or national origin, we must have legislative nudging at the federal level," the Ohio Republican asserted.

(Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), minority leader in the Senate, has advocated that the title be made voluntary for a period.)

McCULLOCH ALSO declared that those who have been calling the public accommodations section unconstitutional are basing their arguments on a Supreme Court decision of 75 years ago. Since then, he said, the situation has basically changed.

Celler explained the bill would "provide that where a state discriminates [by denying voting rights because of race or color] that state, to the degree of its discrimination, shall have its representation in Congress—that is numbers of congressmen—cut down to the degree that it discriminates." [The Fifteenth Amendment authorizes Congress to enforce this principle by legislation.]

McCulloch, answering the contention that a businessman has a right to decide who he is and is not going to serve, declared that Anglo-Saxon law has long held that anyone who goes into such business is there to serve the public, provided those who come are reputable.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

GOV. ROCKEFELLER FLEW into this capital, delaying a return to his New Hampshire primary campaigning, to get himself clearly lined up with other Republican leaders who seem to have decided that foreign policy is the issue on which they choose to belabor Pres. Johnson, at least for the moment.

The governor of New York obviously was seeking maximum mileage in his press conference, and Washington was the place he had the best chance to get it. Many of the things he said here had already been uttered in New Hampshire and points west, but he put all of them together and possibly sharpened them somewhat.

The foreign policy issue—"What about Cuba? Vietnam? Cyprus?"—is being stressed now in speeches by all announced and potential GOP presidential candidates, by the Republican congressional committees, by the "leadership" group, Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen of Illinois and Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

The Dirksen-Halleck approach seemed as adroitly designed as any other, because it boiled down to a statement that the country was worried by bad news from Vietnam but that it was up to Johnson, not the GOP, to invent a new policy that would produce more satisfactory results.

The approach has the additional merit of validity, because the President does in fact bear the burden of foreign policy leadership and has access to information both more detailed and more balanced than governors and members of Congress can get.

At the same time, a concentration of criticism on foreign policy can become either negative or tedious in the end. When a President starts campaigning for his own re-election, the advantage of his position in discussing world issues is enormous.

* * *

IN COMMENTING on the somewhat confused New Hampshire primary, Rockefeller said he would consider his showing a "victory" if he managed to "win" by "one vote." And that is a fair estimate.

The announced candidates who are running full-scale campaigns, complete with delegate slates and functioning political staffs, are Rockefeller and Sen. Goldwater.

But there is widespread suspicion that the GOP balloting will end up with results more encouraging to the potential convention nominees who aren't there—either former Vice Pres. Nixon or Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge—than to the hard-working open candidates.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, also an announced candidate for the nomination, conducted a campaign that was baffling in its low-pressure friendliness without any real request for votes. She was soon considered as likely to poll only a small fraction of the total—and the total itself was considered as not likely to be overwhelmingly large.

The trouble is that Rockefeller, Nixon and Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania generally are thought of as representing the northern internationalist wing of the GOP, with major differences between them on details of domestic policy. So is Mrs. Smith, who has an individualistic voting record in the Senate.

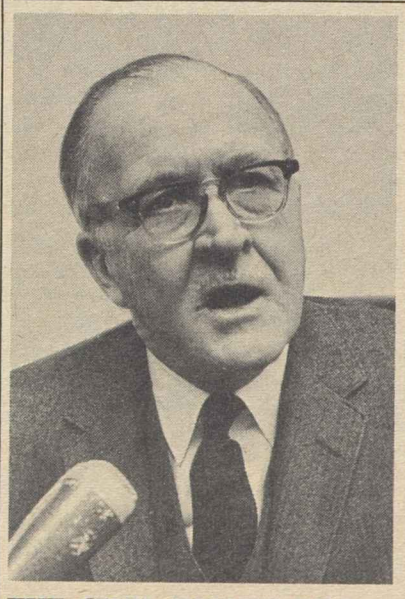
The hard-shell conservatives are left with Goldwater, who certainly isn't gaining ground. The New Hampshire voting on Mar. 10, however, should clear up a few things at least tentatively.

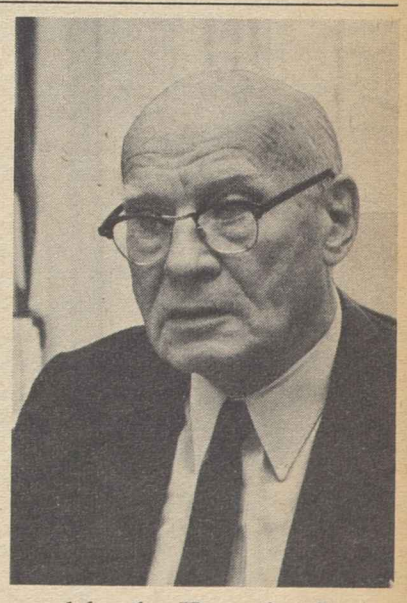
* * *

THE SCRANTON ELEMENT in the presidential sweepstakes has become the most interesting. The Pennsylvania governor insists he will accept an "honest" draft but that he won't seek the nomination actively.

His speech to the New York Economics Club greatly impressed the businessmen members with its "call for leadership" and his repudiation of what he indicated had been a Republican attitude—a habit of being cast in a negative role, always on the defensive. (This is exactly what younger GOP members of the House think, which is why they want to change the leadership.)

But Scranton immediately reiterated to reporters that he wasn't running for anything and wouldn't run for anything, and he ordered his press secretary to try to get his name off the Oregon primary ballot—where he had been listed without his consent.





THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL as passed by the House is effective and comprehensive legislation and should now be approved by the Senate, the men who piloted the measure through the House, Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), left, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Hoffa Guilty In Federal Jury-Fix Case

Chattanooga — Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa was convicted here by a federal court jury on two counts of jury tampering in an earlier court case that ended in a hung jury and a mistrial.

Maximum penalty provided by law is five years in prison and a $5,000 fine on each count. Sentencing will be delayed until the trial court completes hearings on a defense motion for a mistrial on complaints that Hoffa, his co-defendants and counsel were harassed by government surveillance.

Hoffa, free in $75,000 bail set by U.S. District Judge Frank W. Wilson, said he would appeal the verdict.

Two of the Teamsters Union president's co-defendants, Chicago insurance man Allen Dorfman and a West Virginia businessman, Nicholas J. Tweel, were acquitted.

Convicted with Hoffa were Ewing King of Nashville, former president of Teamsters Local 327; Larry Campbell, a business agent of Hoffa's home Local 299 in Detroit; and Thomas E. Parks, Campbell's uncle and an employe of a Nashville funeral home.

1962 Trial

Hoffa was tried in late 1962 in Nashville on charges of accepting illegal payments from an employer. Two members of the jury were excused before consideration of the evidence began and were replaced by other members of the jury panel.

The jury here deliberated for five hours and 40 minutes before reaching its verdict. Its members were praised by Wilson for "conscientious and obvious dedication."

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt influences. At a Teamsters convention earlier that year, at which Hoffa was elected president to succeed Dave Beck, federation Ethical Practices Committee charges of improper practices were read to the delegates but immediately expunged from the convention record.

GBBA Urges State Action On Pay Floor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The war against poverty demands a "massive effort" to enact state minimum wage laws with standards no lower than those set by federal statutes, the executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers said in a resolution passed at a meeting following sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The board declared it is apparent that "the great bulk of this nation's islands of poverty" is composed of the 17 million workers not now covered by the federal Wage-Hour Act.

Only 29 states "make any pretense at setting a legal minimum wage," it noted, with most of what state laws do exist "archaic, totally inadequate and, at times, ridiculous." The board cited Arkansas, whose minimum wage law was adopted in 1915 and calls for "the grand sum of 16 cents an hour."

GBBA locals were urged to join with AFL-CIO city and state central bodies to fight "as long as necessary" to secure passage of state minimum wage laws based on the federal pay floor. The AFL-CIO is backing a federal minimum of $2 an hour.

A JUBILANT Pres. Johnson distributes pens used in signing into law the largest tax cut in the nation's history to members of Congress who helped steer the bill to passage. Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), Senate floor manager of the bill, receives his pen. He is flanked by two other Finance Committee members, Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and George A. Smathers (D-Fla.). At right is Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee and a principal architect of the bill.

Discrimination Banned In Hospital Aid Act

(Continued from Page 1)

all recipients of federal aid where state action is not involved.

The distinction is significant since the House-passed Civil Rights bill, now pending in the Senate, authorizes the government to suspend federal grants to any program administered on a discriminatory basis. Opponents of this provision are expected to argue that there is no longer any need for legislation on the basis of the Hill-Burton decision, although in fact the court limited its findings to this single program.

In what the court noted as an "unusual" action, the Justice Dept. joined in attacking the constitutionality of the "separate but equal" proviso. Normally the Attorney General supports the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

A spokesman for the legal defense fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which fought the case through the courts, hailed the outcome as "an entering wedge for Negro physicians into the mainstream of medical practice in the South."

It remains to be seen, the NAACP added, "whether the medical profession will voluntarily follow the law or whether a long, hard process of litigation such as we have had with schools will be necessary."

A spokesman for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare told the AFL-CIO News that the Surgeon General's office is no longer approving any requests for Hill-Burton grants for segregated institutions. He said the policy was adopted last November after the circuit court's decision.

The effect of the Supreme Court's refusal to review the decision is to leave the appellate court ruling unchallengeable in the five-state jurisdiction of the 4th Circuit Court. While it is possible for another circuit court to arrive at a contrary opinion, this is considered unlikely in view of the Supreme Court's refusal of review in the North Carolina case.

Another federal law still on the books—the Land Grant College Act—also has a "separate but equal" clause. The colleges which receive land grant funds are all state institutions and presumably come within the scope of the constitutional ban on discrimination by governmental bodies.

Mrs. Jean Larson Named to WAD Post

Cocoa Beach, Fla.—Mrs. Jean Larson of the Communications Workers has been appointed Women's Activities Div. director of COPE for Florida's 11th congressional district.

In Congressional Report:

Employers Nudged On Retraining Costs

The Joint Economic Committee called on management to "accept retraining and other human displacement costs" resulting from automation as charges against alleged savings "rather than avoid them by shifting such costs onto the shoulders of government or the displaced individual laborer."

The committee in its comments on Pres. Johnson's Economic Report also declared that labor and management should follow policies "which permit the gains of productivity to be generalized through price reductions."

The Democratic majority on the committee hailed the recently adopted tax cut legislation, saying it was properly timed for a "healthy" expansion of the economy. The slash, said the majority, removes any need for a tight money policy through higher interest rates in terms of fighting inflation.

The six-man Republican minority differed, declaring that the size of the tax cut and its timing were "likely to result in a build-up of inflationary pressures" and that the Administration should abandon its "easy money bias."

The majority indicated that the responsibility for any future inflation rests in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. If they use the tax cut "as an excuse to raise prices, they will defeat the original purposes of the tax bill," the majority said.

It argued that a stable price level would be disrupted by an "arbitrary reduction in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours or less." It welcomed the "evolutionary" trend of historical reduction in the workweek and said it should continue "so long as changes can be made within a framework of stable and declining unit labor costs."

On legislation to "place a higher penalty on overtime as a means of increasing employment," the majority called for "thorough study" to determine its probable effects on both unit labor costs and employment. It added that until such a study is made, "this committee cannot make a valid economic judgment."

The Republican minority attacked the doubletime for overtime proposal as "wrong in theory and worse in practice."

On automation, the majority said the objectives of the Employment Act of 1946 must "be vigorously pressed to assure the maintenance of a healthy and dynamic economy to the end that those fired or not hired as a consequence of automation will have little difficulty in finding a demand for their services elsewhere."

High Court Affirms '1 Person, 1 Vote' Rule

The U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed its "one person, one vote" opinion on congressional districting in a case involving seats in Texas but indicated that it will not press for immediate action where the congressional election process has started to operate.

The court in its 7-to-2 decision did not spell out the timing but said Texas officials could have until Apr. 1 to ask the trial court for relief from its judgment that all 23 congressional seats must be filled at-large unless new districts are drawn.

The Supreme Court suggested that the trial court consider the problem "in the light of the present circumstances, including the imminence of the forthcoming election and the operation of the election machinery."

Filings for congressional primaries closed Feb. 3 in Texas and the campaign is under way, with the election set for May 2.

Some legal authorities saw in the decision the implication that the Supreme Court will not press for immediate redistricting in any state where the election process is already operating.

Beyond the timing element, the court affirmed its decision of last month in the Georgia case that congressional districts must be substantially equal in population, employing the principle of one person, one vote.

The Texas districts that touched off the case are widely differing in population, ranging from 951,527 in the Dallas district to 216,371 in a neighboring rural district.

'Be Cautious With Those Tests,' Educators Warn

"Psychological" tests of workers and prospective workers by management personnel departments are not "infallible" measures of an employe's abilities or qualifications, and union negotiators must learn how to prevent their misuse, two educators have pointed out.

In a report titled "Be Cautious With Those Tests," a warning against their use to bypass seniority was sounded by John H. Metzler, associate chairman of the industrial relations department at the Newark College of Engineering, 5,000-student school in New Jersey, and Dr. E. V. Kohrs, consulting psychologist at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., which enrolls 2,000 students.

Joint authors of the report published in the February-March issue of Labor Today, a journal of opinion, they note that "tests are not sufficiently accurate to be the only device for selecting persons for any specified purpose—marriage, attending college, or promotion on the job."

The authors report that "the misuse of testing, particularly in selecting personnel for promotion, is a matter of concern" to workers because of the growing practice of arbiters in "approving the right of a company to use testing as a qualifying agent for promotion."

The union negotiator today, they note, must be knowledgeable and must either have information on testing or know where to get it. Among the first sources checked for information, they say, should be the research department of the negotiator's own international union or of the AFL-CIO and its constituent departments.

Among danger points in testing the educators note these two:

- The test may not have been constructed properly, or may not have been validated or weighted properly.
- Those administering the test may, through lack of knowledge or skill, be misusing it and its results.

Even then, Metzler and Kohrs said, there is no proof that the tests will determine what they are supposed to measure.

On the subject of personality tests, they said "when you make a definite statement concerning what such a test disclosed about a person, you are in the same position as the horseplayer making a bet on the longest odds."

Because of the inexactness of statistical methods used in testing, they continued, it would be incorrect to say, as some testers do, that a difference of a few percentage points in tests is important.

Also, they report, "every reputable test has a manual describing how the test was constructed, where the norm groups were secured, the numbers involved, and all other details concerning both the test and the single correct procedure to follow in giving it." A union representative in such cases should, the article says, "secure a copy of the manual and read it correctly."

In judging a test, they add, the union must ask: "What characteristic does this test measure? Is this characteristic necessary for this job? If so, in what quantity?"

Metzler teaches trade union classes at Rutgers University and formerly was a staff representative for the Firemen & Oilers.

Toronto ILGWU Pact Increases Wages 7%

Toronto, Ont.—Eighteen hundred members of the Ladies' Garment Workers will receive 7 percent wage increases under a new 30-month contract with the Toronto Sportswear Manufacturers' Association, which represents 20 employers.

The contract provides pay boosts of 4 to 8 percent for piece workers and $3 to $5 a week for hourly-paid employes. Retirement benefits were increased from $50 to $60 a month and weekly sick benefits from $20 to $24.

Under Scranton's Proposal:

Jobless Aid Cut $35 Million, Employer Tax Up $4 Million

The unemployment compensation changes proposed by Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton would reduce benefits paid workers by $35 million a year while increasing the tax contribution of employers by only $4 million, the AFL-CIO has charged.

The Republican governor "is asking unemployed workers in the state to bear the largest share of the brunt of making the program solvent," said Raymond Munts, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

Pennsylvania is one of 23 states which have "underfinanced" their jobless insurance programs for so long that "now they've reached the end of the road" and Scranton is "asking the worker to take the brunt of this bad planning," Munts said on Labor News Conference, public affairs program sponsored by the AFL-CIO and broadcast by the Mutual radio network.

"What is significant in the Pennsylvania story," Munts told Washington Correspondents Joseph Loftus of the New York Times and Anthony Day of the Philadelphia Bulletin, "is that a possible presidential candidate is using this to ride to power. And I feel strongly that anybody who tries to ride to power by sideswiping the unemployed today had better examine his constituency as well as his conscience."

Scranton's proposals on jobless benefits and similar assaults in other states were sharply criticized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., where Pres. George Meany told newsmen that labor will "do everything possible" to help Pennsylvania workers fight the governor's attempts to weaken the existing law.

The council in a statement said "unemployment insurance should be an important part of our national arsenal against poverty" and added that enforcement of federal minimum standards, as proposed by the Administration, would do much to prevent poverty from spreading and without cost to the federal government.

More than 500,000 persons are out of work in Pennsylvania, Munts commented, and only about 230,000 or 240,000 of these are now drawing state insurance benefits.

Scranton, he said, proposes to eliminate from the latter group about 90,000 to 100,000 persons. And these, he pointed out, "are the low-paid workers, the persons who have been unemployed the longest, and persons who have had the most intermittent employment" during the last year.

Benefits Cut, Too

Noting that under present law, a Pennsylvania worker exhausts the "first round" of benefits after 30 weeks and then must wait 22 weeks before reapplying, Munts said the governor proposes that "you will not be entitled to any more benefits" after 52 weeks unless you have found work in the meantime.

"That's fine," he said, "if jobs are available. But what does he propose to do about these folks who have been looking for work, who are eligible to draw benefits and who haven't been able to find jobs?"

It is a myth, Munts asserted, that employers will "leave" Pennsylvania or "any other state" because of an unemployment insurance tax rate of 2 or 3 percent. He cited testimony before Congress of a U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman that a "comparison of average employer tax rates in the various states does not support this view" of rates being a factor.

By contrast, Munts quoted Scranton as saying that "company after company" has listed the unemployment compensation laws and "the condition of our fund" as a major reason for locating in another state. He added:

"Employers . . . at the state level . . . intimidate state legislatures and governors and politicians to try to get lower rates" but in testifying about proposals for a federal law, which would put all states on an equal competitive basis, "business does an about-face and says that [the tax] isn't a factor."

HEYWOOD BROUN awards for best newspaper work of 1963 in the spirit of the Newspaper Guild's first president are presented to reporters in form of checks and ANG citations. Winners, on the right, are Samuel Stafford, Washington Daily News, and Arthur W. Geiselman, Jr., York, Pa., Gazette & Daily. Left are Richard Hollander, managing editor of Stafford's paper, and Frances D'Hondt of Detroit, chairman of the Broun awards committee.

Two Reporters Split Guild's Broun Award

The Heywood Broun Award, for the best newspaper work of 1963 in the tradition of the Newspaper Guild's first president, has been presented jointly to reporters on two eastern papers—Samuel Stafford of the Washington Daily News and Arthur W. Geiselman, Jr., of the York, Pa., Gazette & Daily.

Stafford wrote a series of news stories exposing abuses in the distribution of surplus food in the U.S. capital. Geiselman spearheaded a long drive against housing code violations. Both campaigns brought corrective action by city officials.

The judges, whose decision was unanimous, were Alfred Friendly, managing editor of the Washington Post; Richard Hollander, managing editor of the News; and Julius Frandsen, Washington manager for United Press Intl.

The work of the two reporters was, the judges said, in the finest tradition of Broun "in endless and painstaking kindliness for the poor, the weak, and those whom he thought oppressed."

Geiselman's award was his second. In 1957 he shared the honor for a series of stories which led to police reforms. The co-winner that year was Aaron Epstein of the Daytona Beach, Fla., Journal & News.

The 1963 award winners shared a $500 cash prize and received ANG citations at a luncheon given by the ANG executive board. The presentation was made by Hollander for the three judges.

The judges gave a first honorable mention to a two-page story by A. H. Raskin in the New York Times of Apr. 1, 1963, on the New York newspaper strike and lockout. They said that, though it was a different field from those considered for the Broun Award, its "rigorous objectivity on a subject with which the reporter was intimately and personally involved, plus its punctilious and exhaustive reporting, made it one of the outstanding pieces of journalism" of the year.

Raskin was for many years the Times' chief labor reporter and now is a member of its editorial board.

Other honorable mention awards went to Robert Poos of the St. Louis bureau of the Associated Press for stories which helped win a parole for an 84-year-old man jailed at 20 for a murder; and to Robert Coughlan of Life magazine for a story of conflict between two famous nuclear scientists, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Edward Teller.

ILU Body Drafts Plan To Deal with Apartheid

Geneva—A coordinated program for dealing with South Africa's apartheid policy of racial discrimination was cleared by the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body for consideration by the ILO June conference.

At a four-day session here, the Governing Body, the ILO's 48-member executive group, adopted the drafts of two proposed constitutional amendments that would permit disciplinary action against South Africa.

The first would enable the ILO Conference to expel or suspend any member-states against which similar action had been taken by the United Nations, the ILO's parent body.

The second proposed amendment would permit the barring from the ILO Conference of any member-state found by the UN to be "flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid."

Doubts Cited

U.S. Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver led the group which held that all actions of a political nature should first be determined by the UN.

"Chaotic conditions" would result from the assumption by UN technical agencies of the "political responsibility of the UN proper," Weaver said.

There was some doubt among the Governing Body's worker members that the proposed amendment represented the "best possible solution," Jean Moeri, their veteran Swiss leader, said.

Nevertheless, the draft was adopted by 32 votes to 14, with 2 abstentions. The other parts of the anti-South African program were adopted without opposition.

These included an accelerated procedure for dealing with challenged credentials at the annual conference. Under the proposed change, decisions on challenges would be made early in the meeting.

Neither of the proposed constitutional changes can come into force before the 1965 conference and, even if passed this year, would still require ratification by two-thirds of the ILO's 110 member-states.

The Soviet bloc filed a proposal for an examination of the "social consequences of colonialism" but withdrew it when no support was voiced for what Moeri termed a "propaganda resolution."

A meeting of consultants on workers' education was scheduled by the Governing Body for the end of this year. Measures for getting young workers interested in the development of strong trade unions in the countries where organized labor is at an early stage will be studied.

Another step in the defense of workers was taken with the appointment of a three-man committee to make an on-the-spot investigation of charges that trade union rights are denied in Japan.

David L. Cole, former director of the U.S. Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, was named to serve on the committee. Its other members are Erik Dreyer, former president of the state mediation board in Denmark, and Sir Arthur Tyndall, a former judge on New Zealand's Court of Arbitration.

The Governing Body approved for submission to the June conference a 1965 budget of $18,684,347, an increase of $2,295,548 over the current year.

Group Aiding Forum Headed by Germano

Chicago—Steelworkers Regional Dir. Joseph Germano is heading a five-man committee seeking labor support for the Catholic Council on Working Life and the Catholic Adult Education Center, which sponsors the John A. Ryan Forum.

Other members are George Bynum of Barbers Local 939; Martin J. Dwyer of Elevator Operators & Starters Local 66; Murray H. Finley of the Clothing Workers Chicago Joint Board, and Thomas J. Haggerty of Milk Drivers Local 753.

Chester Wright Dies; Adviser To Gompers

Miami, Fla.—Chester M. Wright, an adviser to the late Samuel Gompers, founding president of the former AFL, and a widely-known labor publicist, died at his home here after a short illness. He was 81.

He was founder and editor of Chester Wright's Labor Letter, part of Chester Wright Associates, a research and publications office he founded in Washington in 1933. He dissolved the firm to retire in 1948 and sold the Letter to John Herling, who has continued it.

He was editor of the Socialist Call, New York, from 1914 to 1916 and began his association with Gompers during World War I. He served as publicity director for the American Alliance for Labor & Democracy, which Gompers had founded, and later served as English-language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

He is survived by his widow, June; two sons, a daughter and four grandchildren. Funeral services and burial were held here.

MMP Convention Set For Miami Beach

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots have announced that the union's 56th convention will open Apr. 20 at the Hotel Deauville in Miami Beach. The date and place had not previously been set.

Scranton Benefit Slash Faces 2d Test Mar. 9

(Continued from Page 1)

The governor later stated that by refusing compromise he meant that he was holding firm to the "principles" of the bill, which he claimed were to rebuild the fund, attract new industry and close "loopholes."

Scranton's bill, sharply criticized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as attacking the unemployed rather than unemployment, would eliminate entirely or drastically cut unemployment compensation benefits for two out of every five now eligible. The first-year loss to the jobless under the bill is estimated to be $55 million.

The measure would penalize seasonal workers, low-paid and intermittent workers, mothers who return to work after childbirth, those on social security or private pensions and those receiving severance pay. It would require that the burden of proof of job-seeking be on the unemployed. It also proposes heavily to curtail the present over-all 30-week maximum payment period and sharply restricts those jobless for more than a year in qualifying for further benefits.

Throughout the state an unrelenting barrage of newspaper, radio and TV ads, on an unprecedented scale, continues to hammer away in favor of the bill. The ads are sponsored by the "Jobs for Pennsylvanians Committee," which Boyer terms "a phantom—a front for the big employers and the 'right-to-work' crowd."

The ads, by a conservative estimate, have cost the committee more than $500,000 to date. One newspaper advertisement directed to the "Ladies of the ILGWU" claimed that garment workers would benefit by the bill, although as women and seasonal workers they would be among those most severely affected.

The beneficiaries of the governor's bill, the State AFL-CIO charges, are primarily large employers who would reap heavy financial returns over the years under a proposed system of tax reduction on a basis of experience ratings and through a lessening of claims on the state's fund.

Stamp Plan Voted:

House Action Slated On Federal Pay Bill

A "comparability" pay raise for 1.7 million federal employes—designed to bring government salary scales more nearly in line with private industry pay—has been scheduled for an early House vote after Rules Committee clearance.

It would provide increases averaging about 4 percent for salaried government employes, including nearly 600,000 postal workers.

The bill, strongly supported by labor and the Administration, had been held up in the Rules Committee for nearly four months. Its chief point of controversy is a provision for a $10,000-a-year pay raise for members of Congress, department and major agency heads and federal judges. This would boost congressional pay to $35,000 and Cabinet and Supreme Court salaries to $45,000.

While the legislation reported to the House would make the increases retroactive to Jan. 1, managers of the bill told the Rules Committee they would agree to an amendment postponing the effective date to July 1 and to other changes to bring the annual cost down to $545 million.

The pay bill, tentatively scheduled for Mar. 10 action in the House, is the first test of the comparability principle written into the 1962 Federal Salary Reform Act. This directed the Administration to make annual reports to Congress on the comparability of government and private industry salaries, along with recommendations for pay adjustments.

The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, in reporting the bill, declared that it represents "the first—and undoubtedly the conclusive—test as to whether Congress intends to abide by its commitment to the comparability principle or disregard it within a year after its adoption."

In another major congressional development, the House Agriculture Committee reversed itself and approved a nationwide food stamp program for needy families, modified by an amendment which could severely curtail its scope.

Last month the committee voted 19-14 to table the Administration's bill to make permanent and expand the program under which needy families can purchase stamps good for a variety of food purchases and obtain additional stamps without charge.

The food stamp plan was put into effect on a pilot basis in economically-depressed areas under the first executive order of the late Pres. Kennedy, and its expansion is a key element in Pres. Johnson's "war on poverty."

The committee revived the bill by an 18-16 vote, but tacked on an amendment requiring states to pay half the cost.

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), sponsor of the measure, sharply denounced the amendment, declaring it would cripple the program since the states' welfare budgets "are so strained that they could not come into the national program."

Reconsideration came after the House Rules Committee rejected a proposed research program seeking to eliminate health hazards from tobacco. Observers regarded the turndown as, in part, retaliation for the Agriculture Committee's rejection of the food stamp plan.

Meanwhile the Senate spent the week on farm legislation, involving cotton and wheat price maintenance, while the civil rights bill waited in the wings. An amendment to end the existing tobacco price supports was killed.

After the farm bill is out of the way, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield is expected to move to take up the rights bill and set off the major legislative battle of the session.

Pres. Johnson, at a Feb. 29 news conference, strongly repudiated Republican suggestions that the Administration is prepared to "compromise" portions of the rights measure.

Johnson said the civil rights bill passed by the House "is the bill that the Administration recommends." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who will be floor manager for the measure, said he would oppose amendments that "strengthen" or weaken the bill.

War Against Poverty Called Political Struggle

The war against poverty is a political struggle, "not a federalized community chest," Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America," emphasized on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

Harrington's address originally was given at Georgetown University's 175th anniversary program on "Poverty in Plenty." His book has been a major factor in calling attention to the existence and extent of poverty.

In stressing the political nature of the war on poverty, Harrington asserted that the fight is going to involve the expenditure of public funds, "and there is no issue in the nation which is as political as that." Most people acknowledge, he said, that the $1 billion of new funds proposed for the first year of the battle by Pres. Johnson "is a drop in the bucket" in terms of the goals and "is totally inadequate."

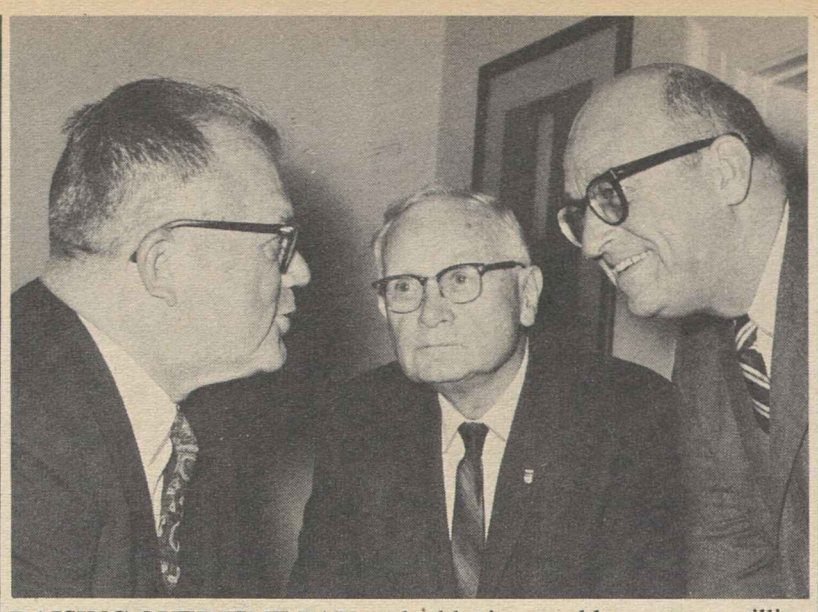
"If one wants to fill in the details on this," he continued, "one need look no further than the various Kennedy task reports on the needs of the nation in the areas which the President has indicated.

"Money will be involved. Let me parenthetically add, since this society has curious ways of discussing money, that part of the problem is going to be to get the rich off the dole . . . because we have thus far a tendency to socialize for the wealthy and to free enterprise for the poor."

The immediate political problem, Harrington maintained, is to get the right kind of legislation through a Congress which on the basis of experience "is not against poverty." By dividing the nation into liberals and conservatives rather than into Democrats and Republicans, he explained, the liberals emerge as "the party of social change" and the conservatives as "the party of social stagnation."

"Under the present confusion," he said, "the party of social stagnation, inside both parties . . . has more power than it would have if it were ever out in the open . . .

"The crucial problem, it seems to me, in terms of the immediate politics of poverty in the U.S., in terms of flushing out this declaration of making it mean something, is to change the Congress."



RAISING OVERTIME PAY to double time could open up a million new job opportunities, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, told chairmen of two House Labor subcommittees. They are Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), center, and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

Overtime Curb Urged To Create New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

and elimination of excess overtime would protect existing jobs as well as open up new opportunities, Biemiller said.

Biemiller differed sharply with employer spokemen who have testified against any increase in overtime rates. He also criticized the "limited" approach of the Administration's proposal to have tripartite boards make separate overtime pay recommendations for each industry.

Since the purpose of the Administration bill "is to provide jobs by eliminating overtime," Biemiller said, "let's do it and let us not engage in creating new legal complications which could be used by employers to frustrate the very purpose of this proposal."

Labor is opposed to the Administration bill "in its present form," Biemiller declared.

When the time-and-a-half overtime penalty was first imposed, Biemiller noted, it had the effect of creating employment by discouraging overtime work.

Since then, he declared, there has been a "revolution" in fringe benefits which has raised the cost of hiring new employes and has made it more profitable for many employers to schedule heavy amounts of overtime work. He added:

"It has created the paradox of substantial overtime in a period when millions of workers are unemployed."

Appreciation for O'Hara

Biemiller expressed labor's "warmest appreciation" to Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), sponsor of the Administration proposal, for having also introduced a bill requiring doubletime after 40 hours in any "industry of major economic importance." He said, however, that labor could not see any justification for excluding any field of employment.

"To the ordinary citizen, the industry of 'major importance' is the place where he is working at the time," he noted.

Labor is "pleased that the Administration has recognized, even in a limited way, the case for shorter hours of work," but the bill it has submitted "is just not adequate," Biemiller said.

He criticized "most strenuously" the Administration proposal to exclude industries which were brought under wage-hour coverage in 1961, declaring there is "no logical basis for any such exemption."

He warned the proposed tripartite industry committees would result in "endless delays," including problems of defining the industry covered by a wage order.

While industry committees were used in the early stages of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the circumstances were "vastly different," Biemiller declared. The boards had to determine only whether the statutory increases in the minimum wage would take effect before schedule, and it was up to opponents to prove that a proposed increase "would substantially curb employment." The Administration bill, he charged, would put the burden of proof on advocates of a higher overtime rate.

'Simple Solution'

The "simple" solution, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, is to "apply an across-the-board requirement of doubletime."

Biemiller emphasized that the AFL-CIO still considers a reduction in the basic workweek and "a whole spectrum of legislation" necessary to lick the unemployment problem. No single item on labor's legislative program would do the job by itself, he declared, but, "all are important."

Earlier the subcommittees, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), heard spokesmen for the auto industry and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce oppose any change in overtime pay laws.

Theodore O. Yntema, a vice president of the Ford Motor Co. and spokesman for the Automobile Manufacturers Association, said doubletime penalty pay would encourage short-term employment and frequent hiring and layoff, and promote inflation.

A Chamber of Commerce economist, Richard S. Landry, argued that the unemployed aren't qualified to take over jobs which might become available if overtime were reduced.

Unemployment, he noted, is concentrated among those under 20, the unskilled, the uneducated and the non-white.

"These people receive the lowest wages when employed because of their low productivity," he asserted.

GOP Wins 2 Seats In Louisiana House

Baton Rouge, La.—Democrat John J. McKeithen won the governorship of Louisiana in an anticipated general election result but two Republicans captured seats in the state house of representatives—the first of their party to win in this century.

McKeithen got 468,335 votes in the unofficial count to the unusually high total of 296,512 for Charlton H. Lyons, Sr.—a margin of about 61 percent for the Democrat, who is a state public service commissioner. The GOP legislative winners were Morley Hudson and Taylor W. O'Hearn, both from Shreveport, as is Lyons.

AFL-CIO Asks Big Extension Of Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

employes in establishments with $250,000 in annual sales providing they are part of enterprises doing at least $1 million in annual business. By removing the $1 million test, the AFL-CIO proposes to cover an additional 674,000 retail workers.

Restaurants — By applying the same sales standard to restaurants, now totally excluded, 424,000 employes would be protected. An estimated 55 percent of these now are paid less than $1.25 an hour.

Hotels-Motels — The AFL-CIO asked coverage of 274,000 workers, some of whom earn less than 50 cents an hour.

Laundries—Only 17,000 of the 530,000 laundry workers in the U.S. presently are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Administration proposal would cover 80,000 more, the AFL-CIO's plan 173,000. A recent survey showed 10,000 workers in large laundries earning less than 75 cents an hour and some paid less than 35 cents. Bundle wrappers in Memphis, Tenn., averaged 58 cents an hour last year, only 11 cents more than in 1951.

Hospitals — "Hospital employes urgently need FLSA coverage" and "hospital operations affect interstate commerce," the AFL-CIO declared in asking coverage for 500,000 employes of both profit-making and non-profit hospitals.

FLSA coverage was also urged for 55,000 employes of large motion picture theaters, some 200,000 employes of non-profit institutions, and additional groups of workers in small logging operations, agricultural processing and cotton ginning, and miscellaneous services such as wholesaling.

The federation asked overtime coverage for 1.3 million local transit and other transportation employes now guaranteed only the minimum wage, 534,000 employed in agricultural processing and seasonal industries and 86,000 gas station employes.

Meiklejohn told the subcommittee that workers not covered by the wage-hour law "have lagged far behind their fellow citizens in terms of basic wages" and "state laws have not filled the gaps left by limited federal coverage."

"The states have clearly shown that they have no intention of acting in this area. Congress must act to fill this void."

50 Years Marked By Masons Local

Chicago—Cement Masons Local 502 celebrated its golden anniversary with a dinner dance on Feb. 29 at which tribute was paid to 33 members who also marked 50 years on the union's rolls.

The union was organized by merger of six locals of cement workers in the Chicago area at a time when wages were 65 cents an hour, with no fringe benefits, compared to the present $4.43—going to $4.60 on June 1—with life insurance, surgical and hospital care, sick benefits, pensions and a three-year apprenticeship training program.

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Johnson Pushes Program To Cut 'Grim' Joblessness

House Kills Federal Pay Raise

The House killed a pay raise averaging nearly 5 percent for 1.7 million government workers on an upset 222-184 rollcall vote.

Postal and other government unions, which have led the fight for "comparability" pay raises to bring federal scales closer to those of private industry, attributed the bill's unexpected defeat to the controversy which developed over salary increases for members of Congress.

A proposed $10,000 raise for congressmen, senators, agency heads and federal judges—although representing only a tiny portion of the $544 million pay bill—was the target of a Republican-led attack.

On a series of voice and standing votes, in which members are not recorded, attempts to delete congressional pay raises and otherwise trim the bill were soundly defeated. However when opponents mustered the one-fifth of the House required to compel a rollcall vote on final passage, the entire bill was beaten.

Voting for the bill were 149 Democrats and 35 Republicans; opposed were 136 Republicans and 86 Democrats.

The rejected bill carried raises averaging nearly $350 a year, about 6 percent, for letter carriers and postal clerks. Other salaried employes, principally the 1 million in the classified civil service, would have received raises ranging from 3 to 22 percent, and averaging 4.3 percent.

Blue-collar federal workers would not have been affected by the bill since their pay is set by wage boards on the basis of prevailing wages in the communities where they work.

Congressional pay has not been raised since 1955 and a presidential commission of prominent Americans — including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as well as leading industrialists and businessmen—last year recommended boosts even higher than in the House bill. The House bill would have raised congressmen and senators to $32,500, Cabinet members to $35,000 and associate justices of the Supreme Court to $45,000.

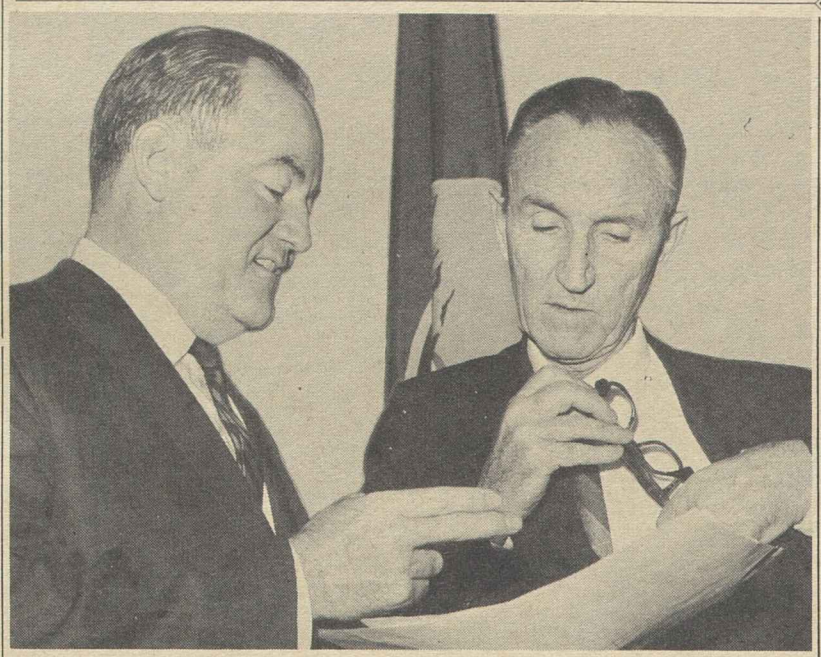
Dirksen Backs Raise

A group of House Republicans led the fight on the increase, warning of voter retaliation. However Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen he thinks congressmen and senators are entitled to a raise and said he personally will lead the fight for a congressional pay raise in the Senate.

Congress two years ago voted for the principle of annual salary adjustments, based on changes in private industry pay.

Based on Bureau of Labor Sta-

(Continued on Page 7)



FLOOR MANAGER for the civil rights bill, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, confers with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) on strategy to win passage of the measure over strong southern opposition.

Senate Opens Debate:

Civil Rights Forces Organized for Fight

The Senate began its long-awaited civil rights debate with a series of parliamentary skirmishes foreshadowing a full-scale filibuster by southern opponents who have vowed to "fight this bill with all the vigor at our command."

At stake is a bipartisan-supported, House-passed bill designed to break down color bars to employment, guarantee non-discrimination in restaurants, hotels and other places serving the public, strengthen voting rights, and authorize a cut-off of federal funds used in a discriminatory manner.

The AFL-CIO has called the bill "the most important moral issue" before Congress and Pres. Johnson has urged its passage "exactly in its present form."

To an unprecedented degree, the bipartisan civil rights coalition is matching the southerners in organization.

Floor managers of the bill are Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) for the Democratic majority and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) for the Republicans. They have set up a joint command post, which issues a daily strategy newsletter.

Elaborate Procedure

Senators have been designated by both parties to become experts on each section of the bill and be prepared to answer opponents point by point. An elaborate procedure has been set up by Humphrey and

(Continued on Page 8)

Manpower Report Spells Out Policies

Pres. Johnson has outlined to Congress an "active manpower policy" aimed at a sharp reduction in the "grimly" persistent high rate of joblessness through a combination of needed legislation and administrative action.

In his message transmitting the annual Labor Dept. report required by Congress under the Manpower Development & Training Act, the President cited the job-displacing effects of automation and the rapid growth of the labor force as major reasons for the economy's failure to dent unemployment "despite 1963's strong economic advance."

Relating the drive against joblessness to the broad "war on poverty," the President set forth three "fundamental" manpower goals: "to develop the abilities of our people . . . to create jobs to make the most of those abilities . . . to match people and jobs."

"What is at stake," he declared, "is whether a free democratic economy can attain well-being for the less fortunate as well as the more fortunate . . . whether it can make population growth and technological advance fruitful for all rather than fateful for some."

With the manpower report, the President sent Congress a draft bill to create a National Commission on Automation & Technological Progress, along the lines urged by the AFL-CIO convention last November. Its task would be to assess automation's past effects and its probable future course and recommend steps by the federal government to help alleviate any adverse impact.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany observed that Johnson had "quite correctly assessed the enormity of the unemployment problem in the United States and the urgent necessity of moving promptly through both the legislative and administrative powers of the government to solve it."

Expressing "wholehearted" support of the goals outlined by the President and urging Congress to "get on with this task with compassion and dispatch," Meany declared:

"There is no more important domestic issue than putting America back to work. Our role as the leader of the free world and all of the domestic goals of the Johnson Administration require the strength in our economy that can only be achieved by full employment and full production."

In his message, Johnson declared that overcoming the problem of unemployment, which has remained above 5 percent for more than six years, "is the greatest immediate manpower challenge before us."

He called on Congress to help meet that challenge by acting on "a range of proposals" already before it and declared specifically:

- "Youth unemployment must not be allowed to grow unchecked. . . . Pres. Kennedy's proposed youth

(Continued on Page 2)

Lodge Win Spurs New GOP Tests

By Willard Shelton

The major announced Republican presidential candidates headed west for new primary campaigns after taking a buffeting in New Hampshire, where the absentee Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge swamped both Sen. Goldwater of Arizona and Gov. Rockefeller of New York with a write-in vote that won him all 14 of the state's GOP convention delegates.

The first-in-the-nation New Hampshire balloting vaulted Lodge, now serving as U.S. envoy in Vietnam, into the forefront of GOP presidential aspirants.

He remains an undeclared aspirant but he sent a message a day in advance of the voting to his son, George Lodge, former assistant secretary of labor, expressing a sense of compliment at the prospective size of the vote he might roll up in write-ins.

Lodge led the GOP list with 33,459 votes in the complete unofficial tally, with Goldwater and Rockefeller — two candidates whose names were printed on the ballot—second and third with 21,748 and 19,457 votes respectively. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), also an official can-

(Continued on Page 8)

Unemployment Rate Dips to 5.4% As Jobs Exceed Seasonal Gain

An unexpectedly large job pickup in February brought a slight decline in the jobless rate to 5.4 percent, the Labor Dept. has reported, but the gain failed to dent the unemployment problem.

The job rise of 800,000 between January and February was nearly twice as large as the usual increase for this time of year, the report said.

However, the total of unemployed remained unchanged from January at 4.5 million. Officials explained that the number of people entering the labor force to seek work rose about the same as the total of new jobs.

Pres. Johnson, in a televised press conference, relied in part on the new job figures in forecasting an economic upturn. He also referred to rising investment in new plant and equipment and a bullish stock market.

"I'm very pleased by the early reaction to the tax cut and to the outlook for the economy in general," said the President. "The mail to the White House has been running about 10 to 1 in support of the tax cut."

Labor Dept. technicians attributed the "substantially better-than-seasonal" pickup to increased production in the steel, automotive and machinery industries and to greater activity in trade and construction. A detailed report due Mar. 18 will pin down the specific gains.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 5.4 percent for February compares to 5.6 percent in January and to 5.9 percent in February a year ago. The 5.4 percent figure is the lowest jobless rate in the past 16 months.

Along with the lack of improvement in total unemployment, the number of longterm jobless—those seeking work unsuccessfully for 15 weeks or longer—remained at 1.2 million. This group totaled a postwar low for the month of 246,000 in 1953.

The February report showed de-

(Continued on Page 2)

Randolph to Receive '64 Histadrut Award

New York—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car porters has been named winner of the 1964 Histadrut Humanitarian Award, the National Committee for Labor Israel has announced.

The presentation will take place at a dinner here on June 13. Proceeds of the affair will provide scholarships in Randolph's name at the Histadrut-sponsored Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies, which AFL-CIO affiliates help support and which trains young union leaders from the underdeveloped countries in the democratic approach to the solution of social and economic problems.

LABOR SEC. W. Willard Wirtz presents a copy of the Labor Dept. report on the nation's manpower to Pres. Johnson, who transmitted it to Congress with a message calling for a massive legislative and administrative effort to wipe out unemployment.

Johnson Asks Study Of Automation Impact

(Continued from Page 1)

employment programs can help meet this urgent need, and I urge the Congress to act favorably on these programs as part of the war on poverty."

- "Poverty must be attacked through new and intensive combinations of varied federal, state and local government and private programs" to be outlined in a special message to Congress.
- "Education must be strengthened" along lines set forth in pending legislation and budget requests dealing particularly with elementary and secondary education needs.
- "Areas of high unemployment must be revitalized" through expansion of activities under the Area Redevelopment Act.
- "Overtime work must be examined critically to determine if it is feasible to convert regular and substantial overtime hours into new jobs."
- "Racial discrimination must be eliminated" on the job through the fair employment practices required under the pending civil rights bill.
- "Unemployment insurance must be extended and its benefits increased. . . ."
- "Protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act must be extended . . ."

On the administrative level, the President said he had directed his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to undertake a study of the impact of automation and the problems of adjustment it poses.

He also announced he is establishing a President's Committee on Manpower to launch "a continuing top-level assessment of the relation of the government's programs and our country's manpower assets and needs." Its members will include federal officials dealing with programs affecting manpower, under the chairmanship of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The proposed National Commission on Automation would be made up of 14 members drawn from outside the government and appointed by the President, with a federal inter-agency committee to advise it and maintain liaison with government departments.

The Labor Dept. report on which the President's manpower message was based reviewed recent trends in employment and unemployment and focused on a number of areas of major concern, such as the accelerating growth of the labor force, expected to reach an annual rate of 1.4 million in the late 1960s.

The report also discussed in detail the effect of federal, state and local governments on employment, noting that all three levels account for about a fourth of the nation's jobs—12 million in direct government work and 6.5 million more in private industries supplying government needs.

Government construction alone, at all levels, has a major impact on the private economy, the report observed. The nearly $18 billion spent by government agencies in 1962 on highways, schools, sewer and water systems and other projects, the report said, generated about 2 million jobs in private industry.

1st Strike in 77 Years Ends in IAM Victory

Palmyra, N. Y.—The first strike in the 77-year history of the Garlock, Inc., plant here ended with an across-the-board wage increase of 8 cents an hour for 1,050 members of Machinists Lodge 588.

The company is one of the country's major manufacturers of industrial rubber packing products.

President Sees Gain In Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

clines in unemployment rates for the following: married men, down to 3 percent from 3.2 percent in January; adult men, down to 4.1 percent from 4.3 percent, and teenagers, down to 13.8 percent from 14.9 percent. The jobless rate for adult women remained about the same at 5.6 percent.

The total labor force time lost through joblessness and part-time work edged downward to 6.1 percent in February from 6.2 percent in January. This is the same as the rate for December; a year earlier it was 6.6 percent.

On the employment side of the picture, all of the gain of 800,000 over the month occurred in the non-farm sector, pushing that total to 64.1 million. This was 1.8 million higher than a year earlier. Farm employment remained about the same at 3.9 million.

Total employment thus reached 68 million in February. Counted among the employed were some 2.1 million workers on part-time for economic reasons, unchanged over the month and the year, the report noted.

The total labor force, including the armed services, rose to 75.3 million.

UAW Purchases Retirees' Center

Detroit—The Auto Workers have bought a three-story social club not far from UAW headquarters and will convert it into a model center for retired workers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced the purchase at the second annual meeting of directors of union retiree centers. He said the purchase was to "carry out a long-standing pledge" to retired members.

Extensive remodeling of the building, formerly run by the Detroit Turners, will begin soon. The structure contains two gymnasiums, 10 bowling lanes, a swimming pool, kitchen and meeting rooms.

Reuther said he hopes the center will be used to provide training opportunities for persons wishing to work with older people, in conjunction with universities and institutes.

IUD Supports Stand On Wage-Hour Law

America's "affluence" is a "mockery" to millions of full-time workers who don't earn enough to "maintain their families at a minimum level of decency," a spokesman for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a House Labor subcommittee.

IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman said the Administration's proposal for extending wage-hour coverage to an additional 735,000 workers is good "as far as it goes, but we do not think it goes far enough."

Clayman urged the subcommittee to "accept the recommendations of the AFL-CIO" for bringing an additional 2.7 million workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act and adding a ceiling on hours for 1.9 million persons now covered only by the minimum wage provision.

He urged Congress to turn a deaf ear to business claims that covering additional workers would reduce job opportunities, noting that similar "dire warnings" had been made when the wage-hour law was first enacted. Estimates of job losses from "artificial" fixing of wages, he said, ran as high as 3.75 million—"and proved false."

"We have every reason to believe that the current detractors of this bill are every bit as wrong in their dire prognostications today as their predecessors were in the past," Clayman declared.

He urged special attention to the need for coverage of hospital workers, employes of small logging and sawmill operations and hired farm workers.

Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter of the Meat Cutters said extension of wage-hour coverage "would attack poverty at the point of maximum need."

He urged "complete" wage-hour coverage for agricultural processing workers, some of whom are totally exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act while others are not covered by the overtime provision during peak "seasonal" operations. These exclusions, Schachter said, has brought "second class economic citizenship to hundreds of thousands of workers in the food processing industries."

Biemiller Tells Senate Unit:

Public Works' End Would Be 'Tragedy'

Full employment won't be achieved by wishful thinking, the AFL-CIO warned in Senate testimony calling for a continued and expanded accelerated public works program.

It would be a "tragedy" to let the program die, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Public Works Committee.

"This is an unsurpassed way to put people to work and, at the same time, permanently enrich the nation," he testified.

Biemiller called for a new $2 billion program which, with state and local matching funds, would generate 400,000 jobs in areas of heavy unemployment and an additional 200,000 to 400,000 jobs resulting from increased purchasing power.

"These are jobs that America badly needs," he declared.

Committee Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) has introduced a bill for an additional $1.5 billion in federal funds to replace the $900 million which Congress authorized two years ago—and which will soon be exhausted.

Last December the House Public Works Committee, by a single-vote margin, approved a new $900 million program, but the bill is bottled in the Rules Committee.

Biemiller called on the Senate committee to "frankly face the facts" about unemployment.

'Facts' of Unemployment

The "facts," he declared, are:

- Unemployment has been on the rise for 10 years.
- There were fewer full-time jobs in private, profit-making businesses last year than there were 10 years ago.
- In 1963, a year of "prosperity," unemployment increased more than 150,000 despite a $30 billion rise in total production.
- America's job needs are accelerating with the spread of automation and a greater number of young people coming of working age.

Biemiller said bluntly that it would be "a dangerous illusion" to pin hopes for achieving full employment on the tax cut "or any other single measure." What is needed, he said, is "not just one action but many."

The initial program, he said, is helping to finance nearly 8,000 projects in more than 3,000 communities, creating some 220,000 man-years of work. There remains, he said, a "vast backlog of needed projects for which no funds are available."

Only 'Wherewithal' Lacking

"There is no doubt that there is work to be done," he declared. "All that is lacking is the wherewithal to do it."

Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the Industrial Union Dept. joined in urging committee approval for a $2 billion program.

The projects already completed, he said, have meant more and better health facilities, clean drinking water, sewage disposal facilities, sidewalks and streets.

The accelerated program "has meant work for the locally unemployed, both skilled and unskilled. It has meant laborers' jobs, as well as jobs for craftsmen. It has meant semiskilled factory jobs. It has meant jobs for timekeepers and other white collar employes."

He warned that the loss of these jobs, if the program is permitted to die, "will counter much of the positive effects of the tax cut."

Biemiller told the committee that the accelerated public works program is a means of implementing the job goals of the Employment Act of 1946, which he said commits the federal government to use its resources to bring about maximum employment.

"This is not a time for half-measures, or even three-quarter measures," he declared. "The need is immediate and growing, and it can be met only by imaginative, decisive action."

Colgate Workers Win Wage Hikes

Contract improvements affecting 1,700 workers at two plants of the Colgate-Palmolive Co. have been reported by the Chemical Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

At the Clarksville, Ind., plant, ICWU Local 15 reported a two-year pact with a lump-sum wage hike of $75 this year, plus 7 cents in October; an "agency shop" clause; double time for hours worked over 12 in a day; improved funeral leave, severance provisions, holiday pay, and a paid lunch period extended to day shift workers.

The OCAW said 600 workers at the Kansas City plant won similar gains, including a 37.5-hour week with a 30-minute paid lunch period.

Automation Threat Cited By McDonald

Detroit—For the good of the nation, labor and management and government must work "jointly and sincerely" to provide "full employment with adequate income to all who desire jobs," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald told the Detroit Economic Club here.

Asserting that "there is no profit in production without purchase" by consumers, McDonald called for harnessing automation to the nation's needs "before it runs away with us."

The USWA chief said "automated idleness" is a "terrible deterrent to national growth." It has become chronic and will grow worse "unless we act cohesively and sensibly," he said.

McDonald said many civil rights difficulties would be solved if the problems of full employment were solved first. By providing job opportunities and training people to fill them regardless of creed or color, he observed, "we hit at the nub of the civil rights problem" and "provide a degree of economic freedom to match social freedom."

There is, he said, "no force on earth which can bury us but our own mistakes." He added that "the most monumental mistake we could make would be to ignore the necessity of insuring equality for all Americans" in every respect.

Canada to Transfer Employment Service

Ottawa, Ont.—The National Employment Service will be transferred from the Unemployment Insurance Commission to the federal Dept. of Labor as soon as a special committee of senior officials can work out the machinery.

The shift was proposed by a Special Committee of Inquiry in Unemployment Insurance in order to secure a stronger and more positive approach to the solution of manpower problems.

Union Plans Manpower Study:

Automation Hits Food, Hotel Jobs

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes, alarmed over the job-destroying effects of food-vending machines, pre-cooked foods and new automated kitchens, have voted to launch a study-in-depth of the effects of automation on the mass feeding and lodging industry.

The new union research project, Pres. Ed. S. Miller said, will include an investigation of the industry's manpower and retraining needs.

Some government experts are "fostering the idea that people displaced from industrial production jobs by automation are able to find work in the service trades," said Miller.

"The fact is," he added, "that the new techniques are killing off jobs in our industry too."

In Washington for a meeting of the union's executive board, followed by a legislative conference for 500 local union delegates, he noted "there is a widely held impression that automation has had little effect on hotel and restaurant jobs" but said the opposite is true.

Miller gave these examples of the problem:

- On the Indiana Toll Road, there is a chain of 16 restaurants "where you'll look in vain for a cook." Food is cooked and frozen in a central kitchen, trucked to the eating places, and heated on order in a microwave oven.
- The mushroom spread of offices has "brought bankruptcy to vending machines in factories and countless small restaurants" and sharply reduced jobs in industrial catering.
- Prepared mixes, pre-cooked foods and pre-portioned meat and fowl have "seriously dislocated traditional employment patterns" and displaced thousands of workers.

Miller said the union is "faced with the fact that the new methods also are destroying the jobs of the least skilled" and has an obligation to see that apprentice training opportunities are made available so they may acquire the higher skills the industry needs—as cooks, waiters, waitresses and barmen.

He said he will name a union committee to study the entire automation-training problem and to prepare to cooperate with the industry and government specialists.

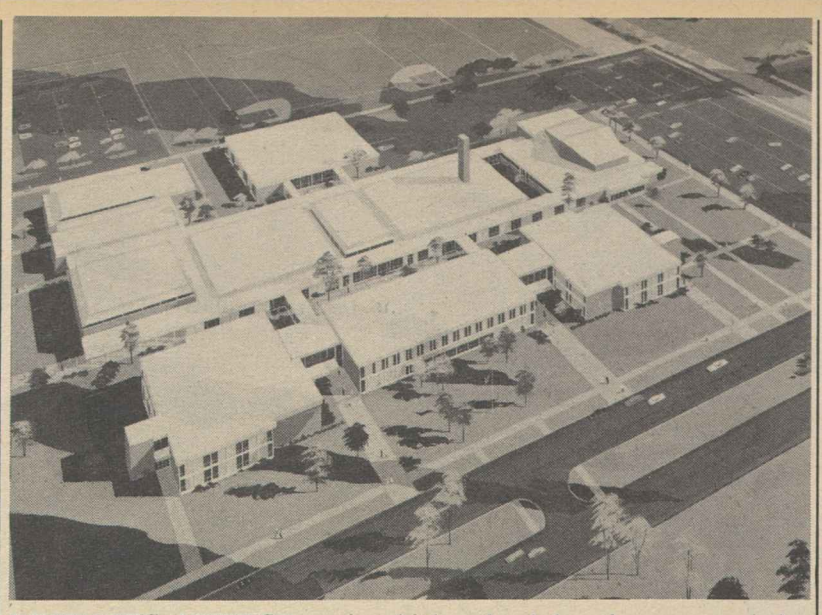
Asserting that the problem is "far too big for any union or any labor-management body to tackle alone," Miller pledged, "we'll do our part, and we invite the industry and the government to do theirs."

Union to Organize Playboy 'Bunnies'

Maybe bunnies can live on tips but real live people can't.

That's why the Hotel & Restaurant Employes has launched a national campaign to organize waitresses dressed as "bunnies," and other employes of eight Playboy clubs.

The union, at a meeting here, said Hugh Hefner, Playboy magazine publisher and club promoter, refuses to pay wages to the "bunnies," requires them to kick back some tips, and fines them for breaking club "rules."



DETROIT'S NEWEST senior high school has been named for Philip Murray, late president of the Steelworkers and the former CIO. Completion date for the $4.5 million classroom building for 2,220 students has been set for May 1965. Murray, before his death in 1952, had served as a member of the Pittsburgh School Board.

Kingsport Strikers Vote In Labor Board Election

Kingsport, Tenn.—Kingsport Press strikers, their spirits undaunted after one year of picketing, stood in rain and cold here outside the struck plant to cast their ballots in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

They voted in the company garage, separated from strikebreakers who balloted inside the plant in a company training room. The ballots were impounded after the polls closed and will be kept uncounted at the NLRB regional office in Atlanta, Ga., until all briefs have been filed and all challenges are disposed of by the labor board.

Almost all who voted were challenged by labor or management. Company lawyers made two attempts to delay the election, but lost both when the NLRB denied a motion for reconsideration of the election order and Judge Richmond B. Keech refused a request for a temporary injunction, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Members of five unions have been on strike at the company, largest U.S. producer of hard-cover books, since Mar. 11, 1963. Four of the unions petitioned the labor board for an election shortly before the close of the first strike year and the petition was granted by a three-member NLRB panel—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Boyd Leedom and John H. Fanning.

The decision related that under the National Labor Relations Act "employes engaged in an economic strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall be eligible to vote . . . in any election conducted within 12 months" after the start of the strike.

The board said "it may thus be seen that unless the elections . . . are held before the expiration of the indicated 12-month period those strikers who have been replaced will be rendered ineligible to vote."

It added: "Therefore, in order to implement . . . the congressional intent to enfranchise replaced strikers during the first 12 months of an economic strike, we have decided to direct an election . . . without awaiting any briefs which parties may file."

The board expressed the belief that this procedure, "although a departure from that normally followed, is warranted by the circumstances and will effectuate the purposes and policies of the act."

Kingsport Press management, which has balked all union efforts for a reasonable strike settlement and the return of all strikers to work, indicated it will challenge the board's right to order an election.

Voters could ballot in separate units for the Bookbinders, Machinists, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers, or no union.

Folding Carton Unit Wins First Contract

Charlotte, N. C.—A general wage increase of 6 cents an hour was won by Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 821 in a first contract covering employes of the Folding Carton Division here of the Weyerhaeuser Co.

Retail Clerks Picketing In Wage Rate Dispute

More than 5,000 employes of Food Fair Stores are picketing 175 company stores in Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania because the firm refuses to honor an agreement covering non-food employes, the Retail Clerks said in a statement.

A temporary injunction issued Mar. 3 in the Chester County, Pa., Court of Common Pleas was dissolved two days later by U.S. District Judge Harold K. Wood, Philadelphia, pending a hearing on whether the question should be settled by the National Labor Relations Board and federal courts or by state courts.

The union told its side of the story in an ad prepared for publication in 50 newspapers, but reported it was having difficulty in getting the copy accepted by all the papers.

Asserting "the public is entitled to know," the RCIA said Food Fair Stores signed a June 1962 agreement with RCIA local unions in Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia, Allentown, Harrisburg and Reading, Pa.; Camden, Trenton and Atlantic City, N.J., and Wilmington, Del. It said the firm agreed to pay non-food employes in its wholly owned subsidiary, the J. M. Fields Stores, rates of $1.25 per hour to start, $1.35 after six months and $1.50 after a year.

"Food Fair now refuses to honor this agreement and refuses to pay these wages," the ads reported. "The Retail Clerks Union agreed to these rates so Food Fair could compete in the discount store industry. But now, Food Fair J. M. Fields Stores are paying an average wage of $1.15 an hour."

Calling that a "sweatshop wage in 1964," the union said it considers the company guilty of a breach of contract.

"That's why we are picketing. We offered to submit the dispute to impartial and binding arbitration by the American Arbitration Association. Even though the agreement which they signed provides for arbitration, Food Fair has done everything in its power to prevent impartial arbitration," the RCIA said, asking the public not to cross the picket lines.

The union said in an additional statement that it feels the chain's tactics "are the first step in a campaign to destroy union standards in all Food Fair stores."

CWA Gains Mark Coast Strike Pact

Santa Monica, Calif.—The 141-day strike of the Communications Workers against General Telephone of California has ended with important economic gains plus surrender by the company to the final major point in the dispute—return to work of all strikers.

The settlement includes a 3.54 percent boost in wages for the 8,900-member unit, a reduction in the social security deduction from pensions, plus improvements in vacations, disability pensions and other fringe benefits.

The dispute over the return-to-work issue, in which talks had been bogged down for a week, grew out of a company contention that it would not take back any strikers who had been permanently replaced, a stand from which it finally retreated.

According to the agreement, the union and company will arbitrate all cases of discharge for alleged cause, and all members of the unit will begin to return to work immediately upon ratification.

Hughes Bars Confiscation In Bus Strike

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Richard J. Hughes has refused to take action, under a state public utility anti-strike law, against 6,200 drivers, mechanics and utility men who walked out Mar. 9 in a contract dispute with the Public Service Coordinated Transport Co.

The Democratic governor, asked at a news conference if he would take over the struck bus system, said the state law is unconstitutional and "I cannot and will not invoke this statute." The U.S. Supreme Court, in a decision last June 10, ruled that a similar Missouri law was unconstitutional, Hughes recalled.

A union spokesman congratulated the governor on his stand. He is John J. Reinhardt of Newark, chairman of the New Jersey State Conference Board of Public Service Locals, affiliated with the striking Street & Electric Railway Employes.

At a meeting Mar. 6, employes voted 2,807-1,814 to reject a company proposal. Negotiations were scheduled to be resumed Mar. 12 on contract terms. The union seeks improvements in wages, sick pay, pensions, vacations, and a two-year contract instead of the three offered by management.

The union said it offered to consider arbitration of disputed issues but that management refused. The firm runs 2,500 buses to New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania points, serving about 1 million riders daily.

Senate Unit OK's Fringe Benefits Bill

The Senate Labor Committee has approved the House-passed Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill by a 13-2 vote.

The bill, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and vigorously opposed by low-wage, non-union contractors, was sponsored by a bipartisan group of 20 senators. It would include, for the first time, the value of fringe benefits in determining local area wage standards which federal contractors are required to match.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hailed the Senate committee action and declared:

"We are now confident of final enactment of the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill as soon as it can be brought up for a vote in the Senate. We hope action will not be long delayed. The bill will open up many thousands of new job opportunities for union construction workers."

Final Senate approval of the bill will be one of the objectives of the four-day legislative conference which is expected to draw 4,000 building trades delegates to Washington Mar. 23-26.

Other goals of the conference, which will be addressed by Pres. Johnson and leading congressmen and senators, include social security hospital insurance for the aged, federal housing and education programs, civil rights and a new accelerated public works program.

Hoffa Given Eight Years In Jury Case

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa was sentenced here to serve eight years in a federal prison and was fined $10,000 for jury tampering. Three co-defendants were sentenced to serve three years.

U.S. District Judge Frank Wilson rebuked Hoffa shortly after the Teamster leader said to the court: "I stand here today and state I am innocent." Wilson replied "You stand here convicted of tampering with the very soul of this nation . . . the very basis of civilization itself."

A jury convicted Hoffa on two counts of an indictment for attempting to bribe a federal jury which heard a conspiracy case against him at Nashville in 1962. The case ended in a hung jury and a mistrial.

Wilson sentenced Hoffa to serve four years and pay a $5,000 fine on each count, the sentences to run consecutively. Also sentenced were Ewing King of Teamsters Local 327, Nashville; Larry Campbell of Hoffa's home Local 299, Detroit; and Thomas E. Parks, Nashville. Two other defendants had been acquitted.

Hoffa, who had been out on $75,000 bail since his conviction, has said he will appeal.

Factory Injury Rate At Low in December

The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate for the fourth quarter of 1963 was 3 percent higher than the previous year although it registered a seasonal drop to 10.9 disabling injuries per million man-hours from 12 per million in the third quarter.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its preliminary report, said the October rate at 11.9 equalled that of September but was 4 percent higher than in October 1962. There was a sharp drop to 10.7 in November, followed by a further decline to 10, the year's low, in December.

Manpower Policy

PRES. JOHNSON'S manpower policy message and the Labor Dept.'s report are carefully drawn and documented analyses of the critical unemployment problems facing the nation.

In his message to Congress the President has called the nation's attention to the plaguing problem of chronic unemployment. In calling for congressional action he has reaffirmed his earlier forthrightness and courage in detailing the need for an all-out war on poverty.

The key to both of these problems is an over-all manpower policy geared to the sharp reduction of unemployment and a massive attack on the breeding grounds of poverty. The President laid such a program before Congress when he urged it to act on the "range of proposals" now before it, with more to come.

These proposals cover the by now familiar youth employment bill, strengthened education programs, aid to depressed areas, a restudy of overtime hours worked to produce more jobs, an end to racial discrimination in employment, increased and extended unemployment compensation benefits, extension of coverage of the Wage-Hour Act, and the soon-to-be-announced program for the attack on poverty.

Many of these proposals have been pending before Congress for a number of years; others are relatively new. But if there is to be a meaningful attack on the "grimly" persistent high rate of joblessness, these proposals must be translated into adopted legislation.

The President, stressing and affirming the need for congressional action, has taken an additional important step by sending Congress proposed legislation to set up a National Commission on Automation to assess automation's past effects and its probable future course.

Administratively, the President has reinforced the need to deal with the automation problem by directing his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to undertake a study on its own of the impact of the new technology on the economy.

The President's recognition that despite the economic progress in 1963 there has been no dent in the scope and size of unemployment is heartening because until this fact is thoroughly and completely understood in Congress and throughout the country, the attack on joblessness and poverty cannot be put into high gear.

No Time for Tight Money

THERE ARE disturbing reports that the Federal Reserve Board has under consideration an increase in interest rates to stem what some conservative members of the banking community consider the imminent threat of inflation.

A move to institute tight money and dry up credit sources could be a blow to the economy and wipe out the stimulating effects of the tax cut just enacted into law.

The nation does not face an inflationary threat or problem. The major job is to spur economic growth and take all other necessary steps to provide jobs and wipe out the persistent, chronic unemployment that has plagued the nation for the past six years. Higher interest rates will choke off any hope of mounting a real attack on joblessness.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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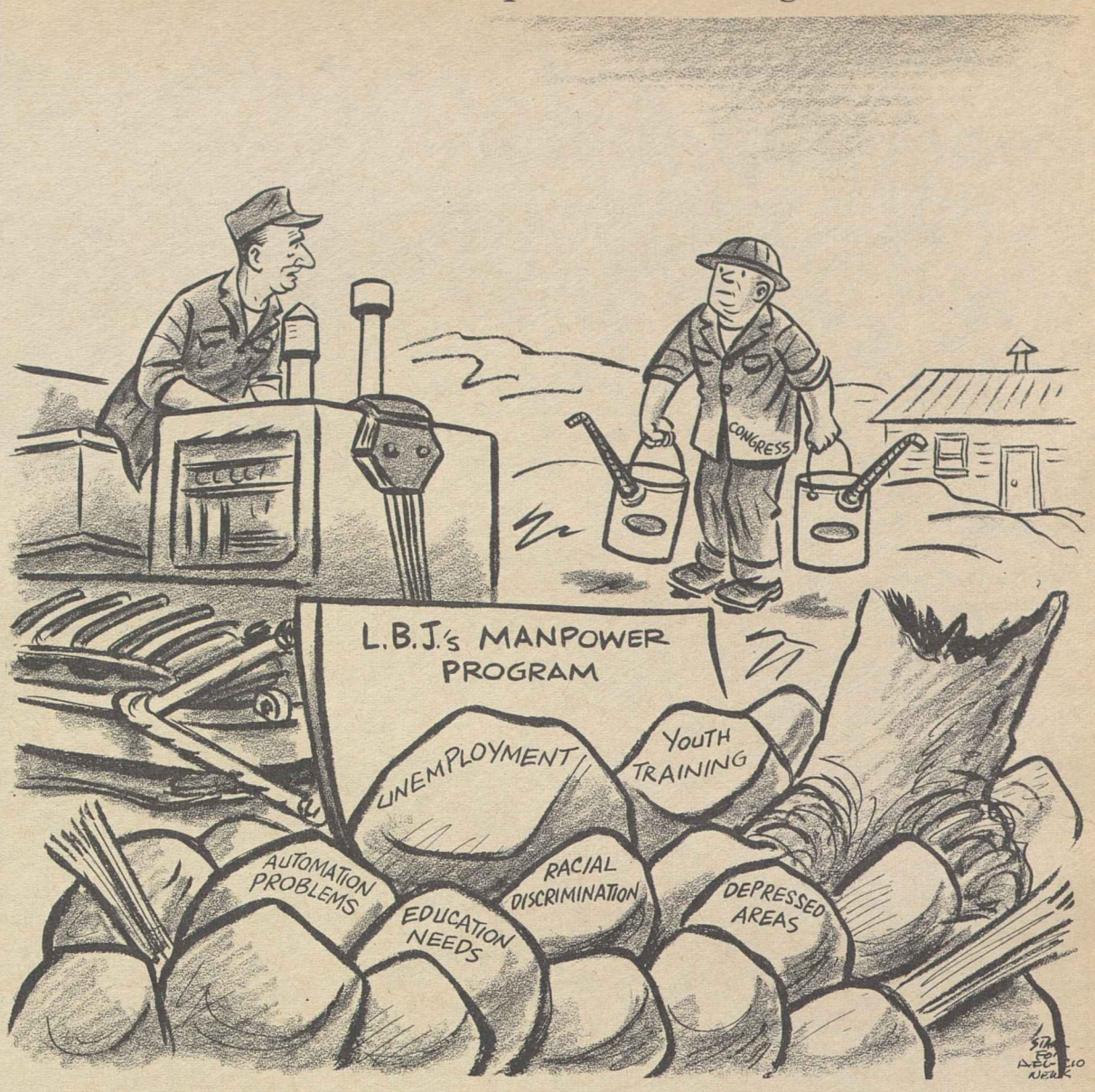
'Let's Gas Up and Get Going'



Policy Committee Report:

Families in Poverty Pattern May Increase, Study Warns

The following is excerpted from a summary analysis of "Poverty in America," a report by the National Policy Committee on Pockets of Poverty prepared by Dr. Oscar Ornati, professor of economics at the New School for Social Research. The national committee was established in 1961 by its chairman, Pres. James C. Patton of the National Farmers Union. It includes former Pres. Truman and prominent leaders from many interested groups in the nation.

POVERTY IS no longer a condition which strikes all kinds of individuals but rather tends to characterize the great majority of individuals in certain large "poverty-linked" groups. If a family is in one of these groups, the probabilities are that it will be poor regardless of how poverty is defined.

Poverty is revealed to be the usual product of certain social, economic and geographical conditions. For a family with such "poverty-linked" characteristics, rare escapes from poverty require the unusual combination of great ability, hard work, good luck and an exceptionally prosperous economy.

The study shows that although one out of eight of the nation's total number of families had a cash income in 1960 below the extremely meager level of $2,000, the proportion rises to one out of three in the case of non-white families; families headed by a female; families 65 years of age or over; rural farm families; families with less than eight years' education, or families whose head has had at most only part time work experience.

If poverty is defined as embracing families with incomes of less than $4,500—which is only moderately above what is generally regarded as necessary to maintain standards of "minimum adequacy"—more than two out of three of the families would be defined as "poor."

Where a family has not merely one but two or more of these characteristics, the probability of poverty is overwhelming. Thus, three out of four families which have the following combinations of characteristics have total cash incomes of less than $4,500: non-white families with a female as head of the family; aged families living anywhere; Negro farm families; farm families headed by female.

Because of the rapid increase and changing composition of the population, the number of families in most of these groups already constitutes significant proportions of our society. And on the basis of current trends, their number can be expected to increase.

Thus, in 1960 9.5 percent of all American families were non-white. By 1980 this proportion is expected to increase to 11.2 percent, a gain of 18 percent. Similarly, families where the head is 25 years or younger in 1960 constituted 5.1 percent of the total number of families. By 1980 this is expected to rise to 8.2 percent, an increase of 60 percent. An even greater percentage change is expected for families with six or more children under 18. Presently they represent only 2.5 percent of the total number of families; by 1980 they are expected to increase to 4.2 percent.

THE ONLY poverty-associated group which is expected to show a significant decline is rural families. This, of course, is the expected result of the further mechanization and centralization of agriculture. Most of these migrations from the farm will thus be involuntary, and instead of providing an offset to the incidence of poverty, they will merely shift its locale from the farm to the city.

Although there is, of course, some difference in definitions, authorities appear to be in general agreement as to the existence of three levels of poverty which, in terms of a family of four, are:

- Minimum subsistence, $2,500 per year cash income.
- Minimum adequacy, $3,500 per year cash income.
- Minimum comfort, $5,500 per year cash income.

In 1960 there were 20 million individuals in families whose cash income fell below the "minimum subsistence" level; there were 46 million in families which fell below the "minimum adequacy" level and 70 million in families which fell below the "minimum comfort' level. These already represent sizable proportions of our population.

Thus, one out of every 10 Americans exists in a condition of abject poverty, below subsistence standards; almost one out of every four Americans exists below adequate standards, with only the bare essentials of life; more than one out of every three Americans lives below the level of minimum comfort.

The committee emphasized that any effective program of public policies designed to deal with the poverty problem must come to grips with underlying economic trends that fall with particular force on various of the poverty-associated groups and which, if they are permitted to continue, could make the situation in 1980 even more serious than has been projected in this report.

Morgan Says:

Pollsters' Doorbell Ringing Has Grown Into Big Business

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

DOORBELL RINGING, which used to be little more than a Hallowe'en prank, has become an important and meaningful business in this country.

Today, it appears, nobody can do anything without taking a public opinion survey first. Politicians must poll the voters before the latter go to the polls. Merchants reach out to feel the housewife's pulse before launching a new product or repackaging an old one. And pundits wouldn't dare prepare tomorrow's column before taking the latest barometric reading of the social and political atmosphere gathered by those meteorologists of the public mind, the professional pollsters.

Morgan

Recently I signed on as a helper to Oliver Quayle, an opinion surveyor who is also ABC's 1964 election analyst. Under his supervision a team of four of us spent all of a grey and muddy Sunday afternoon seeking out voters in Hanover, N. H., home of Dartmouth College, and in Lebanon, a struggling little industrial town five miles away. People were surprisingly unresentful of having their private weekend leisure invaded, interestingly unreticent about expressing their views. Only one man we approached, a senior citizen, refused to talk politics.

But while there was interest in the primary, and concern about such problems as Cuba, Vietnam and civil rights, almost nobody seemed very excited about the election except one widowed lady who worked in a hospital. She could hardly wait to get to the polls. The Republican presidential primary was of minor interest to her because she was a Democrat. She was immersed in battle for delegates to a convention to rewrite the state constitution. She imparted to an ignorant outlander the staggering news that the lower house of the state legislature has 400 members, making it one of the largest such bodies in the world.

Our sampling of 38 registered Republicans was too small, numerically and geographically, to draw major conclusions from, but the pattern fit quite snugly with the trends indicated in the larger measurements: a marked slippage in Goldwater strength, a wavering commitment to Rockefeller and a surprising thrust of write-in sentiment for Henry Cabot Lodge.

None of the handful of Democrats flushed up intended to write in Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy's name for vice president; that drive is concentrated in the more populous southern part of the state. Democrats almost without exception gave Pres. Johnson high marks for his performance so far. Republicans rated him from "pretty good" to one excellent and more than one indicated they might vote for him in November if the GOP didn't produce a more appealing candidate.

Indeed what the survey proved was a Republican division over candidates and doubts about November. Ironically, Goldwater's stand on the issues seemed to damage him most. Conservatives found him too "radical." One Republican, a magazine dealer who had just come home from a bowling tournament, winced over Cuba as a "thorn in our side" and wanted Castro blockaded but he thought the senator was for an invasion of Cuba and that, he said, "is a little too stringent at this point." He planned to write in Richard Nixon as his preference. An insurance agent who voted for Nixon in 1960 now prefers Rockefeller but wants Washington to do anything short of war, as he put it, "to kick Castro the hell out of Cuba."

A RETIRED language professor said "Goldwater is 2,000 miles too far to the right for me on foreign policy but his notions on fiscal policy are precisely mine." He voted against John Kennedy in 1960—stressing it was a negative vote—gives Lyndon Johnson a "good" rating as of now but wants to hear more about Pennsylvania's Gov. Scranton, though he just might support Rockefeller. He thought the governor's remarriage problem "unfortunate" because it set 90 percent of the women against him. As for him it was none of his business; the professor has been married three times himself.

Unaware of the pun she was making with Mrs. Rockefeller's nickname, the wife of a Dartmouth administrative staffer said, "we would be far better off with a Happy man in the White House than an unhappy man."

Three Republicans wanted a more moderate push on civil rights, thinking the issue had been moved too fast. There was concern that the U.S. was not taking a stronger stand in foreign affairs but caution from the same people that it shouldn't be belligerent.

The Democrats may be encouraged by the lack of Republican ardor for any one candidate and the lack of criticism of LBJ, but to translate that into the support the President needs in November the Administration seems required to develop a posture of what might be called fierce moderation, which won't be easy even for such an accomplished politician as Lyndon Johnson.

Washington Reports:

Clean Air Act Seen Saving U.S. Billions in Pollution Damage

THE RECENTLY SIGNED air pollution bill gives the government stand-by enforcement authority and should, for that and other reasons, result in saving billions now lost in property and crop damage, and incalculable losses because of health hazards, according to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.).

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), interviewed with Muskie on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, said the new legislation establishes a national research and development program for air pollution prevention and control and steps up federal participation.

In recent years, half the study and enforcement of air pollution measures has been in California, although smog affects all parts of the U.S.

"We hope that states and communities will handle their own enforcement problems," said Muskie, "but the bill gives the federal government stand-by enforcement authority."

Kuchel said that air pollution causes $11 billion damage to property and crops every year, or $65 per capita.

He recalled that air pollution caused 4,000 deaths within a week in London in 1952, and 200 in New York City "a decade ago." Emphysema, bronchitis, lung cancer and other ailments are caused or aggravated by air pollution, he asserted.

YEARS AGO, said Muskie, smoke was the major problem, as in Pittsburgh, but the situation is complicated today because of pollutants from chemicals and automobiles.

Kuchel reported that the situation in Los Angeles, one of the worst in the nation, is improving, "but we have a long way to go." California has a law requiring that automobiles be fitted with a device which, it is estimated, reduces their pollutants 25 to 30 percent.

"This is a constructive beginning," commented Muskie. "The legislation just signed into law will set up a technical liaison committee of representatives of federal agencies, the automobile industry and the automobile fuel industry to work in this field. If we can lick the automobile problem, we will have made big steps in the problem of control."

Kuchel declared that with increased urbanization the situation will grow worse unless it is acted upon without further delay.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE WAS NO REAL winner, only a crop of losers or prospective losers, emerging from the Republican primary in New Hampshire Mar. 10. The GOP is still hunting for its candidate to run against Pres. Johnson next November.

The Goldwater disaster has to be measured against the senator's original expectation that New England was good hunting ground for him, a country filled with frugal Yankees to whom his preachments of what he labels "conservatism" would naturally appeal. A good many Yankees showed they would rather take the trouble to write in the name of Henry Cabot Lodge, friend and neighbor from nearby Boston.

The disaster can be measured, also, by the fact that the state's leading Goldwater supporter, U.S. Sen. Norris Cotton, suffered the humiliation of being turned down as a delegate to the GOP convention in July. Cotton has been the best vote-getter in the state's factionalized Republican Party, but his total this time fell behind the votes of 14 delegates favorable to Lodge.

Gov. Rockefeller gained ground on Goldwater during the primary campaign, but not enough to produce the election of any delegates favorable to him, not enough to avoid being third runner. The Oregon primary in May and the California primary June 2 may produce a showing of Rockefeller strength that will make him a powerful factor in the convention. But a year ago he was clearly the front-runner for the nomination, and that is an entirely different thing.

* * *

THE WRITE-IN VICTORY for Lodge, U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, has a thinness about it when measured against other known factors. Both Goldwater and Rockefeller attributed Lodge's showing to a favorite-son sentiment spilling over the New Hampshire border from Massachusetts. There is also the possibility that New Hampshire Republicans chose to vote against both the major declared candidates, for reasons of their own, and found Lodge's name the handiest one for that purpose.

Against the impressive Lodge showing is the undisguised animosity against him among GOP professionals, county chairmen and such, in the Republican midwestern heartland.

They showed that animosity a full 12 years ago after Lodge had played a major role in the operation that brought Gen. Eisenhower back from Europe to battle the late Sen. Taft for the presidential nomination and take it away from him in the convention. Taft intimates made no secret of the fact that the word was sent out to hardshell Republicans in Massachusetts that Lodge's defeat for re-election to the Senate would not be unwelcome. (He lost to John F. Kennedy.)

Republican professionals of the hardshell type made no secret of the fact that they did not rejoice when Richard M. Nixon dictated the selection of Lodge for the vice presidential nomination in Chicago four years ago. And they did not like the desultory style of his campaigning thereafter—a couple of speeches a day, no toil and trouble.

Mr. Lodge remains in an acutely embarrassing situation in Vietnam. He says he will stay on as ambassador but he is running—if he is running—against the President he personally represents to Saigon. This poses issues of confidence on both sides; an ambassador does not run for the presidency, generally speaking, to oust the Chief Executive of the opposite party who at his pleasure allows the envoy to continue in a diplomatic privileged sanctuary.

* * *

AS OF NOW the GOP sweepstakes still appear wide open, with none of the three top New Hampshire leaders having anything to feel encouraged about.

Mr. Nixon wasn't hurt despite the fact that he ran behind Lodge in the write-in vote; the Nixon managers in New Hampshire didn't organize as the Lodge supporters did, and the principal Nixon advocate, former Gov. Wesley Powell, is a highly controversial figure who backed Democrats in the last election.

Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton—silent and inscrutable in Harrisburg, pursuing an independent line—remains as an "available." Nothing in the New Hampshire results damaged him.

SMOG COSTS EVERY AMERICAN $65 a year, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), left, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) said this did not include the effect on health, which is "incalculable."

METHODS OF ENLISTING labor's womanpower in support of trade union goals were discussed at this all-day seminar in Tucson, Ariz., conducted by Marcella S. Beatty, standing, executive director of AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries. Mrs. Beatty, during a tour of the state, held similar workshops at Flagstaff, Prescott and Phoenix and discussed auxiliary programs with local central bodies.

Women Fill Labor Dept. Key Positions

Two Labor Dept. posts were filled by Pres. Johnson as he announced the appointment of 10 women to major government jobs in keeping with his promise to end discrimination based on sex.

They were Mrs. Mary Dublin Keyserling to be director of the Women's Bureau, and Mrs. India Edwards as special assistant on youth employment to Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Mrs. Keyserling is widely known as an economist and since 1953 has been associate director of the Conference on Economic Progress. The conference is a research organization headed by her husband, Leon H. Keyserling, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman.

A 1930 graduate of Barnard College, she was secretary of the Consumers' League in 1938-41, serving also on the advisory committees of the Women's Bureau, Childrens' Bureau and Labor Standards Div. in the U.S. Labor Dept., and she did work for the New York State Civil Service Commission. She has held many U.S. government posts since then, the last being director of the Intl. Economic Analysis Div. in the Commerce Dept.

Mrs. Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1950 to 1956, is a veteran of 22 years as a reporter and editor on the Chicago Tribune.

She came to Washington with her husband, Herbert T. Edwards, in 1942 and became active in politics in the 1944 presidential campaign, working at first as a volunteer for the Democratic National Committee.

From 1957 to 1959 she was director of the Washington office of the New York State Dept. of Commerce.

MRS. INDIA EDWARDS

MRS. MARY D. KEYSERLING

Women in Government Face 'Bright' Future

"The future is terrifically bright" for women in the federal service, Esther Peterson told 275 delegates to an all-day conference on the status of women sponsored by the American Federation of Government Employes.

Mrs. Peterson, who holds the dual post of assistant secretary of labor and Pres. Johnson's special assistant on consumer affairs, spoke to the AFGE in a third capacity—as the former executive vice chairman of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

She told the conference that Pres. Johnson has "put increasing pressure" on government agencies "to give women an equal break and to eliminate discrimination." He has pressed the Administration's equal opportunity program, Mrs. Peterson related, "not only in public but also behind the scenes."

AFGE Sec.-Treas. Esther F. Johnson, chairman of the conference, said one of the "milestones" towards equality for women in the civil service was an Attorney General's decision sharply limiting the right of federal agencies to limit jobs to men or women.

This, she said, has opened up many new job opportunities for government career women, although the civil service is not yet a "showcase" of equal opportunity.

"The median salary of men holding professional jobs in government service is four grades higher than that of women," she declared.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, who served on a committee which reported on the status of women in private employment, told the conference that his panel had found that "discrimination because of sex was still widespread."

Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that despite some breakthroughs, "the occupational structure of our economy is still largely divided into jobs labeled 'his' or 'hers.' "

These labels, he said, "must be removed" because "failure to develop and use the talents of women to their fullest is a waste the nation cannot afford."

The conference also heard:

- AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, who pledged the union's full support to elimination of sex discrimination.
- Pres. Dorothy I. Height of the National Council of Negro Women, who called for more day-care centers for the children of working mothers.
- Evelyn Harrison, top-ranking woman in the Civil Service Commission, who said government surveys have exploded widely-held "myths" about women employes, including high turnover and heavy use of sick leave.

Discrimination—based on race, ethnic and sex prejudice—was dissected for the delegates by Assistant Surgeon Gen. Murray A. Diamond.

The conference adopted a resolution commending Johnson for his "progressive action" to end discrimination against women in the federal service.

AFT Protests Desegregation 'Slow Pace'

Chicago—Mass protests against the "slow pace of desegregation" of public schools in the North as well as the South were supported in principle by the executive council of the Teachers at its session here.

The AFT council endorsed "the aims and objectives" of mass parent and student action to speed school integration and said the union "stands ready to defend the right of teachers who, in good conscience, refuse to cross picket lines which uphold this principle of integration, or who participate in related civil rights movements."

In other action, the council announced the appointment of AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel as the union's national legislative representative. He will assume the Washington post on a full-time basis after his term as president expires Sept. 1. Megel, who has headed the AFT since 1952, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election this year.

Federationist Says:

Consumer Winning An Effective Voice

The citizen as consumer—long an easy mark for sharp business practices—may be on the way towards winning an effective voice in shaping public policies to protect his interests, the AFL-CIO has declared.

"A Voice for the Consumer," an article in the March issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly publication, asserts that recent actions by Pres. Johnson may spur consumers to organize and fight for their interests.

The 1963 constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO, the article, a "Labor's Economic Review" prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept of Research, observed, "called for statutory provision for a fulltime consumer counsel supported by adequate staff and appropriations and directly responsible to the President. Ultimately we favor the establishment of a fullscale Dept. of Consumers, commanding equal standing with other departments of the government."

The article traced a variety of consumer efforts to protect their interests—the cooperative movement, voluntary groups in several states and direct representation in some state governments. At the federal level, it added, the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) was an early champion of a Dept. of Consumers which would serve the same purpose for consumers as do the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Labor for other groups.

The AFL-CIO said the Johnson actions followed demands by consumer and labor groups for improvement of the Kennedy Administration machinery.

The article recalled the consumer's "bill of rights" proposed by the late Pres. Kennedy in his unprecedented consumer message to Congress early in 1962:

- The right to safety—to be protected against the marketing of goods hazardous to health or life.
- The right to be informed—to be protected against fraudulent, deceitful or grossly misleading information, advertising, labeling or other practices and to be given the facts needed to make an informed choice.
- The right to choose—to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of products and services at competitive prices; and, in those industries in which competition is not workable and government regulation is substituted, an assurance of satisfactory quality and service at fair prices.
- The right to be heard—to be assured that the consumer interest will receive full and sympathetic consideration in the formulation of government policy and fair and expeditious treatment in its administration of tribunals.

On the legislative side of the problem, the AFL-CIO said the Johnson consumer message "placed the new Administration squarely behind legislative measures previously endorsed by the Kennedy Administration in behalf of the consumer, including such priority items as truth in packaging, truth in lending and expanded safety legislation in the fields of foods, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and meat and poultry inspection."

"Significantly, the message also made explicit the President's opposition to resale price-fixing proposals currently before the Congress under the label of 'quality stabilization,' " it concluded.

37 Tulsa Women Give 2,000 Hours to COPE

Tulsa, Okla.—Thirty-seven women volunteers have given more than 2,000 hours of work to the Tulsa County COPE office this year. All are members of the AFL-CIO Women's Activities Div. of COPE.

Rogin Urges Full-Scale Federal Aid

A full-scale program of federal aid to elementary and secondary education is needed to overcome a continued shortage of classrooms and teachers, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin said in a network radio interview.

"Unless there is this kind of federal commitment," Rogin declared, "the country cannot adequately finance education."

Rogin, who was questioned on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System, agreed that Congress "will have to find some way of resolving the church-state issue" on aid to education.

He suggested that this could be accomplished by expanding the National Defense Education Act, which provides limited assistance to non-public schools in equipping laboratories and classrooms for specified studies.

In response to questions on other educational problems, Rogin made these points:

- Getting "dropouts" to return to school doesn't solve the problem if they return to the same type of program which discouraged them from continuing in the first place.

It should be "a program for kids who are going to work, which means it needs to have some vocational emphasis. It needs to be remedial to the extent that this is necessary for reading, writing and simple mathematics. It needs to be in the culture of the kids themselves, and not an effort to adapt them to a middle-class culture. It needs to accept them as people and not try to remake them unsuccessfully."

- "The teachers are there" to develop a more flexible school program "if they are given an opportunity and a little help and encouragement to do it."
- The problem of school desegregation in the North "is that not only are these schools segregated, but they are the worst schools in the city."
- Labor "very strongly" supports extension of free public education to two years beyond high school in the vocational and technical field as well as in academic studies.

Rogin said the two major education bills passed in the first session of Congress—college aid and vocational education expansion—were important both for what they accomplished directly and because they represent "a commitment by the federal government to take a major role in the financing of education."

Apr. 1 AFM Target For Chicago Merger

New York—The Musicians have set Apr. 1 as the target date for merger of two Chicago affiliates, Locals 10 and 208.

At a meeting here early in March, the AFM executive board was told that "substantial progress" has been made toward voluntary merger of Local 208, whose membership is largely Negro, and Local 10, already partly integrated. The AFM urged segregated locals to merge "with all possible speed."

Malice Rule Set:

Court Spells Out Limits on Libel

The U.S. Supreme Court, in a landmark freedom-of-the-press decision, has ruled that a public official cannot recover libel damages for criticism of his conduct in office, even if false, unless he can prove the statement was made with actual malice.

In a case growing out of the racial situation in the South, the high court unanimously threw out a $500,000 judgment against the New York Times and four Negro ministers awarded by an Alabama jury to L. B. Sullivan, city commissioner in charge of police in Montgomery, Ala.

Sullivan's suit was the first of a series against the Times brought in 1960 by present and former city officials of Montgomery and Alabama's governor at the time, John P. Patterson.

The suits were based on an advertisement published in the Times on Mar. 29, 1960, appealing for contributions to aid Dr. Martin Luther King, the Negro civil rights leader. Although the governor and the Montgomery officials were not named, they claimed they were libeled by paragraphs in the advertisement describing police actions against King and students.

The Times contended that the actual purpose of the suits was to discourage news coverage of the racial situation in Alabama.

The jury, however, awarded $500,000 in damages to Sullivan, the entire amount he sought, and the state courts upheld the judgment.

The case marked the Supreme Court's first decision spelling out constitutional limits on libel awards to public officials.

The opinion by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., said the Constitution "prohibits a public official from recovering damages for a defamatory falsehood relating to his official conduct unless he proves the statement was made with actual malice—that is, with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not."

Sullivan is left free to seek a new trial and attempt to prove that deliberate malice lay behind publication of the advertisement, but the court made it clear that it would also throw out any new judgment based on the kind of evidence used in the first trial.

Co-defendants with the Times in the suit were four Negro ministers — Ralph D. Abernathy, Fred L. Shuttlesworth, S. S. Seay Sr. and J. F. Lowery, who were listed as signers of the advertisement although they protested their names were used without their permission.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth also won another ruling from the Supreme Court, which reversed his conviction for alleged interference with Birmingham police during the Freedom Rides in 1961.

The State Court of Appeals had found the conduct to amount to simple assault, but said he "could have been clearly convicted" of that charge and upheld the sentence of 180 days in jail and $100 fine. The State Supreme Court dismissed a petition for review on a technical point. The U.S. Supreme Court, however, bluntly overruled the state courts in a unanimous, unsigned opinion running only three lines.

Arbitration Clause Upheld Despite Strike

The Supreme Court of the United States, reversing an Iowa Supreme Court decision, has ruled that a Packinghouse Workers local did not lost its right to arbitrate grievances when some members walked off their jobs despite a no-strike clause in the contract.

The decision applied to Local 721 and a 1961 dispute with the Needham Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia. The union sued to compel the firm to arbitrate two grievances, and the court upheld its claim and returned the suit to the Iowa court for further proceedings.

In a unanimous opinion the high court said the firm's claim that the union broke the no-strike clause in the contract "did not release Needham from its duty to arbitrate the union's claim that the employes had been wrongfully discharged."

In another ruling the high court agreed to review a decision by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York, that the Musicians violated the Landrum-Griffin Act when delegates to the June 1963 AFM convention used a "weighted voting" procedure in raising dues and initiation fees.

In a decision that could affect a number of unions if allowed to stand, the appeals court upheld a lower court ruling that the Landrum-Griffin Act must be interpreted literally in its requirement that dues increases must be approved by a "majority vote" of convention delegates.

Ohio AFL-CIO Supports Young

Columbus, O.—The Ohio AFL-CIO has voiced its support for Sen. Stephen M. Young in his bid for the Democratic nomination in the state's May 5 primary.

The state labor group pointed out that it "traditionally refrains from endorsing candidates in primary contests for political office," but that the current race between Young and Astronaut John Glenn for the Democratic senatorial nomination is not "an ordinary primary race."

The state AFL-CIO group cited Young's "exemplary record on behalf of legislation to advance the general welfare of all Ohio citizens" and his support of the policies of Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson as the overriding reasons for its endorsement.

MEMORIAL SERVICE in honor of the late Mary Anderson, pioneer woman trade unionist who headed the Women's Bureau in the Labor Dept. for 25 years, was held in AFL-CIO headquarters conference room with scores joining in tributes to her (top photo). Speakers (lower) included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, former Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who presided; Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.); Ernestine Friedmann, representing the Bryn Mawr summer schools, and Pauline Newman of the Women's Trade Union League.

DeAndrade Wins Election Contest

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen has won reelection to a four-year term over a rival candidate, an election committee reported here. All other top officers were returned without a contest.

DeAndrade defeated John W. Hays of Dallas by an electoral vote of 943 to 363 in a referendum among the 114,000 members of the union. All the officers will be installed at the union's convention in Washington in September.

Winners besides DeAndrade were Sec.-Treas. Alexander J. Rohan and Vice Presidents Walter J. Turner of Los Angeles, Patrick O'Sullivan of New York, James F. Doyle of Chicago, J. Frazier Moore and Clarence G. Schroeder of Detroit. Robert H. Brown, Toronto, was elected vice president for Canada, succeeding F. W. Maxted, retiring Sept. 12 after 29 years in office.

House Kills Pay Raise For Federal Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

tistics surveys, the late Pres. Kennedy last year submitted proposals for pay raises averaging about 3 percent. The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee modified the Administration proposals to provide higher raises in some grades, pointing out that the "comparability" pay surveys were by then nearly two years old.

In other congressional action:

- The House voted 238-142, largely on party lines, to impose a 15 percent tax on purchases by Americans of foreign stocks bought from foreigners. The Administration-requested bill is designed to check the outflow of American dollars.
- The Senate, before taking up the civil rights bill, approved legislation enabling American textile mills to buy cotton at the lower price paid by foreign purchasers and providing a new wheat subsidy program partially paid for by wheat processors. The vote was 53-35. The House Agriculture Committee promptly approved the bill on a 20-13 party-line vote.
- A bill clearing the way for expansion of the Peace Corps from 7,000 to 14,000 volunteers over the next year was approved by both houses and sent to the President.

Johnson Appoints McDonald, Beirne

Two union leaders were among six men named to the boards of visitors of the service academies by Pres. Johnson.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers was appointed to the board for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications to that for the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Tribute Paid to Work Of Mary Anderson

Some of the men and women who came to love Mary Anderson during her long years as a champion of the oppressed and the underprivileged gathered in AFL-CIO headquarters and demonstrated the affection in which they hold her still-green memory.

Miss Anderson, who came to this country as a Swedish immigrant girl of 16 and rose to head of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau, died early this year at the age of 91.

Her successor as chief of the Women's Bureau, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, presided at the memorial services and played a tape recording of an interview a few months ago during which Mrs. Peterson asked her why she had joined a union as a young girl.

"I didn't know what unions meant," was the reply, "but I was lonely and I knew that I had found some friends.

Former Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins, who headed the department for 12 of the years Miss Anderson was chief of the Women's Bureau, said her qualities included "steadfastness, fearlessness, humor and deep concern for the welfare of other people."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, expressing the regrets of Pres. George Meany at his inability to attend the service, recalled:

"Throughout her life she attacked injustice with a fervor that enlisted thousands to the struggle and inspired all who met her. We are proud she was one of us."

"She taught young unionists with whom she worked . . . that it was not always necessary to change jobs to get better working conditions, that improved working conditions could be achieved through union negotiations." said Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

"Our country is a better place in which to live because of Mary Anderson's socio-economic contributions to its history," said Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

Ernestine Friedmann, representing the Bryn Mawr summer schools, and Pauline Newman, of the Women's Trade Union League, reminisced about Miss Anderson's role in the fight for rights for women.

Homebuilding Cited for Effect On Economy

Las Vegas, Nev.—A recent study by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. of the impact of new homes on a community has demonstrated once more that a healthy construction industry is "vitally necessary to a healty economy," Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the department told the Associated General Contractors of America here at their 45th annual convention.

Citing a study of the building of 10,000 homes, Haggerty said construction involved 20,000 man-years of labor, generated a need for $60 million worth of materials and $15 million in expenditures by the tenants for furniture, furnishings and appliances.

Building the homes required 47 million bricks, 23 million pounds of cement, 110,000 electric switches, 12,700 bathtubs and 3,200 garbage disposal units, Haggerty told the contractors in noting the impact home construction has on industry.

Haggerty said he believes too little effort has been expended by labor or builders in telling the public of the role played by the building industry in the economy and that "if the people and legislators were better informed . . . we would have less resistance against those programs—housing, urban renewal, and public works—that are so needed in every section."

Rival Forces Organize:

Southerners to Open Filibuster In Senate Civil Rights Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

Kuchel to summon a majority of senators to the floor within minutes. Out-of-town engagements during the long debate are subject to leadership veto.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) again has his hard core of 19 Dixie supporters organized into a three-platoon system, prepared to debate 24 hours a day if necessary. Russell needs only to keep two members on the floor at any one time to block action, while supporters of the bill must be able to muster a quorum of 51 members on short notice. Both Democratic and Republican civil rights supporters have set up special machinery to keep a quorum on hand, with Democrats having a quota of 36 senators to answer each quorum call, and Republicans a quota of 15.

The opening day of the debate, on Mar. 9, indicated some of the procedural roadblocks to Senate action. In order to prevent a motion to call up the civil rights bill during the "morning hour"—when it would not be debatable—Russell asked that the Senate journal, normally approved routinely, be read in full by the clerk "slowly and clearly."

When, later in the day, a quorum was lacking, the Senate's sergeant-at-arms was dispatched to round up absent members—a most unusual procedure in the clublike atmosphere of the upper house.

"I believe it is about time for the Senate to become used to what is going to happen many times in the days and weeks ahead," Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield commented drily.

Later Mansfield, asking the Senate to take up the bill, declared it would be "inexcusable . . . to shunt it aside." It should be debated, he said, "as long as is necessary for all views to be presented and argued" and then "voted up or down."

Humphrey vigorously defended the leadership's decision to bypass the Judiciary Committee and bring the bill before the Senate. Of 121 civil rights bills referred to the committee during the past 10 years, he said, only one was reported back.

The Dixie bloc is expected, after making a legislative record, to allow a vote on Mansfield's motion to take the bill from the calendar. When that is done, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has said he will move to send it to the Judiciary Committee for 10 days of hearings. GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has said he will support Morse's proposal, but Mansfield, Humphrey and Kuchel have indicated they will oppose any further delay.

At one stage in the debate, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), a "platoon leader" of the Dixie contingent, admitted frankly that Negroes are prevented from voting in some parts of the South. The reason, he said, is because the white residents are "scared" that Negroes would be voted into office.

Working with Humphrey on the Democratic side of the rights coalition are Senators Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Edward V. Long (Mo.), John O. Pastore (R.I.) and Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.). Each will be responsible for refuting attacks on a key section of the bill.

The GOP's team of experts will be Senators Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Hugh Scott (Pa.), Norris Cotton (N.H.), and Clifford P. Case (N.J.).

Hill-Burton Aid Backed For 'Obsolete' Hospitals

A proposed five-year extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, with additional funds earmarked to renovate obsolete facilities, was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the House Commerce Committee.

Since 1946, the federation told the committee, the Hill-Burton program has made "an enormous contribution to the improved health of all Americans" through federal grants for hospital and nursing home construction."

The AFL-CIO noted that the "greatest impact" of the Hill-Burton program has been in rural areas and small communities, where the need was greatest when the federal program was launched.

Today, the federation said, the need is "in the cores of our big cities," where facilities have become "inadequate, obsolete, inefficient and sometimes hazardous."

Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) has introduced a bill generally in line with Administration proposals calling for a $1.39 billion program over the next five years. It includes a step-up in grants for public and non-profit nursing homes and special hospitals for the chronically ill. Commenting on this provision, the AFL-CIO said:

"There is hardly a family in the country that has not had the experience of trying to find a decent nursing home or chronic disease facility for an aged relative or friend—and been shocked and dismayed at the miserable inadequacy of the vast majority of facilities currently available.

"The proposed increase in the authorization for financing long-term care facilities would do much to remedy the shameful inadequacies."

The new bill deletes the "separate but equal" clause in the existing law—which has been held unconstitutional in a federal appellate court decision which the Supreme Court refused to review.

Previously hospitals built with federal aid could deny admittance to Negroes if a state program for hospital services provided comparable facilities elsewhere in the area.

Hospital Pledge Required for Aid

The government will require a guarantee of non-discrimination against physicians and patients from all hospitals receiving Hill-Burton construction grants, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze told the House Commerce Committee.

He said no new grants had been made for segregated facilities since last November, when an appellate court held the long-standing "separate but equal" provision unconstitutional. In the wake of the Supreme Court's refusal to review the decision, Celebrezze said, application forms for federal grants have been changed to include an affirmative pledge of non-discrimination.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIONISTS gather on steps of state capitol at Harrisburg as they demonstrated organized labor's firm opposition to a bill proposed by Gov. William W. Scranton (R) to cut back unemployment insurance benefits.

Pennsylvania Unions Fight Jobless Aid Cut

Harrisburg, Pa.—More than 2,500 leaders of AFL-CIO unions from all parts of Pennsylvania gathered in the capital this week to gird for a showdown against the Scranton administration's proposed unemployment compensation revisions.

While union leaders made plans for a mass march on the capital if it becomes necessary, Senate Republicans were sending the controversial measure to the floor for debate. Their move came after a week of party caucusing during which the measure remained essentially in its original form.

Senate Vote Near

At press time, the final Senate vote was expected momentarily.

Should the measure pass the Senate and go to the House, it was expected to touch off statewide reaction on an unprecedented scale. Leading the fight is the State AFL-CIO with area coordination being handled through the 46 central labor bodies.

Speaking to the union representatives in a local theatre before they marched to the steps of the capitol to hear legislative leaders, State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer castigated the bill's provisions as "cruel and inhuman", and declared they would penalize the state's jobless to benefit a few favored industries.

The bill contains provisions which will eliminate or reduce benefits for two out of every five now eligible, cutting current benefits by an estimated $55 million yearly. It has the personal endorsement of Gov. William W. Scranton (R) who says it is necessary to close "loopholes" to attract industry and bring the fund into financial stability.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has steadfastly maintained that the Governor is in error on all three counts, holding that the "loopholes" are actually tens of thousands of citizens legally entitled to benefits who have been forced into part time and seasonal work. These persons would suffer, the AFL-CIO has maintained, along with the long-term jobless, the elderly and those who receive vacation pay, severance pay and other fringe benefits.

In radio and TV debates, the AFL-CIO leaders have provided data to prove that industrial relocation is not determined by the unemployment compensation tax, and the fund's stability is threatened only by a reduction in employer taxes, provided in the bill.

During the gathering on the capitol steps, the union representatives were assured that the battle against the measure would not be waged by labor alone. A York department store owner, Albert Hydeman, Jr., declared that "merchants and small businessmen who have taken a deep look at this measure are against it." Hydeman also noted that he was critical of the businessmen-sponsors of the anonymous "Jobs for Pennsylvanians Committee," which has financed radio and TV ads supporting the bill.

Following the outdoor meeting, the union representatives met with legislators from their home areas.

Republican Hopefuls Head West For More Primary Campaigns

(Continued from Page 1)

didate, trailed far behind with 2,810, and former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota had 1,282.

Former Vice Pres. Nixon picked up 15,736 write-in votes with a campaign less vigorously organized by his backers than Lodge's, and there was a scattering of write-ins for Gov. Romney of Michigan and Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania.

In the Democratic primary, 20 convention delegates were selected in uncontested voting. Pres. Johnson got 18,058 write-in votes and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy received 14,548 write-ins for vice president.

The next direct clash of GOP candidates is scheduled in the Apr. 14 Illinois primary in which Goldwater and Mrs. Smith—but not Rockefeller—are entered.

Oregon Primary May 15

The Oregon primary May 15 will carry on its Republican ballot the names of all six GOP hopefuls seriously mentioned on a national basis—including Lodge, Nixon and Scranton as well as the declared candidates, Rockefeller, Goldwater and Mrs. Smith.

Romney removed his name by filing an affidavit that he was not and would not become a candidate. Scranton asked that his be removed but the Oregon secretary of state refused in the absence of a similar affidavit of non-candidacy. Scranton has steadfastly maintained that he is not a candidate but would not refuse a genuine draft.

The "big" primary remaining is the California battle June 2, when Goldwater and Rockefeller will again face each other head-on, with political figures of stature heading their campaign organizations. Rockefeller's manager is Sen. Thomas E. Kuchel, biggest GOP vote-getter of recent years in the state, and the Goldwater forces are led by former Sen. William F. Knowland.

Goldwater, who was believed to have a strong appeal in New Hampshire as the campaign began, acknowleged in a post-primary statement that he may have made a few "goofs" along the way and promised his supporters to fight harder. He referred to Lodge, the party's 1960 vice presidential nominee, as partly responsible for Republican defeat in that year because of sparse speech appearances and said he himself would campaign "18 or 24 hours a day."

Rockefeller congratulated Lodge and urged him, as Goldwater had, to return to this country and join "discussion of the issues." He expressed encouragement that the results showed he had gained substantially from the beginning of the campaign, when he was a 4-to-1 or 5-to-1 "underdog" in public opinion polls.

To Stay in Vietnam

George Lodge said he expected the ambassador to remain on duty in Vietnam, pointing out that he had gone out as envoy under the late Pres. Kennedy at a time of transition and had a strong sense of duty about completing his assigned task.

George Lodge also said that if the GOP convention nominated his father, the latter would respond "enthusiastically." It was uncertain, however, what write-in campaigns if any would be organized for the ambassador in primaries outside his native New England.

In another state, voters in the 2nd Congressional District of Tennessee elected Mrs. Irene Bailey Baker (R) to fill the vacancy created by the death of her husband, the late Rep. Howard Baker.

Her margin over the Democratic nominee, newspaperman Willard Yarbrough, was sharply cut beneath the normal GOP majorities in the district, which has not elected a Democrat since before the Civil War. Unofficial returns gave Mrs. Baker 40,757 votes to 31,775 for Yarbrough.

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Meany Urges Broad Scope To Johnson's Poverty War

Bipartisan Group Hits Rights Foes

By David L. Perlman

A bipartisan civil rights bloc battled a southern filibuster step-by-step as it drove for the first Senate test vote—on a motion to make the House-passed bill the pending business.

Although southern senators continued to hold the floor with speeches stretching on into the evening, civil rights supporters interrupted the traditional monologues to engage in lively debate. They came prepared with sharp rebuttal evidence and counterattacked with a blast at a nationwide advertising campaign against the rights bill financed in large part by Mississippi tax funds.

With the legislative clock stopped at Mar. 9 to limit the delaying tactics southerners can use to block a vote, floor managers of the bill hoped to reach a vote on the motion to call up the measure before the three-day Easter weekend.

A second and closer test was expected on a subsequent move to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee for 10 days of hearings. The proposal has some support from northern ranks.

Ad Drive Assailed

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and New York's two Republican senators, Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, joined in denouncing a group calling itself the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms which placed full-page ads in more than 200 newspapers in an effort

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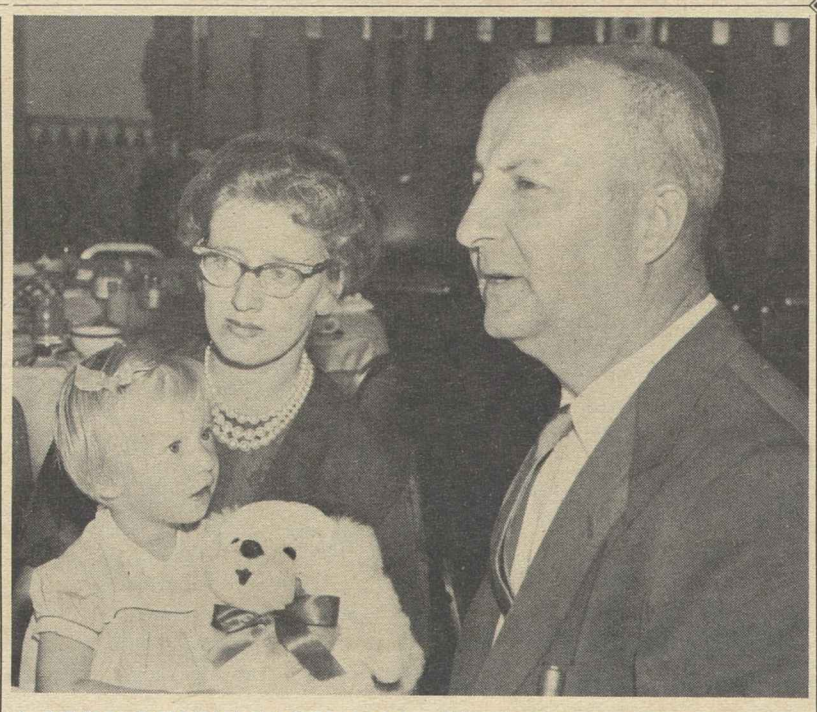

A VERY YOUNG LADY, Shirley Ward of Greenville, O., meets Ralph LaRue, the Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive fireman who last July saved the two-year-old girl's life by pushing her from the path of an 89-car freight train. Shirley is held by her mother, Mrs. George Ward. The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen will present its annual safety award to LaRue on Mar. 25 at a dinner in Washington.

Hits Conflict on Productivity:

Statistical Confusion Charged by Meany

Statistical confusion in government agencies over productivity increase figures can delay national policy decisions necessary to achieve and sustain full employment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The federation president wrote Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that "the subject of rising productivity is altogether too important to the nation—and particularly to American workers—to permit statistical differences among government technicians to hide the reality."

Meany urged Wirtz to establish "a top-level committee to examine the technical differences among government agencies on the statistics of manufacturing production and productivity, with authority to make recommendations to those agencies for the purpose of reducing or eliminating such statistical differences."

His letter was touched off by a Bureau of Labor Statistics report that it would be "unwise" at this time to publish revised manufacturing productivity estimates because the Office of Business Economics of the Commerce Dept. was revising some of its statistical information.

This led in turn to newspaper stories that BLS "experts" felt their earlier estimates of the rate of productivity increase in manufacturing were too high and to headlines such as "Job Losses Overestimated in Automation, U.S. Finds."

This series of events, said Meany, is presenting the nation with "a confusing picture about the pace of rising productivity and the impact of automation."

He pointed out that the key aspects are clear: that a $30 billion increase in gross national product in 1963 was accompanied by a rise in unemployment; that the rate of

(Continued on Page 2)

Praises 'Eloquent' Presidential Plea

By John M. Barry

A House Labor subcommittee jumped off to a fast start with hearings on the proposed Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the anti-poverty legislation which Pres. Johnson has keyed to education and job opportunities for deprived youths and development of community action programs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the President for his "eloquent" message to Congress supporting the draft bill and expressed particular gratification that Johnson "is determined to strike at the causes of poverty, not merely the consequences."

"We are sure," Meany continued, "the President recognizes that the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, imaginative and vastly important though it is, cannot by itself achieve his—and the nation's—objectives."

The broad aims of the measure—to expand work and educational opportunities for young people, spur community anti-poverty efforts and help small business expand employment—are all "praiseworthy," the AFL-CIO president observed.

"But in order to create adequate economic opportunities for the 35 million Americans who now live in poverty, much more is required," he declared.

He said he was sure the President, in expressing his "total commitment" to the fight against "the nation's most dangerous domestic enemy," had in mind such pending items as:

- Extension of the accelerated public works program, which Meany noted is soon due to expire, "with the 200,000 jobs it currently provides." It should be renewed with a $2 billion appropriation, he said.
- Extension of coverage of the federal wage-hour law to millions

(Continued on Page 12)

Rally Fights Scranton's Jobless Bill

Harrisburg, Pa.—The largest concentration of trade union members in recent state history—20,000 in number — marched through the streets of the state capital Mar. 19 to protest the Republican-sponsored bill to revise unemployment compensation. While they marched, the House of Representatives met in a showdown session that promised to out-do the protracted debate which accompanied Senate passage of the bill the previous week.

At issue were revisions that would slash total jobless pay benefits and severely tighten eligibility qualifications despite Senate amendments somewhat modifying the original proposals of Gov. William W. Scranton. Scranton, frequently mentioned as a Republican "darkhorse" presidential possibility, has thrown the full prestige of his Administration behind passage.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, would raise maximum jobless benefits by $5 a week for relatively few unemployed but shorten the dura-

(Continued on Page 12)

Johnson Hails Labor Role In Bias Fight

President Johnson, meeting with the new Labor Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, congratulated the labor movement for its role in combating racial discrimination and expressed appreciation for the support given the Administration's civil rights bill by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.

"With your help we will enact that bill," the President said, "because it is the right thing and the responsible thing to do. This bill will provide the Federal Fair Employment Practices and other needed protection that will make opportunity more equal—but our

(Continued on Page 4)

$7 Million Attack on King-Anderson Laid to AMA by Senior Citizens

Rising hopes for enactment of old-age social security hospital insurance in this session of Congress have triggered a "long-planned, richly-financed counterattack" by the American Medical Association, the National Council of Senior Citizens has charged.

In the current issue of its monthly publication, the NCSC said the AMA is pouring "staggering sums" into its "Operation Hometown" in an attempt to create through local newspaper advertisements, television programs and letter-writing campaigns an impression of grass-roots opposition to the hospital insurance plan.

Before the drive to prevent enactment of the labor-backed King-Anderson bill is over, the NCSC charged, the medical lobby may well have spent more than $7 million in anti-medicare propaganda. That is the minimum amount the NCSC estimates went into organized medicine's campaign against the King-Anderson bill in 1962, when the measure was defeated by two votes in the Senate.

Acting NCSC Pres. John W. Edelman said senior citizen clubs across the country have forwarded to council headquarters clippings of standard AMA newspaper advertisements beginning to appear in many states under county medical society sponsorship. These ads, he noted, have been printed in such widely separated areas as Baker County, Ore.; Louisville, Ky.; South Bend, Ind.; Hamtramck, Mich.; California, Illinois and Iowa.

Edelman also reported that the AMA has prepared a new film for use on local television stations, with local doctors reading the commentary off-camera, and is widely distributing special printed materials.

He also cited an account by Washington Scripps-Howard Col-

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AFL-CIO REGIONAL DIRECTORS from all parts of the country, gathered in Washington for meetings with top AFL-CIO officials, are shown in the headquarters conference room listening to a talk by Pres. George Meany.

Meany Hits 'Statistical Confusion'

(Continued from Page 1)

productivity increase is sharply upward at 3.5 percent, adding:

"Public confusion, based on technical differences about the statistics of the manufacturing sector, can only serve to delay the national policy decisions required to achieve and sustain full employment. . . . For workers who have been displaced and for those threatened by displacement, automation and rapidly rising productivity are very real," with a 1.5 million drop in production and maintenance employment between 1953 and 1963.

The confusion can be ended, he said, "by a careful examination of the differing series of output and productivity figures published by various government agencies."

Besides the Labor Dept.'s BLS and the Commerce Dept.'s OBE, the Council of Economic Advisers also publishes productivity figures. The published figures of all three agencies vary widely.

ILO Seeks to Help Displaced Workers

Geneva—Experts from 12 countries, including the United States, are meeting here under the auspices of the Intl. Labor Organization to explore means of helping governments, management and labor cope with the plight of workers displaced by automation.

Leon Greenberg, an assistant commissioner of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the U. S. representative at the meeting, scheduled to wind up Mar. 25.

The conference also is attempting to develop internationally valid methods of measuring the effects of automation on employment, working conditions and the occupational structure of the labor force.

Anderson Cites Failure Of Kentucky Kerr-Mills

Frankfort, Ky.—The state of Kentucky's limited success in providing health care for its needy aged through the Kerr-Mills Act program was cited by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) as stark evidence that Kerr-Mills is not enough and that the nation needs a social security program of hospital insurance for its older citizens.

Just such a program would be provided by the King-Anderson bill, co-authored by the New Mexico senator and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.).

Anderson, addressing the Kentucky General Assembly, congratulated the state legislators on being among the first to implement the Kerr-Mills program of medical assistance to aged persons who meet a means test, under a federal-state financing system.

"I do not think I am imposing on your kindness in having me here," he added, "when I say that what you have done is simply not enough. I compliment you on what has been done and know that it is as much as you can do in the face of other demands on the state treasury."

He noted that Kentucky's program of Kerr-Mills benefits now is limited to a maximum of 10 days of hospitalization and that the legislature had rejected proposals to liberalize eligibility standards and lift the benefits ceiling to 21 days, because this would have raised the cost to $40 million a year, with the state obligated for $10 million of that amount.

Social Security Need

The solution to the dilemma of rising medical and hospitalization costs and the high incidence of illness and injury among the aged lies in the social security approach, Anderson declared.

"The plain fact," he said, "is that older people generally cannot afford the cost of reasonably complete health insurance—insurance that costs a couple about $450 a year even under the State-65 plans, which are operated on a nonprofit basis.

"Neither can they afford the $900 or $1,000 in health costs they may encounter in a year in which they are hospitalized. And the older person can expect two or three trips to the hospital after age 65. Thus, most older people are faced with the prospect that serious, and expensive, illness could wipe out their savings and force them to become dependent upon children or charity. . . .

"The chief purpose of the King-Anderson bill and similar legislation is not to provide care that people are not now receiving—although many aged are deprived of adequate care. The aim is to give the aged some protection against the dread—and the actuality—of becoming destitute or dependent as a result of the costs of major illness.

"I say this because the hope behind the original Social Security Act was—in the words of the Supreme Court—'to save men and women from the rigors of the poorhouse as well as from the haunting fear that such a lot awaits them when the journey's end is near.'"

Union House Sign Set For New York Fair

New York—The "union house" sign will be up at the New York World's Fair when the first of an expected 70 million visitors starts entering the fair's 275 restaurants, bars, night clubs, cocktail lounges and refreshment stands Apr. 22.

Some 6,000 bartenders and culinary workers, including 600 chefs from foreign lands, will be members of a specially chartered local of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes under an agreement reached by Robert Moses, head of the World's Fair Corp., and Pres. Ed. S. Miller of the union.

The agreement provides that all food and drink employes shall be members of new Local 1000 for the duration of the fair, which is scheduled to end in October 1965.

It calls for a union shop, dues checkoff, and these additional terms:

- A five-day 40-hour week for most workers with pay of $42 for waiters and waitresses, $90 for bartenders at front bars, $100 at service bars, with $60 set for unskilled workers in vending occupations.
- Kitchen workers will be on a 35-hour five-day week with wages varying but in no case less than the prevailing rate of New York locals for the comparable type of cuisine and quality of service.

Grievances will be referred to business agents at a labor center on the fairgrounds, and if not settled there, for binding arbitration by an impartial umpire—William O'Dwyer, former mayor of New York and onetime U.S. ambassador to Mexico.

Plans for the new Local 1000 were begun nearly three years ago, Miller said, during early stages of fair planning. The basic labor-management agreement will be supplemented by additional contracts to be signed by officers of the local and individual exhibitors.

Iroquois Gas Vote Won by IBEW

Buffalo—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has captured bargaining rights for 1,377 employes of the Iroquois Gas Corp. from District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

The UMW had been bargaining agent for the production and maintenance workers since 1942.

The IBEW's margin of victory was better than 2 to 1 in the mail referendum, conducted by the Buffalo regional office of the National Labor Relations Board. More than 97 percent of the eligibles voted. The IBEW received 896 votes and District 50, 376. There were 12 votes for no union and 35 votes were challenged.

Employed Up:

Jobless Unchanged Despite Dip in Rate

By Robert B. Cooney

The job picture in the non-farm sector showed "strong improvement" in February, the Labor Dept. said in releasing its detailed employment figures. However, the total unemployed remained unchanged at 4.5 million despite a slight dip to 5.4 percent in the jobless rate.

The report showed a rise of 80,000 to 56.9 million on non-farm payrolls although the total usually falls off by 200,000 this time of year.

In an earlier summary report, based on household surveys, the Labor Dept. reported a "substantial" job pickup which edged the seasonally adjusted jobless rate down to 5.4 percent from January's 5.6 percent.

Putting the stubborn high-level unemployment problem in longer perspective, the Labor Dept. had this to say on job gains since the 1960 downturn:

"February 1964 marks the 36th month since the trough of the latest and mildest of the four postwar recessions, the longest peacetime recovery period since the 1930s. However, since early 1962, total unemployment has not fallen significantly despite a strong uptrend in non-farm employment and general economic activity."

The detailed report said "better-than-seasonal" developments in manufacturing and construction represented the first major gains in the goods-producing industries since mid-1963. Trade and services added to the improvement, the report said.

In contract construction, jobholders increased by 50,000 to 2.7 million in the face of an expected large decline, the report said. This rise, it was explained, was in part a recovery from cutbacks forced by January snowstorms. The total stood 75,000 higher than in December, on an adjusted basis.

Factory Employment Up

Factory employment moved up by 45,000 to 17 million, although little change was expected and some 15,000 striking machinery workers were absent from their jobs, the report continued.

About 80 percent of the over-the-month rise occurred in the soft goods area, the report showed, with apparel leading the way. Compared to February a year ago, the factory sector of 17 million was up by 299,000—two-thirds of it in hard goods.

There were two sizable downturns in hard goods over the year: electrical equipment dropped by 25,000 to 1.56 million and ordnance by 6,700 to 273,000. Experts explained this was due to cutbacks in such defense work as electronics.

Trade employment fell by 118,000 over the month to 11.8 million, most of the decline occurring in the retail field. This was a smaller than usual drop, the report said.

Workweek 40.3 Hours

The factory workweek rose from 39.8 hours in January—"when there was especially bad weather in the survey week"—to 40.3 hours in February, the report said. On a seasonally adjusted basis, it added, the workweek was back to the high levels reached last fall. Overtime hours remained at 2.7 in February.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers also remained at $2.51 in February. But the rebound in hours, the report added, boosted weekly earnings from $99.90 in January to $101.15 in February.

Compared to 1963, the total non-farm employment of 56.9 million in February was up by 1.6 million. All industry divisions, except mining and the federal government, contributed to the rise, the report showed.

Major Jobless Areas Show Rise in February

The total of major job centers suffering "substantial unemployment" continued to rise in February with the addition of the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J., and Lorain-Elyria, O., areas, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Six other areas were reclassified, all in the direction of higher unemployment, the department added.

The February survey of 150 major job centers showed 41 with 6 percent or more unemployed. This group totaled 39 in January, 38 in December and had rested at a 1963 low of 37 from August through November.

In the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic area, the Labor Dept. said, the increase in unemployment resulted from both recent and over-the-year reductions in manufacturing, especially aircraft components, instruments, primary metals and apparel.

Lorain-Elyria has shown higher unemployment because of cutbacks in steel, stone-clay-glass, transportation equipment and electrical machinery, the report said.

Both areas had been in the 3-to-6 percent jobless category prior to February.

Three areas—South Bend, Ind., and Altoona and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.—were reclassified into the 9-to-12 percent jobless category with a worsening of their job situations.

The report said South Bend reported further declines in automotive and missiles employment as well as seasonal layoffs in rubber, trade and construction. In the Altoona and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton areas, cutbacks in construction and other seasonal job losses added to unemployment, the report added.

Three other areas—Grand Rapids and Saginaw, Mich., and Greensboro-High Point, N. C.—were hit by seasonal unemployment and were shifted from the 1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless grouping to the 3-to-5.9 percent category.

The list of smaller areas with "substantial unemployment" moved upward to 156 in February, the department said, as five areas were added and two were removed. This group has been totaling in the 170s for most of 1963 and had dropped to 153 in December and January.

30 Train to Handle Jobless Aid Cases

Bristol, Pa.—Thirty members of unions affiliated with the Bucks County AFL-CIO received diplomas at a dinner here marking their completion of a training course in handling unemployment compensation grievances.

Rail Spokesman Thunders:

'Massive Retaliation' Threat Hurled at Operating Unions

Railroad management served notice on rail unions and the public that a strike against one railroad in the long-smouldering work rules dispute would be met by a massive retaliation policy which would force a nationwide rail shutdown.

Management's chief negotiator, J. E. Wolfe, made this threat at a Mar. 16 press conference. Wolfe said he had "unimpeachable advice" that operating unions intended to strike the Southern Pacific and Louisville & Nashville railroads on Mar. 18. Rail union officials told puzzled newsmen that they had set no strike date and had merely renewed a request that the two railroads meet with the unions in an attempt to negotiate separate settlements.

Still unresolved after more than four years of off-and-on negotiations are:

- Management demands for the right to combine road and yard service assignments, a revised pay scale which would require employes to work longer hours for the same base pay, and the right to combine seniority districts and eliminate crew change terminals.
- Union demands for holiday pay—which most operating employes do not receive—and for night shift differentials, uniform overtime pay, and compensation for away-from-home expenses.

Not involved in the dispute is the controversy over use of locomotive firemen. Congress last August ordered that issue handled through arbitration and a union challenge to the arbitration award is pending in court.

The operating unions—the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Switchmen and Trainmen—have charged that the railroads have dragged their feet on national bargaining in the belief that Congress would again step if a nationwide strike threatened. No direct negotiations have been held since last December.

First the Trainmen and then the other operating unions proposed an effort to resolve the disputes with individual railroads in the hope that more flexible bargaining could be achieved.

Wolfe, speaking for the national management negotiating committee, denounced this as "guerilla warfare" tactics "with the full economic power of the national unions brought to bear on a single company."

"We are not going to permit these unions to crucify a single railroad," he thundered at his news conference. A strike against one company, he avowed, would be considered "a strike against all."

If the unions struck because of the refusal of individual railroads to bargain, Wolfe said, the industry would first seek a court order barring a strike. If that were denied, he said, all railroads would post notices unilaterally imposing management's original work rules demands—thus forcing a nationwide strike.

Along with this ultimatum, Wolfe made public a letter to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz urging the Administration to "move promptly to prevent the unions from turning private disputes into public disaster."

Wirtz told newsmen that "in my judgment, there is no reason or justification for a national crisis on the railroads." And Chairman Francis O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board commented, "There is no strike threat now."

In a later development, the Southern Pacific obtained a temporary restraining order from a California state judge barring any strike pending a Mar. 27 hearing. Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen termed the court action "amazing" since union members of the railroad had neither requested nor been granted strike authority.

The unions contend that the obligation to bargain exists under the Railway Labor Act, while management insists that once issues have been referred to national negotiations they cannot be sent back to lower levels without mutual consent.

New Emergency Board

Meanwhile, in a parallel dispute, Pres. Johnson named a Presidential Emergency Board to make recommendations on wage and job security issues affecting 11 non-operating unions. The board will have 30 days to report and both parties are obligated to bargain for at least an additional 30 days thereafter.

Still continuing, with no signs of an imminent settlement, was the 14-month strike against the Florida East Coast Railway.

Three railroaders were arrested on charges of placing dynamite sticks on an FEC trestle by FBI agents who said they had been under surveillance for nearly a week. A series of dynamitings on the struck railroad has been denounced by union leaders as damaging to the strikers' cause.

JOHN DEWEY AWARD of the United Federation of Teachers, New York Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, is presented to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, right, by Pres. Charles Cogen before 2,600 guests at annual UFT conference. Citation described King as "eloquent spokesman for millions," a "dreamer and doer" and "educator in the profoundest sense" of the word. The clergyman has been one of the top leaders in Negro demonstrations for full civil rights.

Teachers Give King John Dewey Award

New York—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, champion of civil rights for all citizens, received the annual John Dewey Award of the United Federation of Teachers before a capacity audience of 2,600 at the union's spring conference here.

A citation accompanying the award called him "the eloquent spokesman for millions in the great social crisis of our time, dreamer and doer, educator in the profoundest sense of the word."

Accepting the award presented by UFT Pres. Charles Cogen, the southern clergyman said it honored not only him but also the "hundreds of thousands of people who have been engaged in the civil rights struggle" in many cities.

King, relating the conference theme—"Educational Countdown: New Directions for Teacher Action"—to the civil rights struggle, observed that "education has been the battlefield of the struggle" and "education is the road to equality and citizenship."

"Education for all Americans has been inadequate; education has been pauperized so that the past has presented a bill to the present for adequate education for both white and Negro," he added.

Joining in the tribute to King were Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO; Intl. Pres. Carl Megel of the Teachers, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D-N. Y.), members of the New York Board of Education, the state Senate and Assembly, and others.

Panel Sessions Held

The conference featured panel discussions of school segregation, the role of the union in politics, and other subjects.

The union, which is Local 2 of the Teachers, recently ratified a two-year contract with the Board of Education providing regular monthly consultation with the superintendent of schools on matters of educational policy, and provisions for salary and classroom improvements. The contract is the only one of the kind in the country, the union said.

Social Workers' Strike Brings Major Gains

New York—A thousand social workers, on strike for the first time in nearly 20 years against six welfare agencies, ratified a new two-year contract at a meeting here but then returned to the picket lines on an issue involving protection of supervisors.

The strikers, their major objectives won, turned their picket signs around and painted in the words 'No Reprisals.' The picketing ended on the 21st day when the employers agreed not to penalize agency officials exempted from the contract, who had refused to go through the picket lines.

For most members of the Community & Social Agency Employes, Local 1707 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, it was their first strike. Their solidarity won major gains in wages and working conditions at 45 locations of agencies supported in part by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

The new contract provides wage increases of $3.50 a week the first year and $3 the second year for clerical, maintenance and food service workers with three years of service or less, $4 and $3 for those with longer service.

Homemakers will get raises and increments of $5 to $9.90 a week over the two-year period. Child care workers won raises of $500 to $700 a year.

The pact gives caseworkers, senior caseworkers and supervising caseworkers annual increases ranging from $800 to $1,100 a year, with supervisors raised to a top of $10,120 after seven years of service—the first time the $10,000 "barrier" has been broken by the local, according to union Rep. Stephen Remsen.

Wage scales for most of the "professionals" will start at $6,100 and go to the new $10,120 top, based on length of service and other factors.

Other contract improvements include a provision for regular labor-management meetings to avoid future "crisis" bargaining; maintenance of membership and a dues checkoff for everyone in the bargaining unit; upgrading of specified clerical positions; health and welfare plan improvements, with Blue Cross benefit coverage increased from the present 21 days to 120, and, for those who retire, health and welfare benefits fully paid by the employer.

The contract is with non-profit agencies in the fields of children's care, family counseling, adoptions, unwed mother services and others. The union negotiated for two months and struck Feb. 20 when members rejected a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer.

NBC to Broadcast Murray Life Story

The National Broadcasting Co. radio network will broadcast a half-hour program Apr. 5 on the life of Philip Murray, late president of the former CIO. Time set is 12:30 p.m. EST.

This is an entirely different program from the television production on Murray which was aired last Nov. 17. The radio presentation is entitled "To Live with Dignity." The script is by Allan Chase.

The program, like previous radio and TV productions on Samuel Gompers and William Green, is incorporated into the regular Eternal Light series. It was created through the joint efforts of the George Meany Foundation and the Herbert H. Lehman Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The exact broadcast time for each area should be checked by calling the local NBC radio outlet.

FTC Charges Filed Over 'Bunny' Ads

Charges of "false and misleading" advertising by Playboy Intl. to recruit nightclub waitresses it calls "bunnies" have been lodged by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes with the Federal Trade Commission.

The charges were filed at the commission's Bureau of Deceptive Practices by union officers headed by Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbach, with Michael J. Vitale, chief of the bureau's general practices division, and Robert J. Hughes, an FTC attorney.

The union representatives presented "help wanted" ads displaying what the union called "deceptive" offers of "fabulous" earnings and glamorous careers. They said that the club promoter has advertised that club waitresses dressed in "bunny" costumes may earn more than $200 a week.

The facts are, the unionists said, that waitresses in New York and Detroit Playboy clubs collect as little as $44 a week and are subject to fines for breaking "club" rules. Further they said, in some cities they are not paid wages and are not protected by federal wage and hour laws.

At a union conference in Washington, Pres. Ed. S. Miller charged that the Playboy Club in Detroit enforces a "kickback" of tips in violation of a state law forbidding the practice. In New York City, the union has petitioned for a National Labor Relations Board election covering all employes.

The union, said Miller, is "not keeping tabs on people's morals" but will "challenge the immorality" of false promises to "lure women into jobs where they're paid no wages, subjected to the "kickback" on tips and "enjoy none of the conventional protections" of other working people.

Strikes in January Below 1963 Level

Strike idleness in January was less than half that in January 1963, with the number of strikes starting during the month and the number of workers involved in them also fewer than a year earlier, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a preliminary report.

About 210 work stoppages—some 60 percent in manufacturing industries—affecting 60,000 workers were reported as beginning during the month. In addition, 160 stoppages involving 40,000 workers continued from December.

Strike-caused idleness during the month was placed at 1,010,000 man-days or one-tenth of 1 percent of estimated working time. The rate in January 1963 was 23 one-hundredths of 1 percent.

NEW LABOR ADVISORY COUNCIL to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity meets at the White House with the committee's chairman, Pres. Johnson, and with other committee officials and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. At the President's right is Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, vice chairman of the committee, and at Meany's right is Hobart Taylor, executive vice chairman. Standing, third from left, is AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and, fifth from left, Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons Jr., chairman of the advisory council.

Labor Advisory Council Named For President's Job Equality Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

task will not be finished when it is passed."

Earlier, the hour-long White House meeting of the Advisory Council had been addressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who is vice chairman of the committee, and Hobart Taylor, executive vice chairman. Also taking part in the meeting were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who is a member of the President's committee and heads one of its subcommittees, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and members of his staff.

Among the unfinished tasks in the drive for equality of opportunity is the need to establish a full employment economy, Johnson told the group. He cited the recently enacted tax cut, expansion of the Manpower Development & Training Act and the proposed anti-poverty legislation as examples of measures aimed at reaching that objective.

"Our goal," he said, "is not to reach equality in jobs by spreading unemployment, or to replace men who are now working with those who are unemployed. We must provide more jobs for all. We must provide enough jobs for all. I want you to know my complete commitment to that goal."

Johnson, who has himself headed the President's Committee since it was first established three years ago, noted that labor's efforts to wipe out discrimination in its own ranks are evidenced by the programs of fair practices signed with the committee by AFL-CIO unions representing 12.5 million workers.

He urged the new advisory council to help win similar pledges from remaining unions and predicted it would contribute to "a closer, more effective and fruitful relationship between the President's Committee and the AFL-CIO."

Chairman of the 16-member advisory council is Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers. Other members are Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster, Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Pres. Eddie R. Stahl, Aluminum Workers; Pres. Howard Coughlin, Office Employes; Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Daniel E. Conway, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Also, Pres. C. W. Sickles, Asbestos Workers; Pres. William J. Pachler, Utility Workers; Pres. Russell K. Berg, Boiler Makers; Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade, Printing Pressmen; Pres. John E. Mara, Boot & Shoe Workers; Pres. Eugene E. Frazier, Transport Service Employes; Pres. George Burdon, Rubber Workers; Sec.-Treas. William E. Fredenberger, Firemen & Oilers.

Ban on Superseniority Applied in Erie Case

The Supreme Court's ruling against superseniority for strikebreakers in the Erie Resistor Corp. case has been spelled out by the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, which granted the petition of the National Labor Relations Board for an enforcement order.

The ruling signaled the end of a five-year fight by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against a company attempt to give 20 years of seniority to replacements hired during a 1959 strike of IUE Local 613 at the Erie, Pa., plant, now called Erie Technological Products, Inc.

The 3d Circuit Court upheld the ruling of the NLRB in its entirety. The case now goes back to the labor board for hearings on the number of workers entitled to reinstatement and the amount of lost pay the firm must give them.

The circuit court held that the strike, which started as an economic strike Apr. 1, 1959, was converted to an unfair practice strike on May 29 that year, as the NLRB found. The latter date was the one on which the strikers, rejecting the proposed superseniority plan, voted to continue their strike.

The court said in its decision that an employer who pursues a course of conduct later determined to be an unfair labor practice "does so at his peril." Noting that "the equities in this case seem to favor the employes," the appellate judges said "it would be inequitable to require them to absorb pay losses ascribable to the unfair labor practice of the company."

The same court in an earlier action had refused to uphold the NLRB but was reversed by the high court and heard reargument last October.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Byron R. White, said superseniority "by its very terms operates to discriminate between strikers and non-strikers" and "its destructive impact upon the strike and union activity cannot be doubted."

Shortly after the strike ended on June 25, 1959, the union filed the unfair practice charges that later were upheld by the NLRB and the Supreme Court.

ILGWU Asks 10% Raise in Cloaks-Suits

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers, successful in winning contract settlements with almost 1,500 dressmaking firms in the metropolitan area, has turned its attention to the cloak and suit industry with a proposal for a 10 percent wage hike for the industry's 40,000 workers.

Short strikes against 145 dressmaking shops were ended when holdout employers accepted the terms of an industrywide settlement achieved in February, the union said. The agreement gave 80,000 workers in eight eastern states a package of wage and fringe benefits averaging 8 percent.

Contracts with three employer groups in the coat and suit industry have a May 31 expiration date. The union's Cloak Joint Board has asked the employers, who sell $600 million worth of women's coats and suits a year, for three-year contracts providing a wage boost and these other benefits:

Increases in wage minimums for all week and piece workers, and modification of craft classifications; a second week's vacation to be paid directly by the employers; and an increase of 1 percent in the health and welfare fund to finance major improvements.

The ILGWU also has asked for Columbus Day as a paid holiday; payment for guaranteed holidays irrespective of the day on which the holiday falls; and other improvements.

Convention Moved By Utah AFL-CIO

Salt Lake City—Site of the Utah AFL-CIO convention has been changed from Ogden, where it was originally scheduled, to Steelworkers Hall, Orem, Aug. 3-5.

AFL-CIO Urges Budget Boosts:

Larger Funds Asked For Labor, H-E-W

Congress has been urged by the AFL-CIO to vote increased appropriations needed to carry out new programs and handle expanded workloads in the labor, education, health and welfare fields.

"Too often," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn testified at a House hearing, "Congress authorizes programs urgently needed to deal with some pressing public problem—only to have these programs subsequently stultified and hamstrung through the denial of sufficient appropriations."

He asked an Appropriations subcommittee, headed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), to approve Administration requests for higher budgets for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service—and in some cases to go above Administration figures.

A proposed $2.79 million increase in the NLRB budget to a total of $25.25 million is fully justified by the agency's increased workload, the AFL-CIO said. Despite improved procedures, "it is once again taking longer for cases to get from the stages of complaint to hearing, from hearing to trial examiner's decision, and from trial examiner's decision to board decision."

A "modest" $413,000 increase requested to allow the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to add additional mediators is the "very least" that should be approved, the AFL-CIO said.

Commenting on the Labor Dept. budget request, the AFL-CIO emphasized these areas:

Manpower Development and Training—The requested $411 million to carry out the expanded training program approved by Congress has labor's "wholehearted support" and will provide training assistance for 275,000 workers during the next fiscal year.

Area Redevelopment — The requested $9 million for training aspects should be boosted to the full $14.5 million authorized by Congress.

Labor Statistics — A requested $2.1 million increase would bring about improvement in employment and unemployment data and allow further studies on the reasons people enter and leave the labor force. Meiklejohn urged Congress to direct the BLS to undertake additional studies, including a survey of annual earnings of hourly-paid workers, and to appropriate the money needed to do the job.

Women's Bureau — "A substantially more generous appropriation" was urged "in view of an obviously increasing workload" and the need to provide "adequate back-up services" to endeavors to advance the status of women.

Wage-Hour Enforcement—Noting that the equal-pay-for-women law becomes effective this year, Meiklejohn said the proposed increase of 27 investigators "certainly is not enough . . . we propose an increase of at least 100 investigators." In addition, the "serious problem" of employers who pay workers less than the minimum wage or fail to pay them for overtime work "is mounting," he said.

He urged the subcommittee to approve needed funds for apprentice training programs, trade expansion guidance, and full appropriations authorized for administration and improvement of the federal-state employment service.

In testimony dealing with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare budget, Meiklejohn emphasized that the department's programs "affect the life of nearly every man, woman and child in the nation."

He urged the committee to "make certain" that the programs will function effectively "by approving the full budget requests where they are adequate and by appropriating additional funds where necessary."

"It is no more possible to separate the Dept. of Labor or the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare from the war on poverty than it would be to separate the Army, the Navy or the Air Force from the defense effort," he declared.

Sanchez of Puerto Rico Wins ILGWU Office

Atlantic City, N. J.—Alberto E. Sanchez, organization director of the Ladies' Garment Workers in Puerto Rico since 1956 and secretary-treasurer of the Puerto Rico AFL-CIO, was elected an ILGWU vice president at a meeting of the union's executive board here.

He is a veteran of trade union activity with a record of accomplishment in New York, New Jersey and Colorado as well as in Puerto Rico, where he directed the growth of the ILGWU from nothing to more than 10,000 members. He is regarded as one of the "founding fathers" of the island commonwealth by virtue of service in the Constitutent Assembly which established it and by membership on the commission which drew up the Bill of Rights.

"Spanish-speaking members of the ILGWU are playing an increasingly important role as their numbers increase," said ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky in announcing Sanchez's election. "Hundreds now serve as shop stewards, on shop committees as members of local executive boards, and as organizers and business agents. In Alberto Sanchez a devoted and tested leader has developed in their ranks."

Alberto E. Sanchez

Sanchez, who is 56, teaches at the University of Puerto Rico Labor Relations Institute and recently was named to the Governor's Commission on Medical Care, charged with investigating every aspect of the problem. His son, Dr. Alberto E. Sanchez, a member of the first class to be graduated from the UPR Medical School, is a plastic surgeon.

AMA Opens King-Anderson Counterattack

(Continued from Page 1)

umnists George Clifford and Tom Kelly of a sophisticated letter-writing promotion by the AMA. According to Clifford and Kelly, the AMA drive attempts to avoid the impression of an organized campaign by shunning identically worded messages to House and Senate members.

Everybody Signs Up

"The current AMA practice," the two columnists reported, "is to have everyone in a doctor's office—nurses, technicians, receptionists—sign an individually worded letter, written on non-uniform stationery. The letter then seems to represent the spontaneous feelings of a number of people who have no particular connection with each other."

The AMA put its "Operation Hometown" into high gear, Edelman said, just as the House Ways & Means Committee prepared for executive sessions to discuss the King-Anderson bill. The committee now is expected to begin its closed-door consideration of the measure starting early in April.

Edelman further charged widespread falsification in a number of the ads sponsored by AMA affiliates in an attempt to "frighten" workers into the belief that enactment of the medicare program would drastically cut their take-home pay.

Much of the advertising, he said, states that enactment of the King-Anderson bill would entail a 23 percent increase in the payroll tax of $100-a-week workers.

"The fact is," he observed, "that social security taxes of the average worker would rise only 25 cents per week or less than 7 percent. The maximum increase anyone would pay would be 16 percent—and this would also entitle the payee to increased social security pensions."

To use the maximum example, employes now paying the limit in social security contributions are taxed on their first $4,800-a-year of earnings, the total annual tax amounting to $174. Under the King-Anderson bill, the earnings base would be lifted to $5.200 a year and the annual tax would go up by $27.50.

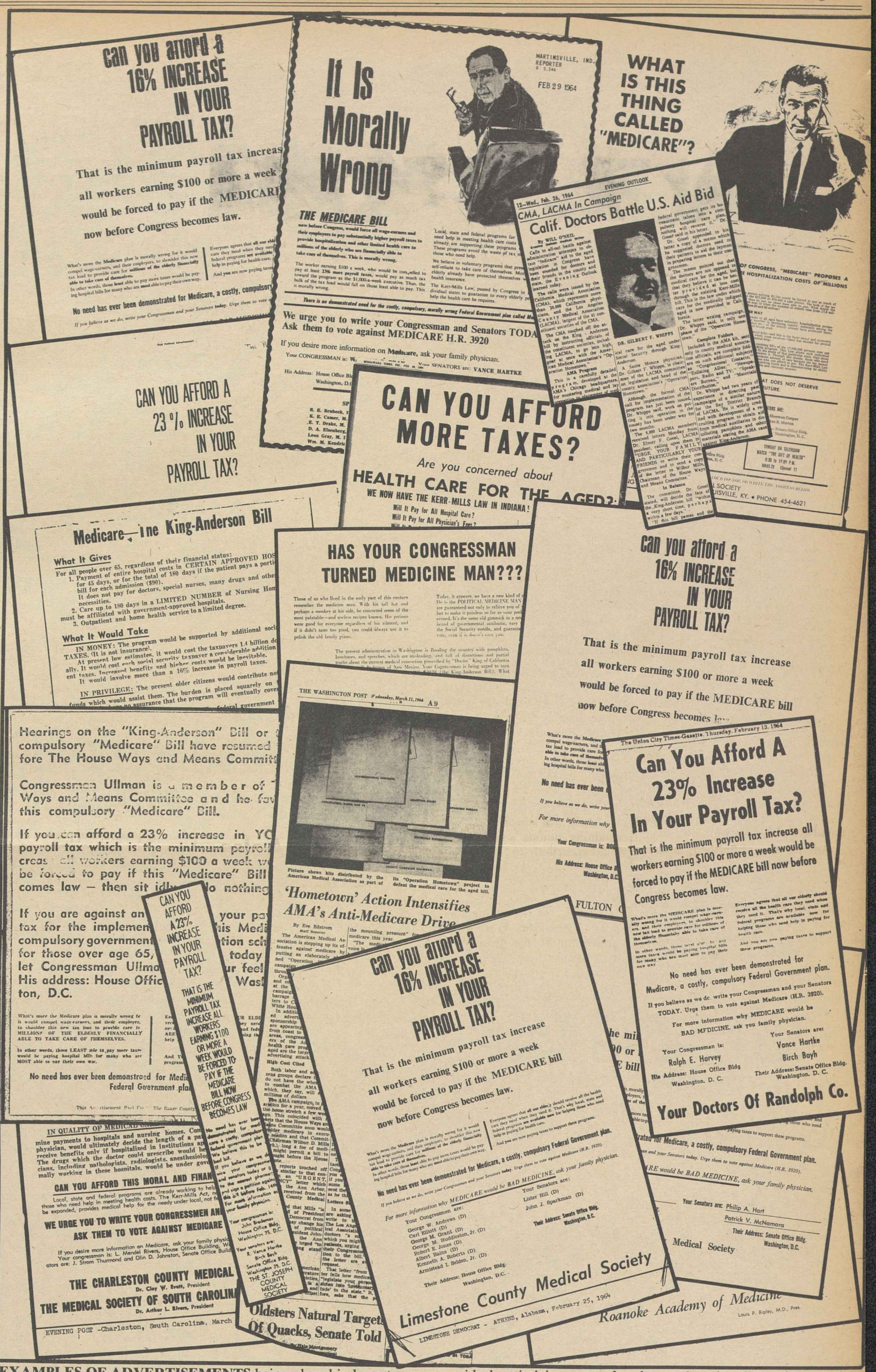
Of this increase, $17.68—or less than 10 percent of the present tax—would go toward old-age hospital insurance, and the rest—$9.82—would finance higher retirement benefits. Since social retirement benefits are based on a proportion of earnings, the maximum monthly benefit for a $100-a-week worker would go from the present $127 to $134, and the maximum benefit for families of such workers would rise from $254 to $268.

Protections Spelled Out

The King-Anderson bill would give persons over 65 three options. They could choose hospitalization protection for up to 45 days in each illness without additional cost, for up to 90 days with a $10-a-day charge for the first nine days, or for up to 180 days with a flat charge of 2.5 times the average cost for a single day.

In addition they would be eligible for up to 180 days of skilled nursing home care after hospitalization, up to 240 home health visits a year, and various outpatient hospital services.

"The National Council of Senior Citizens does not contest the right of the AMA to persuade others to its point of view," said Edelman. "However, when the AMA uses lies in public advertising programs surely the public has a right to ask that the AMA fight its battles with clean hands."



EXAMPLES OF ADVERTISEMENTS being placed in hometown newspapers by local affiliates of the American Medical Association are shown here as the medical lobby pumped millions of dollars into its drive to prevent enactment of the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital insurance for the aged under the social security system. The National Council of Senior Citizens declared that the ad campaign, involving "staggering sums," was triggered by rising expectations for passage of King-Anderson bill this year.

ICFTU Protests Bombing of Guiana Unionists

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has registered a strong protest to the British Guiana government of Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan over a bombing which resulted in the deaths of two sugar workers and injuries to six others.

"We are gravely disturbed by the violence on sugar estates directed against the Man Power Citizens' Association, the recognized free trade union in the British Guiana sugar industry," ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu told Jagan in a telegram.

"We appeal to you on behalf of the international free trade union movement to undertake all necessary measures to restore order and safeguard democratic trade union rights."

The ICFTU official cited reports by Pres. Richard Ishmael of the British Guiana Trades Union Council, who also heads the MPCA, that the bombing was preceded by weeks of coercion, arson, intimidation and threats in a campaign to force MPCA members into a splinter union, the Guiana Agricultural Workers' Union, run by Jagan's Peoples' Progressive Party.

The Trades Union Council, with the MPCA in the vanguard, won an 80-day general strike last year protesting the Jagan government's attempt to impose controls over trade unions through a proposed law which would permit the government to determine union representation rights.

Since the strike, the PPP's splinter union has undertaken a campaign of intimidation, according to Ishmael, who has registered protests with Jagan himself, Duncan Sandys, British secretary of state for colonial affairs, and United Nations Sec. Gen. U Thant.

Poverty Is Non-Partisan

THE ONE-FIFTH of America that lives in poverty has no single political identification or partisanship. The young and the old, the minority groups, the inhabitants of city and rural slums, the disabled and the deficient inhabit all sections of the country. They live in states and congressional districts that are represented in Congress by Democrats and Republicans alike.

It is difficult, therefore, to understand the initial reactions of many Republican members of the House to the President's specific proposals for a war on poverty. There is seemingly developing a highly partisan, party-line approach to a problem that is non-partisan.

The national scope of poverty has been amply documented by the mass media. The nation's leading mass circulation magazines and newspapers, television and radio have produced excellent reports on the why and how of poverty. The 35 million Americans living in poverty have for the past few months been in full focus, with the national spotlight on the grim problem of America's have-nots.

The President's forthrightness and courage in challenging the nation to face up to this problem and help fashion solutions was not dictated by political considerations or partisan advantage. The Republicans in the House ought to treat his program in this light.

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ONE OF THE Republican complaints in the special House Education & Labor subcommittee holding hearings on the proposed legislation is that the poverty program would duplicate legislative proposals presently before Congress. The simple fact is that the youth opportunities bill and the domestic peace corps measure adopted by the Senate and dead-ended in the House are to some extent the victims of the conservative coalition in which the Republicans play a major role.

The President's program contains elements of both of these measures. But the charge of duplication misses the point. The problem is to secure passage of legislation that will begin to attack the causes and effects of poverty. The President's program provides an opportunity for quick adoption, in the context of an over-all approach of measures that are now bogged down in the legislative machinery.

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE VALID criticisms that can be leveled against the President's proposals—essentially that major emphasis must be given to measures that will have a wider and deeper impact on the economic aspects of poverty: extension of the accelerated public works program, expanded coverage of the minimum wage law and an increase in the wage floor to $2 an hour, enactment of old-age social security hospital insurance, broadening of the food-stamp program, stepped-up housing and urban renewal, enactment of federal standards for unemployment compensation.

The President noted many of these in his poverty message and called for enactment of legislation in these areas as part of the war on poverty. But they are not in the proposed anti-poverty bills sent to the Hill and will have to be acted on independently.

The President's program and the separate legislation he called for in his message together can provide the weapons for an all-out, far-ranging assault on poverty, an assault in the national interest that should not be impeded by narrow partisanship.

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Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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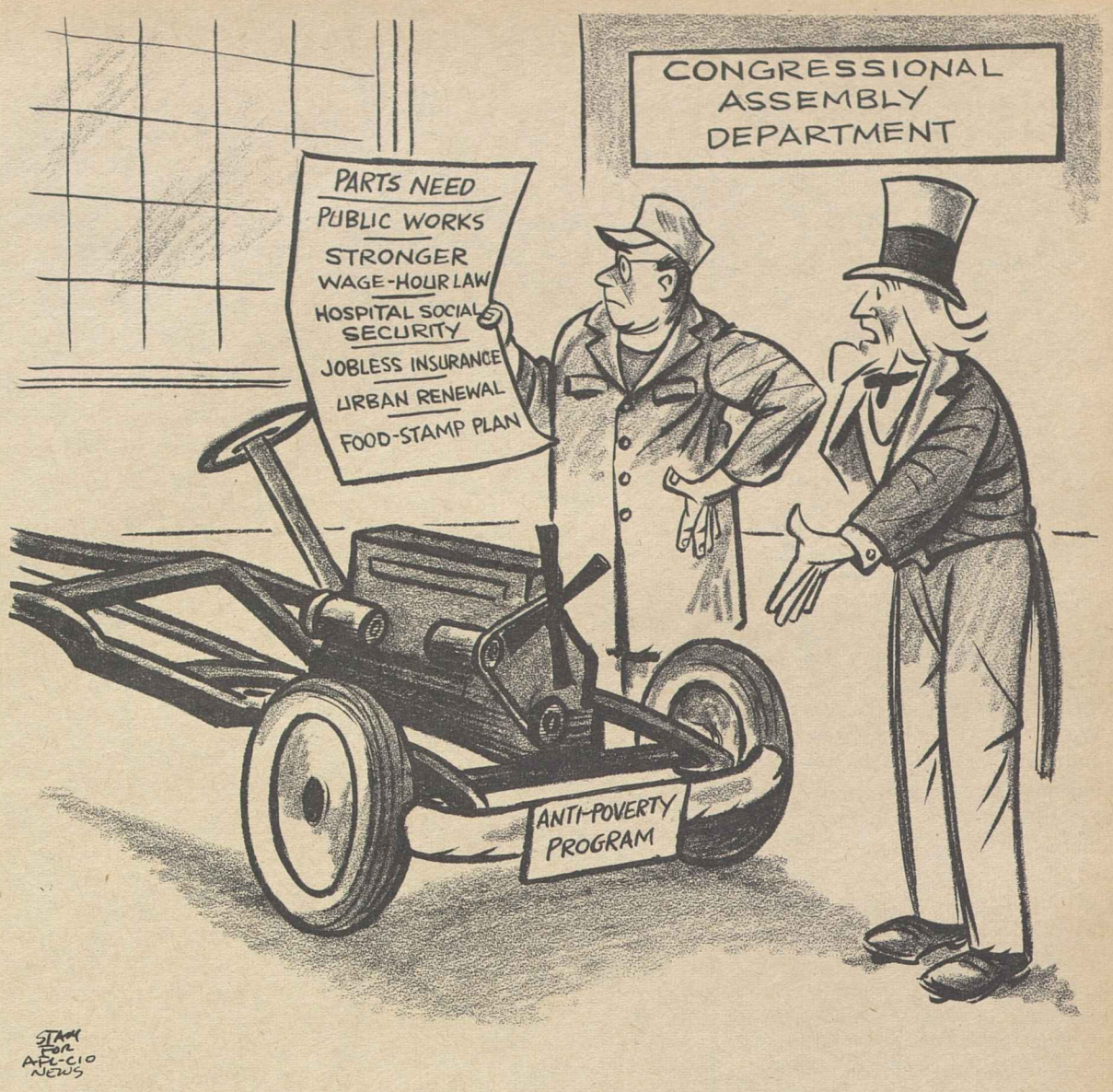
'Put in All the Parts'



Dr. Esselstyn Says:

Group Medical Practice Offers Benefits to Patient, Physician

The following is excerpted from remarks made to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., by Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, chairman of the board of the Group Health Association of America.

GROUP PRACTICE can best be described as the formation of a team of physicians with separate skills but common philosophies, who pool these skills for the benefit of the patient and who organize themselves so as to have a mutual responsibility both to their patients and to each other.

There are many different types of groups—for instance, the group which is limited to diagnostic services, or the group which is limited to a single purpose, such as a group of pediatricians or anesthetists, or obstetricians.

As there are non-profit hospitals and proprietary hospitals, and non-profit nursing homes and proprietary nursing homes, so there are non-profit group practices and proprietary group practices run for profit. I am talking about the non-profit group practice in which doctors are paid on a salary or other fixed income arrangement and not on a piecework basis, and in which administration is in the hands of consumers or functions in the interest of the consumer.

If group practice is to grow, it must be dependent on the fact that people like this kind of practice and that doctors find this a satisfactory way of life. Surveys indicate that once employes have experienced high-quality medical care as provided by a medical group, they appreciate its value. We know this because where workers have a choice betwen indemnity type programs and a group practice plan under dual choice, there is a slow but consistent trend toward the group practice plan. The advantages of the group practice plan to the consumer are:

1 He knows he has a good doctor. His choice of physician is from among doctors whose qualifications have been reviewed by other doctors. In contrast, how do people choose their doctors from among solo practitioners? This is usually by asking a friend, neighbor or corner drug store pharmacist for a reference.

2 The personal physician and various medical specialists are under one roof. If referral of the patient to a specialist is required or deemed advisable, the specialist is down the hall—not blocks away.

3 Group practice plans, when associated with prepayment, allow the member assurance that he can budget the cost of his professional care. When the member becomes sick or needs a physical examinaton, he simply goes to his doctor. There are no claims, no deductibles and no co-insurance. He receives his benefits in professional services.

To the conscientious medically-oriented physician there are also advantages in group practice. I am in total disagreement with our friends in the American Medical Association who say that competition is necessary in order to provide high quality medical care.

Within the framework of a group it is possible to have time off for continuing educational activity. The time has come when high-quality medical care can no longer be provided by the partially-trained physician, and a continuing educational program is necessary.

IN GROUP PRACTICE the business of medicine is turned over to business administrators, and physicians can devote their energies to the one thing they have been trained to do: practice medicine. Close proximity of specialists for consultation is an advantage to the physician as it is to the consumer.

I would also like to make another important distinction concerning methods of remuneration. Although we speak of Blue Cross-Blue Shield and commercial plans as representing health insurance, actually they are more accurately described as sickness insurance. Certainly, no subscriber can obtain any benefits from these plans as long as he is well.

If the only opportunity which physicians have to support their families is to wait until somebody falls apart, it is unrealistic to feel that their driving force in life is going to be an interest in preventive medicine.

However, in the comprehensive group practice plans, payment is made by the subscriber on an annual premium basis. This immediately reverses the interest of the physician; now, for the first time, he is provided with a financial interest and responsibility in maintaining the health of the individual. Under this type of practice the expansion of public health is no longer resisted for fear of encroachment. It is welcomed and encouraged.

Morgan Says:

Ruby Trial Shows Civilization Hasn't Progressed Very Far

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AS HUMANITY CAREENS through the 20th Century, through the awesome Age of Science which has provided travel faster than the speed of sound, instant communication with remote corners of the world by television satellite, and a fabulous material well-being unmatched, statistically, by any previous golden age of history, mocking circumstances emerge every now and then to remind us that we haven't really carried civilization very far from the primeval slime.

Morgan

We can, and may, push a button guaranteed to wreak instant destruction over so much of the planet that we would have to start the process of evolution all over again—if there were enough survivors from nuclear holocaust to organize the job. And we can betray our perversity, our human cussedness in many other ways that are a little less grandoise in dimension and thus should be somewhat easier to grasp—though the grasp too often fails to be an understanding one.

Last Nov. 24, a Sunday, a strip-tease night club operator named Jack Ruby shot and mortally wounded a young man named Lee Oswald in a corridor of the city jail in Dallas, Tex., while millions, thanks to the marvels of modern communication, watched on their TV sets. Last Saturday afternoon Ruby was found guilty of murder with malice and condemned to death in the electric chair. Again the nation could watch the drama of the verdict unfold on TV.

The question is what this episode, begun just before Thanksgiving and climaxed just before St. Patrick's Day, contributed to civilization and the quality of justice in an open society. The answer must be shockingly little.

With the city of Dallas and the nation at large still reeling from the blow of Pres. Kennedy's assassination, it would have been impossible for Ruby's trial to have been shielded from heavy emotional pressure. Feverish with guilt and shame over the cruel fact that a President had been murdered within their gates, driven to a hypersensitive defensiveness against careless accusations that they somehow were collectively responsible, citizens of Dallas wanted somehow an atonement and they would not have been human if they had not had such feelings.

In such an atmosphere, however, Ruby and his crime seemed to become almost incidental to the larger trial of Dallas itself and the strenuous efforts of the city to win its own acquittal. Injected into this atmosphere was the disconcerting casualness with which Judge Joe B. Brown presided over the case. This reporter was initiated into this informality after having obtained the double credentials necessary to enter the courtroom and submitting to a double frisking by two uniformed officers checking for concealed weapons.

There in his black robe, a cigar clenched between his teeth, was Judge Brown, walking back and forth between the defense and prosecution tables and chatting amiably with opposing counsel about a document he held in his hand. Presently he moved into his chambers, peeked back around the door, gestured to a bailiff who then proclaimed the court in session as the judge scrambled into his seat behind a massive wooden bench. Almost as an afterthought, it seemed, he told the sheriff to bring in the jury.

THE WHOLE courtroom had an aura of almost comic unreality about it beginning with a portrait of an unblindfolded Goddess of Justice on the wall holding a pair of tilted scales. There was the flamboyance of the handsome, sartorially splendid chief defense counsel, Melvin Belli of San Francisco, and his self-damaging unconcealed big-city manner of contempt for the cow-town traditions of justice as he saw them in Dallas. There was the mean, predatory manner by which Assistant Prosecuting Atty. William Alexander attempted to discredit expert testimony about Ruby's mental and emotional condition and his impassioned implied warning to the jury to cleanse the good name of Dallas, so tainted first by the murder of a President and then the murder of his alleged assassin.

Then, finally, came the jury's verdict so swiftly that it raised the question of when it had made up its mind. (One juror, the defense charged later, had told his boss he would vote for the death penalty if he were selected for the jury, and presumably appeals courts will scrutinize this allegation.)

The issue in the aftermath is not the verdict but the sentence which, under Texas law, is set by the jury, not the judge. If the jury, consciously or unconsciously, was impelled to demonstrate that Dallas was indeed a city of law and order, a reversion to the primitive law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was a questionable way to go about it.

Capital punishment is basically a demonstration of society's inability to cope with itself and the illustration was rarely if ever more clear than in the case of Jack Ruby. He was a killer but killing him gains nothing but an avoidance of the issue of why he was a misfit and what responsibility society had for him—an avoidance that many communities besides Dallas would be tempted to take.

Washington Reports:

'Employment Consciousness' Held Needed to Meet Job Crisis

A "FULL EMPLOYMENT consciousness" is needed in the United States and accelerated public works, extension of low-cost public housing, slum clearance and other programs fit into this need, Under Sec. of Labor John Henning declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

One of the reasons Western Europe has no unemployment, Henning asserted, is the fact that its economic and fiscal policies "are directed in a very sensitive way to the concept that full employment is essential for a healthy and prosperous society."

Henning said that "adequate manpower training programs" are needed to prepare workers "for the demands of this age of automation." The Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 was directed toward this end, he declared, "but we have only begun."

"We need more development in this area," he said. "We need more concentration on the advance of our employment services. We need a better listing of unfilled jobs cataloged by industry. We need an advance warning system so that communities may be prepared for sharp technological change.

"Certainly, we must never again have in this country the tragedy of South Bend, where some 9,000 workers were displaced without one moment's advance notice because of a geographical shift in industrial production. . . . We need unity of labor, management and government in providing for a civilized transition between the old order and the new."

IN SPEAKING of the effect of automation, Henning said that "between 1947 and 1962, production increased 20 percent, but the U.S. had 1 million fewer production workers in 1962 than it had in 1947."

He cited figures to show that more than 2 million workers a year are being displaced by technological advances in the '60s, "which means the economy in the 1960s must provide 22 million jobs to care for those displaced."

He pointed out that those most affected by unemployment are the unskilled—largely the Negro and the teen-ager.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FOR THE EMBATTLED southern senators repeating tired cliches about the sacred "rights" of the "sovereign" 50 states, these words may be recommended:

"The protection and advancement of the individual rights of American citizens should be the primary aim of all authorities. . . . The sad truth is that the states have allowed their own prominence to be lowered, their own effectiveness to be impaired, their own stature to be tarnished by their failure to serve that fundamental purpose. . . .

"The world has grown too small and the times too perilous for the nation to be divisible into 50 different concepts of our central rights of American citizenship."

The words come from a former governor of Florida, LeRoy Collins, and they are part of a remarkably comprehensive pamphlet, The Mazes of Modern Government published by the the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

The study is useful because of its unusual degree of balance. Thus it presents Adm. Hyman G. Rickover warning that the federal bureaucracy "often becomes extraordinarily resistent to public criticism and unresponsive to public demand." He points out that "among advanced democracies we alone have no professional career civil service," offering careers at the top to first-rate professionals who are free of "political meddling with technical problems."

Newton N. Minow, former Federal Communications Commission chairman, writes that sometimes elected officials and political appointees "find that they are only nominally in charge of a bureaucracy so firmly entrenched that it is all but impossible to do more than slightly deflect the previously prescribed line of march."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a liberal Democrat, warns that Congress itself "is so overworked that the whole process gets choked up and we act like victims of paralysis, attempting somehow to meet just the more immediate problems with too little time and too little staff."

There should be a permanent joint committee on congressional organization to review the legislative institutions, he believes, and a Congressional Institute bringing together leading scholars to serve as a "pool of thought, expertise and knowledge."

* * *

THESE ARE COMMENTS on the federal government, executive and legislative, by men well qualified to speak. But let it be observed that they warn, also, against the rampant anti-federalism preached by fearmongers.

"It is a dangerous state of affairs when citizens are indoctrinated to regard their own government as though it were [an] alien power," writes Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman.

The federal government is the only institution that can tax corporate and individual wealth and income uniformly, and "it is ludicrous" to suggest the dismantling of the system because of a theory that the states "should" take on more responsibility, he declares.

Humphrey speaks of the "hopeless tangles of city governments, suburban councils, county governments and state authorities" struggling to deal with increasingly serious problems and joins in Freeman's attack on anti-federalism.

U.S. Appeals Court Judge Thurgood Marshall points out that the federal courts were moved to create the present "impressive structure of protections" of accused citizens in all criminal courts, federal and state, after state courts had upheld "state-imposed and state-fostered laws and regulations" that, for practical purposes, denied protection and limited Negroes in political, social and economic opportunity.

And Collins, writing as a former member of an Eisenhower commission on federal-state relations, remarks:

"Notwithstanding all the return-to-states-rights talk, there were no substantial federal functions the states really wanted back.

"The reason was simple: New functions undertaken were, by and large, serving important needs of national scope. There was widespread unwillingnes or inability by the states to provide such services.

"The states needed all their revenue for other purposes. . . ."

THE U.S. PEOPLE and Congress must regain the "full employment consciousness" that was set forth in the Employment Act of 1946, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning (left) declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Harry W. Flannery is the interviewer.

How to Buy:

Junkets for Appliance Dealers Raise Prices for the Consumer

By Sidney Margolius

THE PUBLIC PAYS millions of dollars extra in prices of appliances and household equipment for the dealer junkets and trips sponsored by many large manufacturers.

Junketing has become a standard practice. General Electric, Gibson, other big manufacturers fly merchants or take them on cruises to such exotic places as Rome and other cities in Europe, Hawaii, Rio de Janeiro, Bermuda and Acapulco.

These trips are rewards for dealers who meet certain sales targets. But you the bill when you buy an air conditioner, or other appliance the manufacturer happens to want dealers to push.

The junkets have become so widespread and obviously expensive that even some of the dealers themselves are beginning to protest. One large air-conditioner manufacturer, Fedders, has announced it will let dealers take the cost of such trips in lower appliance prices if they prefer.

In any case, the cost is substantial. One leading manufacturer has hired a ship to take its bigger dealers and their wives on a 10-day cruise at a cost estimated at $2,400 per couple.

Not all merchants want such trips or condone the practice. The president of a leading appliance chain told us that he has instructed his staff to refuse such trips and insist on reduced prices instead. Similarly, the National Retail Merchants Association has declared most of its members oppose such awards and prefer that the expense of the junkets be used to reduce costs.

Manufacturers sometimes award trips for sales employes who successfully push their brands, as well as to dealers. An even more widespread practice involving salespeople is the use of the "spiffs" or "push money" paid by manufacturers. These often are used to induce salespeople to push the sale of certain brands of mattresses as well as household appliances.

Then the potential harm to consumers is doubled. Not only must you pay the cost of the manufacturer-sponsored trips or cash "spiffs" in the price of the merchandise, but you may be subjected to heavy pressure to buy a particular brand.

THIS DOESN'T MEAN you never should believe a salesman's advice about what to buy. Many experienced retail salesmen do offer valuable guidance. But this is to say you need to be on your guard if you find the salesman or dealer noticeably is pressing you to buy a particular model.

In the mattress business especially, "spiffs" or PMs notoriously are used for pushing the highest priced models.

But what can you do about the dealer junkets? Your only defense is comparison shopping. Sometimes, for example, you can find a difference of $10 to $30 in the price of a large appliance. There have been instances in which it has been possible to save $10 just by walking across the street to a competing store.

It is obvious that the practice of giving expensive junkets on advertised brands helps make the private brands of the larger retailers relatively better comparative values, since they do not include this cost. Many of the private brands as well as to dealers. An even more under their own brand names are made by some of the manufacturers most active in providing junkets.

The most ironic and potentially harmful prospect is that if Congress passes the so-called "quality stabilization" bill enabling manufacturers to fix prices, even retailers who prefer to sell for less rather than accept trips or other awards would have to sell at the same prices as the others.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Nothing Like a Supermarket For a Course in People Watching

By Jane Goodsell

PEOPLE-WATCHING at the supermarket is a rewarding hobby. By observing shoppers' behavior in Frozen Foods or Cleaning Supplies, you'll learn a lot about human nature, and you might even pick up an idea or two for dinner. The only problem is to keep your own wits about you, which is no cinch.

C'mon, let's go to the market, and I'll give you a lesson. You'll soon discover that supermarkets tend to fall into types, many of which not only overlap but crash into each other's carts in the aisles.

The Queen Bee: She has an abiding faith in her natural superiority to the rest of the human race and blithely disregards rules made for ordinary people. If coffee on special for 59 cents a pound is limited to one to a customer, she unhesitatingly dumps six cans into her shopping cart.

She parks her cart, bulging to the gunwales, in the express line designated for customers having six purchases or less. When the clerk is ready to ring up her total, she suddenly remembers that she forgot a melon. Trilling gaily that she'll only be a minute, she strolls off to the fruit department where she thoughtfully selects a cantaloupe, while the man next in line behind her at the checkstand awaits her return to pay for his loaf of bread.

The Brute: Destructive types inevitably reveal their true selves in the supermarket. Where else have they such an ideal opportunity to indulge in mayhem? Keep your eyes open in Fresh Produce for shoppers who tear corn husks, squash strawberries, bruise tomatoes, maim peaches and mangle grapes. Watch them in Frozen Foods, too.

The Social Butterfly: To her the supermarket is a cocktail party minus cocktails. Smiling gaily, she waves and shrieks her way around the store, blocking the aisles as she soliloquizes on her sinus condition or the latest PTA crisis.

The Crosspatch: The strategic place to test a shopper's disposition is in Fresh Produce, specifically vegetables. A vengeful, spiteful shopper is irresistibly drawn to nasty root vegetables like parsnips, turnips and rutabagas. By serving these horrid tubers to her family, she is wreaking vengeance upon them and the world.

The Born Follower: She'll buy anything stacked in a pyramid in the aisles or placed near the checkout stand. If she sees another shopper stocking up on canned soup, she follows suit.

The Cynic: She's fully alerted to all the tricks the supermarket is up to, and she's not having any wool pulled over her eyes, no sirree! She knows for a fact that they hide all the low-profit bargains out of reach on the top shelves or out of sight on the floor. She'd no more buy an eye-level item than she'd purchase a box of strawberries without inspecting the bottom layer for mildew. To protect herself from succumbing to the eye-level temptations, she moves through the store alternating between a low Neanderthal crouch and a neck-craning tippytoe stretch.

...LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL, SHOP CARD, STORE CARD AND SERVICE BUTTON

Pamphlet on Gambling Says:

Don't Be a Sucker—You Never Can Win

FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS, it has been estimated, is gambled each year in the United States—double the money spent each year on medical care by the entire nation. The big question is: Can you beat the odds?

The answer is "no," according to Gordon H. Cole and Sidney Margolius, writing in When You Gamble—You Risk More Than Your Money, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet. Cole is editor of the Machinist; Margolius is an expert on consumer problems.

"Gambling in the United States actually has doubled in recent years," the authors state. "All the evidence indicates that the crime syndicates and hoodlum organizations are turning to control of gambling and loan-sharking as safer sources of incomes than selling dope or women."

But if you can't beat the odds, and if gambling so often leads to personal tragedies, why do people gamble? The authors believe that what starts as a seemingly innocent pastime can "lead to debts and then to compulsive gambling, and become as truly difficult for the addicts to shake off as alcohol or dope habits."

Medical experts and gamblers themselves understand that compulsive gambling is not wicked or immoral but a symptom of sickness and self-destructiveness. Included in the pamphlet is a questionnaire devised by Gamblers Anonymous to help compulsive gamblers see the signs of their addiction.

* * *

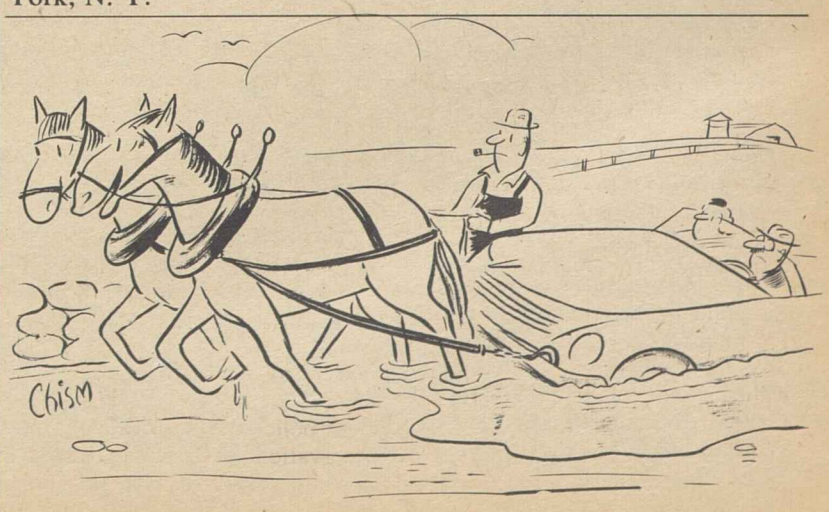
WHEN YOU GAMBLE gives brief descriptions of various kinds of gambling, including the odds and the pitfalls—racing, betting on sports events, the numbers game, bingo, slot machines, sweepstakes and lotteries, dice and card games.

"Depending on the type of gambling, and how it is operated," Cole and Margolius stress, "the margin the professional operator has against you ranges from 15 to 60 percent."

The pamphlet includes a summary of the arguments for and against legalized gambling. A typical argument offered in favor of legalized gambling is that "there would be no profit for the gangsters, no need for 'protection,' and the proceeds could be used to finance public schools, government functions, and charities."

The opposing point of view is that such proceeds are an undependable source of income for vital public services and that legalized gambling unduly tempts low-income people to risk their limited funds in the hope of escaping the toils of poverty.

When You Gamble—You Risk More Than Your Money is available from Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y.



"250 horsepower—if that isn't a laugh!"

In Federal Buildings:

Wage, Benefit Floor Asked for Cleaners

Legislation establishing wage and benefit standards for government service contracts—including contracts for cleaning federal buildings—is "important, urgent and long overdue," the AFL-CIO declared.

Legislative Dir. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn urged a House Labor subcommittee to approve a bill which would outlaw "poverty wages" being paid by building service contractors who slash wages to underbid competitors.

The Davis-Bacon Act protects local labor standards on federal construction contracts and the Walsh-Healey Act sets minimum standards for manufacturing contracts, Meiklejohn pointed out. But there is no law, he emphasized, which requires service contractors to pay fair wages and observe decent conditions.

He urged the subcommittee to combine portions of two bills introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to establish a requirement that service contractors doing at least $2,000 in government business pay prevailing wage rates determined by the Secretary of Labor and match fringe benefits paid to federal employes.

The O'Hara bills would cover such service workers as janitors, custodial workers, cleaners, maintenance workers, laundry and dry cleaning workers and pest exterminators, Meiklejohn noted. In addition, he said, employes of concessionaires on federal property should be covered.

Without corrective legislation, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, federal funds can be "and are being spent all too frequently" to pay "poverty wages."

Earlier in the hearings, before a subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes had testified that most fair employers have stopped bidding on federal service contracts because "they cannot compete with the non-union contractor who pays a much lower wage and generally does not pay any fringe benefits."

He cited several examples, including a pay rate of $1.35 an hour for janitors at the Internal Revenue building in San Francisco, where the prevailing union rate is $2.38. In Chicago, watchmen at O'Hare Field have been paid $1.15 to $1.25 an hour, while the union rate is $1.82 plus extensive fringe benefits, he said.

In Washington, Sullivan reported, union members have been fired as a result of change of contractors for cleaning buildings and wages as low as $1 an hour have been imposed.

Meiklejohn told the committee that legislation should include both a requirement for overtime pay for employes of government contractors and a guarantee that the wage rate shall at least equal the federal minimum wage.

Stand by U. S. Labor Heartens Africans

Africans in South Africa have been "greatly encouraged" by the AFL-CIO resolution urging the United States to take the initiative in imposing an embargo on that country, according to Nana Nelson Mahomo, foreign representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

"And it has called on all people interested in freedom in South Africa to give urgently needed financial and material assistance to the resistance movement," he added.

Mahomo was born in a small town in the Transvaal in 1930 and as an outstanding student, was one of the few Africans allowed to attend Capetown University, which is now restricted to whites. Because he became involved in nationalist political activities and the African trade union movement, he was not allowed to take his bar examinations. In a Pan-Africanist Congress assembly he organized the Task Force, the backbone of the movement. He fled after the Sharpeville Massacre on Mar. 21, 1960.

Any embargo movement will be fruitless, he said on the AFL-CIO public service radio program As We See It, aired on the American Broadcasting Co. network, unless the U.S. and Great Britain support an oil embargo.

The South African government, Mahomo said, is imposing increasing restrictions on Africans, who outnumber whites by five to one. Africans are barred from some jobs and, in others, can work only in restricted areas, he said, despite wide unemployment.

"Various surveys conducted by impartial commissions," he continued, "have come out with the statements that the average wage is far below the 'bread level.' The figure given was 23 pounds, a basic wage which would keep a family of three. But the average wage of Africans in South Africa is only 19 pounds.

He said that anyone who "faintly shows" signs of opposing government policies "is immediately under observation." If the government thinks a suspect has information it requires, he said, it can detain him for indefinite periods of 90 days.

Job Restoration Upheld by Court

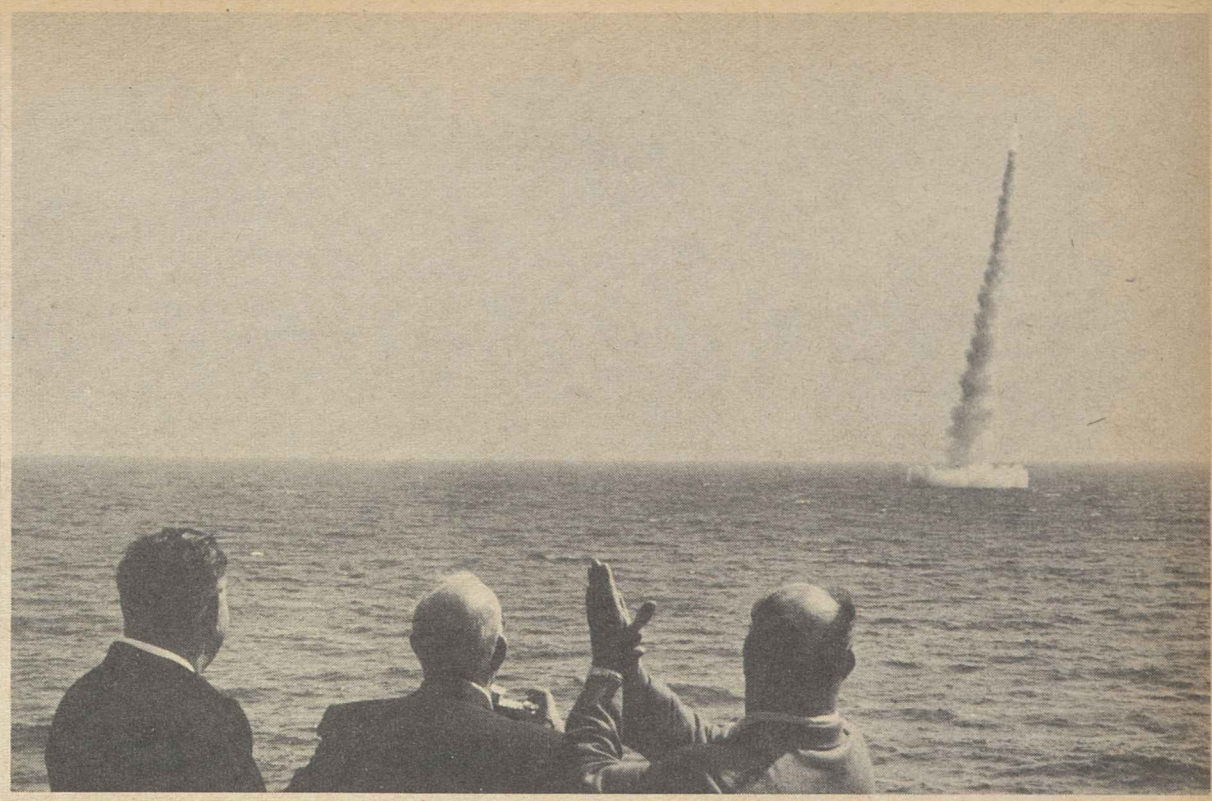
St. Louis—The 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a 1963 National Labor Relations Board ruling that a volunteer organizer for the Brick & Clay Workers was fired for union activities and must be restored to his job with lost earnings.

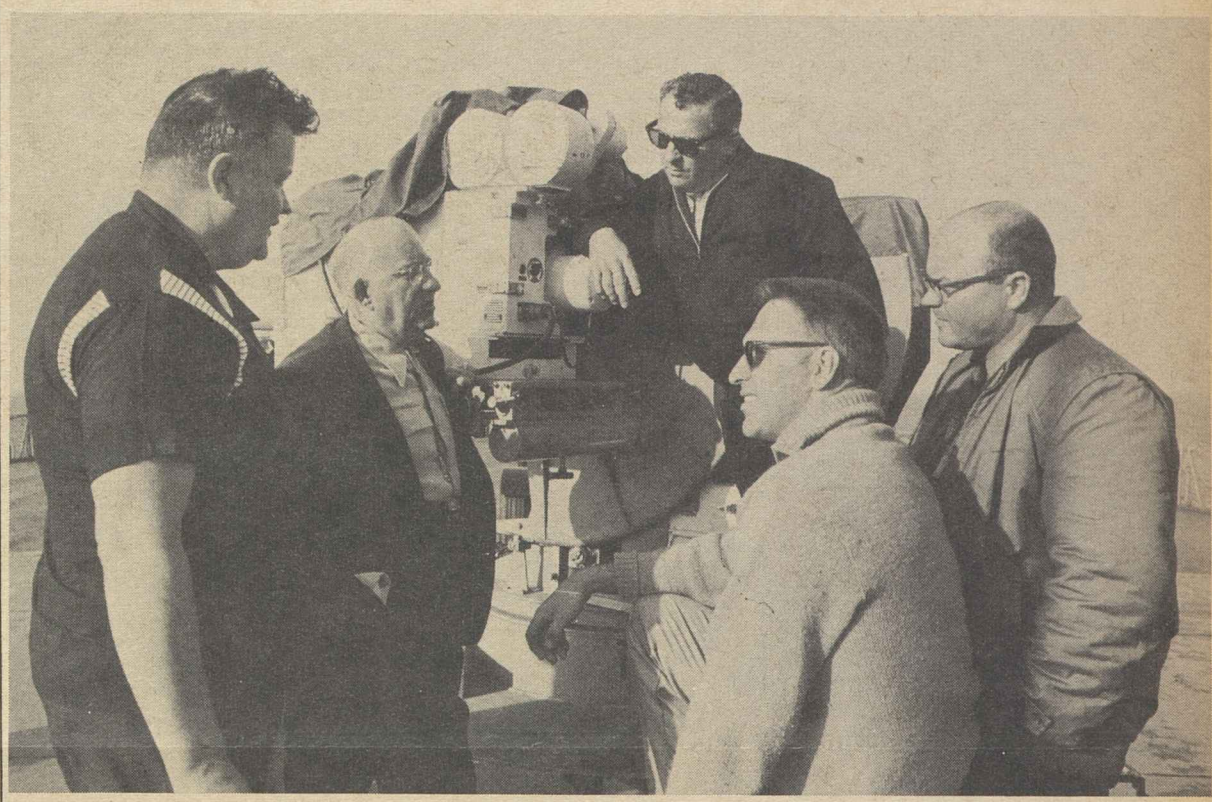
The union supporter is Earl F. Docekal, who was fired Mar. 5, 1962, after getting 150 fellow-workers to join the union at the A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico, Mo.

The firm said Docekal, a lift operator, was discharged for turning in "doctored" time slips but the court upheld a trial examiner and the NLRB which found that the true reason for the firing was the company's "desire to rid itself of an active union adherent."

The union lost two elections at the plant by close margins but after Docekal was fired, won a third vote, 349-295, and now has bargaining rights, said Pres. William L. Griffith of the Brick & Clay Workers.

The Green firm said it has no alternative now but to comply with the court order.





TRADE UNION officials representing the AFL-CIO and its affiliates were guests of the Navy recently to observe the nuclear submarine Woodrow Wilson successfully fire its first Polaris missile. In the top photo, the A-2 Polaris, fired by the submerged submarine, streaks toward its target area 1,500 miles distant. Viewing the shot from the deck of the USS Observation Island are, from the left, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes and Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers. In the center photo, Walsh discusses technical problems with photographic crew, all IATSE members. At bottom, Navy officers explain equipment aboard the Observation Island to, from left, Acting Sec.-Treas. George Collins of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Walsh, Leonard, Grand Lodge Rep. Charles West of the Machinists, and Schnitzler.

Pipe Firms Accused of Bid-Rigging

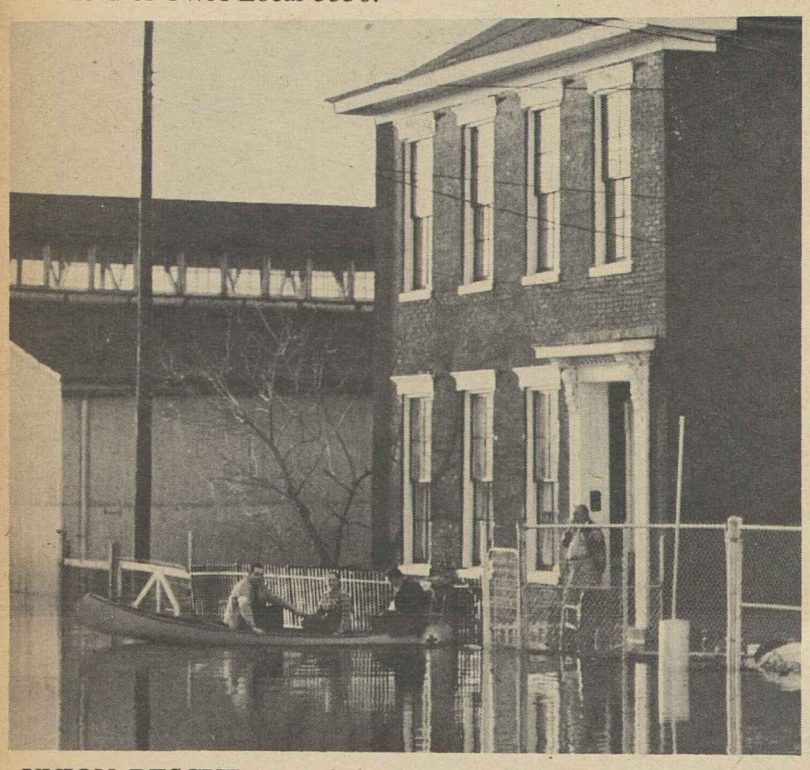
Los Angeles—A federal grand jury here has indicted six companies, including U.S. Steel Corp., on charges of rigging bids and dividing up the market on sales of steel and concrete water pipe in 10 western states.

In five indictments, the grand jury charged that company executives had met periodically between 1954 and 1962 to decide which firm would submit the low bid. Federal and municipal agencies were among the victims of the alleged conspiracy, the jury charged.

U.S. Steel is involved in four other pending criminal price-fixing cases, resulting from indictments during the past two years.

Also named in the Los Angeles indictments were Kaiser Steel Corp., United States Industries, Inc., American Pipe & Construction Co., Smith-Scott, Inc., and the United Concrete Pipe Co., along with eight officers or former officers of the companies.

CLOSE COOPERATION under the AFL-CIO-Red Cross disaster understanding kept suffering at a minimum when the worst floods in 18 years swept the Ohio River Valley. At Red Cross headquarters in Louisville, Ky., are four union volunteers—Russell Carty of Steelworkers Local 1693, Sec. Norma Minyard and Pres. Robert Schneiders of Communications Workers Local 3310, and Lola Brafford of CWA Local 3350.



UNION RESCUE party helped Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shepard to safety when Ohio River floods hit Louisville, Ky., and the AFL-CIO-Red Cross disaster understanding went into action. Here Pres. Gene Land of the Greater Louisville AFL-CIO assists Mrs. Shepard while Shepard, a retired union member, looks on, and Charles Clark, co-chairman of the central body's Community Services Committee and a Red Cross chapter board member, prepares to shove off.

Joint Action with Red Cross:

Union Members Aid Victims of Floods

Union members went into action quickly under the terms of the AFL-CIO-Red Cross disaster understanding when the worst floods since 1945 devastated parts of the East.

Teams of trade unionists delivered emergency food supplies, volunteered as aides in Red Cross shelters, staffed switchboards and helped rescue men, women and children trapped in their homes when high water laid waste sections of the Ohio River Valley.

More than 99 counties in the valley were affected by the flood waters and more than 100,000 persons received Red Cross aid in one form or another.

About 220 Red Cross disaster workers were pressed into service to provide emergency help and will stay on the job for several weeks to help families obtain rehabilitation grants as they return to their damaged homes. Local disaster advisory committees, which determine the level of assistance, include AFL-CIO members.

The close cooperation between labor and the Red Cross in Louisville, Ky., was typical of the joint action taken from one end of the Ohio Valley to the other.

Even before the flood hit the city, the Central Labor Council's Disaster Committee went into action and speedily lined up 10 union halls for use as Red Cross disaster shelters.

Members of the Communications Workers under the direction of Sec. Norma Minyard of Local 3310, co-chairman of the Disaster Committee, provided 24-hour service on Red Cross switchboards.

In Harrisburg, Dir. Charles Ferguson of Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO Community Services Activities quickly mobilized union support when the Susquehanna River went over its banks in the worst flood in 18 years.

All local full-time CSA staff representatives, who are trained as Red Cross disaster volunteers, went into action under a standing plan. Local central body presidents in flood-threatened areas were directed to get in touch with local Red Cross chapters for implementation of the disaster understanding, and members of the State AFL-CIO Community Services Committee worked as volunteers in areas not covered by staff representatives.

Court Upsets Guiana Ouster Of Guildsman

Georgetown, British Guiana—A U. S. trade unionist has won an appeal against an expulsion order by the government of leftist-Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan labeling him a "prohibited immigrant."

Magistrate Frank Vieira ruled in favor of Newspaper Guildsman Gene Meakins of Denver, Colo., on appeal from the police order seeking to oust him from the country. The magistrate's ruling came on a technicality and upheld the argument of Meakins' attorneys that the expulsion order was invalid since it was issued by an immigration officer who was illegally appointed under the terms of the law.

There was still a possibility that police and immigration authorities would turn to other courses of action in an effort to force Meakins from the country.

Meakins himself said he considered the ruling "fair and reasonable" and that he wanted to remain in British Guiana and "do the job the Trades Union Council brought me here to do."

He, his wife and their two children came here last Sept. 23 on a three-month visa on assignment from the AFL-CIO and the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations in response to a request for public relations assistance by the Guiana labor movement.

A former officer and negotiator for the Guild's national Wire Service Local, Meakins is on leave of absence from the Denver bureau of United Press Intl. while helping the TUC with a daily radio program of union news and education, advising the country's largest union—the Man-Power Citizens Association—in the publication of the only free trade union paper here, and assisting the Printers' Industrial Union in preparations for contract negotiations.

The Jagan government's attempt to oust him was characterized by TUC Pres. Richard Ishmael, who also heads the MPCA, as "a deliberate attack on the free trade union movement."

Keenan to Attend Convention of CLC

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a fraternal delegate to the biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, to be held Apr. 20-24 in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal.

Liberals Force Issues In Senate Rights Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

to create an anti-civil rights "whip-lash" in the North.

The committee's chairman is arch-conservative William Loeb, publisher of a New Hampshire newspaper. Its secretary is John C. Satterfield of Yazoo City, Miss., former president of the American Bar Association and a prominent segregationist spokesman.

Humphrey told the Senate that reports filed under the federal lobbying act showed that during the last six months of 1963, the committee had received $131,000 in contributions, of which $120,000 had come from a tax-supported agency of the State of Mississippi.

When Mississippi Sen. John Stennis (D) told Humphrey that the American people were getting the truth "for the first time" and claimed that the civil rights forces "haven't got the votes" to pass the bill, Humphrey retorted:

"There is only one way to find out. Let the Senate vote on it . . . I am willing to go to a test on this bill, title by title."

Occasionally the debate wandered to the technical issue before the Senate, whether the bill should be brought directly to the floor without going through the Judiciary Committee.

'Lynching' Refuted

Sen. Russell Long (D - La.) charged this procedure would amount to "legislative lynching" of the South, and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) read the record to rebut him.

House and Senate committees which have considered various phases of the bill have held 70 days of hearings, he said. They have heard 275 witnesses, received 152 additional statements, and compiled 5,792 pages of printed record.

"It seems to me that this bill has almost been talked to death in committee," Clark said.

Meanwhile the bipartisan steering committee continued to perfect its machinery for producing a quorum of 51 senators on short notice, issuing a daily newsletter with ammunition for the debate, encouragement for senators when quorum calls were answered promptly and chidings when—as during one dinner hour—it took more than an hour to round up absent members.

Southern attacks on the "anonymous" and "mysterious" operations of the civil rights command post, headed by Humphrey and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), drew counterfire from the liberal coalition.

'Finally Organized'

"The thing that burns," Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) retorted, "is the fact that for the first time in a long history of efforts to place this kind of effective legislation on the federal statute books in the field of civil rights, we are finally organized in a way which is in some sense comparable to the way in which the opposition has always operated."

State Veto on Water Assailed by Labor

Federal water resources programs in the 17 western states should remain free of a states' rights "veto," the AFL-CIO declared in a statement to a Senate Interior subcommittee.

The subcommittee is considering a bill which would expand the authority of the states and curtail that of the federal government in dealing with water rights related to federal lands, including national parks and forests, grazing districts and wildlife refuges.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the effect of the bill "would be to allow the federal government to continue to spend large amounts of money to carry out new, complex and costly reclamation projects—but, at the same time, to subject the federal government to the veto of state laws."

Biemiller included in his testimony a letter from the California State AFL-CIO opposing the bill "as potentially very dangerous to the future development of water resources in the West on a federally coordinated basis."

Also filing a statement in opposition to the bill was Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Clayman noted that a similar measure had been proposed by the Eisenhower Administration in 1958 and said the IUD "is happy to learn that the executive agencies of the Johnson Administration are opposed" to the present bill.

He charged it would lead to "the invasion" of national forests, preserves and recreational areas by allowing private acquisition of water rights under state laws. Thus, he added, "the U.S. would be left with the land but not the water."

Local's Scholarship Program Expanded

Buena Park, Calif.—Retail Clerks Local 324 will enlarge its college scholarship program to 21 awards with a total value of $7,500 for the next academic year, Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland has announced.

For each of the past two years the union has awarded 14 scholarships totaling $5,000. The program is being expanded, Berland said, "because the members believe this is one of the most important investments we can make in the future of our community and our country."

FDA Consolidates Consumer Programs

Consolidation of the Food & Drug Administration's consumer education activities into a new Div. of Consumer Education has been announced by Commissioner George P. Larrick.

The division, to which essential new programs will be added, will be headed by James L. Trawick, deputy director of the FDA's Div. of Public Information for the past six years and a veteran of 24 years' service with the FDA.

Mary E. Cunningham, former special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare for consumer protection, will head a consumer information branch within the division, and Mrs. Carla Williams, formerly director of the consumer program in the Office of the Commissioner of Food & Drugs, will direct a consumer consultant branch.

Urgent Need Cited:

Second Try at Pay Increases Urged on House by Johnson

Pres. Johnson has asked the House to "reconsider and approve" pay raise legislation for nearly 2 million federal employes, even if they don't want to vote themselves a pay raise at this time.

The President, in a letter to Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), said denial of salary increases would break faith with rank-and-file federal employes and make it harder for the government to "attract and hold competent people" in top executive jobs.

Johnson's message came less than a week after the House had dealt a surprise 222-184 defeat to a bill providing pay raises averaging about 6 percent for most postal workers and 4.3 percent for other federal employes. The bill foundered in a sharp controversy over a provision for $10,000-a-year raises for members of Congress, which many members considered politically risky in an election year.

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, which had already launched a renewed pay drive, hailed Johnson's appeal. Postal union officers told the AFL-CIO News they received "dozens of calls" from congressmen explaining they had voted against the bill because of the congressional pay raise but pledging to support increases for federal employes.

Johnson told the House it is "false economy to offer salaries that will attract the mediocre but repel the talented." He added:

"If congressmen feel they should postpone increasing their salaries until next year, even though they are most deserving of an increase in pay, there is no reason to postpone equitable and just action for others who serve the government and the nation."

The President noted pointedly that Congress "just a year and a half ago" enacted salary reform legislation to gear federal pay scales to comparable jobs in private industry on the basis of annual wage surveys. Failure to pass a pay bill this year, Johnson said, would "undercut the principle and the promise of comparable pay."

Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), sponsor of the defeated bill, reintroduced it omitting the raise for members of Congress. He said, however, that he would not be surprised if the bill were amended to provide congressional raises which would not go into effect until the next Congress, in 1965.

Dirksen Backs Raise for Congress

Although House Republicans led the drive against the omnibus pay bill, Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) said he would move to add congressional raises to the bill in the Senate if the House failed to include them.

Congressional pay raises even higher than the $10,000 figure rejected by the House were urged last year by a presidential commission which included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and business and industry leaders.

WALKIE-TALKIE helps striking members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 810 keep in touch with each other at the plant of the Essex Wire Co., Hillsdale, Mich. Pickets Marshall Esterline (left) and Harold Powers use it, above, to communicate with local headquarters. The strikers, who bolted the Teamsters for the IUE late last year, are fighting to eliminate a wage differential of 40 to 50 cents an hour below area rates for comparable work.

Trade Act Enforcement Assailed by McDonald

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has accused the U.S. Tariff Commission of a "miserable performance" in interpreting the adjustment provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 so rigidly that U.S. workers are denied allowances provided under the law.

The commission has so interpreted the act "as to thwart its clear intent," McDonald charged in a statement issued after he and Roger Blough, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., met with Pres. Johnson to discuss trade problems.

McDonald noted that most U.S. workers gain from free international trade, but to protect those who lose their jobs under the impact of increased imports, Congress "wisely and generously" provided readjustment allowances in the Trade Expansion Act.

"Obviously something is wrong," he declared, when in the year and one-half since the act became law the Tariff Commission has not found a single worker entitled to these readjustment allowances even though $20 billion of imports have entered the country in that period.

The USWA leader also protested "cumbersome" procedures in the Treasury Dept. and "confusion and contradiction" in the Tariff Commission in enforcement of the Anti-Dumping Act, designed to protect American industry from injury through the sale of imports at lower prices than in the countries of production.

Ultimately, he said, the dumping problem must be solved internationally, either through the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade or the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

Meanwhile, "what we need is realistic and efficient implementation of the law against dumping now on the statute books," McDonald declared.

Wage-Hour Extension, Overtime Hike Pushed

AFL-CIO unions continued to press for higher overtime rates and extension of wage-hour coverage to additional groups of workers in testimony before two House Labor subcommittees.

A panel on extension of coverage, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), received testimony from the Woodworkers and the Clothing Workers. Spokesmen for the Communications Workers and Retail Clerks appeared at overtime pay hearings conducted by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne cited conditions in the telephone industry to illustrate his contention that "present overtime premiums do not discourage overtime work."

He told the subcommittee that the number of telephones in the Bell System has increased 39 percent since 1956, but the number of employes has dropped nearly 12 percent while net operating revenue has more than doubled.

During the same period, Beirne said, overtime in the plant department has doubled. The amount worked, he said, is the equivalent of 32,000 jobs.

Answering arguments raised by some business witnesses that much overtime is caused by a shortage of skilled workers, Beirne commented:

"The telephone industry has traditionally trained its own workers. The only formal requirement for employment is a high school education. There are many unemployed men who would meet this industry's requirements. I think this may be true of many other industries as well."

Beirne asked for a uniform across-the-board policy of doubletime for overtime work under the Fair Labor Standards Act. He opposed the tripartite industry boards proposed by the Administration. If the legislation should provide for wage boards, he said, they should function as appeals boards. with the burden of proof for allowing less than doubletime rates resting on industry management.

In other testimony:

- IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung said exclusion from the Fair Labor Standards Act of woods workers in crews of 12 or fewer employes has resulted in "horrible" and "unbelievable" exploitation.

He charged that employers in the industry deliberately subcontract work to marginal operators to take advantage of lower wage rates and lack of fringe benefits.

- Charles B. Lipsen, legislative director of the Retail Clerks, urged doubletime rates for overtime work in all industries and expressed "dismay" that the Administration's overtime bill excludes retail employes and other groups brought under the wage-hour law in 1961.

He said the concept of separate conditions in different industries, based on recommendations of tripartite boards, is a "piecemeal" approach "bound to lead to inequities."

- Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, in a statement, strongly urged further extension of wage-hour coverage to laundry and cleaning workers, noting that only 2.9 percent of the industry is presently protected.

While union members in these industries have advanced their conditions, Potofsky said, "the vast majority of the workers" are not protected by either union contracts or federal or state legislation.

'Fantastically Irresponsible' Job Plan Charged to Big California Growers

Sacramento, Calif.—A turning point in the farm labor problem loomed in California as organized labor charged big growers with promoting a "fantastically irresponsible" plan to lure 40,000 families from the nation's depressed areas to replace departing Mexican nationals.

Thomas L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, leveled the charge at a federal-state conference called to develop a domestic farm labor force.

Pitts said the recent announcement by the Council of California Growers that it would not seek extension of Public Law 78, due to expire in December, was an "opening gimmick" in a campaign "aimed minimally at the bracero program's permanent renewal." Some 187,000 Mexicans were imported for growers last year.

It is the "clear duty of public employment agencies to utilize the union hiring hall as a central dispatching point on a referral basis," he said, in the same way the government has channeled Mexican nationals through employer associations. He also urged government encouragement of farm worker unionization and collective bargaining."

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, who was co-chairman of the conference with Gov. Edmund G. Brown, noted the growers' announcement that they would not seek extension of the Mexican import program before its expiration Dec. 31. He said the growers would have the "proper cooperation" of the federal-state employment service in recruiting American farm workers.

"It was agreed," Henning explained, "that before any interstate methods were pursued, local and in-state sources would first be thoroughly explored."

In calling for a program to develop a stable farm labor force, Henning alluded to published reports that growers wanted the government to help them recruit the nation's unemployed.

"At the heart of any such action program would be an agreed commitment to the principle that effective intrastate recruiting is both feasible and practical," he said.

A first step to prove this, Henning said, was agreement in February under which the California State Employment Service will recruit 350 domestic workers for a major grower, Carl Joseph Maggio, Inc.

Henning noted that the Maggio agreement assures the domestic worker the same working conditions and transportation benefits provided Mexicans under the binational pact and, most important, guarantees them a minimum of 150 hours of work each month for an entire year.

The California Dept. of Employment will be "the ultimate coordinating agency" for all the public and private efforts in matching the state's unemployed farm labor openings, Henning said.

Pitts said the impending expiration of the bracero program gives the state a "golden opportunity" to solve its biggest and "most notorious socio-economic dilemma." But, he added, agribusiness—the 4.9 percent of growers who hire 61 percent of the farm labor force—is trying to "stampede" federal and state agencies into a costly recruiting program.

Reports Cited

Since the growers' announcement on P.L. 78, Pitts declared, the public has been deluged with stories to the effect that 1,000 workers were enroute from Texas to a Los Angeles farm labor association; that growers were creating machinery to lure Puerto Rican, Pennsylvanian and West Virginian jobless families to California; that they wanted government help in the recruiting and, finally, that they were interested in using convict labor.

These stories, said Pitts, seem designed "to make us yearn for the good old bracero days even before they have taken their absence."

He said the government must not only flatly refuse to recruit the nation's unemployed in this "potential 'Grapes of Wrath' situation" but should enforce existing safeguards and help bring about collective bargaining for farm workers.

22 Weeks Of Picketing Wins Strike

Woburn, Mass.—After a 22-week strike and an intensive "don't buy" campaign, 120 members of the Furniture Workers have gone back to work at the Slumberland Products Co. with the first union contract ever signed by the firm, a leading New England bedding maker.

The two-year agreement, announced by UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer, provides across-the-board and job classification pay increases, strong union security provisions, and improved working conditions. Other gains include additional paid holidays and vacation days, improved group insurance, jury duty pay and a dues deduction clause.

Both parties agreed to drop all pending charges in the courts and the National Labor Relations Board. The firm had hired strikebreakers, a 24-hour special police guard and a law firm specializing in anti-labor relations. The strikers held firm against threats that the plant would close, and against picket-line arrests.

Pizer expressed thanks for "outstanding support" of the union by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and the Massachusetts AFL-CIO.

Hearings Open Quickly on Poverty Bill

Youth, Community Aid Highlight Program

(Continued from Page 1)

of workers now excluded and an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour.

- Prompt enactment of old-age social security hospital insurance.
- Broadening of the food-stamp program.
- Establishment of federal standards for the unemployment compensation system, "which no longer approaches its stated purpose of tiding over the jobless."
- "Stepped-up housing and urban renewal programs, plus aid to mass transit . . . to stem the deterioration of metropolitan centers.
- Interim measures to supplement the proposed study of automation and assist its victims.

'. . . Does Not Stand Alone'

In his message, Johnson suggested that the proposed Economic Opportunity Act "is the foundation of our war on poverty, but it does not stand alone."

Citing many of the pending programs mentioned by Meany, the President asked Congress for "immediate action" on all of them.

"What you are being asked to consider," he said "is not a simple or an easy program. But poverty is not a simple or an easy enemy. It cannot be driven from the land by a single attack on a single front. Were this so we would have conquered poverty long ago."

Because he does not intend the drive against poverty to become a "series of uncoordinated and unrelated efforts," Johnson said, his bill proposes the creation of a new Office of Economic Opportunity under the President.

He announced his intention to appoint Sargent Shriver, now director of the Peace Corps, to the $22,500-a-year post as his personal "chief of staff" in the war on poverty, to assume direct responsibility for proposed new programs and to work with and through existing government agencies.

Key Elements Listed

Key elements in the draft legislation would be a Job Corps offering training and work experience on conservation and other projects for 100,000 male youths between the ages of 16 and 21; work training programs for 200,000 other young men and women living at home, and federal aid to create part-time jobs for 140,000 youths who would not otherwise be able to go to college.

The measure also would provide federal help to communities developing their own programs to attack the sources of poverty, direct grants to help low-income rural families advance themselves, guaranteed loans to enable small business to expand their employment, and 3,000 to 5,000 Volunteers for America—a version of the proposed domestic Peace Corps—to work directly under Shriver on special anti-poverty assignments at federal, state and local levels.

Shriver was the Administration's lead-off witness as a special panel of the House Labor Committee opened hearings on the draft bill. The Administration measure was introduced in the House by Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) and in the Senate by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), who said it offers the nation an "enormous" return for a modest investment.

Shriver told the House group, headed by Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), that the nation has both "the know-how and the resources to eliminate grinding poverty."

"Every dollar will be used to help the poor; there will be no leakage," he said, declaring he is not interested in creating a "big new bureaucracy."

First-Year Cost $962.5 Million

The President set the total first-year cost of the program at $962.5 million—about 1 percent of the total budget—and said "every dollar" already is included in that budget.

A major portion, $190 million, would finance the proposed Job Corps with the aim of enrolling 40,000 young people the first year and up to 100,000 later. About half the youths would be assigned to camps on facilities leased from other government departments for work on conservation projects, but with emphasis on basic education. The other half would be assigned to residential centers providing both basic education and job training.

Johnson said the Job Corps, a refinement of the Youth Corps proposed earlier, is "comparable in innovation to the land grant colleges." A government spokesman said it would be headed by a "distinguished educator."

$150 Million for Work Training

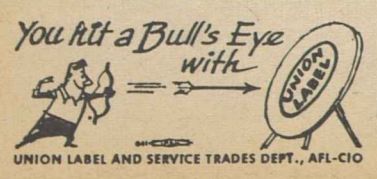
About $150 million would be allotted to work-training projects administered by the Dept. of Labor to put some 200,000 young men and women to work in their home areas on projects developed by state and local governments and non-profit agencies. This would include work in hospitals, libraries, playgrounds, settlement houses, etc. The federal government would provide up to 90 percent of the funds for the first two years and up to 75 percent thereafter.

This would also be the federal share, totalling $72.5 million in the first year, of the program to underwrite parttime jobs for youths from low-income families attempting to work their way through college.

The biggest item in the anti-poverty program, $315 million in the first year, seeks to spur cities and towns into developing their own anti-poverty programs, with special emphasis on educational services, job and family counseling and health projects. The federal government would pay 90 percent of the costs for the first two years and up to 75 percent thereafter.

Other details of the program include:

- $50 million to provide direct loans of up to $1,500 to low-income rural families where such aid is likely to help them permanently lift their income levels, and to aid non-profit corporations acquire land for development into family farms.
- $25 million for a program of guaranteed loans to businesses expanding their job rosters, the loans to equal $10,000 for each new job created.
- Liberalization of the Small Business Administration's loan program, with no additional funding authority needed.
- $150 million to cover experimental projects by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare designed to encourage state programs of job training for unemployed fathers or other members of families receiving aid to dependent children.
- $10 million for administration of the Office of Economic Opportunity and financing of the Volunteers for America.



EMPTY SEATS IN THE STATE SENATE face members of the Ladies' Garment Workers and other unions in the Pennsylvania state capitol galleries protesting the Scranton Administration's jobless compensation bill. Republican senators were in caucus during this period in an all-night session in which all 26 GOP members voted for the proposal.

Rally Hits Scranton Jobless Pay Bill As Measure Clears State Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of benefits, raise the tax base but reduce the minimum corporation tax rate. By Scranton's own estimate of the effect of his proposal, benefits paid out would drop by a net of $35 million a year.

The State AFL-CIO also sponsored full-page advertisements in the two Harrisburg newspapers to publicize a Philadelphia Inquirer story of Mar. 17 which detailed a secret meeting between four members of Scranton's cabinet and representatives of Westinghouse Corp., U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel.

Business 'Pressure'

The report quoted Administration officials as instructing the industrial representatives that it was their duty to "put into line" those Republican state representatives who were still opposed to the bill.

The State AFL-CIO noted in its ad that the last revision in the state unemployment compensation law had resulted in $25 million in tax credits for the three named corporations and a total of $80 million to various state employers.

The House battle climaxes an intensive five-week struggle which began Feb. 11 when Scranton called the legislature into special session to make a personal appeal for the bill, which had languished in committee since last July.

Workers in Gallery

Republicans slated the House showdown to capitalize on momentum they believed was achieved by Senate passage on Mar. 14 after an all-night session. The Senate vote was 27-20. A constitutional majority of 26 votes was needed for passage, which came from 26 Republicans and one Democrat.

During the bill's final hours before Senate passage, hundreds of AFL-CIO Garment Workers and Steelworkers were on hand in the gallery, where they entertained one another and Senate opponents of the bill with song parodies during periods of recess while Republicans met in caucus.

The mass gathering of union members focused attention on the House after weeks of community efforts throughout the state, where central labor bodies and local unions had held rallies, distributed handbills at unemployment offices, supermarkets and factory gates, gathered petitions and appeared on radio and TV. Local union delegations also visited their legislators.

The rally in Harrisburg followed by 10 days a meeting of 2,500 union representatives in the capital, where plans were laid for the mass gathering should the bill survive the Senate.

At the time the AFL-CIO News went to press there was uncertainty as to the ability of the Republicans to muster the necessary 106 votes from their 108-member House delegation. All 98 Democrats were expected to oppose the bill and 12 Republicans from economically hard-hit areas—where joblessness had held at high levels for several years—have said they would not vote for the bill in the form it passed the Senate.

Veteran newsmen, however, reported that never before had pressures on Republican legislators been so intense.

Senate Unit Approves 'Truth-in-Lending' Bill

A Senate Banking subcommittee has voted 5-4 approval of a "truth-in-lending" bill it had bottled up for more than four years.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), would require disclosure of all interest and finance charges in clear, simple terms. It has Administration support and strong backing from labor and consumer groups.

Douglas, who presided over subcommittee hearings which have filled 3,954 pages of testimony since 1960, urged Banking Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) to schedule an executive session of the full committee to act on the measure. Robertson cast the only Democratic vote against the bill in the subcommittee showdown.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) provided the swing vote to dislodge the bill after the subcommittee agreed to an amendment which would permit revolving credit charges, used by many department stores, to be stated in terms of a monthly interest rate. The original bill would have required all charges to be expressed in terms of true annual interest rates.

The bill also required lenders and sellers to disclose in writing the total amount of cost to be financed, including a specific list of "extra" charges in connection with the financing.

Hearings in Washington and in cities throughout the nation uncovered widespread misrepresentation of interest rates and "carrying" charges.

Douglas summed up the intent of the legislation in these words:

"The purpose of this bill is to require that the American consumer be given the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the interest rates and finance charges he is asked to pay when he borrows money or buys an article on the installment plan."

The bill has 18 co-sponsors in the Senate, including Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.).

Meany Hails Fight On Scranton Bill

Harrisburg — Pennsylvania union members, rallying here to fight a legislative threat to the state's unemployment insurance program, won praise from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for not having "succumbed to the lure of higher maximums for a very few unemployed at the price of either reduced benefits or no benefits at all for many thousands of jobless."

In a telegram read to the rally, Meany told State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer that the "harmful" Scranton bill "is clear proof" of the need for federal unemployment compensation standards to eliminate "callous merchandising in human suffering."

UAW Drafts 1964 Bargaining Program

AFL-CIO News

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Labor Political Action Key To More Liberal Congress

Significant Gains Seen By Reuther

By John M. Barry

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Auto Workers' 19th constitutional convention here drafted the broad outlines of the union's 1964 contract proposals to the auto industry, giving heavy emphasis to improved working conditions, higher wages and such job-creating measures as early retirement.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in his keynote address, had told the 2,400 delegates that formation of the collective bargaining program was "the major work of this convention."

"It is a year of great opportunity," he declared. "We go to the bargaining table under the most favorable economic circumstances that we have ever enjoyed in a major set of negotiations, and I am confident that 1964 will be the most significant, historic collective bargaining effort that this union has ever made."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a speech on the convention's closing day, congratulated the UAW for a "splendid program . . . for this organization and for its membership," and declared his firm opposition to the so-called bargaining guidelines set forth by the President's Council of Economic Advisers based on overall productivity gains. **(See story below.)**

The delegates responded by hammering out a program keyed to these overall objectives:

- "Civilizing and humanizing working conditions in the plants [so that] our members can enjoy

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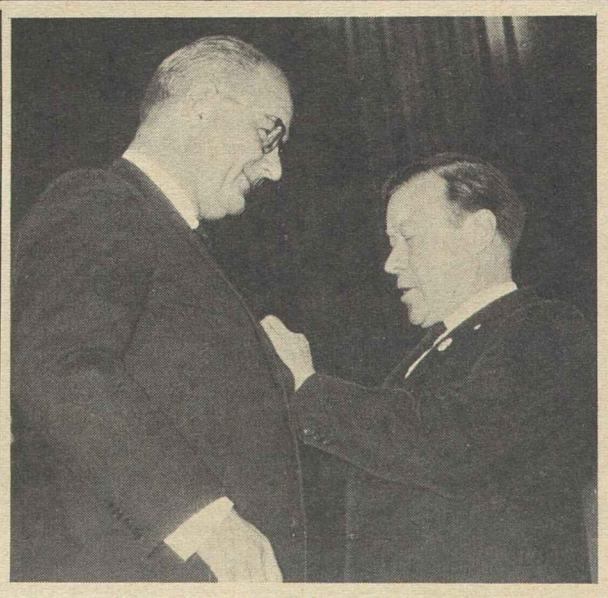

PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON spelled out goals of his Administration in his first appearances before union gatherings since he took office last November. At right, the President is congratulated by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. after finishing his talk in Washington to the department's 9th legislative conference; at left, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers pins a guest badge on Johnson at the UAW convention in Atlantic City.

In Speeches to Union Gatherings:

Fight Pledged by Johnson On Rights, Medicare, Poverty

Pres. Johnson pledged all-out efforts by his Administration to win passage of civil rights, medicare and anti-poverty legislation as he addressed his first two major union audiences since he succeeded to office.

The president told the Auto Workers' 19th Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City that "we are going to pass a civil rights bill if it takes all summer" and we "are going to pass a medical assistance bill for the aged."

He predicted a day later before the 9th National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington, that Congress this year would make a "solemn national commitment: to abolish poverty in these United States of America."

Johnson also chose the Building Trades conference to set forth his foreign policy credo in the strongest terms he has yet used, declaring that general war has become "impossible" in the nuclear age and that the United States, as "the most powerful nation in the world, can afford to be patient" in its relations with other countries.

The 4,000 craftsmen delegates and members of their families interrupted Johnson repeatedly with applause and cheers as he emphasized these objectives:

- An economic growth rate that is "better than 6 percent—about double the rate of the last decade."
- Achievement of such job-creating measures as the housing bill, a faster pace in constructing homes, schools, hospitals, industrial facilities.

Medicare Stressed

"We are not going to sit idly by and let older folks fight high medical expenses in their late years all alone. We are gong to join them; we are going to help them; we are going to assist them," he said, adding:

"And that is why we are going to pass a medical assistance bill, if not this week, if not this month, if not this year, the earliest possible date."

The minimum wage law, he declared, should be extended to millions not now covered. Unemployment insurance should be strengthened. The Manpower Development & Training Act, he said, will provide training opportunities for 125,000 Americans this year, twice as many next year. The Economic Opportunity Act, submitted to Congress to launch Johnson's "war on poverty," will offer education and training opportunities to more than 500,000 young people and adults each year, he noted.

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Asks Trades' Aid Back Home

By Eugene A. Kelly

The men and women of labor have the power to "change the political picture" of the nation by adding 20 to 25 more "liberals and progressives" to Congress through political action at the precinct level, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the 9th national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Four thousand delegates from 18 unions with 3.5 million members were rallied to action by Meany at a conference called to launch the department's 12-point legislative program. The delegates were addressed also by Pres. Johnson, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty, House Speaker John W. McCormack, federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and others before moving to Capitol Hill to seek support of their legislative goals.

Meany, reminding the delegates that legislative action has been a major labor activity since the 1880s, said he is "quite sure" the AFL-CIO and its affiliates will support the President's "war on poverty" because "when you look at the record as a whole, we have been engaged in a war on poverty all the days of our existence."

Noting that the delegates comprise "possibly the most politically powerful group ever to come here because you represent people at the community level," he added:

"Remember that you can make

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Says 'Guidelines' Threat to Free Unions

Atlantic City, N. J.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany came out flatly against the concept of government wage-price "guidelines" as he addressed delegates to the Auto Workers' convention here.

Meany, who spoke in the final day of the convention, said that extension of the guideline theory—that wage increases should generally be limited to the average productivity gain for the entire economy—could lead to "the end of free collective bargaining."

"I don't propose that labor at any time agree to going down this road," he declared.

The AFL-CIO president also:

- Expressed labor's "full and complete" backing for Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty measures, but said that since they are directed primarily toward youth opportunities they represent only a "temporary" approach and the key weapon in the war on poverty must be the creation of more jobs.
- Strongly criticized a speech

(Continued on Page 5)

Civil Rights Bill Clears First Senate Hurdles

By David L. Perlman

The civil rights bill passed its first procedural hurdle as the Senate, after nearly three weeks of debate, voted formally to take up the House-passed measure.

Only a hard-core band of 17 southerners voted against taking up the bill, while 67 senators—41 Democrats and 26 Republicans—voted for consideration.

The Senate then defeated, 50-34, a motion by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee for 10 days of hearings.

Morse had argued that this bow to normal Senate procedure would make it easier to pass a bill. He was supported by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen. But the bulk of civil rights supporters voted their agreement with Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who said it would be "unconscionable" to further delay action.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)

(Continued on Page 12)

STATE TROOPERS in legislature (shown in background) arouse the anger of Democratic legislators, including State Rep. James Musto, at microphone, who demands that they be removed from Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The police were removed and debate proceeded on the unemployment compensation bill, though Democrats couldn't learn who called out troops.

Social Security Funds In Actuarial Balance

Trustees of the Social Security Trust Funds have reported to Congress that the system is in good financial shape—"in actuarial balance."

Future income, based on automatic increases in the social security tax rate, will be sufficient to meet obligations to all present and future beneficiaries, the trustees said. Treasury Sec. C. Douglas Dillon is managing trustee of the fund. Serving with him are Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The trustees' 24th annual report was hailed by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank. He said "it contains facts and figures that inspire confidence for the millions of workers who look to social security for protection. . . . It should be read by every member of Congress."

Cruikshank noted that the report "shows clearly" why there is no "cause for alarm" at the fact that payments from the Old Age & Survivors Insurance Fund have exceeded payments into the fund in five of the last six years.

Based on projected income and outgo in the years ahead, the present $19 billion fund will build up rapidly, reaching a total of $120 billion in 1980 if no further changes are made in the law, the trustees said. Even if benefits and the taxable wage base are amended periodically in line with changes in average earnings, the fund would build up to $89 billion, the report declared.

Cruikshank compared the present temporary annual "deficit" in the fund to the situation of a family which receives a paycheck once a week and therefore operates at a "deficit" six days out of seven.

The separately-maintained Disability Insurance Trust Fund needs some minor changes to come into closer actuarial balance, the trustees said. They recommended that this be done through "a small reallocation" of social security income between the two trust funds. No increase in the payroll tax would be necessary, the report indicated.

During the 1963 fiscal year, the report said, the OASI trust fund took in $13.8 billion and paid out $14.5 billion, including payments to the railroad retirement program. The total number of persons receiving OASI benefits rose 7 percent during the year to 17.2 million.

Ex-President Of AFGE Dies at 72

Cincinnati, O.—James A. Campbell, president emeritus of the Government Employes, died here of cancer at the age of 72.

He served as president of the union from 1951 to 1962, a period during which it more than doubled in membership and won recognition as collective bargaining representative of significant groups of federal workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed "deep sorrow" in a telegram to his widow, Mrs. Elva Campbell.

They declared that his "many years of service in public life and his untiring efforts in behalf of the working people have left a monument to his memory that will never be forgotten."

During a long government career, Campbell had served with the Veterans Administration, Social Security Administration and Civil Service Commission. He was one of the founding members of the AFGE when it was formed in the early 1930s after the National Federation of Federal Employes withdrew from the former AFL and he lived to see the new union far outdistance its predecessor in membership.

He served on several advisory committees to the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee and the Civil Service Commission.

Housing Authority Revived by City

Indianapolis — The Indianapolis City Council has amended an ordinance that had made it impossible for the city to run a public housing program and Mayor John J. Barton (D) promptly named a five-man Indianapolis Housing Authority.

The ordinance was changed and the housing authority reactivated on motion of City Councilman Max Brydenthal, vice president of Auto Workers Local 23 and legislative representative of the Marion County AFL-CIO. The vote was 8 to 1.

The new housing authority is headed by Robert Efroymson, a manufacturer, and includes Pres. Edward T. Windham of the county AFL-CIO. Other members are Bruce Savage, who was commissioner of the Public Housing Administration in Washington under the Eisenhower Administration; Edward H. Hughes III, attorney for the old housing authority, and Dr. Joseph T. Taylor, director of program development for Flanner House and its self-help housing program.

Democrats Bolt Vote:

Jobless Aid Cut by $35 Million As GOP Passes Scranton Bill

Harrisburg, Pa.—In a tumultuous session which saw state troopers in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and the doors to the galleries locked and guarded, final passage came for Gov. William W. Scranton's unemployment compensation bill after Democratic legislators had walked off the floor charging "police state" tactics and a "gag" on debate.

Passed by a minimum constitutional margin on Mar. 20, the measure will cut unemployment compensation to the state's jobless by a net of $35 million annually, affecting 90,000 workers.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, which had led a mass rally and march of 20,000 union members to the Capital steps the previous day, pledged to continue the fight by "all the democratic processes available," including a possible legal challenge to certain aspects of the law.

Final vote in the House was 106 to 14, with one Democrat joining 105 Republicans. Two Republicans voted against the measure while the remainder of the 98-member Democratic delegation stood in the rear of the chamber in protest.

The Democratic walkout and the narrow victory for the measure climaxed a day-evening session which had resumed after several Republican delays to round up still-missing votes.

As representatives took their seats they found armed state troopers stationed in the chamber with Capital police and plainclothesmen standing by. All entrances to the visitors galleries had been locked and were guarded by police.

Democrats immediately protested the troopers' presence and threatened to leave if they were not removed. After 20 minutes of desk-thumping and shouted protests, the troopers were ordered outside the chamber, where they remained. Veteran legislators could not recall any previous occasion where they had been in the legislative chambers.

'Mystery' Order to Troopers

Rep. James Musto (D), who demanded to know the authority for ordering troopers "to stand over us in our deliberations," was told that neither House Speaker W. Stuart Helm nor Atty.-Gen. Walter E. Alessandroni had ordered them. He said he was unable to learn if the order had come from the governor's office.

Prior to the appearance of the police there had been no demonstrations or disorders, and legislators on both sides of the aisle had praised the union visitors for their "excellent decorum" at the rally and in the galleries.

The bill's final vote came after debate had been shut off by Republican action despite Democratic claims of an understanding that there would be unlimited debate. Minority Leader Anthony J. Petrosky (D) castigated Speaker Helm for "not conducting the House in a constitutional manner."

"We shall therefore absent ourselves from the House," he declared.

While Democrats filed to the rear the vote was taken. Petrosky then sought the floor again, stating that the vote was "illegally constituted" and "destroyed democratic processes" of the legislature.

Before debate was curtailed, the bill was strongly criticized by Rep. Herbert Fineman (D), who termed it "replete with tricks and gimmicks."

'Springboard' for Scranton

The bill, he declared was a "springboard" for Gov. Scranton's presidential ambitions because it would establish a "strong conservative image to appeal to the industrialists who control the party's war chest."

Fineman said the bill's tax tables were "distorted deliberately to favor a few large corporations."

As passed by the House and Senate, the measure will eliminate entirely or drastically cut unemployment compensation for two out of every five now eligible.

Many Penalized

The measure will penalize seasonal workers, low-paid and intermittent workers, mothers who return to work after childbirth, those on social security or private pensions and those receiving severance pay. It requires that the burden of proof of job-seeking be on the unemployed.

It also curtails the former overall 30-week maximum payment period and sharply restricts those jobless for more than a year in qualifying for further benefits.

The weekly maximum benefit will be raised from $40 to $45 for a few jobless, but the duration of benefits is shortened.

On the employer side, the tax base was raised from $3,000 to $3,600 annually, but the minimum corporation tax rate was cut from 2 percent to 1 percent.

Iushewitz Quits Group, Hits Lag on Pay Floor

New York—Labor's representative on the Governor's Committee on the Minimum Wage has resigned to protest sidetracking of proposals to raise the state's wage floor to $1.50 an hour.

Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Central Labor Council expressed a "deep sense of disappointment" at the lack of action in a letter of resignation to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

He told the governor, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, the disappointment is shared by the entire executive board of the city central labor body, and added:

"It is our considered opinion that the time for further extended study has long since passed and that the urgency of the situation demands positive action."

Iushewitz said that when he accepted membership on the governor's committee in February, it was his "distinct impression" that it would prepare an immediate report on the $1.50 minimum wage in time for action in the current session of the legislature. Instead, he said, the first meeting and the governor's "charge" to the group "made it obvious that there would be no action for at least a year."

New York city adopted a $1.50 minimum wage in 1962, but it was invalidated by the courts on the ground that state law preempts the field. New York state has a $1.15 minimum wage, which will rise to $1.25 next October.

INTO THE STREETS of Harrisburg, Pa., pour 20,000 trade unionists for march around the state Capitol after rally in opposition to the Scranton Administration's unemployment compensation revision bill. The marchers, representing unions from all parts of the state, arrived by chartered busses and special trains for the one-day demonstration.

Shopcraft Board Named:

Court Orders Bar 2 Railroad Strikes

It was the lawyers' round in the long-stalled railroad work rules negotiations.

Rail operating unions, which have sought to get talks going with individual railroads after a breakdown of national negotiations, met with flat refusals to bargain from both the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Pacific railroads.

On the L&N, four operating unions called a strike in an effort to force management to sit down at the bargaining table. Instead the railroad obtained a temporary restraining order in federal court at Louisville, pending a hearing Mar. 30.

SP Unions Enjoined

Earlier the Southern Pacific had obtained a similar restraining order barring a strike even though the unions had not called a walkout against that railroad.

At the national level, the railroads have warned that they will force a nationwide shutdown if any railroad is struck by putting into effect unilaterally a series of work rules which the unions contend would wreck seniority rights, cut pay and abolish craft lines. The unions are asking for improved working conditions including overtime, holiday pay, expenses away from home and a night shift differential.

Congress last August ordered arbitration of part of the work rules dispute, involving engine crews and the use of locomotive firemen, but said other issues should be resolved through direct negotiations.

It is these other issues, which the railroads call "secondary" but the unions insist are of major importance, which are involved in the current phase of the dispute.

In another development, Pres. Johnson named an Emergency Board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate and report in a rules dispute between the railroads and six shopcraft unions bargaining through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. The unions are seeking job stabilization guarantees.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS in register-and-vote drive of St. Louis AFL-CIO and its women's auxiliaries pause for a picture. Shown checking voter registration lists for the council's Committee on Political Education are, from the left, Auxiliary members Ann Houston, Machinists; Elizabeth Hoeltge, Streetcar & Bus Operators; Clara Damon and Carolyn Mulvany, Machinists; Helen M. Freise, Butchers & Packinghouse Employes; Viola Moss of the Bookbinders, president of the state AFL-CIO auxiliaries; Florence R. Brown and Mary Thompson, Butchers & Packinghouse; Scottie Taylor and Adele Bucher, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Stasia Kelly, Painters.

Judge Clears Hatters Of Anti-Trust Charges

Dallas, Tex.—U.S. District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes has cleared the Hatters of all charges growing out of a $2 million lawsuit brought against the union by nine non-union Dallas headwear manufacturers.

Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters said in New York that the ruling "asserts once and for all our right to run a union label campaign in all areas of the industry." He said also:

"It is our union's purpose to raise the living and working conditions of all the workers in our industry who are the victims of substandard wages. We are gratified that the court has now restated legal approval of union label campaigns among consumers which will help us to eliminate the remnants of poverty in our industry."

A jury had found the union not guilty of unlawful secondary boycott activities but awarded damages of $13,089 to the manufacturers on an anti-trust law charge. Judge Hughes nullified the finding and ruled, as a matter of law, that there was no anti-trust violation.

The judge emphasized, Rose noted, that the union's leaflet distribution at retail stores was "lawful economic conduct" and that an agreement between the retailers and the Hatters that the retailers would not buy millinery from the non-union manufacturers was not a law violation.

Counsel for the union here were David Richards and Charles J. Morris of Dallas and Isadore Katz of New York City.

Automation Studies Set By Advisers

Techniques used by local labor and management groups to adjust to the impact of automation and technological change will be examined by the President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy at three regional seminars.

The sessions were announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, alternating chairmen of the committee, following a request by Pres. Johnson for further study of the problems of automation.

The committee set up the seminars—time and place to be announced later—at a meeting in which the labor, management and public members expressed their concern for the labor displacement caused by automation and other forms of economic change.

The committee's further study would be concerned, it said, with adjustment practices in private industry which have been used to facilitate change and ease displacement and which can be possibly used in other situations. The committee said it will continue to consider other aspects of automation while the local sessions are being conducted.

URW to Seek Boosts In Pensions, Welfare

Cleveland, O.—The Rubber Workers will seek "substantial increases" in pension and welfare benefits from major rubber firms with more than 40,000 employes as negotiations open here Mar. 31, Pres. George Burdon announced.

Union negotiating teams from plants of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Goodyear Tire and General Tire began drafting proposals Mar. 23 in the same hotel where contract talks will be held. Earlier the URW had served reopening notices as a result of action taken by a majority of locals representing a majority of members in each chain.

Guidelines adopted at a URW pension and insurance conference last December will form the basis for specific proposals to be made when separate talks start.

Five-year Firestone and Goodyear agreements expire Apr. 30, and the General Tire agreement runs out May 1. In each case a 60-day cancellation notice is required, if agreement is not reached, to bring the effective expiration date to June 30.

A reopening notice also has been served on Seiberling Rubber Co. on behalf of Local 18, but place and starting date of talks have not been announced. Welfare agreements with the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the U.S. Rubber Co. expire in the summer and reopening notices will be served later.

22 Plants Involved

The URW-Firestone talks involve 17,000 workers in eight plants. Talks with Goodyear affect 21,000 in 12 locations, and at General Tire, 3,300 in two plants.

Some 200 delegates from URW locals approved general goals for welfare and pension negotiations at the winter conference after considering suggested improvements.

Subjects up for discussion included increased benefits in all types of contract-covered insurance plans; increasing allowances for surgical fees to meet actual charges of medical men; a company-paid prescription drug program; early retirement on pension; nursing home care and hospital-insurance coverage for retirees and surviving spouses.

DETROIT LAWYERS with offices in the Cadillac Tower not only disapprove management's failure to negotiate with striking Building Service Employes but put their money where their heart is. From the left, Chairman D. Charles Marston of Cadillac Tower Lawyers Committee presents $336 check to Picket Maria B. Schulski, Business Rep. Dan Vorkapich and strikers Marie Havelik and Milford Walker.

Two-Year Pact Ends Jersey Bus Walkout

Newark, N. J.—Nearly 6,200 drivers, mechanics and utility men are back at work for the Public Service Coordinated Transport Co. after voting acceptance of the third management offer to end their 16-day strike. The vote was 3,679 in favor, 839 opposed.

Key to the settlement, worked out at a pre-dawn bargaining session called by Democratic Gov. Richard J. Hughes, was a two-year contract term instead of the three-years insisted on by management of the firm, which carries 1 million riders daily on 2,500 busses between points in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Under the settlement, members of the Street & Electric Railway Employes who work for the utility will get an increase in the former $2.75 hourly base rate, plus a 3-cent cost of living increase, to new base rates of $2.86 the first year and $2.96 in the second year of the contract, with the cost of living factor continued in the second year.

Vacations will go to three weeks after eight years, four weeks after 18 years. Holidays will be increased from seven to eight a year in 1965. Other improvements:

Sick benefits will be raised from $50 a week to $65 for 26 weeks and employes will get these benefits up to 39 weeks after 10 years of service, up to 52 weeks after 20 years.

Insurance benefits go from a top of $4,000 to $5,000. Under existing Blue Cross-Blue Shield and extended coverage plans, management increased its contribution from 80 percent of cost to 85 percent.

New York Assembly Votes Apprentice Bill

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Assembly has passed a bill to make it "an unlawful discriminatory practice" to select persons for an apprenticeship program on any basis "other than their qualifications."

The bill was adopted on a 135 to 10 vote and sent to the State Senate after the New York State AFL-CIO withdrew its objection to the measure. New York already has a statute barring discrimination in apprenticeship programs on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin.

Building Crafts Set 12-Point Program

PRESIDENTS of 18 building trades unions and 4,000 delegates to the 9th national legislative conference of Building & Construction Trades Dept. heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tell them ultimate success for labor's legislative goals depends on their activity at the community level in the AFL-CIO COPE register-and-vote drive.

Johnson Tells Labor He'll Fight For Rights, Health, Poverty Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

Prices and wages must be arrived at "freely" but "responsibly," he said. He added: "You are builders—and I ask your help in building the kind of America . . . that we can build together. I ask your help in redeeming the futures of the poor and the disadvantaged and those who have suffered from discrimination."

Speaking on domestic front problems to 12,000 delegates and visitors at the UAW convention, the President declared that as long as he is in office the terms of the national war on poverty will be "unconditional surrender."

Economic Gains Seen

He noted that the need to create more jobs in the 60s is a key aspect of the drive to wipe out poverty and said the recently enacted tax cut "is the largest economic stride" taken in this century.

Referring to negotiations coming up this year between the UAW and the auto industry, Johnson repeated the appeal to both sides of the bargaining table made by the late Pres. Kennedy before the 1962 UAW convention.

He congratulated the UAW on its position that progress is achieved "with the community and not at the expense of the community" and said both business and labor have the responsibility of avoiding revival of a "price-wage spiral" that, he said, might "choke off our needed and speedy economic expansion."

There may be "legitimate disagreements" over the length of the statutory workweek and overtime premiums, the President said, but there can be no disagreement over the desirability of "facing squarely up" at the bargaining table to issues of worktime and leisure.

Past reductions in the workweek, longer vacations and more holidays are "a tribute" to labor and its leadership, Johnson observed, adding:

"We will rightfully expect to purchase with our rising productivity not only more goods but also more time—more time to spend with our families, more time to spend in recreation and relaxation, in study and thought, and rest."

Johnson turned to the subject of foreign affairs as he reached the end of his text on domestic issues at the Building Trades conference.

"There may have been a time," he observed, "when a Commander-in-Chief would order soldiers to march the very moment a disturbance occurred . . . but the world as it was and the world as it is are not the same any more. Once—once upon a time—even large-scale wars could be waged without risking the end of civilization. But what was once upon a time is no longer so. . . ."

Citing the devastation that nuclear warfare could bring to the United States and its adversaries—"taking half of our land, half of our population in an hour"—the President declared:

"The people of the world, I think, prefer reasoned agreement to ready attack . . . We must offer the outstretched arm that tries to help instead of an arm-length sword that tries to kill."

The President made an obvious reference to criticism by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) that he should have sent in marines when Cuban Premier Fidel Castro shut off fresh water supplies to the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay. That problem, Johnson said without mentioning Goldwater by name, was solved not by "a battalion of marines bayonetting in to turn on the water," but by "a single admiral" sent in to shut it off.

"The people of this country have more blessed hopes than bitter victories," Johnson said. "The people of this country and the world expect more from their leaders than just a show of brute force. And so our hope and our purpose is to employ reasoned agreement instead of ready aggression, to preserve our honor without a world in ruins, to substitute if we can understanding for retaliation."

Johnson Presents Award to Mason

A distinguished service award for work on behalf of the handicapped was presented by Pres. Johnson to Legislative Dir. Walter J. Mason of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Johnson, calling Mason to the platform at the BCTD legislative conference in Washington, described his own role in the ceremony as a great honor "to me as President and as a human being." Mason has been a labor representative on the executive committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped since 1947.

The citation lauded him for helping produce the AFL-CIO film "They Have What It Takes," and articles, exhibits and a handbook on employment of the handicapped.

Chicken Soup Should Have —Guess What?

The Meat Cutters have the quixotic idea that there ought to be chicken in chicken soup.

This stand was taken at an Agriculture Dept. hearing at which the union maintained that "when the consumer buys food labeled as chicken or turkey soup, he should be able to expect a standard minimum of meat in the soup."

The union doesn't want a lot of chicken in chicken soup or turkey in turkey soup. Just 2 percent on a ready-to-serve basis. Anything less, it maintained, should not be labeled chicken soup or turkey soup. Some dehydrated soups, it protested, contain only a fraction of 1 percent of meat by the time they get on the table.

"We believe the present poultry inspection practice concerning soups confuses the consumer," the union claimed. "It is a mockery of consumer labeling. The chicken or turkey name is on the package, but there may or may not be any poultry meat visible at all when the soup is ready to be eaten. The consumer should not have to turn to a microscope to find the poultry meat."

4,000 Delegates Open Legislative Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

your most important political contribution at home in the registration drive now going on."

Meany observed that a 10 percent increase in voter registration by union members and their families would "help move America forward" by helping elect those who "believe as we do" in helping the "great mass of the people" get more purchasing power.

Sec. 14b Under Attack

He reminded the delegates that Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act "invites the states to go as far as they like" in enacting so-called "right-to-work" laws and that "no other section of federal law sets up federal standards and invites the states to undermine them."

This section will "remain in the law until we take steps to change the political picture," Meany asserted, adding:

"We need 20 to 25 more votes of liberals and progressives who see eye to eye with us. We do not have enough votes now, but we could have next January."

The outlook for electing liberal congressmen is "better than in many years," the federation head said. He told the building tradesmen, "You know the facts, the voting records, and you can bring about a change. But the job must be done on Nov. 3, 1964. Then we will see a different Congress and a different situation come January 1965."

Haggerty said in his keynote talk that the department's legislative program is "calculated to strengthen our entire country and all its people, rather than to serve any special narrow interest."

Noting that Johnson had endorsed a bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to provide for fringe benefits as part of the prevailing wage on federal construction work, Haggerty said the measure would mean "jobs for many thousands of union construction craftsmen, jobs that are badly needed in an industry where unemployment still runs as high as 20 percent" in some areas. The bill awaits final Senate action.

Appeals from Home

During the legislative process, Haggerty noted, there are times when members of Congress can be persuaded to act favorably "only by direct appeals for support from the voters in their home districts.

"If your response to our requests for the future is as solid and effective as it has been, we will get the job done," he declared.

Observing that "as construction goes, so goes the nation," Haggerty asserted "if enough work can be provided to keep our building trades busy, the whole nation will prosper."

The BCTD legislative program aims at passage of three Taft-Hartley Act amendments involving on-site picketing, labor-management trade promotion funds, and repeal of Sec. 14b. It also calls for renewal of the accelerated public works program, a shorter workweek, mass transit funds, exemption of construction from the Small Business Act, area redevelopment, hospital care for the aged under social security, civil rights, federal aid to education, federal standards for unemployment compensation, and adequate funds for housing and community development.

McCormack paid tribute to the late Pres. Kennedy and to Johnson, Kennedy's successor, and urged labor to work harder than ever to stem the "forces of reaction trying to dominate" America. All the forces of progress must unite next fall, he said, "to elect progressive members of the Congress and a progressive president."

Wirtz lauded the delegates for being here "on the people's business, making democracy work." The Administration, he says, supports many of labor's objectives and urged, "We've got to move toward a stronger unemployment compensation program" and for relief of the unemployed.

Biemiller noted that labor helped elect Kennedy and Johnson in 1960 but lost 21 "tried and true friends" in the House, and since then suffered an additional net loss of four others.

'Illogical Quirk' of T-H

Labor is spending "thousands and thousands of dollars in one state after another" trying to protect itself against the "illogical quirk" of the T-H Act on the so-called "work" laws, Biemiller noted.

Reminding the delegates of the Senate civil rights filibuster, he said:

"We are faced with a sitdown strike. You have a group of senators who decided they are going to stay there and not let anything happen" on the civil rights bill, the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill, and other legislation sought by labor.

"If you and I tried this" at a union meeting, he said, "I hate to think how this same group would be up screaming."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), long-time member of the Plumbers, expressed hope for the passage of bills providing social security hospital care, civil rights for all and the President's "war on poverty" measures.

The one thing not needed, he said, is more restrictive labor legislation. "Settle your problems yourselves," he urged, and keep them out of "Congressional hospital."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) called for a reappraisal of U.S. foreign policy and the "exportation of economic freedom" overseas.

New York Collects Unpaid $1,298,944

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Dept. of Labor in 1963 collected a record total of $1,298,944 in unpaid earnings under state minimum wage laws due 30,865 employes of 8,216 establishments.

Labor-United Fund Agreement Reached

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The interests of organized labor will be "carefully considered" before contracts are awarded for major construction or repairs under a statement of policy adopted by directors of the Council Bluffs United Fund after conferences with state union leaders and Frank Emig, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities representative.

The policy also included a pledge of "special consideration" to bidders on construction or repair projects who have supported the United Fund and are located in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area. In addition the board agreed to elect as one of its members a representative of the Building Trades Council from a list of three candidates to be nominated by the council itself.

UAW Drafts 1964 Bargaining Program

'Significant' Advances Foreseen by Reuther

(Continued from Page 1)

a greater measure of respect and dignity on the job.

- "Creating new job opportunities for younger workers, for older workers still too young to retire, and for members of minority groups.
- "Protecting our members against the impact of automation and plant relocation.
- "Improving job security, health security, income security, old age security and raising our members' living standards toward levels consistent with the possibilities of our potentially affluent society."

Jobs Key To Other Problems

Reuther described the need for full employment in both the United States and Canada as the "key" to other problems confronting UAW members.

"The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, relatively," he declared. "The bottom 20 percent of American families are getting less than 5 percent of the national income. The top 20 percent are getting more than 50 percent . . . in the period 1953 to 1963 . . . wages and salaries went up 59 percent. Dividends went up 94 percent. Interest payments, which go mostly to the bankers and the coupon clippers, went up 142 percent . . . profits are at an all-time high. . . ."

The UAW president, insisting that the auto industry can well afford to grant the union's contract proposals without raising prices on its products, cited General Motors' 1963 profits after taxes of nearly $1.6 billion, or the equivalent of $3.80 for "every hour worked by every GM hourly wage worker in the U.S."

He also called attention to the nearly $5 million he said Henry Ford II had drawn in 1962 from the Ford Motor Co. in salaries, bonuses and dividends.

"If you make $5 million a year and you're trying to get another million that's sound economics and . . . non-inflationary," he observed with heavy sarcasm. "But if you are a wage-earner getting $6,000, $7,000 or $8,000 and you want another thousand, that's dangerous, inflationary and downright subversive."

Discussing areas of legislative concern to the union, Reuther congratulated Pres. Johnson, a principal convention speaker, for declaring "unconditional war on human poverty" and described the 50 million Americans now living at or below the edge of poverty as the "have-not" people of the nation.

He warned that passage of the civil rights bill now before the Senate would not solve all the problems of discrimination but said it would provide "new tools."

Companies Warned

The lack of a social security program of health care for the aged is another "national deficit," he observed, and served notice on the auto companies that if they do not "join us in Washington" to help correct it, the same problem will confront them in the form of "a 1964 collective bargaining demand."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in addressing the delegates, dealt at length with solution of unemployment problems as "one basic answer" to poverty and declared that "there is no excuse for poverty in a land rich beyond measure in resources, in people, ideas and ideals."

Another speaker, T. C. Douglas, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, warned that the human problems confronting western civilization from the onrush of automation rank second only to the threat of thermonuclear war.

Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education told the delegates that labor's legislative program depends on the election next November of additional liberal House members and senators as well as a friendly President.

Other highlights of the convention included the presentation of UAW's Solidarity Award to Brewery Workers Pres. Karl Feller.

One of four Social Justice Awards went posthumously to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy and was accepted by his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, Also receiving Social Justice Awards were Arne Geijer, head of the Swedish labor movement and president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Carl Sandburg, poet and humanist; and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters.

The high priority placed by the delegates on correction of poor plant conditions in this year's auto negotiations was evident in extensive debate over this section on the collective bargaining program.

Specific Steps Listed

Among specific items in this area, the convention called for steps to curb speedups, reasonable rest periods or "coffee breaks" from the "grinding monotony of production work," an end to infringements on privacy through management surveillance of workers and union representatives by means of closed-circuit television and other electronic devices, and legal, legislative and bargaining efforts to assure UAW members the moral right to refuse to work on parts produced under substandard conditions.

The convention gave top position to early retirement programs as a means of opening up jobs.

It said the current annual improvement factor of 2.5 percent under most UAW contracts is "obsolete and inadequate."

It called for revision of the factor "to reflect the worker's full equity in the fruits of technological progress," modernization of cost-of-living wage adjustments, and wage parity between Auto Workers in the United States and Canada.

At a news conference Reuther said that the productivity or man-hour output of Auto Workers had risen 4.9 percent a year, on the average, since 1947 and that this would be given serious consideration in preparing specific proposals to the employers.

In other highlights, the collective bargaining resolution called for:

- Increased pension benefits and regular cost-of-living adjustments for Auto Workers already retired.
- Extra pay at vacation time, similar to that already provided by the auto companies to employes of their overseas plants.
- Full company payment for life, sickness and accident insurance and comprehensive improvements in these group plans.
- Greater protections in adjusting to technological change.
- Income security through the payment of salaries rather than hourly wages to production workers, improved supplementary unemployment benefits, and parity with white collar workers in fringe benefits and separation pay.
- Special attention to the jobs and wage problems faced by workers in small plants and the parts industry.
- Full support of technical, office and professional employes through UAW bargaining.

AUTO WORKERS CONVENTION in Atlantic City hears UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther declare in his keynote speech that 1964 contract negotiations with the auto industry will see the "most significant" collective bargaining effort in union's history. Reuther called on the delegates to "pioneer new concepts" in bargaining.

Meany Warns on 'Guidelines' As Threat to Free Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) suggesting that we "should accept the ideas of [Cuban Premier Fidel] Castro as a permanent way of life. . . ."

Recalling that the western democracies "got tired" and accepted Hitler as a fact of life in 1938, Meany declared: "We all know the result of that . . . we can't afford to get tired, and we can't afford to forget that eternal vigilance is always going to be the price of liberty."

Meany opened his speech with a review of what the labor movement has been doing since the merger of the former AFL and CIO and "what we face." The merger, itself, he said, "is working well," and the internal disputes plan established by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention has succeeded in reducing such disputes to "an absolute minimum."

More to Be Done

The labor movement's organization efforts since the merger have drawn the cooperation of individual unions and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., he noted, but said "very frankly . . . we are not moving as fast as we had hoped . . . and there's still a great deal to be done."

In the area of civil rights, labor likewise is dissatisfied, Meany observed, but some progress has been made in cooperation with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity by the removal of racial bars from some union constitutions, through union civil rights committees and through AFL-CIO task forces working at community levels.

It is not enough to write non-discrimination clauses into contracts, he said, adding:

"You must follow up," because despite the existence of contract clauses and pledges, "we still have some cases of discrimination in fact."

The AFL-CIO president also reviewed the federation's efforts in the fields of community services, international affairs and political education. He noted that the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education had borrowed the services of the UAW's Roy Reuther to head the 1964 drive to assure that union members and their families are registered to vote.

On the question of government guidelines for union and management negotiators, Meany recalled that a Cabinet member some years ago had suggested that the government has "a responsibility to assert the public interest in collective bargaining."

"At that time I challenged that statement," he said, "and I challenge it now. . . . I believe in free collective bargaining. It is quite obvious that if you are going to have guidelines on the question of wages, the question of prices, the question of the rate of production, then eventually you will have to go a little further.

"What about the wages of management? What about the dividends to stockholders . . . the question of the advisability of large reserves for some purpose that is determined only by management?

"If we go down this road far enough, it leads to the end of free collective bargaining. . . . I don't propose that labor at any time agree to go down this road."

He said he had no worries about the Auto Workers matching the companies in responsibility at the bargaining table and declared:

"In the final analysis, there's no substitute for a strong union in every area of activity in a democratic society. This will provide the guidelines. This will provide the responsibility."

In response to questions at a news conference, Meany said he would suggest to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a later date a formal position opposing the concept of government bargaining guidelines. He said he did not regard Johnson's remarks to the UAW convention on labor-management responsibility as an attempt to intervene in this year's auto industry's negotiations.

"There's nothing wrong with the President making statements that he would like to see a fair settlement," he said, "because all of us would like to see a fair settlement."

Regarding the war on poverty, he commended efforts to keep young people in school and help better equip them for jobs but he said this represents "almost a temporary gain insofar as they relate to the total labor force. . . . Eventually they do come into the labor force and then, of course, each year a new class of people is coming in."

"No matter what other important things are done to help the poor, such as vocational training or improving literacy," he said, "there's no way in which these people can permanently break out of the bonds of poverty unless they have jobs at decent wages. This is the real key.

"We need jobs for those who are now unemployed, jobs for those who are being displaced by automation, and jobs for the millions of young people entering the labor force," he declared.

Marine Unions, Officials Discuss Grain Shipping

The presidents of three AFL-CIO maritime unions met in Washington with Cabinet members and shipping industry leaders to discuss plans for guaranteeing that at least 50 percent of all grains sold to Soviet bloc countries be sent in American ships.

The meeting, attended also by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, grew out of the agreement last month ending the maritime unions' boycott of U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviet Union. The agreement contained provisions of top-level meetings to resolve the problems growing out of grain shipments and use of American vessels.

Attending the sessions were Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association.

Representing the government were Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges and Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds represented Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Leaders of the American Maritime Association, the Pacific American Steamship Association, the American Merchant Marine Institute and the American Shipping Lines were also present.

A Nation's Conscience

THE UNITED STATES Senate—described as the "greatest deliberative body in the world"—is being victimized by a small group of men who are physically attempting to block the concepts of democracy from becoming an operating reality.

The Southern filibusterers are in effect staging a legislative sitdown strike, adamantly refusing a decisive vote on the House-passed civil rights bill and thereby blocking action on other legislation that the nation needs to deal with its domestic and foreign problems.

Outside the bitter band of southerners in the Senate there is a broad consensus in favor of the civil rights measure. The President has repeatedly spoken out strongly; the House has voted by a decisive bipartisan margin; church, labor, civil rights and other groups are clearly on record. Yet the sitdown strike continues.

The filibusterers are trotting out all the ancient and discredited arguments; they are offering demagogic and tongue-in-cheek alternatives and solutions. They are essentially stalling for time, hoping against hope that some miracle will do away with the bill, do away with the coalition of forces dedicated to a final victory for equal rights for all men. But there will be no miracle, no out for these men.

The civil rights forces are more closely organized and unified than ever before in the history of civil rights legislative struggles. And they have the wide-based public support that is needed for final victory.

There is neither reason, grace nor gallantry in the filibusterers' narrow and mean struggle to deny to their fellow men their rights under the law, both constitutional and moral. There is only the bitterness of a lost cause and the sour flavor of ultimate defeat.

Those in the Senate who are waging the physically-taxing fight to secure finally a real civil rights bill deserve the plaudits and the support of the nation. In their dedication to do battle for right and justice lies the conscience of the nation.

Scranton's 'Reform'

PENNSYLVANIA Gov. William W. Scranton and his business-industry allies have had their way in severely weakening the state's unemployment compensation law and "reforming" about 100,000 workers out of the jobless pay system.

Scranton's widely advertised "reform" bill will come back to haunt him both in the state and on the national level. By disqualifying the 100,000 workers from drawing unemployment benefits, the Scranton law further injures the state's economy. Instead of attacking the unemployment that has scarred the state, the law attacks the unemployed.

Nationally, Scranton may have improved his potential as a Republican presidential candidate with those business and industry groups which applaud attacks on the unemployment compensation system. But in terms of the millions of Americans who mark ballots on Election Day, an assault on the basic structure of the unemployment compensation program is the hallmark of a throwback conservative with a greater concern for profit-stuffed corporations than the fate of the unemployed.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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Sit-Down Strike

Education Chief Says:

New Concept of Schools Needed To Bring Hope to Slum Children

The following is excerpted from an article by Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education, which appeared in the Washington Post on Mar. 22.

THE ROLE of education in the slums has often been overlooked in the past. That is no longer true. There is perhaps no other institution in the country of which more is expected and where so much needs to be accomplished. But before the schools of the slums can meet these rising expectations, before they can serve effectively in the attack on poverty, some thoroughgoing alterations are required.

These call for bold approaches not merely by the educational community but by the community at large—a new public awareness of the problems and difficulties in these schools and a determination to resolve them. The first of these problems is priority—or, rather, a lack of priority—for the schools of the slums.

Usually these schools are substandard, and substandard schools are precisely the wrong schools for the children of poverty. These students, deprived in every other aspect of their lives, require more, not less, of educational opportunity if they are to succeed; the most qualified, not the least qualified, of teachers; the least crowded, not the most crowded, of classrooms; the most imaginative, not the least imaginative, of educational efforts.

For too many years, however, education in the slums has been directed to maintenance efforts, to the maintenance of schools which exist in form but not in substance—where teachers seem to teach and children seem to attend, but where the link between teaching and learning is frail and tenuous.

The second problem is that we have failed to make the indispensable extra effort to reach and teach these children. Far too often, they are regarded as not merely difficult to teach, but as virtually unteachable.

There are difficulties, to be sure. Usually they come to school from families of low educational attainment; their homes lack books and other incentives to learning; they lack the middle-class values and cultural endowments of their teachers.

The overriding difficulty, however, is the persistence in teaching methods that have not worked and will not work. A vast number of these children will reject traditional texts and curricula even with good teachers and good buildings.

As a basic change, we need new primers and readers for them which—at the least—recognize their existence in our society. When textbooks reflect only white middle-class life, complete with commodious split-level homes, how can we expect to reach poor white, Negro or Puerto Rican children? Instead, we need textbooks written in terms of their own environments, their own lives and aspirations.

Above all, we need teachers who are trained and gifted in teaching these children. All too frequently, teaching our deprived children has seemed a personal deprivation to the teachers sent to their classrooms.

Unfamiliar with the home and community life of their students, they are often frustrated by youngsters who are troublesome, as well as troubled.

The successful teacher of these children needs warmth and insight. These qualities must be in her at the outset. But they will be lost or blunted if those in charge of our schools fail to recognize and stimulate these qualities. We must bring to these teachers a new prestige and status within their profession and within the community.

THE THIRD PROBLEM that confounds our schools of the slums is their isolation from the communities they are intended to serve. This is the gravest weakness of all.

These are the schools where the iron gates slam shut at 3:30 when classes are over for the day. The bolts are drawn; the lights are turned off; the fortress is secure; the school is protected from the neighborhood.

Teachers come into these fortress schools from the outside world to teach, and, when school is over, they leave again for the outside world. Some of these schools even refuse to list their telephone numbers in order to avoid the distraction of parents calling.

Yet it is in these schools, as nowhere else in the slums, that we could create not a fortress amid the poor but a true command post against poverty.

The agents of education and social welfare must learn to work together. Moreover, they must seek to develop widespread citizen participation, perhaps by generating community councils on poverty. The slum school could provide a focus for action, a center for community service.

With the community's effort behind it, the bleak fortress school of today could become the lighthouse school of tomorrow, bringing to our neighborhoods of poverty a new beacon of possibility, promise and hope.

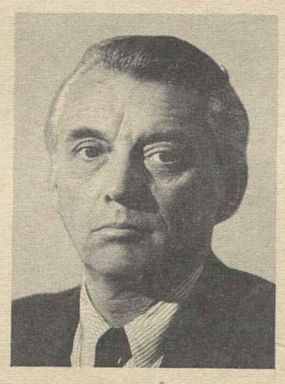
Morgan Says:

Measure of Kennedy Emerges In Study of President's Powers

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

FOUR MONTHS, almost to the day, after Pres. Kennedy's assassination, one of his closest advisers, McGeorge Bundy, has written in the April issue of that important journal, Foreign Affairs, a penetrating appraisal of the powers of the presidency as they relate to the constant and overriding problem of preserving world peace.



Morgan

The article is worth reading for the exposition of presidential responsibility as Bundy saw John F. Kennedy exercise it, first-hand. But something else emerges, too—an intimate measure of the man and the office, which strikes me as a valuable yardstick for the voter to have in a presidential election year. Bundy was the President's assistant for national security affairs, which means he was in on the discussions and decisions taken on every international problem important enough to reach the White House. Though the operation of the job has changed some to conform with the approaches and style of the new President, Bundy occupies the same position under Pres. Lyndon Johnson.

He notes in the article that Johnson's central concern, too, is the pursuit of peace and, in something of a scholarly mouthful, adds that ". . . the effective transfer from one administration to the next has reflected the fact that loyalty to Pres. Kennedy and loyalty to Pres. Johnson are not merely naturally compatible but logically necessary as a part of a larger loyalty to their common purpose"—peace.

In the vast and booby-trapped field of disarmament and/or arms control Bundy makes some important points:

● "Military men in all countries find it hard to approve any arms control proposal which is not either safely improbable or clearly unbalanced in their own favor."

● The present nuclear balance is tilted somewhat in our favor, but this does not permit any lack of respect for the strength of the Soviet Union and, given that precarious stand-off, "no safer balance appears possible at present."

● The arms race itself is now a threat to national security and in the U.S. only a strong Commander-in-Chief with a strong Secretary of Defense is in a position to press steadily for recognition of that fact.

● ". . . The lesson of the test-ban is that no step at all can be taken in this field unless the President himself works for it. A President indifferent to arms control, or easily discouraged by Soviet intransigence or irresponsibility, or inclined to a narrow military view of the arms race, would be a guarantee against agreed limitation of armaments."

Obviously implying the hope that Pres. Johnson grasps that lesson as firmly as Mr. Kennedy did, Bundy then takes his measure of the fallen President which I mentioned earlier:

". . . As we remember John Kennedy, let us separate the essential from the complementary. The youth, the grace and the wit were wonderful, but they were not the center. There lay courage, vision, humanity and strength, tested on the path to the office and tempered by the office itself. It is these qualities, applied to the greatest issues, that belong not only to the man but to the job.

". . . This kind of President and this kind of presidency reflect the general will of Americans.

Temperate use of strength, respect for honest difference, sympathy for those in need and a readiness to go our share of the distance—these qualities . . . described in phrases borrowed from our new President, are qualities of the American people.

"They have their opposites in our character, too, but these are what we honor; these we expect of our Presidents.

"In the terrible shock of Pres. Kennedy's death there were many—perhaps too many—who saw the foul deeds of a few days in Dallas, and not the dead President himself, as the embodiment of the real America. They were wrong.

"As a man, as a President, as a servant of the peace, he was what we are, and his achievement belongs to us all. Strengthened by his service, the presidency continues, and so does the quest for peace."

WHETHER YOU AGREE fully with Bundy's measure, I suggest that he has touched the noble qualities of the man and the ennobling qualities of the office which we should hold up as standards as we are plunged into the caterwauling of another presidential campaign.

What have we remembered, what have we forgotten since Nov. 22? I don't know. But I have a stubborn suspicion, born, I confess, of some hope, that the country has sobered and matured a little since then. We are a little more aware, surely, of the awful risks and crushing burdens of the presidency. And we are apt to scrutinize more closely than we have in a long time the leadership qualities of all candidates of either party bidding for the highest office.

We will also expect, will we not, the greatest care to be exercised in the selection of vice presidential candidates.

Washington Reports:

British Writer Urges Appeal To Idealism on Foreign Aid

FOREIGN AID, now considered disinteresting by many people and Congress, can gain new life if the United States and other governments change the stress from arguments of selfish advantage, Barbara Ward, an editor of the Economist of London, declared in an address carried on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on 700 radio stations.

Miss Ward's talk, to the Society for Intl. Development, was made as Pres. Johnson asked Congress to provide $3.4 billion for foreign aid in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The U.S. stresses "making the undeveloped nations into future good customers, the defense of U.S. interests, the free way of life, or stopping the Communists" in a "hard sell."

As a result, she asserted, "the exciting appeal of foreign aid is missed—the transformation of the life of two-thirds of the human race so that they have a margin of choice, some opportunity."

"This is," she said, "truly as exciting as going to the moon, especially when we think of making deserts bloom, as we shall with desalinization of salt water."

Miss Ward urged an "appeal to what is deepest in us, our moral obligations, our sense of human destiny. . . . Science has set us free to choose whether people starve or not."

SHE ADMITTED that foreign aid cannot operate without what she called "some vicious cycles." She gave as an example the urbanization now taking place faster than industrialization.

"You have a situation in Latin America, for instance," she said, "where 45 to 50 percent of the people are urbanized in a society in which industrialization is below 30 percent. In other words, there is a disproportion between urban and economic growth, and an expansion of absolutely intolerable cities with shanty towns, favellas."

Education, she said, can also move at a faster pace than the opportunities in a nation so that unrest develops among young people unable to make full use of their new knowledge.

Miss Ward recommended cooperation among nations that provide foreign aid to eliminate duplication. She said this is especially important on the lower levels of aid.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REVERTING TO A SUBJECT discussed last week—the problem of inter-governmental relations—expert opinions are available. Sec. of Agriculture Orville Freeman pointed out, for example, that because ours is a "national economy," there are certain limitations on what separate states can do about it.

A former governor of Minnesota—a governor, indeed, who was beaten for reelection largely because he tried to modernize and improve the state's tax structure, Freeman warned:

"No single state can afford to step far beyond its neighbors in taxing corporations without being subjected to the blackmail of tax competition."

We see the truth of this in many aspects of our life.

Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania has just executed a so-called "reform" of the state unemployment compensation system partly for the expressed reason that a change would remove competitive burdens in attracting new industry.

Other states authorize, if they do not encourage, extravagant bids by local communities to industries that are trying to run away from historic locations. "Come to us," they advertise. "We'll supply you with a low-cost plant. With us, you won't be bothered by anything. You'll get low taxes."

There can be competition of all kinds between rival industrial states for new corporation investment—by slashing the benefits of workers in accident compensation, by slashing their jobless insurance benefits, by restricting the rolls, by cutting taxes generally.

Who suffers? First the workers, of course—those left behind by a "runaway" or those losing workmen's compensation or jobless insurance benefits. But others may suffer, too.

The southern governors pointed out, at a recent regional conference, that one of the reasons their states lagged in almost every category—school expenditures, mental health care, purchasing power, per capita income—was that they often had welcomed or been possessed of the wrong kind of industry, the low-wage industry that never gives its workers enough to become full members of an affluent society.

They needed stable industry that paid a living wage, they said, to build up the South—to raise the income of its people so they can support good schools and public services.

The business of slashing such services in order to "attract industry"—the senseless competition between rival states that depends on taking services out of the hides of workers—is spreading too rapidly in other areas, however, to be viewed with a sense of security.

Now in Pennsylvania, now in Michigan where workmen's compensation changes are being considered—the inflammation can run anywhere. And that is why, in the long run, the whole country would be better off with minimum federal standards established for such things as unemployment compensation.

* * *

REP. FRANK THOMPSON (D-N. J.) commented on the President's poverty message, that "no single yardstick" can really measure what poverty is. It may be poverty of spirit that is worst of all, but it is a matter of legitimate concern, he added, that one-fifth of all our families "must make do on incomes of less than $3,000 a year."

The plain fact is that there is "inherited poverty" in this country—a fact which the late Pres. Kennedy pointed out most eloquently in one of his last addresses, to scholars and students at Amherst College. There are children born in poverty of circumstances who have a less than even chance of getting out, and it may go on for generation after generation. Thompson continued:

"It used to be quite fashionable to castigate the poor as sinners who had somehow brought God's wrath upon themselves by their evil ways. More recently, we have heard it said that the poor are poor because they are lazy and therefore do not deserve consideration. This kind of nonsense is, of course, the ultimate in self-deception. It not only enables one to ignore a problem, but to do so virtuously . . .

"Very few people enjoy living amid squalor. Very few parents enjoy seeing their children go hungry. Very few husbands enjoy seeing the look of reproach in the eyes of their wives. And very few wives enjoy the look of fear and defeat in the eyes of their husbands."

FOREIGN AID is a moral responsibility, Barbara Ward, an editor of the London Economist, declared in an address heard on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

April Holds a Chance to Fill Out Wardrobes at Clearance Prices

By Sidney Margolius

APRIL IS A MONTH of important clothing clearances and a money-saving opportunity to fill in family wardrobe needs, especially of dresses and children's wear. You can expect widespread sales this year because of the early Easter.

April also is the last month before manufacturers must stop producing the traditional VHF television sets under federal law, and must produce only all-channel receivers. The new sets will be equipped to receive both the 12 Very High Frequency channels before and also all 70 Ultra High Frequency channels.

The general significance of this new law is that eventually you will be able to receive more TV programs, especially more educational broadcasts, but also more commercially-sponsored programs. Already in some cities a few UHF channels are in operation, such as the municipally-operated Channel 31 in New York and several channels in Los Angeles, Boston and a number of other areas. Other cities such as Chicago and Los Angeles are expected soon to have municipal TV stations broadcasting educational programs in the UHF band.

For the entire country, there now are 29 educational stations operating in the UHF band, and about 100 commercially-operated UHF stations.

This does not mean that in most parts of the country you need to rush out and buy a UHF set. In fact, in most areas there are no stations operating in the UHF band, and the big television networks, broadcasting in VHF themselves, are not eager to encourage additional UHF competition. Even when UHF broadcasting does come to your area you won't need to buy a new set. You can have your present VHF receiver converted for perhaps $30-$40.

What the advent of UHF sets means is that if you are in the market for a TV set, you will have the choice of buying one of the remaining VHF sets still in the dealers' stocks which would have to be converted if UHF does come to your area and you want to receive it; paying $10 to $30 more for a new UHF receiver, or repairing your old set or buying a used one meanwhile, until UHF does arrive locally.

Aside from the possibilities of using a rehabilitated old set meanwhile, the most suitable choice seems to be to buy a UHF set if you are going to buy a new one at all, even though lower-priced VHF sets still will be available for some months. We do want to make it clear that you don't have to do anything about your present set if there is no UHF channel in your area, or if you aren't especially eager to receive whatever UHF stations already are broadcasting locally. When UHF does become available locally, and you want to receive it, you then can convert any present sets.

EVENTUALLY the availability of these additional programs will be a boon to your family. Both the set manufacturers and the large broadcasters resisted the federal law requiring that new sets manufactured after Apr. 30 must be the all-channel type. You may recall that the large broadcasters also once resisted FM radio broadcasting. They want to monopolize the public's air waves as much as they can.

But the existence of more UHF receivers in homes will encourage more broadcasters to offer additional programs in this band. This means that people in smaller cities and in fringe areas will be able to get better reception than they now get tuning in on broadcasts from the nearest big city.

Moreover, programs should improve as the result of additional stations and thus more competition for viewers. Most cities now have only two or three TV stations, some have only one and some none at all. Only nine of the very largest have four or more according to the Federal Communications Commission. Most present TV broadcasting is on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

In buying any TV set, it's worth taking time to examine the quality of manufacture and reception of the various models. Such details as the care and quality of the masking around the screen, and the trim and handles, are important not only for themselves but because they are an indication of the overall care with which the manufacturer has produced the set.

In observing the picture, look for clarity, steadiness and clear detail. A moderate-quality set usually will provide good contrast of black and white but cannot be adjusted to get softness in between as a good set can. The lower-grade set sometimes gives a picture with almost a silhouette effect.

Listen to the sound too, not only for its own sake, but because the quality of sound reception is another indication of the quality of the entire set.

Food Buying Calendar: In meats, beef is still reasonable. Beef recently has been selling at its lowest prices in seven years. Also reasonable this month are broilers and eggs. This is the flush month for eggs, and supplies are especially large this year. In canned goods, look for specials on these currently good values: corn, peas, snap beans, tomato juice and tuna fish.

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CITY ORDINANCE outlawing recruitment or hiring of professional strikebreakers is signed by Mayor Stanley A. Cmich of Canton, O., after having been passed unanimously by the City Council. Daniel Myers, left, majority leader of the council, sponsor of the bill and a member of the Typographical Union, witnesses the signing.

Survey Finds Optimism:

Buying Plans Rising To Seven-Year High

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE gained new strength during the past two or three months, raising to a seven year peak, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reported.

Optimistic attitudes are almost as widespread among consumers as during the boom of 1955-56, SRC economists reveal in the center's latest quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy.

The current high level of the Index of Consumer Sentiment (up from 96.9 in November 1963 to 99 in January-February 1964), together with rising personal incomes, points to continued strength in consumer demand, the report states.

For the group with incomes of $7,500 or more the rise of the index above the level of a year ago is, if anything, more pronounced than for the population as a whole, it was pointed out.

A positive factor is seen in the tax cut, which was expected by only 31 percent of the people as recently as November, and by 59 percent shortly before the passage of the tax bill.

"There remained in January a significant minority to whom the passage of the tax bill must have come as an agreeable surprise," the report said.

Intentions to buy automobiles were more frequent in the group which was counting on tax reduction than among other families.

Thus, it appears that the tax cut may generate new interest in car buying among people who in January had no active plans to buy, the report states.

By contrast, plans to buy durable household goods showed no consistent difference between those who did and did not expect a tax cut—"probably because the amount of advance deliberation associated with such purchase is much lower." In January 1964 plans to buy major appliances were about as frequent as a year ago.

The SRC economists cite three factors in the growing optimism about the business outlook, which is reflected in the index upturn:

1. There was in January more awareness of good news than has been characteristic of previous prolonged periods of prosperity.

2. Uncertainty following the assassination of Pres. Kennedy has now been dispelled. Two-thirds of people at every income level believe that the change in the presidency will have no effect on economic conditions; and some even feel it will have a favorable effect.

3. Opinions about the relation of the cold war to business conditions reflected the easing of international tensions.

"One discordant note must be added, however," the report continued. "The existence of unemployment in the midst of prosperity is generally recognized, and there seems to be some skepticism about our ability to deal with this problem."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Pat Problems, Handy Solutions Offer Guide to Everyday Living

By Jane Goodsell

GUESS WHICH answer is most likely to complete the following sentences:

"Let's see, we estimated the job at $79.95, and

1. we'll send you a bill for that amount unless you'd prefer to pay cash."

2. it turned out to be less of a job than we figured, so we'll call it square at $68.20."

3. we ran into some trouble we didn't anticipate, so you now owe us $102.35."

"Son, if I'd brought home a report card like this when I was your age, my father would have

1. been very proud of me."

2. been amazed because, to tell you the truth, I was never much of a student."

3. whacked the daylights out of me."

"Honey, to be perfectly frank, I think that hat is

1. very pretty and becoming."

2. a steal at $25."

3. the goofiest, ha ha, pardon me for laughing, but you look just like a streetcar conductor!"

"Mother, if you won't let me go to the prom with Slug Baines, I'll

1. be pretty disappointed, but I'm sure you know best."

2. spend Saturday night working on my term history paper."

3. die, that's all, I'll simply die!"

"I saw you dancing all evening with that redhead and

1. I was happy to see you having such a good time."

2. she looked to me like a very nice person."

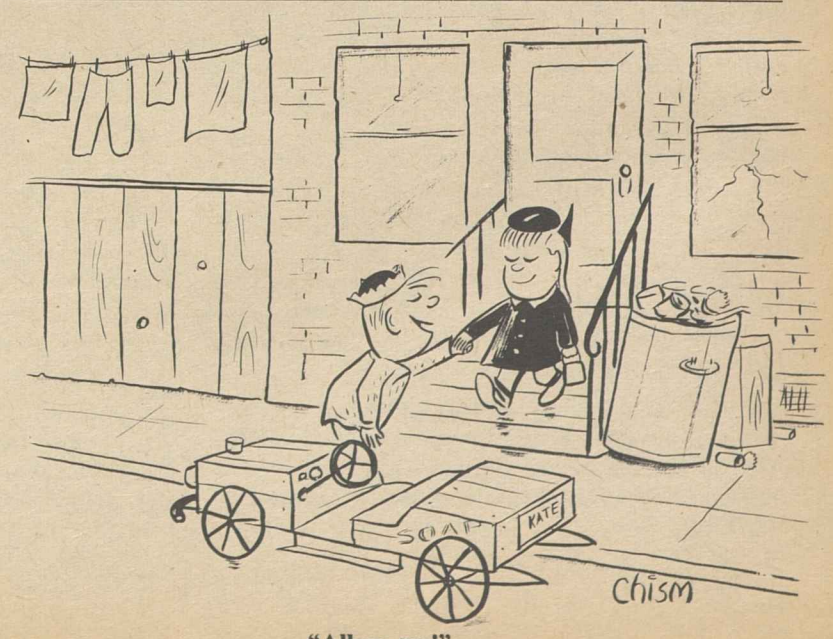
3. I'm not going to speak to you ever again, as long as I live!"

"I don't approve of gossip, so

1. I wouldn't be interested in hearing the low-down on the Masons' divorce."

2. let's talk about something else, shall we?"

3. you can tell me everything, and rest assured that I won't repeat a word of it."



"Allow me!"

Meany Tells Wall St.:

Enrichment of Rich Helps Communists

New York—A private enterprise economy "in which the rich keep getting richer is inviting a Communist takeover," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a Wall St. audience here.

The federation president addressed a luncheon meeting of the Bond Club of New York at the Bankers Club, devoting the major part of his speech to labor's activities in the international field.

He argued that development and assistance to trade unionism in Latin America "can help stop Castroism and strengthen free societies" in Latin America. Citing the formation of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, Meany pointed out that its 10 branches had already trained more than 3,600 trade union officials so that they could do a better job in Latin America.

He said:

"We are spending 23 percent of our income, $2.5 million from the AFL-CIO itself, outside the United States to help workers in every part of the world. We are doing this because of enlightened self-interest. We are interested in preserving a society where we can have trade unions."

In his opening remarks, Meany said that he had often been attacked by Moscow radio and the Soviet press as "an agent of Wall St." Looking out at his audience, comprising representatives of the biggest banking and brokerage houses in the country, he added with a grin:

"I guess I have the credentials to be here."

His address was in part a historical review of American labor's early and continuing interest in foreign affairs and its consistent rejection of isolationism. He pointed out that within only a few months after Adolf Hitler took power in Germany in January 1933, American labor had undertaken a boycott of German goods and established a "labor chest" to help trade union victims of the Nazi terror.

"We undertook this program," he said, "because we saw in Hitler and in Nazism a threat to the American way of life."

He then turned to the threat of communism and American labor's role in aiding European trade unionism to resist Communist subversion, particularly in France and Italy. Working with trade unions overseas, Meany said:

"We don't try to influence the character of these labor movements, we want to encourage the development of a free society, and we want these societies to remain free to make changes in the future. There may be instances where a mixture of government and private enterprise is desirable, but that's up to the people in those countries.

"The American labor movement is not interested in government ownership of the means of production. We know that no other system has produced more results for the little people than the American system."

LABOR ATTACHES and representatives from 16 countries attended the first of a planned series of meetings with union leaders at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington to discuss federation policies on international affairs and related questions. Pres. George Meany spoke to the group at the day-long session and answered queries along with Dir. Jay Lovestone of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and members of the department's staff. Mrs. Maida Springer briefed the group on developments in Africa and Andrew C. McLellan discussed the Panama situation.

'Bare Bones' $3.4 Billion Sought From Congress for Foreign Aid

Pres. Johnson asked Congress for a "realistic" $3.4 billion foreign aid spending bill to "enlarge the strength of the Free World" and safeguard "the vital interests of the United States."

The Administration's asking figure—which in recent years has been cut by Congress—was described by Foreign Aid Dir. David E. Bell as a "bare bones" estimate which might have to be increased if world conditions worsen.

While Bell was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Sec. of State Dean Rusk told the House Banking Committee that the $3.4 billion figure would "clearly be inadequate" unless the House reconsidered its recent defeat of legislation authorizing an additional $312 million U.S. contribution to the Intl. Development Association.

Convention Hailed Program

The AFL-CIO, at its convention last November, hailed the past accomplishments of the foreign aid program and stressed that the need "has not diminished . . . in view of the continuing Communist threat."

The convention, which met at a time when the aid program was being slashed by Congress, warned that "without American assistance many countries will not be strong enough to resist Communist subversion and aggression or to continue successfully their fight against poverty, disease and ignorance."

Johnson's foreign aid request was $1.1 billion less than the amount requested last year by the Kennedy Administration. It is about $400 million more than Congress appropriated in new money and approximately the same amount that was actually available for spending this year, including carryover funds.

The President told Congress that the alternative to the foreign aid program, which takes "less than 4 cents out of every tax dollar," would be a much greater increase in the military budget, "which already takes more than 50 cents out of every tax dollar."

He pointed out that more than 80 percent of the foreign aid money will be spent in the United States. Of the funds requested, Johnson said, $2.4 billion would be used for economic assistance and $1 billion for military aid.

'Rock-Bottom Program'

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan said the Administration request was a "rock bottom" program and warned of the danger of cutting it. However, Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chief House critic of foreign aid and chairman of the powerful Appropriations subcommittee which handles the money bill, said he was certain there was "plenty of fat" which could be cut from the program.

Johnson and Bell asked Congress for authority to disregard civil service rules in cutting back the staff of the Agency for Intl. Development, which administers the aid program. The request came under sharp attack from the Government Employes local at AID.

Public Works Renewal Held Vital to Economy

The accelerated public works program has brought jobs, hope and lasting improvements to many communities and should be continued, the Communications Workers declared.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said in a statement filed with the Senate Public Works Committee that a survey undertaken by the union shows the program has been an economic stimulus in "areas where there is a desperate need for work."

Urging a renewal of the federal program, now about to expire through lack of further funds, Beirne stressed that the recent tax cut cannot by itself create the millions of jobs needed to reduce unemployment, absorb new entrants into the labor force and make up for jobs which will be eliminated by automation.

"The tax cut must be supplemented by increasing federal outlays for public works . . . especially in those areas where the tax cut will have the least effect," he said.

The CWA statement noted that "public works projects are so diversified that nearly every craft and type of labor is utilized. . . . These newly employed workers increase the volume of business for retailers who deal with them; more jobs are created at retail stores, warehouses and in companies that produce consumer goods."

Beirne told the committee:

"The United States can afford tax reduction and increased public works expenditures. . . . The nation cannot afford the increasing waste and social danger of rising unemployment and inadequate public services for a growing population."

Banks Ouster Hit As Denial of Rights

Montreal, Que.—The ouster of Pres. Hal C. Banks of the Seafarers Intl. Union of Canada by government trustees has deprived him "of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice in determining his rights and obligations," SIU Pres. Paul Hall declared.

Banks' ouster by the three-man trusteeship came on the eve of his trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit assault. Minister of Labor Allan J. MacEachen said he was deposed "because his presence was not in the interests of the union itself, the shipping industry or the public generally."

The AFL-CIO strongly opposed the action last summer of the Canadian government in establishing the trusteeship, which affects five maritime unions in Canada.

Binghamton Union Leader Dead at 52

Binghamton, N.Y.—Leonard S. Miller, president of the Broome County AFL-CIO and also of the Binghamton Board of Education, died here of cancer. He was 52.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he came here in 1936 and was instrumental in organizing a bus drivers' local of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes. He was a former president of the old AFL Central Labor Union.

Washington State Names COPE Aides

Tacoma, Wash.—Lorraine Wojahn of Tacoma has been named western field agent, and Christenia Alden, of Kennewick, eastern field agent for the Washington State COPE.

High Court Upholds Delivery Gate Pickets

A union's right to picket a "neutral" plant entrance during a strike has been upheld by the Supreme Court in an 8 to 0 decision.

Justice Byron White, for the court, said that "we think Congress intended to preserve the right to picket during a strike a gate reserved for employes of neutral delivery men furnishing day-to-day service essential to the employer's regular operations."

The court's ruling overturned a lower court decision that the Steelworkers, in picketing a spur track of the New York Central Railroad leading to the Carrier Corp. plant at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1960, engaged in an illegal secondary boycott.

The court, with Justice Arthur J. Goldberg not participating, said that doctrine handed down in the General Electric case is "sound" and applies to the Carrier case. In the GE case the court held that the legality of picketing at gates not used by primary employes depends on the type of work being done by employes using the gate.

White commented that the lower court's holding of an illegal secondary boycott would mean that "no picketing at gates used only by employes of delivery men would be permitted" and that this was "expressly disapproved" by the Supreme Court in the GE case.

Bookbinder Named War on Poverty Aide

Hyman H. Bookbinder, a former legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, has been named executive assistant to Dir. R. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the planning agency for Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty program.

Bookbinder resigned as director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, which he had headed since shortly after its organization in November 1962. Previously he had been a special assistant to Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges.

Housing Start Rate Up 19% Over Year

Housing starts in February were 5 percent under the January rate but 19 percent greater than in February 1963, with the drop over the month ranging up to 45 percent in the Northeast, Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee pointed out.

Shishkin and Research Dir. Donald Danielson of the Carpenters have been appointed to the Bureau of the Census Advisory Committee on Research Statistics. The committee is composed of economists and statisticians of private firms concerned with building, housing and home financing, and advises the bureau on the need for construction statistics and the bureau's programs to obtain them.

Building starts in February were at an annual rate of 1.64 million units, compared with 1.72 million units in January and 1.38 million in February 1963, Shishkin reported to the Housing Committee. The number of building permits issued, he added, has increased and is an "encouraging sign" for the future.

Building Permits Up

"According to the Bureau of the Census," Shishkin advised members of the Housing Committee, "the 12,000 communities requiring building permits issued them at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.4 million in February, up from 1.31 million in January and from 1.22 million the year before.

"The biggest step-up was in the permit pace for single-family homes, up from the annual rate of 710,000 in January to 779,000 in February. The permit rate rose also for larger apartment projects—those of five or more families—registering an increase from 487,000 in January to 518,000 in February, at the seasonally adjusted annual rate."

AFL-CIO PROGRAM to strengthen democratic Latin American unions will be continued, Pres. George Meany (seated in center, speaking) told a meeting of U.S. ambassadors to countries in Central and South America.

'Tight Money' Labeled Potential Job Threat

The AFL-CIO warned Congress that the nation faces a "potential threat" to the job-creating impact of the tax cut by imposition of tight money and higher interest rates by the Federal Reserve System.

Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told a House Banking subcommittee that the nation's monetary policy during the past decade has contributed to the high and persistent rate of unemployment, declaring:

"The effects of many years of tight money and high interest rates are with us and there is a danger of further tightening and lifting of rates this year."

He stressed that the Federal Reserve must become "a public system broadly representative of the American people and responsive to [their] needs and desires. . . ." Monetary policy, Goldfinger told the subcommittee, "must be geared with the nation's fiscal policy—to encourage economic expansion and creation of the millions of new job opportunities required to achieve and sustain full employment."

The Federal Reserve, he said, "has a power and a duty not only to create an elastic money supply but also to provide enough credit." It is responsible for the fact that "its lack of positive policies from 1953 to 1963 has left the U.S. in 1964 with high interest rates—for every type of paper—so that the cost of money is at high levels."

Time for Changes

The threat of tight money to negate the tax cut and the growth-inhibiting measures to deal with balance-of-payment difficulties make it "especially timely" to examine the need for changes in the 50-year-old FRS, Goldfinger said.

The AFL-CIO, he asserted, "has questioned and will continue to question the validity of pretending that classical free market competition applies to the money market," adding that "the federal government is not a mere participant but a dominant force in the money markets of the U.S." The major concern of a democratic society, the statement added, "is not the freedom of money or markets, but the freedom of men."

Turning to arguments that the nation is faced with potential inflation, Goldfinger noted that inflation that can be curbed by a tight money policy "usually does not exist when there is a 5 percent unemployment rate."

He cited the chronic FRS fear of inflation as "notorious," as contrasted with its "constant displeasure with, but no real fear of persistent high unemployment, which has continued in this country for over six years."

Goldfinger, citing previous AFL-CIO positions, urged a number of changes in the FRS including terms of the chairman and vice chairman to terminate with that of the President, a reduction in the present 14-year term for members of the board of governors and overlapping termination of terms, wider representation to include all groups in the nation including the trade union movement, formal relationships with other government departments including Treasury, Commerce, Labor, the Council of Economic Advisers and government credit agencies, and abolition of the Federal Open Market Committee with its functions transferred to the board of governors.

It should be a matter of public policy and the policy of the FRS, Goldfinger concluded, that "the cost of money should be low enough and the money supply sufficiently ample to achieve and sustain maximum production, employment and purchasing power."

Houston Press Sold, Closed; 320 Jobless

Houston, Tex.—The 320 employes of the Houston Press learned, by reading a front page story in the final edition of Mar. 20, that their paper had been sold to the Houston Chronicle.

Management notified all employes later that they will be given at least two weeks' severance and vacation pay. About 150 workers represented by the Newspaper Guild will get a week's severance pay for each six months of service to a maximum of 40 weeks, plus vacation pay and an eventual share in the Guild-management pension fund, which has accumulated about $82,000 since its establishment in 1961.

The management and the unions opened job placement offices.

The Press, founded in 1911, was a member of the Scripps-Howard chain and had, the publisher said, operated at a loss for several years. The sale left only three U.S. cities with more than two competing ownerships—New York, Boston and Washington.

Maritime Union Wins Army Ships Election

New York—The National Maritime Union has been advised of its recognition as exclusive bargaining agent for 300 crewmen on vessels of the Portland, Ore., Dist. of the Army Engineers on the basis of a 103-71 election victory over the National Association of Federal Employes.

More Help Promised Latin Labor

The AFL-CIO will continue its program "to strengthen the role of democratic trade unionists" in Latin America, Pres. George Meany told a gathering of high-ranking U.S. diplomats.

He addressed a meeting of U.S. ambassadors to Latin American nations at the invitation of Assistant Sec. of State Thomas C. Mann. He told the mission chiefs that the American Institute for Free Labor Development has had "excellent operational results" in assisting unions in developing nations.

The AFL-CIO's activities, Meany stressed are motivated both by the conviction that "there can be no free society without free and democratic labor movements" and by the "self-interest" of protecting freedom from "the direct threat of Communist subversion."

U.S. labor's interest in its neighbors to the South dates back several decades, Meany told the ambassadors. He expressed the hope that American diplomats will develop a fuller understanding of labor's objectives.

Union Rosters Show Rise In Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Trade union membership rose in seven of Canada's 10 provinces in 1963, according to a study by the federal Labor Dept. which is reported in its monthly publication, the Labor Gazette.

Throughout Canada, union members increased to 1,449,200 from 1,414,800 the previous year. All industry classifications showed raises except transport and utilities, where membership dipped to 324,200 from 329,000 in 1962. Manufacturing showed an increase from 580,700 in 1962 to 585,500 last year, the report said.

The picture of union membership in the provinces showed:

Ontario, 553,000 union members, or 14,200 more than in 1962; Quebec, 360,200, an increase of 6,100; British Columbia, 188,600, a boost of 3,600 members; Alberta, 63,000, up from 60,400 the previous year; Saskatchewan, 43,400, an increase of 1,000; New Brunswick, 27,400, a rise of 1,400; Newfoundland, 20,300 or a boost of 3,600.

The declines were found in Manitoba with 62,400 unionists, a drop of 2,000 from 1962; Nova Scotia, 41,100, a decline of 1,200, and Prince Edward Island, 1,600 or 200 fewer.

Meany Tells Latin Unionists:

U.S. Freedom Linked To Liberty for All

American labor has a deep interest in the preservation of freedom in the Western Hemisphere because "freedom is not something you have just for yourself," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at graduation exercises for 34 trade union students from 12 Latin American countries and the Canal Zone.

"Freedom in one nation is always dependent on what happens to people in other parts of the world," Meany told the students, members of the first advanced labor education course of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"What we are trying to do is help the workers of Latin America help themselves and at the same time help their nations develop," said Meany, who is AIFLD president, at the graduation exercises in the AFL-CIO auditorium.

The struggle for freedom will continue, he told the graduates, because "it doesn't make any difference what kind of a dictatorship is established. They all have one thing in common—they must enslave the workers because to dictate you must control the means of production.

Progress for the People

"It is for this reason that we established the institute," he continued. "It is for this reason that we are cooperating with the Alliance for Progress," to see that the progress embodied in the alliance "flows to all the people in Latin America, and especially to the workers."

Meany declared that he knows "no better way to build up the standards of all the people in a country than through trade union organization."

AIFLD Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi reported that the institute is now functioning in practically every Latin nation.

With the graduation, 215 men and women have been trained at the school in Washington. Institute programs in Latin America have trained more than 3,600 unionists.

Advanced Study Group

The students, representing a wide variety of production fields, come from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, the Canal Zone, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay. All came to Washington from local programs south of the U.S. border. Ten went to Israel, Italy, Germany and other countries to form the AIFLD's first international study group, then returned for graduation.

William M. Hickey, president of the United Corp. and an AIFLD trustee, was the graduation dinner speaker and AIFLD Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Beirne, who is an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Communications Workers, was toastmaster.

Guests included diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, federation Vice Pres. Joseph Keenan, and five industry representatives who serve on the institute board of trustees.

Besides Meany, graduation speakers included Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant labor secretary, and Jose A. Bonilla Atiles, the Dominican Republic's ambassador to the U.S.

Union Rights Parley Held in British Guiana

Georgetown, Br. Guiana — The Postal Telegraph & Telephone Intl., trade secretariat associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held its 3rd international seminar on democracy and trade union rights here.

The participants came from the Caribbean islands of Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad, and from British Guiana and British Honduras.

Lecturers during the 11-day program included a number of graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Others who served as instructors included Gen. Sec. Joseph H. Pollydore of the British Guiana Trade Union Council, Wallace J. Legge, PTTI inter-American representative, William Webb of the Communications Workers, and Gen. Sec. Vincente Rubiera Feito of the Cuban Telephone Workers Federation in Exile, who is now on the PTTI staff.

FORMER PRES. ROMULO BETANCOURT (left) of Venezuela listens as Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi of the American Institute for Free Labor Development speaks at dedication of a National Institute for Labor Leadership Training in Caracas. Also attending were (from left) Pres. Jose Gonzalez Navarro of the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor (CTV) and F. Gonzalez Bogen, Labor Ministry official named secretary of the new institute. Betancourt at the time was still his country's chief executive. He has been succeeded by another democratically elected President, Raul Leoni.

Massive Program Urged:

U. S. Aid for College Students 'Most Prudent Investment'

College scholarships, students loans, loan guarantees and work-study opportunities are all needed "to open education's doors to those who now find them closed," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair urged a Senate Education subcommittee to approve a four-part bill by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) which would help more than a million students finance their college education.

Fair, testifying for Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, praised the college aid bill passed by Congress last year but pointed out that "there yet remains the problem of providing aid for the students."

He told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), that the financial obstacles which keep many able young people from continuing their education beyond high school are "a matter of great national concern."

The Hartke bill, co-sponsored by 20 senators, would provide:

● Fifty thousand scholarships the first year—and 200,000 by the fourth year of the program—to be awarded by state commissions on a merit basis, with the amount geared to need, up to $1,000 a year. Colleges accepting scholarship students would be given an additional $350.

● A major expansion of the long-term, low-interest student loan program of the National Defense Education Act to help an estimated 600,000 needy students through loans of up to $1,500 a year for undergraduates and $2,500 for graduate students. The present $135 million a year NDEA authorization would be jumped to $200 million the first year and $250 million thereafter. Half the amount of the loan would continue to be forgiven for graduate who become teachers.

● A new program of federal insurance for private bank loans to college students, which would be available without the test of financial need applied to the direct federal loan program.

● A broad work-study program, on a larger scale than the Administration has proposed in its anti-poverty program, to provide up to 15 hours of work per week for an estimated 330,000 students. Colleges participating in the program would not be permitted to curtail existing student employment programs to take advantage of federal funds.

The AFL-CIO termed the bill "an intelligent, many-sided attack" on the problem of financial obstacles to college education, noting that no single feature of the measure would be adequate by itself.

The scholarship program, it said, would provide benefits "which would extend far beyond the 50,000 scholarship winners." It would "above all encourage many young people to hope for higher education" and "hold up a goal to students of high ability."

The AFL-CIO urged that the bill be amended to allocate the major portion of the scholarships on a congressional district basis rather than through state-by-state competition.

"Such a plan," the federation stressed, "would more widely distribute the scholarships, avoiding the tendency of concentrating them among a few of the best school districts."

Aid for Others

Fair emphasized that while scholarships will help students of exceptional ability, "we need also those students whose ability may not be so great . . . or whose elementary and secondary education may have been inadequate."

For these students, he said, the loan provisions of the bill will be especially helpful.

While the Administration has proposed a $72 million work-study program in its anti-poverty package, the AFL-CIO said the $250 million program in the Hartke bill was preferable because aid would go to a larger group of students than the children of low-income parents.

Labor is also concerned, Fair declared, about young people whose families are not in poverty but who nevertheless need this kind of aid.

"We are concerned, as well we should be, with the children of our own AFL-CIO members," he said. "Our members are not poverty-stricken, but most of them need a variety of aids to see their children through college."

While strongly supporting the Hartke bill, the AFL-CIO also urged Congress to approve:

● The "Cold War GI Education bill" introduced by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) to give youngsters called into service educational opportunities after discharge comparable to those given veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

● Extension of free public education for at least two years beyond high school.

The United States "must no longer waste our human resources," the AFL-CIO told the subcommittee. Helping young people obtain a higher education, the federation said, "is the most prudent investment this nation can make."

GRADUATION SPEAKER at an instructor training institute for unions representing federal employes was E. C. Hallbeck, president of the Postal Clerks and chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council. Seated, left to right, are Paul Hutchings, research director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Otto Pragan, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Hy Kornbluh, director of labor education for the University of Michigan, where the institute was held, and Wayne State University.

Federal Union Aides Get Training in Instruction

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Seventy-six full-time union staff representatives completed a first-of-its-kind instructors' training course covering problems of collective bargaining and trade union education in the federal civil service.

The week-long program at the University of Michigan was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, the federation's Metal Trades Dept., and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. It was conducted with the cooperation of the labor education services of Michigan's state universities.

Teaching techniques and practice teaching were stressed in the course, which included four evening sessions as well as all-day classes. Most of the participants, representing nine unions with members employed by the federal government, will put their training to use later this year as leaders of programs for local union officers and shop stewards.

The faculty and guest speaker roster included Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept.; E. C. Hallbeck, chairman of the Government Employes Council and president of the Postal Clerks; AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan; Dir. Hy Kornbluh of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University labor education division; Metal Trades Research Dir. Paul Hutchings; GEC Dir. John A. McCart; Michigan State Professors Russell Allen and Robert Repas, and New York University Prof. Sterling D. Spero.

The trainees included representatives of the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Carpenters, Government Employes, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Laborers and Operating Engineers.

Latin American Unions Shedding Red Influence

Free trade unions have been gaining ground in Latin America while Communist influence in the labor movement has been declining, the AFL-CIO's inter-American representative declared in a network radio interview.

Andrew McLellan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs cited as an example the emergence of a new democratic labor leadership in Bolivia, which he said had been "isolated . . . for many, many years" from the hemisphere's free trade union movement.

A split in Bolivia's formerly "pro-Communist" labor federation opened the road to democratic unionism, McLellan said on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System. He was interviewed by Tad Szulc of the New York Times and Ben Mayer of the Associated Press.

McLellan cited also the "slow disintegration" of the Ecuador labor confederation, which was "the only major affiliate" in Latin America of the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

Of particular significance, he said, was the recent demise of the hemispheric arm of the WFTU, which was headed for many years by Vincente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico. An attempt to set up a successor Latin American federation with Communist leanings was "still-born," McLellan said.

'Failed Miserably'

In fact, he added, every effort to create a pro-Communist "revolutionary" labor movement embracing Latin America has "failed miserably."

The AFL-CIO joined with its sister trade union federations in a successful drive to give democratic labor "a voice and full participation in the Alliance for Progress," McLellan noted.

He pointed also to AFL-CIO sponsorship of the American Institute for Free Labor Development to help train young democratic trade union leaders and to the establishment of a Social Projects Dept. within the AIFLD which has helped channel union funds into housing cooperatives as well as to provide technical assistance.

Commenting on a recent trip to Panama, McLellan said he found the democratic trade union movement there "desperately-anxious to see their government re-establish diplomatic relations" with the United States "without losing any face or prestige."

On the other hand, he reported, the situation in British Guiana is "deteriorating" because of the "campaign of intimidation" against free unions launched by the government of Cheddi Jagan. He said the Trade Union Congress in Guiana has filed complaints with the Intl. Labor Organization accusing the Jagan administration of reprisals against trade unions for an 80-day strike to block legislation putting the unions under government control.

CLC Protests Red Anti-Semitism

Ottawa, Ont.—The Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress has asked the Canadian government to "vigorously protest" at the United Nations and elsewhere "official Soviet anti-Semitism."

The council accused the Soviet government of engaging, over a long period, in "the most vicious form of discrimination against Jewish community life through the suppression of Jewish religious and cultural institutions," and of trying to load on the Jews the responsibility for failures in the country's economy.

In another resolution the council called on the government to take action that would permit Canadians of Indian, Eskimo and Metis extraction to share with their countrymen equality of opportunity and the chance "to live an abundant life."

Meany Urges Support For Crusade on Cancer

A call to members of AFL-CIO affiliates to enlist in the April Crusade Against Cancer has been issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Support of the labor movement has been extended for many years, he recalled, to efforts of the American Cancer Society "to educate the public about the life-saving value of early detection and prompt treatment of this disease."

"We hope that this year your message will reach the 90,000 Americans who, as matters now stand, will die of cancer simply because they did not see a doctor in time," Meany wrote former Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, 1964 crusade chairman.

"Our common goal is to enlist them in the ranks of the 1.2 million other Americans who have been cured of cancer and are alive and well today.

"Once again I am asking the 13.5 million AFL-CIO members to join in the traditional April campaign, known this year, by presidential proclamation, as 'Cancer Control Month.' I am sure the response to this educational and fund raising effort will be more generous than ever."

South Africa Withdraws From ILO

Capetown, S. A.—The government of South Africa has announced its withdrawal from the Intl. Labor Organization, where it had been under heavy fire for its "apartheid" policies.

"The time has come," Labor Minister Alfred E. Trollip told Parliament, "for South Africa to decide whether to retire of its own free will or allow itself to be forced out." He said the ILO "has lost much of its status."

The ILO is the sixth international organization South Africa has left. In December it quit the Food & Agriculture Organization—like the ILO, an agency of the United Nations—because of what it called "political victimization." At last year's ILO meeting African, Asian and Communist delegates staged walkouts in protest against South Africa's racial policies. South African delegates were barred from membership on key committees.

The ILO Governing Body, at a recent meeting in Geneva, approved two proposed amendments to the constitution for submission to the ILO conference in June, aimed at permitting disciplinary action against countries with racist policies, such as South Africa. One would permit the ILO to expel a member-state against which the UN had taken similar action. The other would allow barring from the conference a country which the UN has said "flagrantly and persistently" enacts racial discrimination by legislation.

Connecticut Locals Set Up COPE Unit

Berlin, Conn. — Representatives of eight directly affiliated AFL-CIO local unions, with a total of more than 5,000 members, set up a Committee for Political Education at a meeting here.

Senator Criticized:

Attack on Rights Bill Held Error-Studded

A widely circulated anti-civil rights speech by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) has been sharply criticized by the AFL-CIO as containing "serious inaccuracies" about the possible effects on labor unions.

In a letter to all state and central body affiliates, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned that Hill was unjustified in charges that the rights bill would "undermine . . . the seniority system," deprive unions of "representation rights" under basic labor laws and otherwise be a "blow to labor union freedom."

Basing his letter on a federation legal analysis of the civil rights bill and Hill's comments about it, Biemiller stated flatly that the AFL-CIO was seeking to "correct misunderstandings" that might arise and reaffirmed, AFL-CIO support of the rights bill as "morally right" and "in the truest sense in the best interests of all American workers."

Citing Hill as a "distinguished senator . . . often sympathetic toward the cause of labor," the federation said it was thus "all the more regretful" at his "error-studded" speech on the rights bill.

Errors Cited

The bill, the analysis declared, in regard to labor unions "simply would not do what Sen. Hill says it would." It added:

- It would not "undermine seniority systems" or interfere with "bargaining rights," but actually strengthen these systems and rights.
- It would not be "a blow to union freedom," but would merely impose on unions and on unionized employers "certain obligations" already imposed by existing law.
- It would not require that minority group workers including Negroes be "given preference in employment." The AFL-CIO "does not believe in righting ancient wrongs by perpetrating new ones," and the notion that the civil rights bill would require this is "utterly false."

The AFL-CIO analysis of Hill's charges spelled out its conviction that Hill was "misled" into erroneous interpretations because of his opposition to the rights bill, as such, and not because of what the bill provides.

The proposed legislation "would not alter" the obligations a union already has "to represent all employes fairly and impartially without regard to race or creed," it declares. Any employe claiming he is unfairly represented already can bring suit in federal court, and "any union practicing racial discrimination would be acting contrary" to basic AFL-CIO policy, stated in a 1963 convention resolution, "to establish a vigorous civil rights program of its own geared to banishment of every form" of racial or other discrimination.

Non-Union Firms Hit

The kind of employers who might be affected by the rights bill, it stated would be the "non-union employers" not covered by existing law or by obligations of unions under "freely adopted AFL-CIO policy."

The civil rights bill would, in addition, strengthen the union seniority system "by depriving non-union employers of the 'advantage' they now have . . . in being able to practice discrimination in employment policies without the risk of running afoul" the legal duties imposed on unionized employers and unions, the comment on Hills' speech continued.

"Of great practical importance," it said, is that "both organized and unorganized employers will be placed on an equal footing" in regard to discrimination, abolishing the "special incentive a segregationist employer [is now supplied] for keeping out a union."

The rights bill, the federation analysis declared, "does not give to any race the right of preferential treatment. It does not prevent an employer or a union from relying on genuine gradations in skill or experience or similar qualifications in deciding whom to hire or promote or refer to a job."

"It does not force a union to favor non-union men over union men. It lays down just one overriding rule regarding employment: starting one year after the bill is effective, unions and employers alike are forbidden to judge a man by the color of his skin, or the faith he professes."

In supporting the civil rights measure that Hill opposes, it continued, the AFL-CIO "does not believe that white workers who possess hard-earned seniority should be discriminated against in the future because Negroes were discriminated against in the past."

"The federation firmly believes" the rights bill "will take nothing from the American worker which he has already acquired, and it will keep from him nothing to which he has a just claim."

Wiser than Hill in regard to "organized labor's best interests" in the rights bill, it declared, was "the Texas delegate to the last AFL-CIO convention who said simply, 'We will take our stand with the Negro, with the Latin American, or 10 years hence we will not stand at all in our state, and I don't know about yours.' "

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS program should be extended with a $2 billion appropriation to generate 400,000 jobs directly and as many more indirectly, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, testified before Senate Public Works Committee. Accompanying him were Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, left, and Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach.

Rights Bill Clears Two Hurdles, Renewed Filibuster to Hit Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

said it would be a "hideous setback" to the progress of the bill to send it to the Judiciary Committee, headed by Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland (D). Civil rights supporters noted that the Senate's Commerce and Labor committees had already held hearings on two key phases of the bill—public accommodations and fair employment practices.

With the initial issue out of the way, the Senate gave itself an abbreviated three-day Easter recess and scheduled the start of the long, grueling main bout for Mar. 30.

The 16 days of preliminary debate, most of it devoted to wide-ranging discussions of the bill's provisions rather than how to bring it before the Senate, gave a preview of the showdown battle still to come.

Although not a full-fledged filibuster—the preliminary vote could have been blocked for a longer period of time if the Southerners had made an all-out effort—the tactics provided a rehearsal for both sides.

A corporal's guard from each side carried the brunt of each day's debate. Speeches opposing the bill generally ran three to five hours with frequent interruptions—hardly more than a limbering up exercise for veterans of past filibusters. Consent was freely granted for senatorial excursions into unrelated issues.

Feeling Tense

Civil rights supporters were held within calling distance of the floor to answer occasional quorum calls, but on most rollcalls, nearly all Southerners themselves answered to their names.

Nevertheless the intensity of feelings on both sides occasionally rose to the surface in verbal slugging matches.

Meanwhile Pres. Johnson kept up a drumfire of pressure for passage of the bill, including a dramatic appeal to 150 Southern Baptist ministers meeting in Washington.

"Help us to pass this civil rights bill and establish a foundation upon which we can build a house of freedom where all men can dwell," he asked.

Noting that the denomination is strong throughout the South, the President declared:

"Your people are part of the power structure in many communities of our land. The leaders of states and cities and towns are in your congregations. . . . Their attitudes are confirmed or changed by the sermons you preach and by the lessons you write and by the examples you set."

Earlier he invited to the White House 150 social workers who had come to Washington to lobby for civil rights, and told them—as he had told two big union gatherings the same week—that passage of the rights bill is the first item on the Administration's legislative priority list.

He said Pres. Kennedy had given his life for a better social order and that the civil rights bill would be passed if it took all summer.

On the other side of the Capitol, the House took an Easter Week recess after leaders set Apr. 7 and 8 for votes on two hotly-debated bills.

Food Stamp Vote Set

The first vote will come on a modified version of the food stamp plan which is part of Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty legislative package. It would broaden the pilot program of discount sales of food stamps to needy persons who could then spend the stamps at face value to buy food at retail stores.

The second vote will come on a motion to accept unchanged a Senate-passed wheat control plan as an amendment to a previously approved House bill lowering the price of cotton for domestic textile mills.

The bill will be brought up—over Republican protests—under a rule which permits no amendments. Thus, if it is passed, it can go directly to the White House without having to wait for final action until the Senate disposes of the civil rights bill.

3-28-64

Two Proposals on California Ballot Stir Labor Interest in Campaign

Los Angeles—Union leaders in California are calling for an all-out political effort in both the June primary and the November general elections, with two ballot measures expected to add strong impetus to the campaign.

The California AFL-CIO said it expects the two issues to help generate almost as much labor political activity as the so-called "right-to-work" referendum battle did in the 1958 election.

That "work" measure was badly defeated and was credited with helping Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who fought it, sweep into office with the first Democratic State Assembly and Senate since the turn of the century.

One of the new issues is an initiative to override the existing Rumford Act and to prohibit the state government from ever again passing any law to prevent discrimination in the sale of real property.

The second is an initiative to repeal the full-crew law, which requires railroads to have a fireman on freight trains and as many brakemen as specified by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Railroad management has said it plans an initial campaign fund of about $500,000 to qualify the measure for the November ballot. Union leaders predict the railroads will spend millions more on what management will attempt to sell as an "anti-featherbedding" campaign.

State Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts and other union officials, with all leaders of the railroad brotherhoods, have already denounced the rail management's campaign and pledged a major battle to defeat it.

The emotionally-charged measure to kill the fair housing law, the Rumford Act, will also see millions spent by what the State AFL-CIO called the "forces of bigotry and confusion."

California is one of 10 states which have laws prohibiting discrimination because of race, religion, creed or color in the sale of real estate.

The law, which went into effect Sept. 20, 1963, is "un-American," according to the California Real Estate Association, the major force behind the initiative.

Realtors and white property owners should have the right to discriminate in the sale of their houses, the CREA said in a statement.

Labor, working with civil rights groups, plus nearly all Democratic Party leaders and many Republican Party leaders, have agreed that the CREA has accurately put the problem and will fight the campaign on the issue of whether it is truly "American" to be allowed to discriminate.

The fights to maintain California's full crew law and the fair-housing law should "bring out labor's forces in strength in the coming elections," Pitts predicted.

He called for a registrar of voters in every AFL-CIO local, door-to-door registration drives in worker precincts and in plants, and close cooperation between COPE groups and women's auxiliaries.

Overtime Called 'Paradox' by Carey

The time-and-one-half rate for overtime work was intended to spread employment and not as "a source of increased income for those employed," Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told a House Labor subcommittee.

Carey, urging passage of legislation requiring double pay for overtime hours, called the "spectacle of continued unemployment, coexisting with substantial overtime, one of the terrible paradoxes of our time."

He said it was also "imperative" that the basic workweek be reduced to 35 hours along with a higher overtime rate.

Kheel, Tuvim, to Get Union Label Awards

New York—The New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for the first time will make a double presentation of its annual Union Label Award and will confer it on Theodore Kheel, prominent arbitrator, and Joseph Tuvim, manager of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 142.

The presentation will be made at the dinner May 19 during the department's annual convention, to be held in the Statler-Hilton Hotel. The convention will follow the 10th Empire State Labor-Management Exhibit.

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Top Court Upholds Union On Arbitration Carryover

STRONGER SAFETY STANDARDS under the Walsh-Healey Act are urged by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan at a Labor Dept. hearing. Testifying for the federation, left to right, are Alan Burch, Operating Engineers; Paul Connelley, Carpenters; Victor Whitehouse, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Keenan, and Executive Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. **(See Story on Page 6.)**

Rights Bill Proponents Press Fight

By David L. Perlman

The Senate's bipartisan civil rights coalition took the offensive with a section-by-section exposition of the House-passed bill as formal debate began after three weeks of preliminary sparring.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Democratic floor leader for the rights bill, challenged the southern opponents to debate—not filibuster—the bill whose "simple purpose," he said, is "to extend to Negro Americans the same rights and the same opportunities that white Americans take for granted."

His Republican counterpart, California's Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, joined in a call for "reasonable, rational, logical discussion," followed by a vote.

"A clear majority of senators, Democrats and Republicans alike, wish to make some progress in the field of equal treatment under law," he declared.

To this, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the Dixie bloc fighting the bill, replied: "The senator assumes, of course, that a majority is always right. That is the most violent and erroneous assumption that has ever been asserted."

Cut Off Rejected

Russell declined an offer by Humphrey to set a date for the close of debate—as late as June 1, the Minnesota senator offered. Southerners held the floor for three weeks before allowing the civil rights bill to be called up.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) told newsmen later that debate on the civil rights bill could last through both national party conventions this summer, while other bills "just pile up." The Republican convention opens July 13; the Democratic convention, Aug. 24.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) meanwhile served notice that he will offer amendments to two key sections of the bill—dealing with fair employment practices and public accommodations.

Dirksen did not spell out the details. He said his amendments to the employment section would not "water down" the bill but would avoid "harrassment" of businessmen. He has previously indicated a desire for a "voluntary" rather than mandatory public accommodations section.

While Dirksen said he found "substantial" support among Republicans for his proposals, Kuchel said he believed a majority of GOP senators would stand

(Continued on Page 8)

Living Costs Dip Slightly In February

By Robert B. Cooney

The consumer's cost of living declined slightly in February—the first drop since December 1962, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The previously steady upward trend in prices is expected to resume with the March report, government experts said.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said the spendable weekly earnings—or take-home pay—of factory production workers rose by $1 in February due to a substantial increase in hours of work. Real earnings also increased.

The spendable earnings, when combined with the small drop in the cost of living, resulted in a 1 percent hike in "real" spendable earnings between January

(Continued on Page 2)

Would 'Destroy' Bargaining:

Meany Says CED Revives 'Old Anti-Union Policies'

The Committee for Economic Development, once looked on as the "voice of enlightened management," has joined the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers in purveying "tired old anti-union polices," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The CED, said Meany, voices "pious concern for the collective bargaining process" in its latest policy statement, but "what it recommends would in effect destroy that process." (Text of Meany reply to the CED appears on Page 7).

The CED which declares itself for the "preservation and strengthening of our free society," issued a 10-point program under the title "Union Powers and Union Functions" which contains recommendations for:

- Outlawing the union shop.
- Granting employers unlimited authority to use the lockout against unions.
- Eliminating the obligation of employers to bargain in good faith.
- Restoring federal injunctions in certain strikes.
- Increasing restrictions on secondary boycotts.

Noting that the CED began as a group of businessmen and industrialists "who accepted the proposition that collective bargaining is in the national interest and who acknowledged the need for strong unions," Meany commented that the CED "has steadily receded from this position in recent years."

He cited the publication of an idependent study in 1961 by the CED which stressed the importance of a strong, free trade union movement, "generally defended its structure," and warned against state "right-to-work" laws and other moves to weaken unions.

The 1964 CED statement, the AFL-CIO president said, is a "rebuttal to that document." Noting that the latest document uses "sophisticated language," Meany added:

"Union-busting is not made more palatable by a garnish of lofty sentiments."

The CED program, he continued, "is no less than an emasculation of the labor movement. It has thus burned what was once hopefully regarded as a bridge toward better understanding. We can only wonder how Paul G. Hoffman and the late Eric Johnston [founding members of the CED] would now regard their creation."

The CED statement was made public by Theodore O. Yntema, chairman of its Research & Policy committee and chairman of the finance committee of the Ford Motor Co., and William C. Stolk, chairman, American Can Co. and chairman of the CED subcommittee which prepared the document which declares that "the great enemy of free collective bargaining may turn out to be the excessive power of unions."

Meany, citing this sentence, notes that the statement offers six possible approaches which it says are worthy of "serious consideration." Five of the six he pointed out, "would break up national unions that bargain with competing employers."

On the CED call for an end to racial discrimination in unions, Meany replied that the AFL-CIO is "in full accord," but noted that the statement dismisses the role of employers in hiring policies. He added:

"As everyone knows, the effective

(Continued on Page 7)

Says Pact Binds New Owners

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Supreme Court, in a landmark decision affecting the rights of union members under collective bargaining agreements, has ruled that a company which takes over the business of another firm must "in appropriate circumstances" carry out the terms of the absorbed firm's agreement with the union for arbitration.

Voting 8-0, with Justice Arthur J. Goldberg not participating, the court upheld a finding by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a suit to compel arbitration brought by Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, against John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

When Wiley bought Interscience Publishers, Inc., it refused to recognize Dist 65, whose collective bargaining agreement with Interscience still had four months to run. Wiley refused to arbitrate, as the contract provided, and the union filed suit on behalf of its 40 Interscience members.

The employer argued in three U.S. courts that the contract was automatically terminated by merger. The union asserted that federal policy is paramount and that transfer of ownership through purchase, merger or consolidation does not free an employer from his obligations under a contract held by the consolidated firm.

Justice John M. Harlan, voicing the opinion of the eight justices, said: "We hold that the disappearance by merger of a corporate employer" holding a contract with a union "does not automatically terminate all rights of the employes covered by the agreement."

"In appropriate circumstances, present here," he added, "the suc-

(Continued on Page 8)

Oklahoma 'Right-to-Work' Proposal Assailed as 'Punitive' by Monroney

Oklahoma's senior U.S. senator has blasted a proposed "right-to-work" amendment to his state's constitution as both "punitive" and "unwise."

Sen. Mike Monroney (D) told his constituents that the proposed ban on union shop agreements would bring "strife" to replace Oklahoma's "outstanding" record of labor-management peace and would set back the state's economic progress.

In a sharp attack on sponsors of the petition campaign which forced the "work" issue on the May 5 primary ballot, Monroney said the major industries which have been attracted to the state and built new plants there do not want a "right-to-work" law.

"I will vote for our good record and against the so-called 'right-to-work' amendment, which I consider to be unfair, Monroney said.

"Oklahoma has one of the best reputations in the nation in the labor-management area."

He pointed out that under free collective bargaining, Oklahoma last year set an all-time record for economic prosperity and is now enjoying an industrial boom.

"Many major industries have located in Oklahoma in recent years," the senator declared.

"We are moving ahead fast. Thousands of new jobs are being created each year.

"I feel it is unwise to write into the Oklahoma constitution an amendment which could bring strife to the now pleasant relationship between labor and management in Oklahoma.

"The good record of our labor unions attracts industry. I do not feel we need punitive legislation."

Monroney noted that in 1962

(Continued on Page 7)

ACCEPTANCE OF BID to opening of Clothing Workers 50th anniversary convention May 9 in the Singer Bowl at the New York World's Fair was confirmed by Pres. Johnson (right) at White House conference with ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Cost of Living Drops, Take-Home Pay Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

and February. Over the year, worker purchasing power was up by 5 percent, partly because of the new tax cut.

Rebates on gas utility bills and lower gasoline prices were the main reasons for the decline of one-tenth of 1 percent in the Consumer Price Index, the Labor Dept. said. The cost of home gas service fell an average of 3.5 percent for the nation, with substantial refunds to customers, especially on the West Coast and also a rate cut for New York City, it noted.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, explained that the gas utility rebates resulted from a U.S. Supreme Court decision last May which affirmed the authority of the Federal Power Commission to regulate rates charged by gas producers. The lower costs to retailers are now being passed on in lower rates for consumers.

Price wars in Los Angeles and Detroit lowered gasoline prices and used car prices also dropped.

These declines offset the continued rise in prices for food, rent, home ownership and such services as doctor bills and hospital room rates.

The February CPI, at 107.6, stands 1.4 percent higher than a year ago. The February index means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.76. In January it cost $10.77.

Rise Seen in March

Chase told a press conference he expected generally higher prices would bring a rise in the March CPI.

Some 100,000 workers will receive cost-of-living hikes of 1 cent an hour because of union contracts with escalator clauses tied to the February index. About 85,000 are in aerospace and 6,000 in chemical industries. A city index will bring a 1-cent increase for 2,600 public transit workers in Washington, D.C. and a 1-cent cut for 4,000 food processing workers in Detroit.

The February CPI of 107.6 is based on a new index introduced in January which reflects changing buying patterns. It puts less emphasis on food items and more on housing, transportation, health and recreation. It also covers for the first time single workers living alone as well as family groups.

Chase suggested this would be a good time for unions and management to switch their contract escalator clauses to the new index since both it and the old index are identical for February. The old index eventually will be dropped.

The February gains in spendable earnings, the report said, resulted from a recovery of the workweek from the effects of severe weather in January. Usually, there is little change this time of year, it added.

Spendable earnings—gross pay minus social security and federal income taxes—rose by $1.03 to $90.68 for a single worker with three dependents and by 99 cents to $82.97 for a single worker, the report said.

At Record Highs

In both cases, the spendable earnings—which reflect the income tax cut—are at record highs, the report said.

Compared to a year ago, the spendable earnings of the worker with three dependents are $5 higher—a gain of 6 percent. Before the tax cut, the report added, spendable earnings were running about 3 percent higher than the year before.

Husband and Wife Presidents of Locals

Sudbury, Ont.—What the labor movement needs is more families like the Moores of Sudbury.

Bert Moore is president of General Workers Local 101, directly chartered by the Canadian Labor Congress, while his wife, Sylvia, is president of Local 148 of the Canadian Union of Public Employes, which covers employes of a home for the elderly. Both also are active in the labor-backed Nickel Belt New Democratic Association.

NLRB Examiner Rules:

Firm's Anti-Negro Poster Held Bar to Fair Election

A propaganda poster connecting the late Pres. Kennedy with a racial theme, hung in a Mississippi clothing plant four days before a scheduled National Labor Relations Board election, interfered with the rights of employes to an uncoerced election choice, an NLRB trial examiner has ruled.

Examiner Thomas S. Wilson, in one of three cases with racial overtones to reach the NLRB hearing stage, found that the poster and other employer actions implied a threat to white employes of Durant Sportswear, Inc., of either "loss of their job tenure" or working conditions "more onerous or less pleasant." The poster was put up by a "bundle boy" and management "permitted or acquiesced" in its display, he ruled.

The poster was hung in the plant last Aug. 9 and stayed up for at least a day. It showed a Negro woman saying to a white woman, "Mr. Kennedy and the union man says we'uns must work with you'uns."

The examiner noted that the "free speech" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act permits an employer to express his views, argument or opinion without threats or promises of benefit. The provision "does not, and was never intended by Congress to, convert an NLRB representation election into a contest between the employer and the union" to the extent of antiunion demonstrations in the plant during working hours, Wilson said.

The law, said Wilson, requires that the employer maintain "strict neutrality" between the actual contending factions, The employer in his Durant, Miss., plant had been involved in two previous unfair labor practice charges, the examiner observed.

Beyond 'Mere Notification'

On this issue of whether the Kennedy poster itself infringed the law, the examiner said "it goes beyond mere notification that the union [the Clothing Workers] favored integration and the employment of Negroes." Otherwise, he asked, "Why is reference made to Pres. Kennedy? What did he have to do with the union representation election?"

The report suggested that Kennedy was mentioned "to recall to the employes recent events relating to integration at Oxford, Miss.," at the state university about 100 miles away.

A "reasonable man," the examiner concluded, would "reasonably understand" the poster to mean that the union would "request or require . . . management to abandon its previous policy of hiring whites only and to commence hiring colored personnel."

Wilson recommended that the employer stop permitting antiunion posters in its plant, stop discouraging activities on behalf of the Clothing Workers or interfering with its employes, and reinstate Ann Otts, union supporter who was fired during the election campaign, and reimburse her for pay losses.

Goodyear Complaint Dismissed

Trial Examiner Ivar H. Peterson, former board member, in a separate case, recommended dismissal of a complaint by eight Negro employes of the Goodyear Tire plant at East Gadsden, Ala., that Rubber Workers Local 12 refused to prosecute grievances relating to segregated rest rooms. He said the law does not require a union to negotiate affirmatively for integrated toilets, showers, lunchrooms and sports facilities, as the complainants urged.

Peterson found also that the union did not refuse to bargain, as the workers charged, on backpay for a layoff period. Before the charges were filed, a seniority system maintaining jobs on a white male, Negro male and female basis was abandoned by management, the examiner said.

In a third case, Examiner David London recommended that Auto Workers Local 453 and the Maremont Corp., Chicago, be ordered to cease discriminating against six white employes. The primarily Negro leadership of the local's Maremont unit caused management to reduce their departmental seniority, London said, because they resented a so-called "lily white" department in which the white members worked. He urged that seniority ranging from 15 to 21 years be restored to the six workers.

New Bargaining Unit Established by IUD

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has established a new collective bargaining services section as part of a program of internal reorganization designed to carry out directives of the 5th IUD convention last November.

Heading the new section, with a professional and technical staff of six, will be Richard T. Leonard, formerly assistant to IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Leonard Lesser, previously director of the IUD social security section, becomes assistant to the department president and will continue to coordinate policy in the field of social security.

IUD Executive Dir. Jack Conway, in announcing the reorganization, said the expanded collective bargaining section will strive for maximum unity and coordination among affiliates dealing with the same multi-plant employer or in the same section of an industry and provide direct services to individual unions.

The department now has about 25 committees composed of unions which negotiate with common multi-plant employers and, the announcement said, the reorganization is "due in part to increasing demands for service" from these committees.

"We are satisfied that this reorganization will result in more effective services to our affiliates," Conway said. "Our objective is to be a service center of value to the unions that comprise the IUD."

New Approach

The 1963 IUD convention called for development of new bargaining approaches and techniques as "a major task" confronting the department. The delegates said that corporate mergers and stock swaps, new products and materials, and other aspects of a rapidly changing technology "serve to blur old distinctions" in industry and have tended to make traditional collective bargaining techniques "inadequate" to present needs.

As part of the department's reorganization, all collective bargaining activity now performed by the IUD research section will be shifted to the new collective bargaining section. The research section, under Dir. Everett Kassalow, will concentrate on economic studies, legislative research, and supporting data for other nonbargaining functions.

Named assistant director of the new bargaining section under Leonard was Stephen J. Harris, IUD pension and welfare expert. Other staff members in the section are Charles Hall, industrial engineer; Roy Ockert, labor economist, and Don Doherty, formerly on the Chemical Workers staff. They will be assisted by Mrs. Mildred Joiner and Mrs. Gheretein Wilson, research technicians.

The reorganization also calls for elimination of the IUD education section, with the research section taking over educational activity for the present. The announcement said there will be no change in assignments or activities involving IUD organizing, legislative efforts, state and local councils, or publications and public relations.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE at Allentown, Pa., brought together 80 local union leaders who have been studying under the auspices of the Union Leadership Academy at four universities—Cornell, Rutgers, Pennsylvania State and West Virginia. Among the speakers were, from the left, Al Loewenthal of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Dist. 3; Herb Levine, director of the Rutgers labor program; Alice H. Cook of the Institute of Labor & Management Affairs, Cornell; Mark Brown of Pennsylvania State; Assistant AFL-CIO Education Dir. George Guernsey; Carl Schlesinger of Typographical Local 6, New York City.

National Symphony Out:

Mediator Offers Aid In Orchestra Strike

The Federal Mediation Service has intervened in a strike by National Symphony Orchestra Musicians over firings and demotions the union charged amount to a "purge" of orchestra members active in last year's contract dispute.

Both the symphony association, which controls the Washington, D. C., orchestra, and Musicians Local 161 accepted a proposal by Federal Mediator James A. Holden to attempt to work out a solution to the strike and keep the concert season alive for its remaining seven weeks.

The entrance of the Mediation Service occurred as support for the Washington orchestra members mounted across the country.

Two concerts by the Boston Symphony, scheduled for Constitution Hall under National Symphony auspices, were cancelled when the Boston musicians voted not to cross picket lines.

Members of the Philadelphia Orchestra sent financial aid to the Washington musicians and petitioned their local to deny National Symphony Conductor Howard Mitchell the privilege of conducting within its jurisdiction.

The Philadelphia musicians also called on the Intl. Conference of Symphony & Opera Musicians to seek similar supporting actions from other member orchestras.

The dispute was sparked by dismissal of the first trombonist and the third trumpeter, both of whom the union says had been active in supporting the orchestra members' position during last fall's negotiations, which led to a brief strike over salaries and length of season.

Noting that the first trombonist had won his seat in promotions during four years with the orchestra, and only six months before had drawn Mitchell's enthusiastic praise, Local 161 concluded that the dismissals must be viewed as reprisals for union activity.

While the local sought a settlement of the dispute under the contract, a probationary member of the trombone section was dismissed and a member of the first violin section who last season had headed the Musician's Committee of the orchestra was demoted.

Then followed three more dismissals, including the co-principal bass who had been active in preparations for last fall's negotiations, and notices to eight other orchestra members that their probationary periods were being extended or that they would have to re-audition for their jobs.

Robert Rogers, orchestra manager, denied that any reprisals were involved in the firings and demotions, but a spokesman for Local 161, Sec. J. Martin Emerson, asserted that at least five of the cases clearly involved retaliation and raised "serious doubts" over the other 10.

The local has put forth two key demands:

- Maintenance of the status quo on all seatings and dismissals for one year to allow time to reexamine pertinent contract clauses.
- Formation of a committee, to include the conductor and a number of musicians elected by their colleagues, to control hiring, firing and seating under a system similar to that used by top European orchestras and such American orchestras as the Boston Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

A statement by the local said that the strike was called—with 64 of the 79 members favoring the walkout—when "all remonstrances to the symphony association proved ineffectual."

The statement emphasized the importance of seating in the dispute, since the prestige involved has a major effect on outside work and off-season earnings to supplement symphony salaries. In last fall's strike, orchestra members won a minimum wage of $147.50 a week and a guarantee of 34 week seasons for the next two years. Further pay raises were won for 1964 and 1965.

CAB DRIVERS of Washington, D. C., recently organized into Local 814 of the Machinists, demonstrate outside the District of Columbia building as hearings opened on proposed revisions of local taxi zone rates and regulations. Leading this group of drivers and their supporters was Poncie Ponce, who plays one of television's most celebrated cab drivers, "Kim," on the Hawaiian Eye program. He has been named an honorary member of Local 814.

Organizers' License Fee Law Dropped

Osceola, Ark.—The Osceola City Council has repealed an ordinance enacted in 1957 setting a $1,000-a-day license fee for union organizers.

The city's governing body acted to kill the ordinance just two weeks before a suit attacking its constitutionality was due for trial in U.S. District Court at Jonesboro. Because repeal made the question moot, Judge Gordon Young dismissed the suit with costs assessed against the defendants—the city and a number of its officials and the county sheriff.

The lawsuit was filed last Apr. 23 during an organizing campaign by the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers among employes of the American Greetings Corp. here. Judge Young had set trial for Mar. 17 after denying motion by the Osceola officials to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the federal court did not have jurisidiction.

'Muzzling' Doomed

James E. Youngdahl of Little Rock, who represented the union impling suit, the State AFL-CIO and a number of individual labor officials in the suit, expresed "great satisfaction" over repeal of the ordinance.

"When this result is added to the repeal or invalidation of similar ordinances in Star City and Truman in recent months," he said, "it is evident that Arkansas municipalities are now recognizing that attempts to muzzle free speech are doomed to failure under the great American constitutional guarantees."

Chicago Teachers Ask Single-Agent Election

Chicago—The Chicago Teachers Union at a Chicago Board of Education meeting set for Apr. 8 will renew its request that 21,000 teaching employes be permitted to choose one exclusive bargaining representative in a systemwide election.

Pres. John M. Fewkes of Teachers Local 1 said the board at its Mar. 25 meeting postponed action on the union's request. The next day Supt. Benjamin C. Willis, directed by the board to meet with the union, walked out of a meeting with a union committee and sent back a note suggesting the committee meet with three of his assistants.

This the committee declined to do, saying it preferred to wait for Willis. Fewkes said members were "disturbed and disappointed" by the superintendent's actions following an announced decision of the board to recognize two or more groups as teacher bargaining agents—the union, the Chicago branch of the Illinois Education Association, and possibly others.

"Recognition of two or more teacher organizations as collective bargaining agents in the same jurisdiction can result only in a confused, chaotic and most probably an illegal situation," Fewkes said in a letter to Board Pres. Clair M. Roddewig. "The board must adopt rules which are uniform for all employes in a classification."

The union letter exhorted the board to "reject its paternalistic pattern of dealing with its professional staff of educators" and to grant speedily "democratic self-determination in the form of a secret election."

If the board is interested "in recruiting and retaining . . . qualified teachers to man every classroom," it should hold an election to determine one bargaining agent, the union asserted.

75-Cent Package Won At Canadian Iron Mine

Adams, Ont.—A package increase of at least 75 cents an hour over two years is provided in a new contract between the Steelworkers and the Adams Mine of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. that may change the labor relations pattern throughout Northern Ontario's Kirkland Lake mining area.

The agreement raised the basic wage rate from $1.40 to $1.83 in the first year and to $1.895 in the second, and in addition introduced to Canada a system of job classifications with a 6-cent differential between categories which will be worked out through a cooperative wage study.

The contract in addition cut hours from Kirkland Lake's standard of 44 a week to 40 a week and provided that all workers must pay dues to the union by checkoff. Gold mines in the area have resisted any form of dues checkoff.

The pay raise, according to the union, will yield an average wage rate estimated at $2.31 an hour during the first year of the contract. The new basic rate is 41 cents higher than the labor rate at the best-paying gold mine in the Kirkland Lake area, and 25 cents above the highest base rate in Kirkland Lake-Cobalt silver mining.

The agreement affects only 65 workers at present, but their number is expected to increase to 400 by October. The mining operation, the newest in Ontario, consists of an open pit operation and pelletizing of the ore.

Other highlights of the pact include two weeks vacation after three years; seven statutory holidays this year and eight in 1965; shift premiums of 7 and 9 cents and a Sunday premium of 15 cents an hour, and a jointly-financed welfare program.

Internal Disputes Plan 'Working Just Fine'

Rochester, N. Y.—The AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan "is working just fine," David L. Cole, impartial umpire under the plan, said in an interview here.

Cole also said the AFL-CIO is justified in working for the statutory 35-hour week because in many major industries automation is killing more jobs than it is creating. The AFL-CIO stand is sound, he added, despite arguments that the 35-hour week might impair the country's ability to compete in international markets.

Clerks Hit Jersey Milk-Date Repeal

Newark, N. J.—A bill in the New Jersey Assembly repealing the requirement that fresh milk be dated was condemned as dangerous to the health and economy of the state's residents by Pres. William A. McLaughlin of Retail Clerks Local 1262.

"The proper dating of cartons or bottles of milk is the only means by which the consumer can be assured of the freshness of so vital a product," he said. "Rather than repeal this law we should see that it is enforced more rigidly."

McLaughlin said repeal would make it possible to cut deliveries, thus eliminating jobs of dairy clerks and drivers. Stores could get three or four days' supply at a time, he said, "and no matter how carefully it is rotated some consumers will not be getting fresh milk."

FEC's Chairman Hit By Labor Dept. Aide

Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds told a nationwide television audience that government efforts to mediate the 14-month-old Florida East Coast Railway strike have been "thwarted" by Edward Ball, board chairman of the railroad.

Reynolds, with other central figures in the dispute, appeared on the National Educational Television's public affairs program, At Issue.

He recounted Ball's insistence on tape-recording mediation and negotiation sessions and commented that "any person with any experience in the field of labor-management relations knows full well that the presence of either a court reporter or a recording device completely enervates the bargaining process, and you create a climate in which the parties are more concerned with making a record than they are with making progress."

Reynolds noted that the unions involved had agreed to the government's suggestion that the dispute be arbitrated but "unfortunately . . . the railroad management—and when I say the railroad management, I mean Edward Ball—declined."

Another neutral party in the dispute, A. H. Raskin, a member of the New York Times editorial board and a veteran labor reporter, warned:

"If Edward Ball could smash the unions on the Florida East Coast Railway, he will have put a time bomb under the entire structure of labor-management stability on the nation's railroads."

NLRB Aide, 70, Wins Retirement Waiver

Charles W. Whittemore, a small, slender man with an enormous capacity for work, is staying on the job as a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner despite the fact that he has reached the normal compulsory retirement age of 70.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch said Whittemore was granted a one-year exemption by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in recognition of his outstanding record of productivity. In the last 3½ years he has averaged 40 unfair labor practice cases annually, taking testimony and preparing decisions, and in addition has handled up to 20 cases settled during hearings or after them.

The Critical Primaries

IN THE NEXT 60 days the shape and the general tone and content of the 1964 elections will be determined in two key areas—the record built by Congress and the numerous primary elections to select candidates for the November voting.

The legislative effectiveness of the 88th Congress will loom importantly in the presidential and congressional elections this fall, especially the 1964 session. The fate of the civil rights bill, hospital care for the aged under social security, the war on poverty and many other critical issues will define the election issues for millions of voters.

But of equal concern is the current campaigning for party nominations for Senate and House seats, for gubernatorial and state house offices, in the primary contests. The tone of the general elections campaign, the nature of the candidates, are determined in these primaries, which unfortunately too often are paid relatively slighting attention by the majority of voters.

If the issues are to be joined in the fall, it is critically important that voters in each of the major parties participate fully in the choice of candidates.

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VOTER PARTICIPATION in the primary is hampered by a number of things: the time lag between April or May party choices and a final decision in November; the lack of a final record on congressional issues; a general apathy and an inclination to allow the year-round political leaders to choose the candidates. But perhaps the most important barrier is the ineligibility of millions of voters who are not registered.

In the adjoining column, the report of the President's Commission on Registration & Voting Participation summarizes the psychological and legal barriers to widespread registration and voting, making the point that "in some states it is easier to get a hunting or fishing license or a pistol permit than to register and vote."

The psychological causes of a low voter turnout must be attacked by educational programs to overcome the apathy, unconcern and indifference and the still prevailing mythology that "one vote doesn't make any difference."

The legal barriers are complex. Many elections laws and administrative practices are unreasonable, unfair an outmoded. They obstruct the path to the ballot box and the registration list disfranchising millions of Americans who want to participate in the electoral decisions.

★ ★ ★

WHILE CHANGES in election and registration laws and procedures can be pressed, the major effort must still come from those public interest groups concerned with the nation's problems and their solution.

Organized labor has mounted a register-and-vote campaign of significant importance, a campaign being waged in every precinct in the nation. In the next 60 days this campaign will be in high gear, seeking out the unregistered and aiding them to become eligible voters.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently pointed out, a 10 percent increase in voter registration by union members and their families can spell the difference between domination of the next Congress by the conservative coalition or an increase in liberal voices dedicated to moving the nation forward.

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John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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New Approaches Needed:

Psychological, Legal Barriers Block Higher Voter Turnout

The following is excerpted from the report of the President's Commission on Registration & Voting Participation, stressing the psychological and legal reasons for low voter participation in American elections.

BY FAR the most important psychological factor affecting an individual's decision to vote is his identification with a political party. A strong Democrat or Republican is much more likely to cast a ballot than a person who feels little or no allegiance to a party. When an election is expected to be close, the strong partisan is even more inclined to vote.

Of course, this is not to say that all or even most nonpartisan or independent voters have poor voting records, but the voter who identifies himself with a party seems to be more regular in his balloting. Beyond party commitment, a person is likely to vote if he has a personal interest in the candidate, campaign, or issues; if he becomes concerned about the outcome of an election; or if he feels that his vote will be fairly counted and may really make a difference.

Taken together, these variables add up to the elector's sense of political involvement. Studies of recent presidential elections show that persons whose involvement was low were less likely to vote.

Characteristics such as education, age, and sex also relate closely to voter involvement and participation. The more formal educational experience a person has had, the more likely he is to be politically involved, to feel that his vote counts, and to vote. Our research also shows that voter participation tends to increase with age until the late fifties. Young people not only vote less than older persons but are less strongly allied with political parties.

In addition, young people move most frequently, As a consequence, precisely those persons least involved in politics often must overcome an added obstacle to voting. The older person is more highly motivated to vote and less likely to have to go through the process of registration. The younger person is less involved in politics to start with, he moves more often, and he must expend more time and effort to stay on the registration books.

Voter participation among women is approximately 10 percent lower than among men. Since women are a significantly larger element in our adult population than men, their lower participation tends to reduce the national average.

Restrictive legal and administrative procedures for registration and voting are a major reason for low participation. Many election laws and administrative practices are unreasonable, unfair, and outmoded.

The exercise of the franchise usually requires two deliberate acts on two different days: registration and voting. The finest voting system in the world is of no avail if registration inhibits participation. Registration procedures often require a visit to the county courthouse, with such attendant inconveniences as making the trip during working hours and standing in long lines. Although the majority of states provides permanent registration, only half enable voters to register in their precincts rather than at one county office. Only 17 states allow registration by mail.

IN TOO MANY states, registration closes more than a month before the election, when political campaigns are not in full swing and peak interest has not been achieved. Early closing dates coupled with the inconvenience of many registration procedures discourage potential voters.

Residence qualifications serve two principal purposes: allowing the voter to become acquainted with local problems and candidates, and preventing election fraud. Yet they also prevent many citizens from voting in presidential elections. Some states have attempted to meet this problem; 15 now permit presidential voting by new residents and seven allow former residents to vote for President. Similarly, some states permit intercounty and inter-precinct movers to vote by absentee ballot in the precinct where they formerly voted.

Yet such modernization has been slow and has not kept pace with our high rate of population mobility.

Absentee voting laws also disfranchise many potential voters. In 16 states, more than mere absence is required for absentee voting, with the result that businessmen, students, vacationers, and handicapped and incapacitated persons often cannot vote. Three states do not even provide for civilian absentee balloting of any kind.

Many Election Day procedures also discourage citizens from voting. Polling places in many areas close in late afternoon or early evening, and potential voters who are not allowed time off from work to vote must rush to the polls during the time of heaviest voting. The early closing hours dissuade many from making the effort. Polling places are sometimes relatively inaccessible to voters. Overpopulated precincts cause long lines which may turn away potential voters.

Morgan Says:

The Strong Juices of Protest Circulate Anew in Rights Fight

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

LIKE SAP RISING from the tree-roots in springtime, the strong juices of protest are circulating anew on behalf of the civil rights movement and a fresh round of demonstrations has begun.

The process is bound to yield more bitter fruit before the year is out but what the nation at large is coming only very slowly, even reluctantly, to understand is that the insistence on equality of opportunity for minority groups is not a transitory thing. It is part of our universe now, like the sun and the moon and the tide and the seasons. There is brightness and shadow to it, it may ebb and flow, it may alter course somewhat as it is buffeted or welcomed by public opinion, but it is there and it will remain.

Morgan

There have been negative aspects to this force and there will be more. The recent rush hour sit-down on New York City's Tri-Borough Bridge to "dramatize" the de facto segregation of New York public schools was utter folly. It created a king-sized traffic jam which couldn't have created anything else but ill will.

This negative, frustrated approach, will probably continue in direct proportion to the delays in righting the wrongs of enforced second-class citizenship which have been accumulating for a century. But against that intolerably long background of denial, it is astonishing to note that most of the fight for civil rights has had a positive approach.

The battles began in the courts and even when obstructions to justice forced them into the streets, the demonstrators were remarkably peaceful. Violence came from the other side; often, ironically enough, from the minions of law and order, so-called, themselves. Last year's majestic march on Washington disappointed the racists because there was not a single incident to disturb the dignity of the marchers' demands for equal rights.

Subdued in part by an unseasonal snowstorm, there was [recently] a march on Washington's sister city, Baltimore. Slowly, painfully, this traditionally southern city and the border state of Maryland are coming 'round to enforce constitutional rights regardless of race. But the job still to be done is appallingly large.

SOMETIMES a national problem can best be seen—and sometimes most effectively treated—in fragments. There are plenty of fragments in East Baltimore, in the tenements crowding back from the harbor. At 1520 East Monument Street, not far from Johns Hopkins University, there is a neat black and white sign over a basement entrance which reads "BAYOU".

The neighborhood abounds with honkytonks but this is not one of them. BAYOU stands for Baltimore Area Youth Opportunities, Unlimited.

BAYOU is Baltimore headquarters for NSM, the Northern Student Movement, and on Saturday nights it is a social center where neighborhood teen-agers come for coffee and coke, some phonograph music ranging from Handel's Messiah to rock-and-roll, maybe a game of checkers, and talk. This is only one activity of NSM, whose members from several eastern seaboard colleges and universities are committed to the civil rights movement but they seem to be as interested in quiet deeds as public demonstrations.

Last summer NSM started a special project in Baltimore, a tutoring service for Negro teen-agers. It is a fragile but fascinating experiment. St. James Catholic Church donated classroom space and, nightly, girls from Goucher College and male students from Johns Hopkins donate their time helping Negro boys and girls over the jumps in algebra, science and language. If the student has no textbooks, the tutor gets one —often paying for it personally.

There are, of course, no dropouts. At the moment there are more volunteer tutors than takers. But with interesting frequency, there is a migration from the classes to the Bayou's Saturday nights, and vice versa.

One of the volunteer mop brigade which house-cleaned the BAYOU office for its opening was Terry Rogers, blond daughter of a Philadelphia businessman and now a junior at Goucher. On the way to work she spotted a store selling pot-bellied stoves. She thought they were charming. Then it dawned on her that this was not an antique shop. The stoves were all the heating some people on Monument Street could afford. She hadn't realized, she recalled later, the great gulf between the value of the haves and the have-nots. Terry and countless college contemporaries around the country on such volunteer assignments are helping to close the race gap.

New 'Marketbasket':

Revised CPI Reveals Living Habits Today

WOMEN'S NIGHTGOWNS aren't as important as they once were in the cost-of-living. Nor are men's pajamas. Nor a lemon. Nor an appendectomy.

That doesn't mean, Labor Dept. statisticians hastily point out, that men and women are more inclined to sleep in the raw than they ever were. Or that lemons and appendectomies are unimportant to those who have to have them.

The Dept. of Labor has just launched its new "basket" of things that the American people buy. This "basket" and its cost form the basis for the highly important Consumer Price Index which is published once a month. The old one had some 325 items whose cost was carefully computed. The new one has 400 items.

In the 10 years between 1950 and 1960, when the last census was made and the new price index "basket" was drawn, there has been a great change in the buying habits of the American people. There has also been a change in the relative importance of various goods and services that we buy. And there has come historical and statistical proof of how our society has become richer and richer for most of us.

* * *

JANUARY 1964 MARKED the first month during which the Bureau of Labor Statistics put together its revised Consumer Price Index. The new series contains items that were relatively unimportant in 1950, but have now assumed new importance. They give a strong clue to the changes in American life that have taken place in the intervening years.

In the 1950 index, for example, a sewing machine was an important family purchase because so many women did their own sewing. Today it is not as important in the family budget. Instead, the new items that have become important—reflecting the higher level of living for most of us—include the cost of between-meal snacks; hotel and motel rooms when we travel, demountable air conditioners to make the summer more comfortable, taxicabs instead of trolley fares, outboard motors for our fishing boats instead of oars, golf course fees instead of a Sunday walk in the park, college tuition and textbooks, music lessons, legal services and ever more costly funeral services.

This doesn't mean that the old items, some of which have been dropped, are less important in themselves than they ever were or that the new items are more important in their individual cases. But the new "market basket" reflects on a broad basis what we actually buy today and the prices we pay for it.

* * *

HIGHLY IMPORTANT in the new method of computing the Consumer Price Index is a revised "weighing" of the various components, reflecting modern conditions.

In the old days, food was a prime item in all budgets. It still is, of course, but its relative importance has dropped as evidence of the sociological fact that the more affluent a society becomes the less it spends proportionately on food and the more it spends on other commodities and services.

In the 1950 index, food had a relative "weight" of 28.18 percent in the make-up of the market basket. In the new one, food has a relative weight of only 22.43 percent. In the old index, housing had a relative importance of 30.71 percent. In the new, it is 33.23 percent, reflecting far wider home ownership than in the past. Apparel and its upkeep have remained almost stable: 10.58 percent in the old series and 10.63 percent in the new.

Transportation is more important than it once was, reflecting our increasing ownership of automobiles, and their upkeep. The old weighting for transportation was 11.65 percent. It is now 13.88 percent.

Finally, health and recreation are more important than in the past as factors in our budgets. The old weighting was 18.03 percent, the new one, 19.45 percent.

Broadly speaking, food has gone down. Goods and services have gone up. You have only to see the automobiles pouring into our huge suburban shopping centers on a Saturday to realize how different our buying habits and needs have grown over the years. The new Consumer Price Index is designed to reflect this change. (PAI)

Washington Reports:

Community Planning, Transit Logical Part of Housing Bill

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT and mass transit are a logical part of the 1964 Housing Bill, Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

"They are proper parts of a program that would take care of all the needs of people in major housing areas," she said.

Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N.J.), member of the House Housing subcommittee along with Mrs. Sullivan, declared that he was chiefly concerned with whether families removed in slum clearance programs would be able to get new housing in the same neighborhood. He was therefore urgently interested in the type of redevelopment permitted, he said.

"Urban renewal has been Negro removal in city after city," the New Jersey congressman charged. He reported he had received protests about the situation from all over the country, and 300 indignant Negroes in his congressional area are protesting now in fear of a similar fate.

The Administration bill includes a provision prohibiting discrimination in housing, but the two members of Congress said such a basis is "not the whole answer" to the problems of families removed from slum areas. New housing made available to them "must definitely be kept within the range of what people can pay," Mrs. Sullivan said.

Both members also stressed the importance of rehabilitating existing homes where possible—a feature provided for in the Administration bill. Widnall has his own measure, which would authorize loans of up to $10,000 for housing rehabilitation at 3 percent interest over a 15-year period.

MRS. SULLIVAN expressed interest in seeing that elderly couples, "who have lived all their lives in an area," are not displaced when they "don't have enough years left to start all over again."

She explained that the housing bill, now being considered in committee, includes a provision for such persons to get rehabilitation loans at a low interest rate despite their age.

Widnall disagreed with the amount proposed for commercial redevelopment in urban renewal, but called for protection of small businessmen displaced by such programs.

Mrs. Sullivan praised the St. Louis urban renewal program in the Mill Creek area, which includes medium-sized industries, garden type and high-rise apartments, housing 2,000 families.

Although the St. Louis program is one of the nation's models, she said, some slum sections were torn down "before there was a place to put the people."

A HOUSING BILL will be passed by Congress this year, two members of a House Housing subcommittee, Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), left, and Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N.J.), agreed in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AWARDS to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy and Sleeping Car Porters Pres. A. Philip Randolph were presented by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the recent UAW convention. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, left, accepts the award given posthumously to his brother for giving "new dimensions to human dignity." Randolph, right, accepts the award citing him as a "courageous crusader for civil rights and equal opportunity." Social Justice awards also went to Poet Carl Sandburg and to Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who were unable to be present.

Labor Urges Adoption of Stiffer Walsh-Healey Safety Standards

The federal government should use its regulatory powers under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to help reduce the nation's "tragic toll" of disabling on-the-job injuries, the AFL-CIO urged.

Federation Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan asked at a Labor Dept. hearing for a major updating of federal safety regulations. The Walsh-Healey safety code applies to firms manufacturing goods for the government.

Keenan, accompanied by a delegation of union safety experts, took sharp issue with industry claims that safety should be left to the states and that business is being overregulated.

State safety codes and enforcement machinery are generally "substandard," Keenan testified. He noted that 10 times as many mandays are lost through occupational accidents as through strikes.

Profits Before Safety

When manufacturers are left unregulated to make a choice between "safety and profit," Keenan said, safety is "inevitably the loser."

He urged the Labor Dept. to improve its proposed safety code revisions, the subject of the hearing, by adopting as "minimum" standards codes which have been developed by recognized national organizations, such as the American Standards Association.

Where authoritative codes do not exist, Keenan either concurred in draft regulations proposed by the Labor Dept. or urged adoption of substitute language drawn up by union experts, such as noise control regulations proposed by the Boilermakers.

Joining in the federation's testimony were Executive Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, and Alan Burch, Paul Connelley and Victor Whitehouse, safety experts respectively for the Operating Engineers, the Carpenters and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Testimony on noise control was presented by Harold Buoy, Washington representative of the Boilermakers, accompanied by Dr. Joseph Sataloff of Philadelphia.

NAM Protests

Earlier in the hearing, the National Association of Manufacturers contended that the Labor Dept. is stretching its powers by issuing mandatory, rather than "advisory," safety standards under the Walsh-Healey Act.

The NAM also said the safety field should be left to state jurisdiction and complained that it would be too costly for employers to comply with the proposed regulations.

Keenan told the Labor Dept. there should be more, not less, federal inspection. He noted that the Labor Dept. presently allows six states, with presumably above-average safety regulation, to make Walsh-Healey Act safety inspections on the basis of state codes. He pointed out that the percentage of violations uncovered through state inspections was less than half that found by federal inspectors.

The "logical conclusion," Keenan said, is that "the responsibility for the safety of workers employed on all federal supply contracts . . . must rest with the U. S. Dept. of Labor." He urged the department to ask Congress for funds to hire additional safety engineers to inspect plants.

The AFL-CIO reiterated its proposal, first made a year ago in a letter from Pres. George Meany, for establishment of a labor-management advisory committee to help the Labor Dept. kep its safety and occupational health standards up to date.

Meany noted that safety "is not a static matter" and said the federal Walsh-Healey standards "should be revised at least every two years."

The standards now in effect were adopted in 1960.

A separate hearing will be held by the Labor Dept. Apr. 13 on proposed special standards in industries handling radioactive materials.

Building Trades Report Gains from Conference

Delegates to the 9th national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. have returned to their home states pledged to carry out the admonition of federation Pres. George Meany to help "change the political picture" of the nation by adding 20 to 25 liberal and progressive-minded members to Congress.

At a report session ending the four-day conference in Washington, D. C., delegates generally agreed that prospects for the passage of the department's 12-point legislative program seemed fairly bright. Two of the four days had been spent in visiting senators and representatives and urging their help in passage of the labor-backed legislative program.

Conference leaders urged delegates to intensify a letter-writing campaign in behalf of labor goals and Pres. Peter J. Brennan of New York, reporting for that city's Building & Construction Trades Council, sounded the conference keynote in saying "Let's do the job at home and get the right men back here" in Congress.

Speakers at the final session, introduced by Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty, included Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue and Labor Undersec. John F. Henning.

Civil Rights Stressed

Humphrey came from the Senate debate on civil rights legislation to tell the conference that "we shall attempt to the best of our ability to bring the Civil Rights Act to final passage" and to establish a "legal framework of constitutional guarantees and civil rights in which men and women can work out their problems through reason and judgment, through persuasion and accomodation within the law."

Pledging to "build a better America," Humphrey thanked the building tradesmen "for what you have been doing, for your constructive position on legislation, for coming here to give us a sense of courage and determination."

"I can honestly say," he added, "I have never known organized labor to ask America to do anything that wasn't good for America. Not once."

Donahue reported that an appeals board will be established soon by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to review Labor Dept. wage determinations and said labor is "on the threshhold of success" in obtaining enactment of a bill to add fringe benefits in wage determinations under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Henning noted that while some consider civil rights a major building trades problem, the fact is that "it is the problem of all Americans, of every segment" of American life. In writing the "new history of liberty and equality for all Americans," he asserted, "there is a proud place for the American trade union movement."

UAW Delegates Act:

'Multi-Front' Attack On Poverty Pushed

Atlantic City—The Auto Workers convention called for a multi-front attack on the roots of poverty mobilized by the same coalition of labor, church and Negro groups now pressing the civil rights issue.

A major resolution adopted by the 2,400 delegates applauded Pres. Johnson for his pledge to lead the nation in an "unconditional war" on poverty and termed the President's program "a good beginning but . . . only a beginning."

Because of the President's call to action, the resolution said, millions of Americans for the first time realize the "staggering" dimensions of the poverty that afflicts one-fifth of the nation's families "in a society that has enjoyed increasing affluence."

"The problems of civil rights, inadequate education, school dropouts, slums, poor neighborhoods, unemployment, underemployment, obsolete skills, the aged and the handicapped—these are all inseparably bound together with the total problem of poverty," the convention declared.

The "essential foundation" for a comprehensive program must be national policies to assure full employment, the convention continued. It urged a "vast increase" in federal outlays for job-creating public works, including a $2 billion extension of the accelerated public works program to create jobs and at the same time meet such urgent community needs as schools, hospitals, housing and urban redevelopment.

Other priorities in the war on poverty demanding government action, the resolution declared, include:

Speedy passage of the civil rights bill, broad federal aid to education, enactment of the proposed Job Corps and other work-training programs for youth, adequate health care, a $2-an-hour federal minimum wage and extended coverage, liberalized benefits and coverage under federal and state welfare programs, federal standards for unemployment and workmen's compensation systems, programs to improve the incomes of family farmers and give basic protections to hired farm workers, and creation of a "watchdog" commission on poverty to aid the President.

Among resolutions referred to the UAW executive board in the rush of closing was one which would "authorize and direct" the union's leadership to "seek profit-sharing agreements wherever appropriate and possible."

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther noted that the resolution termed profit sharing "not a demand, but a mechanism."

The convention also gave "the highest priority" to intensified efforts to complete UAW organization within its jurisdiction, with special attention to the problems of clerical, technical and professional employes."

Another resolution attacked "monopsony" in the auto industry—the domination of suppliers by giant corporations which could turn the whole parts industry "into a social jungle."

Earlier, the convention had heard UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey report that the union's financial condition was the best in history as it prepared for 1964 negotiations with the major auto producers, As of Jan. 31, he said, the general fund amounted to $10.6 million and the defense fund had reached nearly $62 million. Mazey also reported that average dues-paying membership of the UAW was 1,150,672 for 1963, a gain of 77,125 over the previous year and of 142,348 over 1961.

Reuther, Mazey Re-elected

Reuther and Mazey were reelected by acclamation to new two-year terms along with Vice Presidents Pat Greathouse and Leonard Woodcock and three at-large executive board members, Ken Bannon, Nelson Jack Edwards and Douglas Fraser. Eighteen other executive board members were returned in elections by regions. The convention voted to eliminate a third vice presidency left vacant by the retirement of Richard T. Gosser.

Constitutional amendments approved by the convention will raise Reuther's salary from the present $24,000 in three stages to $28,000 a year effective Jan. 1, 1966. Increases also were voted for other officers, executive board members and international representatives.

Salaries of the international representatives go from the present $8,741.72 to $10,500 effective with the pay period ending Apr. 11. Further increases of 3 percent are provided next Jan. 1 and a year later.

The officers reported a new statement of policy outlining relationships with a Staff Council of Intl. Representatives. The council will represent UAW staff members in meetings with the officers on salaries and other working conditions and grievances.

DISTINGUISHED service award of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped was presented by Pres. Johnson to Legislative Dir. Walter J. Mason of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for 17 years of cooperation. Left to right, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty, Mason, Johnson.

Would 'Destroy' Bargaining:

Meany Says CED Revives 'Old Anti-Union Policies'

(Continued from Page 1)

power to hire rests solely with the employers, not with unions. In addition, it is the unions which support federal legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment while the employer organizations oppose it. As a matter of fact, CED itself did not testify on the fair employment practices bill."

The CED statement declared its 10-point program would make the conduct of unions "more consistent with and conductive to the national interest." Meany replied:

"For a once-respected management group to give its endorsement to such arrant nonsense is a distinct disservice to the national interest."

The CED proposals touched on the following areas of trade union function and labor-management relations: "labor violence," union membership, injunctions, lockouts, secondary boycott, duty to bargain, political contributions, national emergency strikes, unfair labor practices and "market power of unions."

Jack Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., noting that the CED statement has "won the plaudits of the far-right National Right to Work Committee," termed it "a union-busting document all the way . . . far more worthy of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce than the CED."

The National Council for Industrial Peace charged in a statement that the CED has "knuckled under to reactionary management pressure" in a complete switch of policy including its stand on so-called "right-to-work" laws. "Self-interest," the council asserted, "has triumphed over the CED's adventurouse 'pursuit of the national interest.'" The council referred to the 1961 independent study sponsored by the CED.

William Benton, publisher and chairman, Encyclopedia Brittanica, and Allan Sproul, both members of the CED Research Committee, filed a general dissent declaring the statement "has the aspect of a presentation of grievances by the business community which it represents, which may well harden rather than soften the 'adversary position' in labor-management relations which the statement itself deplores."

New Job Opportunities Rise for Negro Women

Employment patterns of Negro women workers show a trend in the direction of clerical, professional and sales occupations and away from traditional home service types of work, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said in announcing publication of a new Labor Dept. study, Negro Women Workers in 1960.

The study, made by the department's Women's Bureau, showed that while the number of employed Negro women reached 2.5 million in 1960—an increase of 31 percent since 1950—the percentage of private-household workers among all Negro women dropped from 60 percent in 1940 to 36 percent in 1960 while the percentage of Negro women clerical workers was rising from 1 to 9 percent.

Service workers outside households, the bureau found, rose from 10 to 21 percent between 1940 and 1960. It said that "significantly greater" numbers of Negro women also have been employed in banking, retail trade, medical and other health services, public administration and manufacturing.

These major trends, Wirtz said, "reflect recent gains in employment and educational status" and show that while the percentage of Negro women workers in farming and factory occupations has been dropping, the proportion in "white collar" fields and in service work other than household jobs is on the rise.

The study in discussing the rise in educational levels gave these examples:

- The percentage of nonwhite women who are high school graduates rose from 14 to 23 percent between 1950 and 1960.
- The median educational level for those in the 25-and-over age group rose from 7.2 years in 1950 to 8.5 in 1960.
- By 1960, more than three-fourths of the employed nonwhite women, aged 25 and over, with four or more years of college training, had professional or related jobs.

The report cited as other important factors in the broadening employment opportunities the continuing migration of Negroes from farms into industrial and metropolitan areas, and a "noticeable" flow of Negroes from the South into other regions. In 1960, slightly more than half the nonwhite women of working age lived in the South, as against nearly three-fourths in 1940.

The study revealed that a significant gap still exists between the earnings of Negro and white women workers. One in 10 Negro women earned $3,000 or more in 1959 compared to one in four white women. The median earnings of nonwhite in 1959 were $1,219 while the median for all women workers was $2,257.

$100,000 Fund Set for South

Philadelphia — The Glass Bottle Blowers have appropriated $100,000 to expand the union's organizing activities in the South.

The money was voted by the executive board following a National Labor Relations Board election victory after a 14-year campaign to organize the Owens-Corning-Fiberglas plant at Anderson, S. C. The win gave the union bargaining rights for 1,000 workers.

Oklahoma Senator Hits State's 'Work' Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

there were only 18 strikes in the state, involving 1,980 workers, and he contrasted the industrial "peace record" with that in neighboring "right-to-work" states.

"Our phenomenal low loss of time from work stoppages is appreciably lower than the national average," he said. "Texas, which has such a law, has twice the percentage of time lost."

Monroney made his statement available to the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO and the Oklahoma Committee to Preserve Free Marketing & Bargaining, which are leading the fight to defeat the "work" referendum.

The National Right to Work Committee and a special committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce made Oklahoma a key target in a nationwide drive to outlaw the union shop and helped launch the petition campaign. The state legislature previously had turned down repeated efforts to pass a "right-to-work" law or constitutional amendment.

Business Agent Gets 'Women's Status' Post

Concord, N. H. — Mrs. Mary Allen, business agent of Local 242, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been named a member of the New Hampshire Commission on the Status of Women by Gov. John W. King (D).

U.S. Sets Up Studebaker Guidance Aid

South Bend, Ind.—The federal government has allocated $50,000 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds to a special project aimed at providing counseling, testing and guidance services for former Studebaker workers, aged 50 and over, who have not found new jobs.

The Auto Workers, engaged since December in trying to find jobs for nearly 8,000 members hit by the sudden closing of Studebaker's U. S. operations, hailed the action of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in providing "seed money" for a "start on a much broader program" of training and relocation of the "stranded" workers.

Under the plan, 300 to 500 workers over 50, unemployed and in need of specific vocational help, will be given "highly intensive and individualized" counseling, testing and guidance.

Some 400 ex-Studebaker workers are in training here now under a MDTA program and 200 others will start a new program May 1, according to UAW Regional Dir. Ray Berndt's office.

Questionnaire to Go Out

The union, with the aid of many agencies, has helped find jobs for stranded Studebaker workers in nearby states and Berndt is sending out questionnaires next week aimed at finding out the exact status of every affected worker—whether he has a job, expects to get one, is receiving unemployment compensation and needs specific help in relocating or retraining.

The UAW will intensify its program to bring new industry into the area after the questionnaire results are tabulated, it said. In February, the Kaiser Jeep Corp. bought Studebaker's defense products division and agreed to hire several hundred former Studebaker workers to produce trucks under an Army contract.

The sponsoring agency for the latest MDTA program will be the United Community Services of St. Joseph County, Inc., which has strong labor representation from UAW Local 5 and other union groups. UCS said it expects to cooperate also with the Indiana State Employment Service and the National Council on Aging.

Meany Text on CED

The following article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a reply to the policy statement "Union Powers and Union Functions" issued by the Committee for Economic Development.

By George Meany

THE RECENT STATEMENT by the Committee for Economic Development, "Union Powers and Union Functions: Toward a Better Balance," re-states in more sophisticated language the tired old anti-union policies purveyed for generations by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

It might be said that with this statement the CED has lost its last excuse for existence. There is little justification for still another employer group that echoes the discredited shibboleths of its elders.

The CED began as the voice of enlightened management—the voice of industrialists and businessmen who accepted the proposition that collective bargaining is in the national interest, and who acknowledged the need for strong unions. But the CED has steadily receded from this position in recent years.

As recently as 1961 the CED published an independent study (authorized two years earlier) entitled "The Public Interest in National Labor Policy," which stressed the importance of a strong, free trade union movement, generally defended its structure, strongly upheld the need for unions to have effective strike power and noted that some degree of conflict was inevitable in labor-management relations. In particular it warned against state "right-to-work" laws and moves toward fragmentation of unions.

The AFL-CIO disagreed with many phases of this study, but recognized it as a serious effort by a distinguished panel to make constructive proposals in a complex area. Now the CED has—as the new publication tacitly admits—composed a rebuttal to that document.

To be sure, the CED clothes its latest pronouncement with pious concern for the collective bargaining process. Yet what it recommends would in effect destroy that process—as its principal author, Theodore O. Yntema, who is hardly a novice, is very well aware.

Union-busting is not made more palatable by a garnish of lofty sentiments.

What the CED proposes is no less than an emasculation of the labor movement. It has thus burned what was once hopefully regarded as a bridge toward better understanding. We can only wonder how Paul G. Hoffman and the late Eric Johnston would now regard their creation.

Consider these examples:

- The spirit of the CED statement is summarized in its next-to-last sentence, which the authors have had printed in italics for emphasis. It reads: "The great enemy of free collective bargaining may turn out to be the excessive power of unions."
- The CED would curb this "excessive power" by doing exactly what its 1961 study rejected—fragmenting the labor movement. While it refrains from endorsing any one way of achieving that end, it offers six possible approaches it says are worthy of "serious consideration."

Five of the six would break up national unions that bargain with competing employers, for this, CED asserts, gives workers "the power to pass on increases of labor costs to consumers of the product." Coming from a committee headed by an automobile company executive, this borders on the grotesque.

- On the other hand, the CED—while seeking to prevent unions from acting in concert—calls for unlimited authorization for employers, acting "singly or collectively," to use the lockout as a weapon against unions.
- The CED would outlaw the union shop—a proven requisite for stable labor-management relations. It insists, in the face of clear evidence to the contrary, that unions flourish under so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- The CED would entirely eliminate the obligation of employers to bargain in good faith with the legally chosen unions of their workers. This requirement, the CED asserts, is "detrimental to free collective bargaining." The truth is, of course, that without the present legal requirement—weak as it is, and lacking adequate enforcement provisions—a considerable number of employers would refuse to bargain at all.
- The CED calls for an end to racial discrimination in unions. With this the AFL-CIO is in full accord. But while it inveighs at some length about various forms of union discrimination, its reference to the obligations of employers is dismissed in two words, contained in the following sentence:

"Racial or other discriminatory barriers to union membership, apprenticeship OR EMPLOYMENT should be eliminated." (Emphasis supplied.) As everyone knows, the effective power to hire rests solely with employers, not with unions. In addition, it is the unions which support federal legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment while the employer organizations oppose it. As a matter of fact, CED itself did not testify on the fair employment practices bill.

These are only a few of the more glaring distortions in the CED report. In general it embraces the baseless fantasy that unions in the United States are an overwhelming force which needs to be "balanced" by further legislative restrictions. For a once-respected management group to give its endorsement to such arrant nonsense is a distinct disservice to the national interest.

High Court Rules:

Arbitration Clause Binds New Owners

(Continued from Page 1)

cessor employer may be required to arbitrate with the union under the agreement."

AFL-CIO Supports Union

The AFL-CIO appeared before the high court to argue for the viewpoint of the union and also filed a "friend of the court brief" in conjunction with counsel for the Industrial Union Dept.

IUD Exec. Dir. Jack Conway said that the decision will make it impossible for an employer to avoid a contract obligation to union members "by arranging a convenient merger or otherwise disposing of legal ownership."

Conway said the court ruling "upholds the view that a collective bargaining agreement is different from an ordinary contract; that it is negotiated . . . in accordance with the National Labor Relations Act and that it binds all employes concerned whether union members or not, even if they are hired after the agreement becomes effective."

The unanimous nature of the decision, Conway observed, "will have a lasting impact upon labor-management relations" because it "supports the free collective bargaining concept."

Must Arbitrate

The Supreme Court, taking note of the circumstances of the Wiley case, ruled that a company which takes over the business of another firm is required to carry out that firm's agreement to arbitrate, as in the contract between Dist. 65 and Wiley.

Whether the issues raised by the union come within the scope of an arbitration clause is for the arbitrator to decide, the justices ruled, but it is the duty of the courts to determine first whether a collective bargaining agreement compels arbitration.

Justice Harlan, pointing out that the court does not hold that the duty to arbitrate survives every case in which the ownership or corporate structure of a business is changed, asserted also that employes and their union do not ordinarily take part in merger negotiations, but "the objectives of national labor policy . . . require that the rightful prerogative of owners . . . be balanced by some protection to the employes from a sudden change" in employers.

The preference of national labor policy for arbitration as a substitute for tests of strength could, he continued, be overcome "only if other considerations compellingly so demanded" and "we find none" in this case.

The court noted that if the Wiley firm's argument prevailed, delays "attendant upon judicial proceedings preliminary to arbitration" would take place.

Delays Decried

It said also "as the case, commenced in January 1962 and not yet committed to arbitration well illustrates, such delay may entirely eliminate the prospect of a speedy arbitrated settlement of the dispute, to the disadvantage of the parties (who in addition will have to bear increased costs) and contrary to the aims of national labor policy."

The merger took place Oct. 2, 1961. Dist. 65 filed suit a week before its contract with Interscience expired the following Jan. 31. The Court of Appeals decision, now upheld by the Supreme Court, reversed a lower court ruling against the union.

FIRST OF A SERIES of conferences for representatives of affiliated unions active in world affairs was held at AFL-CIO headquarters with Pres. George Meany welcoming spokesmen for 30 unions and Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone (above) outlining policies adopted at the last AFL-CIO convention.

Bipartisan Civil Rights Coalition Presses Case in Senate Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

fast for a strong public accommodations section.

Later Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said Republicans would give "positive and clear" support to the bill without weakening amendments. Javits cited as evidence of GOP support messages he received from six Republican governors backing the House-passed bill.

'Bogeymen and Hobgoblins'

Humphrey, in opening the Senate debate, charged that since "this bill cannot be attacked on its merits," opponents have raised "bogeymen and hobgoblins . . . to frighten well-meaning Americans." He told the Senate:

"A bill endorsed by hundreds of prominent attorneys is called by the opponents unconstitutional.

"A bill endorsed by every major religious denomination in America is called Communist inspired.

"A bill passed by an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives—Democrats and Republicans alike—is called socialistic.

"It is said that the bill would make the attorney general a dictator, when in fact the only power he is given is the authority to introduce lawsuits to give some American citizens their constitutional rights and require other Americans to obey the law.

"It is called a force bill, when in fact it places first reliance on conciliation and voluntary action.

"It is called an attack on state government, when in fact the bill specifically directs that state and local officials and agencies will be used wherever feasible.

"It is claimed that it would impair a property owner's ability to sell or rent his home, when in fact there is nothing in the bill pertaining to housing.

"It is claimed that the bill would require racial quotas for all hiring, when in fact it provides that race shall not be a basis for making personnel decisions."

Moving into the section-by-section debate, Senators Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) led the bipartisan case for enactment of the voting rights provision, the first title of the bill.

Speaking to nearly empty chambers but to full galleries, they cited case after case of denial of voting rights of Negroes in southern states because of minor and immaterial errors in applications, while whites with the same errors were qualified.

Some examples of voter discrimination cited in the debate:

- In one Louisiana community, a Negro who sought to register was rejected because she said on her application that her color was "Negro," rather than "brown" or "black." But in another community in the same state, an applicant was rejected for writing "brown" instead of "Negro."
- A Negro graduate of Harvard University was rejected in Mississippi for not interpreting a section of the state constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar, while white applicants, literate or illiterate, registered without difficulty.
- A Negro school teacher in Alabama was rejected on a technicality on her first attempt to register. Two months later, when she again sought to register, she was rejected on the ground that she had previously been rejected.

The House-passed bill would bar discriminatory standards for registration, forbid disqualification for immaterial errors or omissions on application forms, and put the burden on the state to prove that a person with at least a sixth grade education was illiterate.

4-4-64

Labor, Bank to Finance Dominican Housing

The Inter-American Development Bank and the AFL-CIO have pooled financial resources to provide sugar workers in the Dominican Republic with modern low-cost housing.

This is the first time the two organizations have undertaken a joint effort in the field of private foreign aid, according to William C. Doherty, Jr., social projects director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Dominican Pres. Donal J. Reid Cabral said his government will provide a 100 percent repayment guarantee of the funds loaned. Doherty reported that the loan is for 25 years at 4.5 percent interest, and includes $2 million from the Inter-American Bank and $1 million from the welfare and pension funds of AFL-CIO unions.

More than 750 individual dwellings are planned at a cost of $3,000 to $4,000 each. The new community will be built at San Pedro Macoris for workers of the Porvenir Sugar Mill and, like many other trade union housing projects in Latin American, will be named the John F. Kennedy workers' housing project.

Doherty said land for the houses has been provided by the Dominican government which also has agreed to build necessary streets, sidewalks and a shopping center along with a church, school and hospital.

Doherty, who returned recently from the Dominican Republic, said Pres. Reid had offered the "most ample government cooperation" on the project.

The AIFLD will administer the building project through its representative, Capt. Andrew S. Klay (USN, ret.) a former Navy Seabee engineer.

The institute, founded by the AFL-CIO and now supported almost in equal part by the federation and affiliates and by business leaders, foundations and the U. S. government, is helping organized workers in Latin America to achieve increasingly effective participation in the Alliance for Progress.

Its work is done through educational programs which, in the past year, have trained more than 4,000 unionists from Latin American and Caribbean nations and by helping unions organize housing, credit, consumer and general cooperatives help bring about a rise in workers' living standards.

Union Scales Rise In Printing Trades

Printing trades wage scales of union workers in cities of 10,000 or more increased an average of 10 cents an hour in the year ending June 30, 1963, according to a report by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gains amounted to 3 percent in book and job shops and 2.8 percent on newspapers, the report showed. Scales in book and job shops ranged from $2.08 an hour for bindery women to $4.30 for photoengravers, or an average of $3.37. On newspapers the daywork range was from $3.33 for mailers to $3.99 for photoengravers.

Spanish Labor Unit Asks Aid in Freeing 3 Unionists

The Coordinating Committee of the Spanish Labor Union Alliance has called on trade unions and other liberals throughout the world to join in a campaign of protest against the impending imprisonment of three union leaders by the Spanish government.

Accused of subversion and of conspiring against the Franco government are Francisco Calle Mancilla, a carpenter; Agustin Mariano Pascual, a metalworker, and Jose Cases Alfonso, a printer accused of printing so-called propaganda for the Labor Union Alliance, which is composed of the General Workers Union (UGT) and the National Labor Confederation (CNT).

Unless sufficient pressure is exerted upon the government, the alliance said, the three workers "will probably be condemned to long prison terms for the crime of being democratically-minded leaders of a workers' alliance that fights inside Spain to obtain freedom and striking rights for Spanish labor."

Wirtz Sets Walsh-Healey Base at $1.25

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has set $1.25-an-hour as the minimum wage for all industries subject to provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, except those for which the federally-regulated pay floor already has been established at a higher rate.

The Walsh-Healey Act protects workers on government supply contracts in excess of $10,000. The $1.25 hourly rate matches the minimum wage set under the Fair Labor Standards Act for all workers engaged in interstate commerce or in production of goods for such commerce.

The determination makes final a proposal published last July 24 to which no objections were raised at a subsequent hearing, the Labor Dept. said.

It permits employment of learners at a lower rate to the same extent and under the same conditions authorized by the FLSA.

IUE Local Official Given Fellowship

New Brunswick, N. J.—Sec. Albert Fleming of Local 406, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been awarded a five-month fellowship by IUE Dist. 3 and the Rutgers University Urban Studies Center.

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Meany Backs Poverty Bill, Stresses Key Need of Jobs

Humphrey in Public Pledge:

Rights Forces Vow To Keep Bill Intact

By David L. Perlman

The Senate's Democratic and Republican civil rights leaders pledged publicly to fight any weakening amendments to the House-passed bill and to beat down "for once and all" the filibuster threat which has been used over the years against civil rights legislation.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) told the architects of the bipartisan civil rights coalition in the House, Representatives Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) and William M. McCulloch (R-O.), that:

"We have no intention of letting you down, selling you out, trading you away, or in any way weakening the bill you sent to the U.S. Senate. I speak for a majority of the Senate."

His pledge, at the annual congressional dinner of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was made in response to a warning by Celler that the bill could be "amended to death" in the Senate and that it would be difficult to enact any legislation if the House could not accept Senate amendments without the need for a conference.

Kuchel Sees Victory

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), GOP floor leader for the bill, stressing the bipartisan unity in the civil rights drive, predicted that "after ennervating days and weeks of debate, two-thirds of the Senate will vote for cloture . . . in the interests of demonstrating to the world that this republic still can work."

He denounced the filibuster weapon against civil rights legislation as "a contemptible thing" and said that segregationist newspaper advertisements seeking to undermine northern support for the rights bill carry "vile untruths."

Celler, who with McCulloch received IUD plaques for civil rights leadership, said "perfecting" and minor amendments to the House

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Food Bill, Wheat Aid Pass House

The House in a burst of activity passed two major Administration measures, a food stamp bill and a cotton-wheat bill, over angry Republican opposition.

The cotton-wheat bill, previously passed by the Senate goes directly to the White House for Pres. Johnson's signature. The food stamp measure, to make permanent a previously existing pilot program based on executive authority, moves to the Senate.

Both bills had the backing of the AFL-CIO—the food stamp program in a specific endorsement of a permanent program by the 1963 convention, and the cotton sections of the agricultural bill as representing an approach to labor's long-standing support of the principle of direct payments to farmers to sustain farm income on an equitable basis.

The food stamp bill, urged by the late Pres. Kennedy and endorsed by Johnson as a significant section of the "war on poverty"

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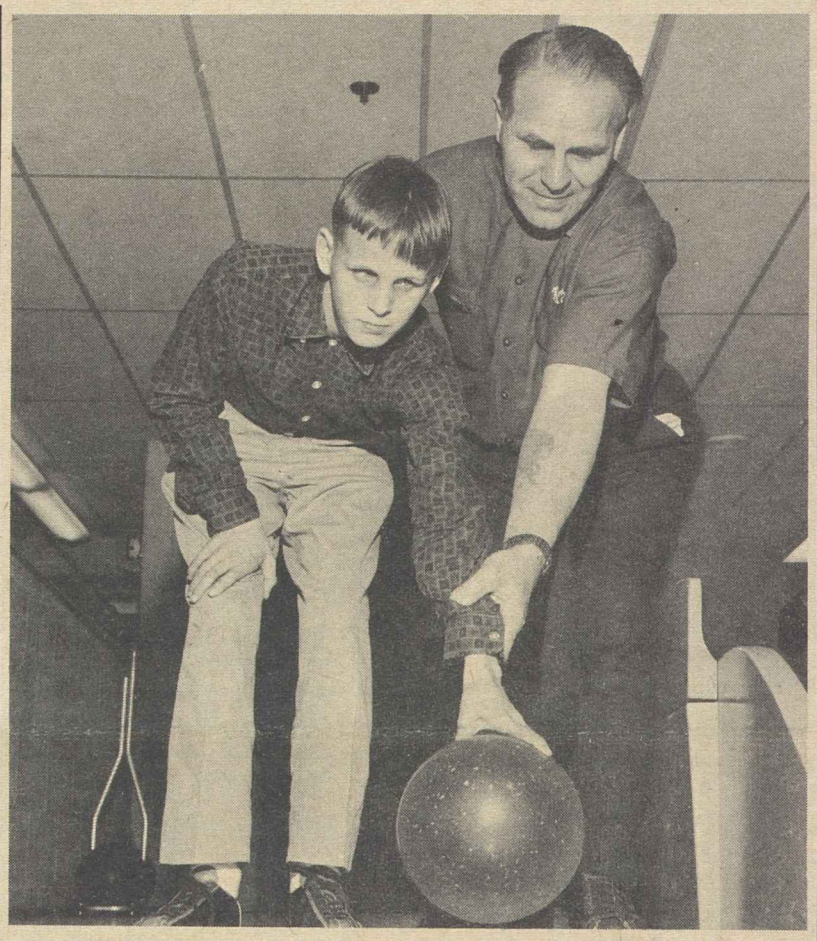

YOUNG BOWLER at Michigan School for the Blind in Lansing, Mich., gets a lesson from Roland Arnold, member of Auto Workers Local 724 in same city. Arnold, shown with student Billy Donbrosky, not only instructs students but helps them get bowling leagues started. The Community Services Committee of Greater Lansing AFL-CIO has recommended that the central body buy and present trophies to top bowlers and winning teams at the school.

Adult Men Gain:

Unemployment Rate Holds Fast at 5.4%

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's job picture showed some improvement in March, but there was a continued failure to dent the unemployment problem, the Labor Dept. has reported. The jobless rate remained at 5.4 percent, with 4.3 million out of work.

The Labor Dept. said both the rise in non-farm jobs, and a drop in unemployment among adult men were better than seasonal changes.

Non-farm employment jumped by 429,000 to a total of 64.5 million, the report said. This exceeded the usual February-to-March increase by about 170,000; it also followed extra-seasonal gains of 300,000 in January and 400,000 in February.

"This steady rise over the last few months is a sign of some strength in the economy," commented Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower and job statistics expert.

Aside from the spurt in non-farm jobs, the other main bright spot singled out was the continuing decline in the jobless rate of adult men. This fell to 3.9 percent in March, down from 4.1 percent in February and 4.3 percent in January.

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School Aid, Wage Law Called Vital

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress to approve — "speedily"—the Administration's anti-poverty bill. But he cautioned a special House Labor subcommittee that the measure, although "an important step forward . . . will not end poverty in America."

The "real answer to poverty," he stressed, is "jobs at good wages for every American who is able and willing to work."

In calling for action on other "equally important" measures, Meany declared:

"No single step could do more to strike at the roots of poverty in America than universal coverage of all wage earners under the Fair Labor Standards Act, coupled with an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour."

Meany said the Administration's omnibus poverty bill can help young people "overcome their educational shortcomings . . . give them work experience . . . help to keep deserving but needy students in college."

This, he said, is "fine" but "will be of no avail, in the long run, unless they have somewhere to go when they finish."

Meany's praise of the objectives of the Administration bill and his call for additional measures was backed also in testimony before the subcommittee by two AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Reuther, Randolph Testify

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, testifying also for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called for "a much more fundamental attack . . . if we are to bring poverty and deprivation to an end."

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the

(Continued on Page 12)

Alaskan Unionists' Morale High Despite Loss of Homes, Halls, Jobs

Anchorage, Alaska—The earthquake and tidal wave that spread death and destruction across southern and central Alaska on Good Friday threw hundreds out of work and wrecked homes, union halls and business places, but the morale of those who survive is "excellent," State AFL-CIO Pres. R. E. McFarland has reported.

Listing details of the crisis confronting Alaskan unionists and the services of trade union volunteers in helping the young state "dig out" in wrecked areas, the state federation head added in a personal postscript:

"I lost my home but my family is OK and that is good enough for me."

Upwards of 25 union members lost their lives in the Mar. 27 disaster and "lots of assistance" will be needed in outlying areas remote from the larger cities, McFarland reported.

As labor and many other agencies rushed aid to the sufferers, the state labor chief gave this earthquake summary:

- The body of one longshoreman has been recovered but 24 other Seafarers members unloading a freighter at Valdez, east of Anchorage, are missing and presumed lost. They were at work when the tidal wave struck their dock.
- More than 20 others are dead or missing at Kodiak, and another 23 at Chenega, which had a union fish cannery. Many workers at Kodiak were employed at building construction, cold storage, fishing or cannery work and some labor unionists presumably were among the

(Continued on Page 4)

Rail Unions, Management Get LBJ Bid

Rail operating unions and management representatives, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were reviewing a proposal by Pres. Johnson that they continue negotiations for a 20-day period in an effort to settle their long dispute over benefits and working conditions on 200 railroads.

Calling both sides to the White House in a last-minute effort to avert a work stoppage and unilateral imposition by management of revised work rules, Johnson proposed that, during the 20-day period, both

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NEW STATE AUXILIARY for Delaware was set up at a meeting in Wilmington under the direction of Pres. Clement J. Lemon (right) of the State AFL-CIO. Officers elected were (left to right) Trustees Lucy Matwey, Helen Golden and Mildred Grute; Sec. Eleanor Tharp, Pres. June Bradley, Vice Pres. Beulah Derrickson and Treas. Edith Smith.

NLRB Trial Examiner Upholds Sale and Closing of N.Y. Mirror

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended dismissal of a complaint that the Hearst Corp. committed unfair labor practices when it sold the New York Mirror to the New York Daily News last Oct. 15.

Severance pay and "zipper" clauses in contracts between the publisher and four unions that filed charges after the sale, Examiner John F. Funke ruled, constituted a "direct, written and unconditional waiver of the right to notice of, or consultation on, any decision to suspend publication."

Three of the unions—the Pressmen, Paper Handlers and Stereotypers — had contracts negotiated through the Publishers' Association of New York City; the Newspaper Guild negotiated directly with the Mirror.

They charged that the Hearst Corp. had unilaterally shut down its operation and terminated the services of employes without prior notice to the unions and without having given them an opportunity to negotiate or bargain on the shutdown and termination, though the unions were the exclusive representatives for bargaining purposes of their members employed by the Mirror.

The examiner said he was aware that under present board law an employer may not, by unilateral action, subcontract or close down a portion of his business in which the employes have selected a bargaining representative even though the decision has an economic motive, and that the obligation to bargain applies to the decision itself as well as to the rights of the affected employes.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has upheld this twofold requirement and its ruling is now before the Supreme Court but "it is clear," the examiner said, "that the overwhelming consensus of other appellate court rulings is against any requirement that an employer must bargain with a union concerning a decision to go out of business."

Since the NLRB requires its examiners to follow its decisions until they have been overruled by the Supreme Court, a "facile and thought-saving answer" for an examiner would be to cite the decision in the key Fibreboard case, Funke observed, but he rejected this procedure and cited instead the contracts between the parties.

In each contract, he said, there was a provision for various forms of termination or severance pay and the Mirror lived up to them. Each contract also contained a "zipper" clause which read:

"The parties hereto agree that they have fully bargained with respect to wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment and have settled the same for the term of this agreement in accordance with the terms thereof."

Noting that New York City has a long history of newspaper mergers and suspensions and that there were rumors of other impending discontinuances during last year's 114-day strike and lockout, Funke ruled that "the parties concluded a final and binding contract." This being true, the examiner concluded, there was "no need to decide" other issues.

Organizing Drive Wins New England Workers

Boston, Mass.—A vigorous AFL-CIO organizing drive in New England resulted in the winning of representation rights for 12,672 workers in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson has reported.

Announcing the start of a new organizing effort in the Springfield, Mass., area, Thompson said a score of AFL-CIO unions cooperated in the New England drive with these results;

In Maine, the organizing committee won 12 elections and lost 8; in Massachusetts, 7 and 7; New Hampshire, 1 and 1, for a winning figure of 55.5 percent.

Thompson said nearly 13,000 workers are in the 20 units won in the organizing drive, and fewer than 3,000 in the 16 units lost.

Officers of central bodies and union staff representatives reported at a Chicopee, Mass., meeting that the current organizing effort will be directed toward 15,000 workers at 58 business places in Hampden County, Mass. Major population centers include Springfield, West Springfield, Westfield, Holyoke and Chicopee.

Earlier the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization under Dir. John Livingston had reported that a "concentrated and coordinated" organizing drive, launched in Maine some 24 months ago, had succeeded in raising union membership in the state to the 60,000 mark. Success of the drive was credited to "complete harmony and unity" among participating unions.

Later the same methods were used in nearby states and are being stressed in the Hampden County effort.

Otto C. Dehn Dies. Cigarmakers' Aide

Otto C. Dehn, a member of the Cigarmakers since 1896 and secretary of the union from 1936 until his retirement in January 1963, died of a heart ailment at his home in Washington. He was 87.

He was initiated into Chicago Local 14 on Dec. 8, 1896, and after activity in the local was named a clerk in the international union office, then in Chicago, in 1907. He was appointed secretary—not an elective office in the Cigarmakers —by the late Pres. R. E. Van Horn and was renamed by successor presidents. At the time of his death he was still serving as associate editor of the union's Journal, the official publication.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Mildred D. Yerkes, with whom he made his home, and Mrs. Ruth D. Stone of Arlington, Va. Masonic and religious funeral services were held in Washington, where burial took place.

Postal Union Aide Takes U.S. Job

The Postal Clerks have announced the resignation of Paul A. Nagle as administrative vice president of the union, and the appointment of Henry T. Anglim to succeed him.

Nagle, president of the National Postal Transport Association until its merger with the Postal Clerks in 1961, has accepted an assignment with the Post Office Dept. to enforce compliance with the government's fair employment program by contractors doing business with the department.

Meany Commends Parties:

Seafarers, Trustees In Canadian Pact

The Seafarers Intl. Union and government-named trustees of Canadian maritime unions have reached an agreement under which the Seafarers Union of Canada will be restored to the constitutional control of its members.

In a series of meetings between SIU Pres. Paul Hall and Charles Millard, acting for the government trustees, a settlement was worked out under which the government trustees "will continue to exercise their powers and responsibilities," but the "active management" of the SIU of Canada "will be in the hands of the membership," a joint statement announced.

The 18,000 SIU members in Canada will elect their own officers next fall.

The agreement between Hall and Millard, said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "represents an honorable and constructive approach to the resolution of a critical situation which might otherwise have led to consequences detrimental to the best interests of all concerned."

The parties "should be commended," Meany continued, "for their restraint and sound judgment" in working out an agreement "in very difficult and trying circumstances, and for guiding themselves by a primary concern for the rights and welfare of the individual seamen who would bear the brunt of continued strife on the [Great] Lakes, and the overriding need for the preservation of the strength and integrity of their union."

Meany Hopeful on Trusteeship

Meany said he was "hopeful" that the agreement "will be instrumental in clearing the way for an early end of the government trusteeship."

The Hall-Millard statement, in addition to opening the way for fall elections by the SIU of Canada and interim administrative control by its own members, set forth these agreements:

- "Continued close relationships will be maintained" between the SIU of North America and the SIU of Canada "to advance the common interests" of Canadian members.
- Steps will be taken to unite all elements of the maritime industry of Canada and the U.S. in a cooperative effort to settle all differences on the Great Lakes.
- The parties will seek the cooperation of the Canadian Labor Congress, the AFL-CIO, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and other groups "to assist in the achievement of normalcy in the maritime industry."
- "All possible steps will be taken to achieve integration of maritime unions in Canada where it is in the interest of union stability."
- "Should either party feel that all obligations have not been met, they are at liberty to consider all arrangements terminated."

Start of Dispute

The disputes leading to establishment of a Canadian government trusteeship over the SIU of Canada arose when ships previously under contract with SIU moved to a contract with a newly-chartered Canadian Maritime Union and the ships were picketed in Great Lakes ports.

Harold C. Banks, SIU of Canada president, was also criticized in a report following a royal commission inquiry and was ousted as a union officer by the trustees.

Millard, a government-named trustee, paid tribute in a separate statement to the "initiative" shown by Hall and the SIU in seeking meetings to work out the agreement just announced. Millard is a veteran Canadian union official with a background with both the Auto Workers and Steelworkers.

He pointed out that the legislative act under which Canadian maritime unions were trusteed "provides that trusteeship shall end as early as possible" and said he hopes the "spirit of cooperation marking negotiations" previously will be continued.

Hall in a separate statement said the SIU maintains that the trusteeship law "is anti-union and undesirable" and said that as a union "our responsibility is to continue our fight for its recission."

He paid tribute to Meany, to U.S. Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James Reynolds and others "for unremitting efforts to assist" in resolving the immediate trusteeship problem.

He also urged that the SIU of Canada "continue to function as an autonomous organization, making its own decisions," but expressing "firm and solid fraternal ties" between Canadian and U.S. SIU members.

Banks is involved in court proceedings, Hall pointed out, and the SIU at present "will not comment in that regard."

College Leave Denial Held Unfair Practice

Refusal of a furniture manufacturer to let a union president study at Harvard University after winning a labor scholarship was an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Three members of the board, upholding a decision by Trial Examiner James V. Constantine, ordered Harvey Probber, Inc., of Fall River, Mass., to stop discouraging membership in the Furniture Workers by refusing to grant Americo Ramos, or any other employe, a leave of absence for unlawful reasons.

Ramos, a frame assembler who was president and chief steward of UFW Local 159 at the Probber plant, was a forceful union leader who actively enforced the contract. Notified in 1962 that he had won the right to take a special course of study under the Harvard Trade Union Program, Ramos posted the letter on the plant bulletin board, received congratulations from two company officials, and five months later requested a leave in writing.

The union contract specifies that employes will be granted leaves for "valid reasons" if they "can be spared from production." On Jan. 10, 1963, the firm's executive vice president—one of those who had congratulated Ramos—denied the request in writing without giving any reason.

At hearings before the examiner, management claimed Ramos could not be spared because of a "huge backlog of orders." Constantine concluded the firm had failed to prove this contention, but used it as a pretext in resentment against Ramos' union activities.

'Contribution to Bargaining':

Steelworkers, Kaiser Hail First Year of Sharing Plan

A full year of experience with the "Long-Range Sharing Plan" between the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel at the company's Fontana, Calif., plant reveals a "definite contribution to free and responsible collective bargaining," the union and company said in a joint statement.

Emphasizing that the plan is not "profit-sharing" but a division of actual "savings" in production costs, the company-union statement also pointed out that the year just completed was the first in what is designed as a "continuing" program subject to cancellation only at four-year intervals.

The number of Fontana workers covered has climbed from an initial 3,939 to more than 5,000—partly as a result of new hirings and partly from voluntary transfer of older employes previously on an existing incentive program.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald spelled out specific results in a letter to international officers and district directors of the union.

Total savings to the company amounted to dollar gains of $10.5 million. Under the agreed plan, more than one-third of this—nearly $3.8 million—went to employes. This averaged out to more than 41 cents an hour for hourly-rated employes, more than 16 percent of standard rates, and totaled more than $850 for full-time employes for the year, the union president reported.

Sharing plan earnings for USWA members in the lowest of five job groups averaged 27 cents an hour; for employes in the highest job group the average was 91 cents an hour, more than 35 percent of basic wages, or about $2,000 a year.

These payments, McDonald pointed out, "were over and above the amounts accumulated at a uniformly increasing rate in a reserve . . . to cover the cost" of improvements negotiated in the 1963 basic contract between steel companies and the union.

The 1963 contract improvements, which became effective at Kaiser at the same time as at other steel companies, include extended vacations and an improved insurance plan plus a reserve to cover future improvements negotiated with the basic steel industry on wages and other benefits.

Company Earnings Up

McDonald said that of the $10.5 million in "savings" to the company, "well over $6 million represented savings in materials and supply costs," and that Kaiser Steel climbed from a net loss figure of $5.2 million in 1962 to a net profit of $11.3 million in 1963. The improved earnings figure came in the face of a $12 a ton average price reduction in October 1962 followed by a $1 a ton average increase in April 1963, he noted.

McDonald said in his letter that almost 30 percent of employes covered by "regular" incentive systems have voluntarily transferred to sharing plan coverage to increase their earnings. Now, "the entire amount of incentive earnings" they would have received is paid to the sharing plan employes as a group in addition to savings generated under the plan itself.

Kaiser Steel employment climbed by 11 percent during the year, he said, and the number of workers protected against layoff under an employment security guarantee ranged from a low of zero in some months to a maximum of 35 in November following technological changes.

The joint Kaiser-union statement pointed out that the employment security section of the sharing plan—an agreement setting up a reserve to protect workers against layoffs resulting from changed equipment or practices—"was not fully tested in the first year."

There were "minimal" changes in this field, and the provision was found, in practice, "difficult to administer, subject to a variety of interpretations, and not consistent with a new seniority agreement reached during the year," the joint statement said. It has been replaced by a new provision, effective Jan. 1, "expected to overcome these problems."

'Tailored' to Fontana

The Long-Range Sharing Plan "was tailored specifically for conditions existing at Fontana," the joint statement said, and its exact provisions are "not necessarily applicable or workable anywhere else."

At the same time, the sharing plan has given the union and company "a highly desirable degree of flexibility" in adjusting to new conditions, the statement noted, and the parties "have been able to meet and resolve their problems without rancor or outside intervention."

Public members of the committee that helped set up the plan have made many contributions, the company and union said, but "it has not been necessary for the parties to turn to them for mediation or more direct intervention in the area of basic decisions."

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION of the 1964 Union-Industries Show will be a full-size model of the Mercury space capsule, exhibited by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. shows a king-sized photo of the exhibit to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. This year's show will be held May 22-27 at the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center in Louisville.

Station Drops Program, UAW Hits 'Censorship'

The Auto Workers have petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to revoke the broadcast license of a Baltimore radio station whose new owners abruptly cancelled the union's daily Eye Opener program.

Eye Opener, a half-hour of news and commentary, had been carried by station WCBM since 1955. It had opened the station's broadcasting day and, the UAW said, "had become a listening habit to thousands of our members and their families in the Baltimore area."

Eye Opener is now off the air—dropped on a slim one-week notice on the eve of the UAW's recent convention—and WCBM's program day now begins with a news broadcast sponsored by three automobile dealers.

In its petition to the FCC, the UAW charged that dropping the program "was a flagrant act of political censorship violating the station's public trust."

Pres. Dominic Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. William B. Scheffel of the state central body led a delegation which called on the station to reconsider cancellation of its only union-sponsored program.

They told the FCC in a sworn affidavit that the station's management informed them that the program was being dropped because representatives of several big corporations had protested that it was too "controversial."

Metromedia, Inc., which took over the ownership of WCBM last July, had tried unsuccessfully to get the program cancelled a year ago, the UAW said, but was overruled at the time by the station's owners.

The union charged that the station's present owners had made "knowingly false" statements to the FCC that no substantial programming or contract changes were contemplated as a result of the change of ownership.

"With the cancellation of the only regular labor-sponsored program on WCBM, while 16 daily newscasts are sponsored by the auto industry and the remainder by other commercial industries, there is created a serious program imbalance," the UAW asserted.

Rail Unions, Management Get LBJ Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

sides agree to work to settle the issues or work out procedures for settlement, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board aiding them "intensively and continuously."

Johnson held a 19-minute meeting with the deadlocked negotiators after the mediators reported they had been unable to reconcile the disputants after day-and-night meetings at the Labor Dept.

The Johnson Administration stepped into the four-year-old dispute when J. E. Wolfe, spokesman for rail management negotiators, said the operators ordered new work rules put into effect at 12:01 a.m. Apr. 10, because of a strike called by four brotherhoods against the Illinois Central Railroad alone.

Managements also notified shippers of a freight embargo and unions began deploying representatives to key rail terminals.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen & Enginemen had called the management move "irresponsible."

Signalmen Say Pay Proposal Falls Short

A Presidential Emergency Board found that railroad signalmen suffer from "a serious wage inequity" in relation to the skills they bring to the job. The board's pay recommendations, however, were described by the union as "disappointing."

For skilled signalmen and signal maintainers, the board recommended a 10-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to Jan. 1. It proposed a 6-cent raise for helpers and lesser-skilled employes represented by the union.

Signalmen Pres. Jesse Clark welcomed the emergency board's "recognition of our skills and responsibilities" but said the "wage lag that has accumulated over many years" justifies a higher increase. The union had sought a 25 percent raise.

Meanwhile another Presidential Emergency Board heard arguments from rail shopcraft unions for a job stabilization program to halt mounting unemployment among shop workers and "job decimation." The unions are bargaining jointly through the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

'Work' Leader Exposed On Union 'Credentials'

The "labor" credentials of a leader of the "right-to-work" campaign in Oklahoma have been exposed as non-existent by a national representative of the Postal Clerks.

A self-styled Oklahoma Council for Labor's Rank & File, set up to campaign for a constitutional amendment to ban the union shop, lists its chairman, William Schweikhard, as "a union member of 40 years and former Oklahoma president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO."

John C. Hill, the union representative in Oklahoma, says Schweikhard now admits that he never even was a member, much less an officer, of the Postal Clerks.

Puzzled by the identification, Hill said he phoned Schweikhard and learned:

- Schweikhard, before his retirement from the postal service, was a member of an unaffiliated association of supervisors.
- Some 30 years ago, according to Schweikhard, he was state president of an organization, not affiliated with any labor federation, called the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. By the time this group merged nationally with the Postal Clerks several years ago, it had long been inactive in Oklahoma, Hill said.

Schweikhard, in his role as a "rank and file" labor spokesman, has been going about the state calling for enactment of "right-to-work" in order to "return control of the unions to the members," according to clippings from Oklahoma newspapers.

Hill stressed that the Postal Clerks "have always fought" against "right-to-work" proposals and added:

"We certainly don't want someone who never belonged to our group claiming to be a former president, especially while trying to get people to vote for what we consider against our best interests."

The false identification, Hill said, could lead people to believe that the union suports the "right-to-work" amendment.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth," he declared.

67 New Credit Unions Organized by Labor

Madison, Wis.—Sixty-seven new credit unions were organized by members of trade unions in the United States during 1963, according to the annual report of the Credit Union National Association.

At the end of the year there were 1,250 such union-sponsored bodies in the U.S. and another 110 in Canada. Throughout the world some 29,800 credit unions—21,500 in the U.S.—offer a source of savings and low-cost loans to more than 18 million members.

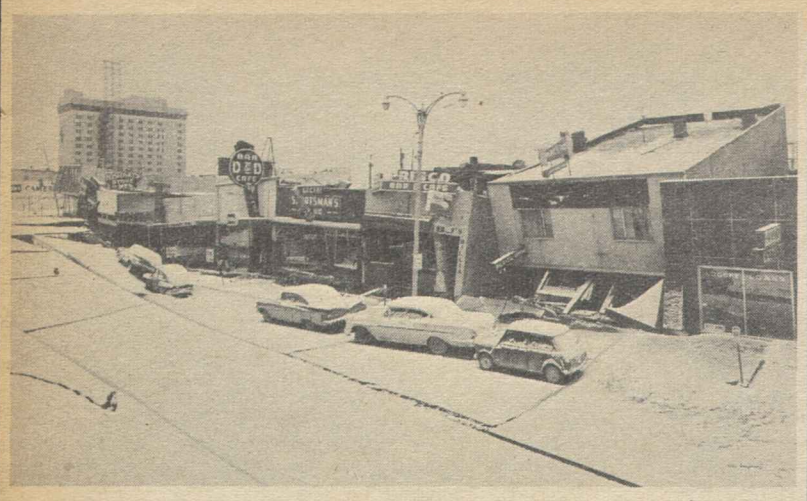
U. S. Proposes Federal Union Contract Bar

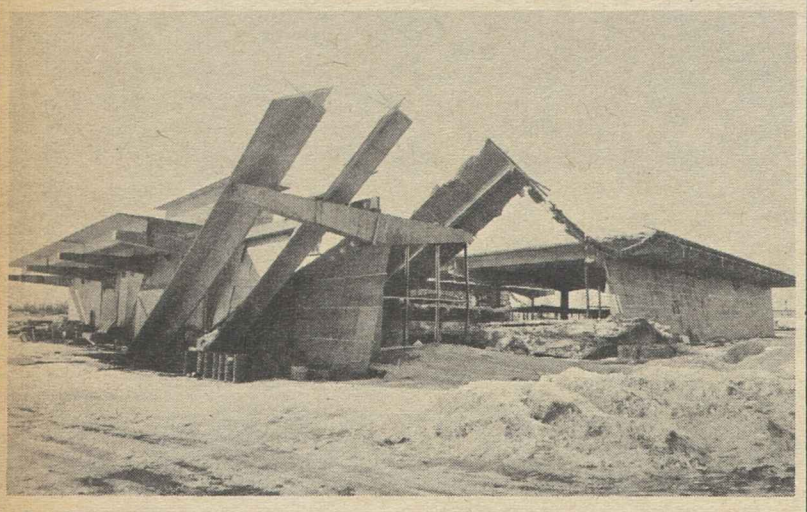
The Labor Dept. has proposed a two-year contract bar to changes of collective bargaining representative by government employes working under a union agreement.

Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds invited agencies and unions in the federal service to comment by Apr. 30 on the department's proposal to bar challenges to bargaining rights for the duration of a contract, up to a maximum of two years.

Labor-management relations in the federal service are governed by a presidential executive order and do not come under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. Thus, while the NLRB currently has a three-year contract bar policy, there has been no comparable regulation affecting organizations of federal employes.

The Labor Dept. proposes to establish the new policy indirectly, by refusing to nominate arbitrators in disputes involving bargaining rights where an existing contract is in effect for not more than two years.





ALASKAN EARTHQUAKE and tidal wave smashed buildings and streets, killed upwards of 100 persons, destroyed jobs of many workers with destruction like that shown here. Top, cars damaged and abandoned on Anchorage's topsy-turvy 4th Ave., city's main business street, with Anchorage-Westward Hotel in background; lower photo, pre-stressed concrete building housing Alaska Sales & Service firm was ripped and torn by force of tremor.

$75,000 Aid to Alaska Kicks Off Labor Drive

Contributions totaling $75,000 from the AFL-CIO and the Carpenters paced initial efforts of organized labor to aid victims of the Alaskan earthquake disaster.

Pres. George Meany announced that an AFL-CIO donation of $25,000 will be presented to the Red Cross and the Salvation Army by Alaska State AFL-CIO Pres. R. E. McFarland.

The Carpenters presented their check for $50,000 to Gen. James F. Collins, new president of the American Red Cross, on his first day in office as successor to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther.

As other trade union bodies took action to help reduce the misery of disaster victims, the Washington State AFL-CIO announced the establishment of a special fund to aid in rebuilding union offices destroyed or damaged by the quake.

In a letter to more than 750 affiliates, Pres. Joe Davis of the Washington state council said the fund will be sent to the Alaska AFL-CIO to help local unions whose offices and files were destroyed.

Meanwhile Congress approved and sent to Pres. Johnson an emergency bill to provide $50 million in disaster relief. At the same time Johnson made $2 million available through the Farm & Home Administration for house repair loans for periods up to 33 years at 4 percent interest.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) termed the $50 million appropriation from federal funds merely a "first installment" on further funds needed. Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) told the Senate that Alaska damages will total more than half the assessed real estate valuation of the entire state.

Present for the Red Cross ceremony were 1st Vice Pres. John R. Stevenson of the Carpenters, accompanied by 2d Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allen, Sec. Richard E. Livingston and Treas. Peter E. Terzick.

The money, Collins and Executive Vice Pres. John C. Wilson of the Red Cross said, will be used to continue emergency aid to homeless families and to help some 1,000 families while they are rebuilding their damaged homes.

Six emergency shelters are functioning in Anchorage and nine at Glen Allen. At Seward the Red Cross is feeding 800 persons, and on Kodiak Island, 300 are being sheltered and fed, it said.

Official Relief Agency

Gov. William A. Egan has named the Red Cross the official disaster relief agency. The agency said it has nearly 60 staff members in the area to help provide relief and answer 51,000 inquiries from members of the families of area residents.

Wirtz Aide Named to Manpower Post

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has announced the appointment of his executive assistant, John C. Donovan, to be administrator of the department's Manpower Administration.

Undaunted by Quake:

Unionists Pace Anchorage In Recovery from Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

casualties.

• Labor unions reported few casualties at Anchorage, but the Retail Clerks' office was demolished, as were other union halls. More than 400 RCIA members lost their jobs, as did 250 in the service trades, through damage to their work places.

Hard-hit areas in Anchorage were the downtown business district and a residential area called Turnagain, where 100 homes slid into Cook Inlet, another 100 were wrecked and others damaged.

Building Trades Turn To

"Immediately after the quake," McFarland reported, "the construction trades unions and the Anchorage chapter of the Associated General Contractors set up joint headquarters in the Carpenters' Hall here and took over duties assigned them by the Civil Defense Agency."

These duties, he continued, included the salvaging of food and drugs from wrecked stores, shoring up damaged buildings, housing vital communication facilities, emergency repair work on public utilities including sewer, water, electric power and highways.

The union volunteers, among other duties, also served as city building inspectors, loaded and unloaded food supplies, clothing, portable sewage equipment and power generators at the request of the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Civil Defense Agency and other relief organizations.

"This work was entirely volunteer work," said McFarland, "with members of the various unions assigned work according to their capabilities. Food for the workers was provided by the State Council of Carpenters, and prepared and served by members of the culinary trades.

The work "has gone on around the clock" as long as the emergency lasted, he said. Anchorage earthquake victims were joined, he reported, by residents of many villages in the area, suffering primarily from damage done by tidal waves, who were brought to the city and housed temporarily in school buildings where they are being fed and clothed.

The state labor president said the RCIA probably will be hardest hit in job losses. Several major chain stores were wrecked but some stores and food markets have reopened and employes have been called back to work.

Many Jobs Lost

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes reported that 20 Anchorage restaurants were destroyed and 250 jobs lost. However, other restaurants opened after cleanup and repair work and food stocks were said to be "in fair supply."

Building tradesmen were seriously hit by job loss when subcontractors' shops were demolished. Reconstruction was reported delayed at least 10 days while a geological survey is being made for banks, private investors and government agencies to determine where building is feasible and safe.

Most promising work opportunities, according to McFarland, appear to be in repairs needed at military installations, utilities, the municipal airport, the Alaska Railroad, the Post Office Dept. and the State Highway Dept.

First damage estimates were put at $200 million for the Anchorage area, up to $500 million for all Alaska. The Alaska Railroad alone put its loss at nearly $200 million.

McFarland said major causes of damage were elevated areas sliding into low ground, buildings falling into deep chasms and structures that "just shook to pieces." He noted some chasms 40 feet deep, 100 feet wide and several blocks long.

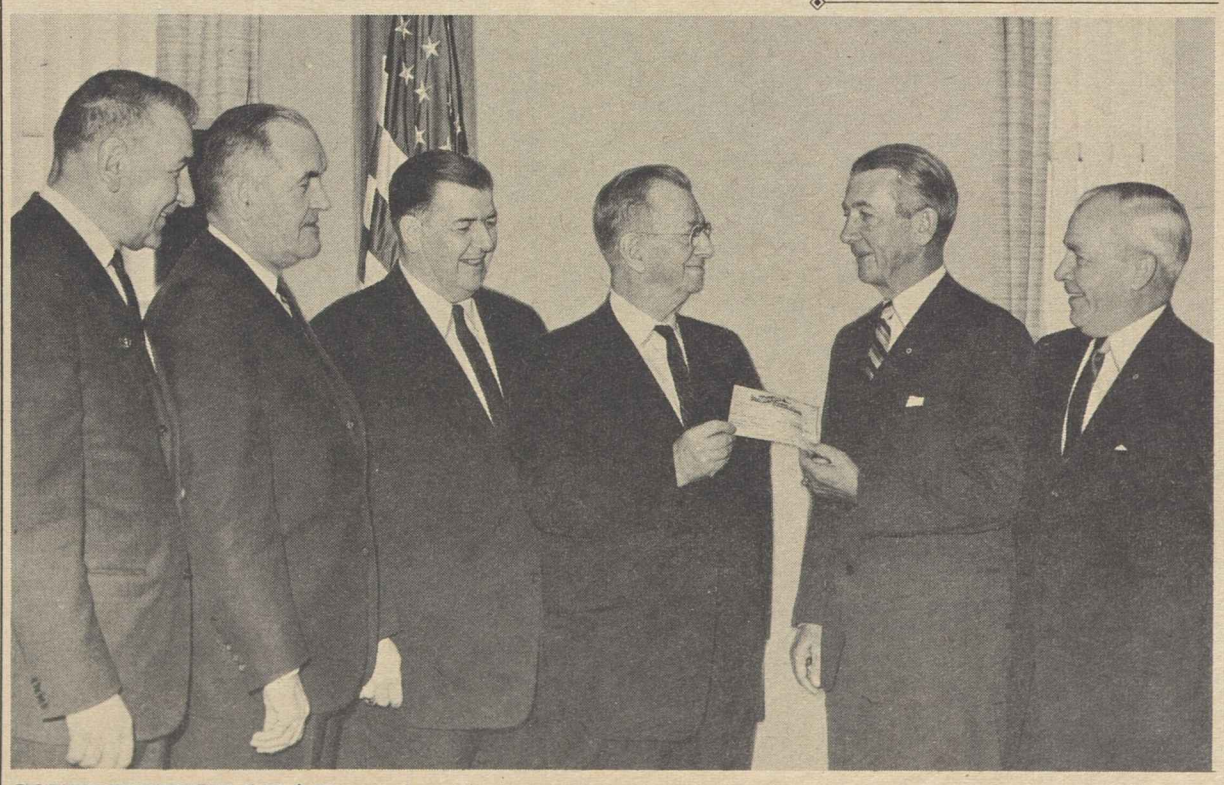
Wages, Retroactivity Block Strike Peace

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Settlement of a strike of 400 members of the Woodworkers at the lumber and veneer plant of Weyerhaeuser Canada, Ltd., has been blocked by a deadlock over wages and retroactivity.

The workers walked out at the end of February when demands for a 14-cent across-the-board increase and additional benefits were met with a counteroffer of only 6 cents. The company later offered 14 cents for laborers and 9.5 cents for other categories, but with only 4.5 cents retroactive to contract expiration.

Foreclosure Rate Up, Highest Since 1939

Mortgage foreclosures on nonfarm properties last year jumped 14 percent over 1962 to a total of 98,195—largest since 1939, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.



CONTRIBUTION OF $50,000 for Alaska earthquake victims is presented by delegation of Carpenters' officers to new president of American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. Left to right, Carpenters' Treas. Peter E. Terzick, Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan, Sec. Richard E. Livingston and Vice Pres. John R. Stevenson present check to Gen. James F. Collins, president, and Executive Vice Pres. John C. Wilson of Red Cross.

Jobseekers Warned To Avoid Alaska

Anchorage — Jobseekers flocking into Alaska are making things worse for residents who survived the recent earthquake and have little hope of finding work, State AFL-CIO Pres. R. E. McFarland reported.

"I believe we will be real lucky to get our own people to work by mid-July," he observed. He said many jobseekers have just enough money to get to Alaska, and must be fed and housed along with victims of the quake.

"This morning [Apr. 4] it was 5 degrees above zero," he said. "The spring breakup [of ice in the rivers] is still six weeks away and there is absolutely no chance of newcomers going to work for three or four months."

5-Year Pact Gives Clerks Pensions at 60

Long Beach, Calif.—More than 6,000 members of Retail Clerks Union 324 voted here by a 40-1 margin to ratify terms of a new five-year contract with supermarkets in the Long Beach and Orange County areas.

The agreement calls for wage increases totaling 36 cents an hour for members of the local's food division; retirement at age 60 with full pension benefits—$100 a month plus a cost-of-living adjustment—after 20 years of employment in the Southern California food industry; and an industrywide vacation plan providing that workers who change employers will not lose vacation eligibility.

The former contract permitted retirement at age 65 after 30 years of service. In the new pact, early retirement with reduced benefits may begin at age 50 instead of 55.

A new life insurance program will give eligible members a $5,000 death benefit payment plus $500 on the death of a spouse or dependents. In addition, drug prescriptions will be paid for from a trust fund paying 75 to 90 percent of cost. Members who have retired on pension also get prescription care and will be covered by death benefits of $1,000 to $2,500.

Unused sick leave will be paid in cash at the close of each employment year. A preventive medicine program will provide regular physical examinations for members. Improvements were added in hospital, medical, dental and psychiatric care, including guaranteed maintenance of all benefits.

Retained in the contract were provisions for extra pay for night, holiday and Sunday work, and supplemental unemployment and disability benefits, Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland reported.

2 Kinds of Unions Called Aid to Sales

Toronto, Ont. — Trade unions and credit unions play a key role in maintaining mass purchasing power in Canada, Pres. W. D. Whitaker of the O'Keefe Brewing Co. told the annual meeting of the Ontario Credit Union League.

"Organized labor has assured the rise of incomes in dollar terms," he said, "while credit unions have increased the buying power of each dollar for middle-income families."

Facts on the Issues:

Fund Needs Imperil Public Works Jobs

$2 Billion More Sought to Extend Accelerated Federal Program

The job-creating Accelerated Public Works program has run out of money—and it's up to Congress to give this successful operation additional funds to keep it going. The AFL-CIO is calling for its extension with an additional $2 billion to help finance more job-creating federal, state and local public work projects.

The APW program, approved by Congress in 1962, pumps high-velocity job-creating federal dollars into depressed areas with high unemployment. The APW unemployment requirement is less restrictive than that for areas eligible for aid under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961.

About 17 percent of all APW funds so far has gone into all-federal projects. The rest has gone into matching-grant payments to help pay for federally approved state-local public works for which no money was available under existing federal grant-in-aid programs such as area redevelopment, water pollution control, airports, hospital and other community facilities construction.

With a multiplier effect in boosting economic activity in local areas and in the nation, APW dollars, going into nearly 8,000 projects in more than 3,000 communities, have opened up an estimated 200,000 job opportunities.

Unless Congress moves fast to continue and to expand the APW program, its success story will soon come to an end. Hundreds of thousands of APW-created jobs will run out, and thousands of communities across America will lose the opportunity to build desirable public facilities of permanent value.

With current unemployment at about 5.5 percent, and with unemployment higher than 5 percent for the past six years, persistently high long-term unemployment is a major national problem. Average monthly unemployment since 1957 has been in excess of 4 million American workers looking for jobs to support themselves and their families. The 1964 tax cut will create jobs—but there is no single, simple solution to the unemployment problem.

Council Statement

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in a February 1964 statement on the "War on Poverty" declared:

"One of the major needs at this time—in addition to other long-range job-expanding actions—is a vast increase in federal outlays for job-creating public works. This will quickly create jobs—including substantial employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers—and at the same time provide vitally needed public improvements of permanent worth. Towards this end, the now expiring Public Works Acceleration program should be extended, with a $2 billion appropriation, and similar measures should be enacted which would create jobs producing schools, hospitals, housing, urban redevelopment and other improvements that all communities urgently need."

In spite of the tremendous reserve of unemployed workers, there is a big backlog of community needs throughout the country. There is a backlog of planned and approved federal, state and local public works projects on the shelf—projects waiting only for money to give them the "go" sign to start job-creating construction work. The National Planning Association estimates the total of needed public works at $30 billion.

Congress appropriated only $880 million in 1962 and 1963 for the Accelerated Public Works program. All of this money has now been committed to specific projects. Some 3,000 pending applications, for funds in excess of $900 million, now remain unfilled, and this is only a fraction of the potential demand for APW funds.

Johnson Silent

Although the approved projects are waiting for APW matching grant aid, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson has not yet given the support of his Administration to the continuation of the program with additional funds, as proposed by the AFL-CIO. And not enough members of the Senate and the House have been raising their voices and pressing for prompt congressional action to continue and to expand the APW program.

The 8,000 job-creating projects previously approved include about 1,200 badly-needed water supply improvement and expansion projects, about 650 sewage waste treatment works, about 600 sewer projects, and over 800 new public buildings such as fire and police stations, courthouses and libraries. They include more than 500 health and recreation projects, 1,150 street and road improvements, and 1,650 conservation and natural resource projects.

Without the federal APW funds authorized in 1962, these projects would not have been started—and more than 200,000 job opportunities opened up directly and indirectly would have been lost.

Types of Projects

APW projects have ranged in size from $2,000 for improvement of fishing facilities in Clearwater, Minn., to $2.3 million for an Eastern Kentucky mountain highway. Here are a few others:

- In San Diego County, Calif., construction of a $3.4 million irrigation project, financed in part by a $1.1 million APW grant, is giving an immediate job boost to the local economy, which has suffered from severe water shortages. When finished, the water transmission and irrigation project will provide water supply and water storage for 145,000 people in the La Mesa area of San Diego County.
- Cimarron, N. M., raised more than $200,000 to match $145,000 in APW grants for water line extensions and sewage system construction. As a result of these APW projects, Cimarron will soon have facilities to support a new electronic company employing 150 workers.
- In Boone County, Ark., an APW grant of $480,000, supplemented by $261,000 in state-local funds, is making possible construction of a nursing home addition to the hospital in Harrison. The new nursing home will provide about 50 permanent new jobs.
- In Carlton, Minn., a $13,000 APW grant, matched by an additional $13,500 in local funds, helped finance water and sewer improvements which enabled a local manufacturing company to expand and employ 50 more workers.

Pittsburgh's Mayor Joseph M. Barr, representing the U.S. Conference of Mayors, testified before the House Public Works Committee last year urging continuation of the APW program.

Creation of Jobs Hailed

"The existing program has not called for federal handouts," he said. "Instead, it has created local-national investments in the future of literally hundreds of large and small municipalities which house millions of our nation's citizens."

After listing 12 APW projects in Pittsburgh, Barr said:

"In order to receive the federal grants, the city had to borrow and furnish $2,716,575 in matching funds. We also had to increase our local capital budget by adding 39 projects costing in the neighborhood of $2.6 million. To put it another way, the $2.6 million which the federal government is providing for Pittsburgh's APW projects, is generating $5.3 million in local expenditures."

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee James M. Gleason, Multnomah County, Ore., commissioner representing the National Association of Counties, also called for continuation of the APW program, and declared:

"I would like to point out that (in Oregon) there have been 105 projects, 30 of them aided with matching funds. There has been provided in Oregon some $11.5 million of federal funds under the Accelerated Public Works program, and it has been matched by approximately $7 million of local funds.

"I think that this is extremely important. Of the 30 matching fund projects, 17 were sewers or sewage projects providing permanent improvements that will help to bring in new industry and take care of the industry and the population that we have at the present time."

From the Detroit area, Gerard H. Coleman, executive director of the Supervisors Inter-County Committee of Southeastern Michigan, told the Senate subcommittee:

"We sincerely believe the Accelerated Public Works program to be one of the finest legislative tools that local government has been able to utilize in pulling up its own 'economic bootstraps' to build needed facilities, such as water supply systems, sewage treatment plants, sewage disposal systems, airports, hospitals.

"It has at the same time provided employment for a large portion of a surplus work force that still numbers over 53,000 in the six-county Detroit metropolitan area."

Douglas Testifies

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) told the Senate subcommittee that in Illinois "we have had 230 projects approved, and when they are completed, $22,216,000 of federal funds will have been used. An important factor to consider is that the $22,216,000 federal portion will have been matched with $40,950,000 in local funds, coming from the Illinois communities themselves."

Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of Jersey City, N.J., told the same Senate subcommittee:

"We have a city ringed with major highways, a corridor to the entire Eastern United States, yet our municipal roads are strikingly inadequate for the effective movement of traffic. We are trying mightly to induce industry to locate in our city, yet in some areas . . . the city has only old sewer lines which cannot meet the requirements of heavy industries.

"I have been painting an intentionally grim picture, but it is a picture, I think, which with minor variations would reflect the situation in almost every old, big city in the country.

"I have no way of knowing if Jersey City will get one dollar out of the proposed new public works authorization; but I do know that other cities like ours will; and I know they need it."

In urging Congress to extend the Accelerated Public Works Act and provide $2 billion for more job-creating projects, the AFL-CIO convention declared last November:

"A long-range and continuous effort to overtake the nation's critical public service lag is overdue, and the federal government must lead the way. What is more, it is precisely now, when a substantial portion of our labor force and our industrial capacity are under-utilized, that public investment should be substantially increased to close the public service gap.

AFL-CIO Asks Expansion

"The AFL-CIO therefore calls upon Congress to enact a vastly expanded program of job-creating public facilities of permanent value to the nation.

"When the Public Works Acceleration Act was enacted [in 1962], both the Administration and Congress implied that it would be extended . . . if the unemployment rate continued at a very high level. All evidence now indicates that the jobless rate will substantially exceed 5 percent during the year ahead (1964). We therefore urge extension of this act, with an authorization and appropriation of $2 billion, so that an adequate program of increased federal, state and local public works can be continued."

According to U.S. Dept. of Labor studies, a $4 billion injection of construction spending into the economy—$2 billion in federal APW funds plus $2 billion in state and local matching funds — would directly create about 400,000 badly needed him in on-site construction and in production and distribution of building materials and equipment. Another 200,000 to 400,000 jobs would be opened up indirectly.

More jobs—created directly and indirectly by APW spending—are essential to cut the high unemployment rate.

In the House, Rep. John Blatnik (D-Minn.) introduced H.R. 7351, a bill to authorize an additional $900 million for APW. In December 1963 the House Public Works Committee, by a vote of 16 to 15, approved the Blatnik bill. It is now in the House Rules Committee.

A Senate bill, S. 1856, introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), would authorize an additional $1.5 billion for APW. The Senate Public Works Committee held hearings in December 1963 on the APW program.

Write Your Congressman!

Senators and congressmen should be told that there is strong support in their home states and their home districts for continuation of the Accelerated Public Works program with a substantial amount of money.

The AFL-CIO is urging its affiliates and friends to ask their senators and their congressmen for prompt action.

Summary of Key Points In '62 Public Works Act

Here are major provisions of the 1962 Accelerated Public Works Act, which now needs a renewed authorization and appropriation:

- **Authorized a $900 million appropriation to speed up construction of public works of enduring value—with $300 million earmarked for depressed rural areas.**
- **Authorized the President to allocate APW money to start or speed up construction on previously authorized federal public works projects or for state and local public works projects for which federal aid was previously authorized, which could be finished within 12 months, but for which no actual money had been appropriated.**
- **Made areas eligible for APW aid if they had 6 percent or more unemployment during at least nine of the preceding 12 months or if they were classified as "redevelopment areas" under the more restrictive requirements of the Area Redevelopment Act.**
- **Authorized the federal share of the cost of a state or local project to be 50 percent and as much as 75 percent if the locality was not economically or financially capable of raising 50 percent of the project funds.**

To make sure that APW recipients did not simply reduce their normal capital improvement spending, they were required to increase such spending by an amount approximately equal to the amount of non-federal funds for the APW-aided project.

Labor's Fact Sheets Available to Public

Fact sheets on Accelerated Public Works are available at no charge for mass distribution from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Other 1964 legislative fact sheets still available cover civil rights, medicare, Davis-Bacon fringe benefits, double-time for overtime, extension of wage-hour coverage, youth employment, unemployment compensation, consumer protection, education, congressional reform, housing and mass transit.

UAW Retirees Give to Hospital

Detroit—The nearly 3,000 retired members of Auto Workers Local 154, once employed by the former Hudson Motor Co., have contributed $25,000 to Metropolitan Hospital here to equip 12 new rooms and to provide medical care for themselves.

A check for the sum was presented by Acting Pres. Dan Manley of the local to John Nelson, associate director of the hospital, at a luncheon following a general meeting of the union at which Dr. Leonard S. Rosenfeld, general director of the hospital, outlined the improvements the gift will make possible.

The retired members of Local 154 made a similar gift to the hospital in 1956.

Profits and Jobs

THE FIRST three months of 1964 have produced little if any change in the nation's persistently high levels of unemployment.

The 5.4 percent rate of unemployment for the first quarter is a slight improvement over the average 5.8 percent for the first quarter of 1963. But the net change is something under 1 percent.

This contrasts with what's happening to the economy overall. The gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced—has increased more than 4 percent, adjusted for price changes, from the first three months of 1963 to the first quarter of the current year. Corporate profits set an all-time record in 1963 and are moving upwards, according to reliable estimates.

The full impact of the tax cut is yet to come, but it has been conceded by many economists that a tax cut alone will not supply the stimulus or the drive that will cut the jobless rate below the 5 percent where it has been for over six years.

On Page 5 of this issue of the AFL-CIO News is a documented presentation on the critical need for extension and expansion of the accelerated public works program. This is one program that can make an immediate impact on unyielding unemployment.

'Not a New War for Us'

THE AFL-CIO has long sought to focus public attention on the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, on labor's ceaseless struggle to create decent living standards and respect for human dignity for all Americans.

Pres. George Meany described organized labor's long involvement in this struggle in his opening remarks to the House committee holding hearings on the Administration's anti-poverty program:

"This is not a new war for us in the labor movement. The trade union movement has been engaged in a campaign against poverty and for the improvement of conditions of life and work and opportunity since the first day of its establishment, generations ago in America. The elimination of poverty is and always has been, a primary goal of organized labor and a basic reason for its existence.

"We have not been satisfied merely to elevate and improve the income and opportunities of our own members. We have sought to eliminate the cancer of destitution and want from the vitals of society at large—by our advocacy of free public education, social security legislation, minimum wages and many other measures designed to improve the standards, security and opportunity of all Americans, whether union members or not. Were it not for the efforts and accomplishments of organized labor in America, over the years, I am confident that the problem of poverty in this country would not be one common to a minority of our citizens, but a majority.

"Not all of us in the labor movement have had the personal experience of going hungry in our youth, or were evicted from our homes, or saw our hopes shattered by some act of fate—an industrial accident to the father, the closing of a plant, the illness of a grandparent. But if it did not happen to us, we saw it happen to our friends and neighbors.

"We also saw the workings of those other disasters—being born the 'wrong' color, or raised in the 'wrong' religion, or having the 'wrong' kind of ancestors.

"So as president of the AFL-CIO, I tell you we hate poverty in all its forms and for whatever reason it exists."

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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In Letter to Senators:

22 Leading Lawyers Uphold Constitutionality of Rights Bill

Twenty-two attorneys, including three former attorneys-general and four past presidents of the American Bar Association, have advised Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), top managers of the civil rights bill in the Senate, that the public accommodations and fair employment practices sections of the bill are constitutional. The following is the text of their letter to the senators signed by Harrison Tweed of New York and Bernard G. Segal of Philadelphia, co-chairmen of the Lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights. 20 other lawyers joined in the opinion.

WE HAVE RECEIVED your letters addressed separately to each of us, in which you request our views regarding the constitutionality of two parts of H. R. 7152, the proposed "Civil Rights Act of 1963," now pending in the Congress, specifically Title II, prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation, and Title VII, providing for equal employment practices by certain employers, employment agencies and labor unions.

Your inquiry requests our opinion either as co-chairmen of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law or in our individual capacities. We are replying in the latter role, and, in accordance with one of the suggestions in your letter, we have asked a number of other lawyers to consider the questions which you have raised and to join with us in formulating this statement. We want to make it clear that we are expressing our views solely on the constitutional issues raised in your letters and not on the merits of the bill.

Upon careful consideration of the established judicial precedents in this area of constitutional law, and in full recognition of the vital importance of the legal issues which are the subject of this letter, we conclude that Title II and Title VII are within the framework of the powers granted to Congress under the Constitution.

With respect to Title II, the congressional authority for its enactment is expressly stated in the bill to rest on the commerce clause of the Constitution and on the 14th Amendment. The reliance upon both of these powers to accomplish the stated purpose of Title II is sound. Discriminatory practices, though free from any state compulsion, support, or encouragement, may so burden the channels of interstate commerce as to justify, legally, congressional regulation under the commerce clause. On the other hand, conduct having an insufficient bearing on interstate commerce to warrant action under the commerce clause may be regulated by the Congress where the conduct is so attributable to the state as to come within the concept of state action under the 14th Amendment.

THE GROUNDING of the public accommodations title on the commerce clause is in keeping with a long tradition of federal legislation, validated in many judicial decisions, and is not today open to substantial legal dispute. In exercising its power to regulate commerce among the states, Congress has enacted laws, encompassing the widest range of commercial transactions, similar to the regulatory scheme of Title II of H.R. 7152.

It is also clear that the discrimination or segregation prohibited by Title II is subject to regulation by the Congress under its power to enact laws to enforce the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment where there is participation and involvement by state or local public agencies in the unlawful conduct. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3 (1883), in no way prevents the Congress from barring discrimination in those factual circumstances constituting state action under the 14th Amendment.

With respect to the equal employment opportunity provisions of Title VII, there are many decisions of the federal courts upholding under the commerce clause similar laws regulating employment relationships which in some fashion impinge on interstate commerce.

Powers which Congress can exercise under one part of the Constitution may be limited by guarantees found elsewhere in the Constitution. In our opinion, neither Title II nor Title VII imposes such arbitrary restrictions upon private property or on the operation of private business as to conflict with due process requirements. In the development of congressional authority under the commerce clause and other express grants of power, statutes designed to enhance individual rights and to ameliorate working conditions have been regularly upheld by the courts even though they have in some measure affected property or contract rights.

Morgan Says:

Radio, TV Reminded of Stake In Freedom for Broadcasters

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

BROADCASTERS, the men who run the electronic instrumentations of the mass media known as radio and television, are no different basically from other businessmen in their makeup, morals and motivation, even though their stations must be licensed to use a public resource—the air. They are happiest when stations and networks are making a profit. They prefer to pursue this worthy enterprise with a minimum of opposition, whether in the form of competition or governmental regulation. They have developed a certain sense of community service and public responsibility, though with one historic exception this sense has not been overdeveloped. The exception, of course, was the broadcast coverage of the black November weekend of Pres. Kennedy's death. The industry was pleased by the applause from the critics and the public alike for its handling of this tragic assignment. But it was also embarrassed because its own excellence had put broadcasting on the spot. It had proved how good it could be—by violating nearly all the guidelines of its normal daily operation.

Morgan

It was disappointing but not surprising, then, when radio and TV slipped back into their regular routine of, on the whole, mediocre programs.

With some notable exceptions it was, by and large, back to the wasteland that Newton Minow had so eloquently and courageously condemned in a speech to the National Association of Broadcasters in 1961 which the stunned delegates misinterpreted as a sinister bureaucratic libel instead of the serious but friendly warning it was meant to be.

Only a faint whimper of public protest supported Minow's cry which had faded to an echo when the NAB opened its 42nd annual convention in Chicago on Monday. The convention atmosphere was indeed comfortably auspicious. The NAB's own invaluable conscience in the person of its president, ex-Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, who has made broadcasters more than uncomfortable by reminding them of their public responsibilities, wouldn't let them forget the health issue involved in cigaret advertising but much of his message dealt with the dangers of pay television to the industry. Minow's successor as chairman of the Federal Communciations Commission, 35-year-old E. William Henry of Memphis, had already lost a bid to have the FCC limit the length and number of commercials—thanks to the benevolent intervention of Congress. So it was logical to expect that Henry's maiden speech before the NAB would be as gentle as springtime. What the delegates got was an electric shock delivered in a Tennessee drawl.

Henry served notice that the FCC's efforts to combat over-commercialization were by no means over even though in absence of a rule they would have to be applied on a case-by-case basis.

He warned too that "most radio and television commercials are simply too loud"—and pointedly invited the industry to tone them down. Then he got to his main point: The shockingly ambivalent approach of the broadcasting industry to the issue of freedom. When a limitation on commercials was suggested—no stronger in fact than that contained in the NAB's own code—a storm of protest broke. This was government invasion. But when the freedom of broadcasting was really at stake, who took action? There is no record, Henry said, that a single commercial broadcaster came forward to the FCC on behalf of freedom of speech and freedom of the press in the Pacifica Foundation case.

HE WAS REFERRING to a three-year-old battle over licensing Pacifica's FM radio stations in Los Angeles, Berkeley and New York City. There had been complaints of "obscenity" and "radicalism" because of the foundation's policy of airing esoteric poetry, music and every point of view from Communist to John Bircher. The commission, taking too long about it, nevertheless found the complaints groundless and granted the licenses in a unanimous landmark decision widely hailed as a brave if belated blow for free speech.

But, Henry sharply admonished the broadcasters, "When you display more interest in defending your freedom to suffocate the public with commercials than in upholding your freedom to provide provocative variety—when you cry 'censorship!' and call for faith in the founding fathers' wisdom only to protect your balance sheet—when you remain silent in the face of a threat which could shake the First Amendment's proud oak to its very roots—you tarnish the ideals enshrined in the Constitution and invite an attitude of suspicion. You join the forces of crass complacency—in an industry and at a time in the history of this nation when complacency of any sort is both misplaced and dangerous."

Move over, Gov. Collins and Newton Minow, and make room on the mourner's bench for another responsible citizen trying to help save broadcasting from itself.

Washington Reports:

Rowan Views USIA Objectives As Presenting Truth in Context

GREAT NUMBERS of Russian people have begun listening to Voice of America broadcasts since the Soviet Union stopped jamming programs beamed into that country, Carl Rowan, new director of the U.S. Information Agency, reported in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Rowan said that the USIA has no means of measuring its Soviet audience, but reports have been encouraging. He also reported that a U.S. graphic arts exhibit, shown so far in three Russian cities, has attracted crowds many blocks long.

"Some of the comments," he said, "have indicated that the people were perhaps more eager to talk with the guides and ask questions about how we live in the U.S. than in seeing the exhibit."

He said "the basic message of the exhibit was the freedom and great diversity of expression that is not only tolerated but encouraged in the U.S."

The main USIA objective, the new director declared, is to present the truth. This, he said, can only be done by providing sufficient background information to put a fact or event into context.

He cited as an example the treatment of the anti-segregation riots in the South that occurred while he was ambassador to Finland.

"I RECALL seeing in Finland newspapers front-page photographs of police dogs, fire hoses and demonstrators being dragged through the streets," he said.

"What we did was to use the material the USIA sent out showing that all this was just one aspect of the many things happening in civil rights in this country. The people of Finland would not otherwise have been aware of the complete picture. Often specific truth can be misleading without the background, without its being put in proper context."

In this instance, Rowan declared, foreigners had to be informed of policies and activities in the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of the government.

The new USIA director stated that he had gained helpful background for the post as ambassador to Finland, where he could observe USIA work in the field; as a USIA lecturer in India, Pakistan, and Southeast Asia; and through assignments by his paper, the Minneapolis Tribune, to cover the United Nations, Khrushchev's visit to the U.S., the Bandung conference, and stories in Asia and Africa.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WISCONSIN triumphal shouts of Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace will frighten northern supporters of the civil rights bill about a so-called "white backlash" only if they lose their sense of proportion and sense of the realities.

Gov. Wallace is crowing raucously that he got a lot of votes against Gov. John W. Reynolds in the Democratic primary and that this proves northerners as well as southerners are against "centralized government." He says it proves Wisconsin citizens don't want the "central government" to dictate to their local schools. He says he is going to prove it in Indiana and Maryland, also, when he runs in Democratic primaries.

Who ever supposed that civil rights was not a national problem, or that all the voters of northern states were unanimous in supporting any particular proposed bill—particularly one that impinges on ancient suspicions, darkling fears and ingrained thought patterns in the delicate problem of relations between races?

The issue is not whether the "central government" will "dictate" to anyone in Wisconsin or Alabama, but whether Wallace can befuddle supposedly responsible members in the House and Senate into deserting a commitment to high concepts of the meaning of American life, the right of every person to a fair opportunity in schooling and jobs, to live in self-respect and a sense of personal integrity that are respected by the community at large.

Wallace once lost an Alabama primary because he was "outsegged" by an opponent, and he vowed he would never be "outsegged" again. His sought-after notoriety now is deeply disturbing to many southern members of Congress, including some now in the routine of a filibuster.

* * *

FOR THE RECORD, the vote in the 1964 Democratic Wisconsin primary fell some 70,000 short of the vote in 1960, when Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota and the then Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts were in a hot contest in a genuine drive for the presidency—not a paper-tiger matter between a Southerner who really isn't running and a "favorite son" governor merely standing in for Pres. Johnson.

The total vote in both Republican and Democratic primaries this year dropped about 125,000 below the 1,192,000 cast in 1960, when Humphrey and Kennedy had at each other and then Vice Pres. Nixon, who didn't even enter the state to make a speech, was on the GOP ballot.

There was an obvious "crossover" of Republican and Democratic voters in the Wisconsin open primaries—the worried, the aggrieved, the apprehensive, the bitter-enders casting about 25 percent of the total for Wallace.

Rep. John W. Byrnes, a Wisconsin native son who is chairman of the Republican House Policy Committee, fell below 300,000 in GOP votes—well behind the 341,000 rolled up for the non-campaigning Nixon four years ago.

Wallace "segged" and "segged" in full-page newspaper advertisements, in rabble-rousing, and he scored most heavily in "Democratic" votes in territory that normally goes overwhelmingly to the GOP in general elections.

Is this supposed to make such Republicans as Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, the GOP Senate floor leader for the rights bill, desert his decent principles and honorable convictions in spurious fear of a "white backlash" stirred up in what was basically a vacuum—a supposed contest that involved nothing to affect in any way the nominees of the Republican and Democratic conventions next summer?

Reynolds, the Wisconsin governor, got more votes than Kennedy did in 1960; he won all convention votes from Wallace including 30 district delegates and 20 delegates at large.

Wallace isn't running for anything nationally; he might make election prospects more difficult for the only southern-state President chosen in two generations. He may foolishly set back the gradual reunification of the country—a real and developing reunification based on mutual respect and tolerance, which Pres. Johnson, then Senate leader, advanced in the civil rights bills of 1957 and 1960. Any senator tempted to fearfulness needs to consult reality and his conscience.

CARL ROWAN, new director of the U.S. Information Agency, left, declares that "the truth in perspective" must be the object of Voice of America news broadcasts and other USIA activities. He was interviewed for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, by Harry W. Flannery.

How to Buy:

Cost of College Education Loan Sometimes Outrageously High

By Sidney Margolius

WITH COLLEGE costs soaring, borrowing has become the fastest-growing method of financing post-high school education. Some finance companies and insurance firms especially are pushing the idea of borrowing to go to college. Deveraux Josephs, chairman of the New York Life Insurance Co. and recently chairman of a government committee on higher education, even recommended that colleges raise fees to charge the student "the full cost of his education, and what the student or parents cannot pay from past savings and current earnings, they should borrow."

One of the most shocking practices this writer has encountered is the large number of well-known colleges that recommend high-cost loan companies to students in their catalogs in ignorance or disregard of the true costs of such loans.

Recently Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) has been criticizing education loans offered by finance companies which charge parents the equivalent of true per annum interest of 26 percent and more, and in two cases, 54-60 percent. These examples were based on a survey by the magazine of the Credit Union National Association.

Parents and students need to understand that a so-called "$4,000 plan" offered by a bank or finance company operating a "tuition" or "education plan" is not really a $4,000 loan. As this department previously has pointed out, the money is advanced only for each semester or quarter at a time. Thus, the lender really may advance only $500 at a time on a "$4,000 plan." This is a $500 loan, not a $4,000 loan.

In the case of the very high rates cited by the credit union researchers and Hartke, the true per annum cost is especially steep because the borrower really prepays part of his loan. For example, for a $1,000-a-year tuition plan for four years, on which the lender really advances $500 at a time, the borrower repays $106 a month for 40 months. The $240 of finance charge is only somewhat higher than the typical $150 to $200 charged for similar four-year plans by banks and other lenders. But in this case, the payments are completed in 40 months, instead of the usual 48 months. Thus, during the last few months, the borrower has prepaid some of the money he supposedly is borrowing.

The finance company charging this rate argues that the credit unions and Hartke have not taken into account the fact that insurance is included in the cost of the loan. The company also points out that it does not charge late fees as do some other lenders, and in case of prepayment, gives a full rebate of the remaining finance charge, instead of the more usual proportionate rebate.

Granting these points, the finance charge still is high since the insurance provided is merely inexpensive decreasing term insurance, for which the more moderate-cost banks charge 50 cents a year for each $100 borrowed. Thus, on what is actually a $500 loan, the insurance is worth about $2.50 a year.

In the finance company plans we ourselves have studied, the true per annum rates, after allowing for the value of the life insurance, often do run from 13 to 37 percent. For example, an $800 one-year "plan" offered by one company advances $400 a semester, repaid in eight installments of $104. The borrower pays back in four monthly payments at a finance charge of $16. This is the equivalent of a per annum interest rate of approximately 37 percent, after allowing for the insurance, since the average debt during those four months is only $125, and you have the use of the money for only one-third of a year.

THERE IS NO NEED to pay such rates. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education points out that the National Defense Education Act provides student loans at a true interest rate of 3 percent. Nor does the interest charge begin until after the student graduates. You have 10 years to repay (actually 11 since you don't have to begin repayments until a year after graduation). Moreover, if you go into teaching, you will have 10 percent of your loan cancelled for each year you teach, up to 50 percent. For students interested in teaching, Defense Act loans actually can serve as a kind of partial scholarship.

If you can't get a Defense Act loan, or other loan directly from your college, here are other sources in order of increasing cost:

State-sponsored college loans: Among states that now have their own or semi-official programs of college loans are Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

United Student Aid Fund loans are now available through more than 400 colleges in some 41 states, usually those that do not have their own state programs. The interest rate is a reasonable true 6 percent per annum, including credit life insurance. No payments are required until after graduation.

Home-town, religious, and nationality organizations have a student loan fund at low cost. These organizations include PTA's, high schools, women's clubs, churches, civic organizations as Rotarians and Elks, the Grange, fraternal organizations and many others. In some cases, loans are limited to members; in other cases, any applicant is eligible. Your high school can tell you about local loan funds.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

New Job Titles Pop Up So Fast You Don't Know Whom to Envy

By Jane Goodsell

WHAT EVER HAPPENED to the doctors, lawyers, merchants and candlestick makers of yore?
They don't seem to be around anymore.
People nowadays have such complicated jobs that
I can't figure out what they do.
Can you?

When the man sitting next to me at dinner tells me that he's a cryogenic fluids engineer, specializing in vacuum work and heat transfer,
I don't know how to answer.

His line of work is so bewildering to me
That I don't know whether he does it with a broom or a Ph.D.;
Nor am I any wiser
If he says he's a maintenance engineer or an executive compensation specialist or an operational researcher analyzer.
While all of these jobs undoubtedly are respectable. worthwhile roles,
I don't know whether they're performed in offices or banks or airplanes or upside-down strapped to telephone poles.

TO ADD TO MY CONFUSION, I mix up osteopaths with orthopods and podiatrists with pediatricians,
And I can't for the life of me distinguish ophthalmologists from oculists from opticians.

I don't know the difference between a chiropractor and a chiropodist,
And I can't tell a paleontologist from a philatelist from a lepidopterist.

What with psychiatrists and psychologists and psychotherapists and psychoanalysts, I'm going berserk.
A gentleman at a cocktail party confided to me that he had a cousin who was a criminal psychopath, and I answered, "My, that must be an interesting line of work."

BSEIU Publishes Aid to Consumers

A new consumer newsletter, "Dollars and Sense", has been introduced by the Building Service Employes.

The newsletter is being offered in quantity, free of charge, to all BSEIU locals so they can be distributed either at membership meetings or by sending them to members' homes.

In a letter to local unions announcing the publication, Pres. David Sullivan said the newsletter will serve several educational objectives.

"It will appeal to both the member and his family," he said. "It will bring useful consumer information which can save the family time and money. It will also carry pro-union messages, and information about political developments aimed at alerting the member and his family to the need for political action."

Sullivan noted that the publication will be basically a venture in consumer education, "the need for which has been widely noted on the national scene in the last several years."

The first issue of "Dollars and Sense" discusses such items of importance to consumers as interest rates on loans, tips on buying clothing and groceries, and new developments in household equipment. It also explains legislative proposals now pending including the "truth in lending and packaging bills", and the food and drug bill.

New Area Developed:

Recreation Facilities Increased by TVA

THE TENNESSEE Valley Authority is creating a wholly new kind of outdoor recreation facility—Land Between the Lakes—in an area in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, bounded on three sides by water.

The 170,000-acre wooded peninsula with 300 miles of shoreland will be devoted to a wide variety of recreation uses. There will be group camps and family-sized camping spaces. Primitive camping areas will be available for those who want to rough it. Nature trails as well as fishing will be available; there will be hunting, and opportunities for all kinds of water sports. A few camping areas are expected to be ready for use this summer.

Pres. C. C. Hobbs of the Tennessee Valley Trades & Labor Council has hailed the development, pointing out that "the people of America are finding more time for pleasurable leisure activities, and, happily, we are using much of this time to return to the outdoor way of life."

"From labor's standpoint," Hobbs said, "the availability of wholesome outdoor recreation opportunities is becoming increasingly important to the successful operation of our industrial establishments. The Land Between the Lakes project will be of tremendous value in filling this need for workers' families of the Eastern United States."

Land Between the Lakes, announced in June 1963 and launched in January, 1964, will serve not only campers from the Southeast, but from areas as far away as Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia. The area is within a day's drive of a fourth of the nation's population, and less than two days away for 70 million people.

★ ★ ★

WHEN FULLY DEVELOPED, TVA expects recreation use of the area to reach 7 to 10 million "visitor-days" annually—a level of use several times as intensive as in areas where preservation of natural features is a primary objective.

In connection with plans for the outdoor education aspects of the program, assembly buildings where conservation and nature study activities may be held, living exhibits, and guided tours and lectures are planned. Visitors who prefer air-conditioned lodges to camping will find accommodations available across the lakes, making daytime visits to the Land Between the Lakes.

Boat launching and mooring areas are being constructed wherever there is a concentration of shoreline campsites—generally every few miles. There will be no limitation on the size of boats. The large, deep bodies of water provide ample draft for the largest of inland water craft and the numerous small coves are readily accessible to small boats.

TVA also plans to create new wildlife resources. Under the preliminary outlines for the multiple-use development, much of the 170,000 acre site will be devoted to wildlife management, migratory waterfowl and bird sanctuaries. Consistent with these purposes, TVA says it envisions areas for hunting deer, wild turkeys, grouse, quail, and other small upland game now in the area. In addition, the federal agency is exploring the possibility of introducing other species.

AFL-CIO Researchers Hold:

Workweek Cut Is 'Overdue' As Job-Creating Measure

A shorter workweek for the employed will create jobs and help reverse the upward trend in unemployment, "America's number one domestic problem," the AFL-CIO has declared in an analysis in the April issue of its monthly magazine, The American Federationist.

The analysis, titled "Shorter Hours to Create Jobs," was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. It pointed out that the past decade has seen unemployment soar from less than 2 million to more than 4 million, with an additional 2.3 million workers forced on part-time.

A series of measures are needed to achieve and maintain full employment, the analysis asserted, but reduction of the workweek is one step long overdue.

"It is time to move forward—by amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to establish a 35-hour workweek and double-time pay for overtime work," the Dept. of Research declared.

"Unemployment is America's number one domestic problem," it continued, "it is undermining the nation's strength, poisoning race relations and creating difficulties in labor-management relations.

"There is no one-shot cure-all for this serious and growing problem. The tax cut adopted in March 1964 will lift economic activities and prevent the onset of a 1964 recession.

"But the tax cut alone cannot reduce joblessness to a minimum and keep it there. Additional measures are required, such as a great increase in public works programs, extension of federal minimum wage coverage to millions of unprotected, low-wage workers and an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour.

"Reduction of working hours and an increase in the overtime premium to discourage employers from scheduling overtime work are elements of the needed series of measures to increase employment and ease the growing job displacement that results from automation."

The AFL-CIO researchers noted that in the ten-year period, 1953-63, the civilian labor force increased by 8.9 million, total employment rose by 6.6 million and the number of unemployed increased by 2.3 million.

"Jobs were provided for only about three-quarters of the increase in the labor force," the analysis observed, adding that the record "is considerably worse than these bare figures indicate."

Those counted as employed, it noted, include the millions of workers compelled to work part-time because fulltime work is unavailable, and an estimated 1 to 2 million additional workers were left uncounted because they despaired and stopped seeking work.

Tracing the job changes of the past decade, the analysis said some 4 million jobs disappeared in such key sectors as agriculture, factory production and maintenance, railways, mining and utilities. The job rises came mostly in the low-paying service and retail trade industries, in office work and in school systems.

Trends Could 'Worsen'

Even with "these shocking trends" of the past decade, the problem could worsen in the future, the analysis warned. The labor force is expected to increase during the rest of the decade by 1.4 million a year—about 50 percent faster than in the past decade. At the same time, with automation moving into the clerical and retail fields, recent productivity has risen to 3.5 percent a year compared to 3 percent for the 1947-60 period.

Professor A. J. Jaffe of Columbia University was cited as forecasting that continuance of the job growth rate of the 1950's would boost unemployment to 9 million by 1970, doubling the present high jobless rate to 11 percent.

"The No. 1 reality is the need for jobs," the AFL-CIO stressed—4 to 4.5 million new jobs each year until 1970.

A key part of the effort in creating these jobs is a reduction in the workweek, it added, asserting that historically such a reduction is overdue. It noted that the 4 or 5-hour cut each decade since 1900 leveled off to a 3-hour reduction after 1949.

In a series of calculations based on U. S. Dept. of Labor statistics, the AFL-CIO asserted that double-time for overtime would result in the hiring of sizeable numbers of now jobless workers; that each 1-hour cut in the workweek with no decrease in pay would create from 500,000 to 1 million jobs; that the cost could be easily absorbed within the context of rising productivity; that gradual hours reduction, high profit margins and selected price increases all can ease the adjustments.

Joblessness In March Holds At 5.4% Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

The rate for women held steady at 5.6 percent and the rate for teenagers moved up to 14.4 percent, the report added.

As a result, total unemployment declined seasonally by 231,000 to 4.3 million and the key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment remained at 5.4 percent, the report said.

This means 54 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking jobs and could not find them.

Down from January

The 5.4 percent jobless rate for March and February is down from January's 5.6 percent and compares to 5.7 percent for March a year ago.

The March report also showed a worsening of the situation for the longterm jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer.

The ranks of the longterm unemployed increased by 150,000 to 1.3 million. This group moved up over 1 million after resting on a plateau of 900,000 in the latter half of 1963.

In the postwar period, the longterm jobless reached a high for the month of 1.9 million in March 1961 and a low for the month of 280,000 in March 1953.

In terms of overall employment, the Labor Dept. said the gain of a half-million, bringing the total to 68.5 million, was just in line with seasonal expectations because the non-farm job gain was offset by delays in the farm sector's spring build-up.

Counted among the employed were 2.1 million persons on part-time for economic reasons, unchanged from February.

The total labor force increased by 300,000 as expected to 75.6 million, the report added.

Taking a longer view with the close of the first quarter, the Labor Dept. saw the job situation "moderately improved" compared to the first quarter of 1963. The key jobless rate of 5.4 percent for the first quarter of this year was down from 5.8 percent a year earlier, due chiefly to the improvement for adult men.

Governor Lauds CSA Counseling

Des Moines, Ia.—One hundred and ten members of 45 Des Moines area unions who completed a community services activities counseling course sponsored by the Polk County AFL-CIO were told by Gov. Harold E. Hughes (D) at their graduating exercises that such courses "help the labor movement collectively to attain the better public image it deserves."

"Everything you do," he said, "to encourge laboring people to inform themselves on public issues, to vote consistently, to take part in community service and school activities, to participate in the splendid welfare activities sponsored by unions—everything you can do along these lines is good for labor and good for Iowa."

The governor said the story of "what organized labor has done to make this state a better place in which to live" should be better known.

Union, Industry Set Painting Week

National Painting & Decorating Week will be observed June 15-19 in accordance with action by the executive board of the Painters and by the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America.

The labor and employer groups each voted to send copies of their resolutions to Pres. Johnson with a request that he use his "good office" and make it "a truly national" week by Presidential proclamation. Copies also have been sent the governors of the 50 states requesting that they also proclaim the week.

8 Steel Firms Indicted On Anti-Trust Charges

New York—A federal grand jury has indicted eight major steel companies on charges of conspiring to fix prices of carbon sheet steel over a six-year period in a series of meetings in the city's hotels.

The charges are similar to those returned against the electrical equipment industry in 1959 which eventually resulted in 29 companies being fined, seven corporate officials being jailed and 24 others receiving suspended sentences.

The carbon sheet steel portion of the industry averages about $3.6 annually, about one-fourth of the dollar volume of finished steel products. The eight defendants account for about $2 billion of this business.

The indictments, charging violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, said company men met in hotel rooms in New York City—the Biltmore and Sheraton East among others—and agreed both on the amounts to be charged for carbon sheet steel "extras" and on uniform standards.

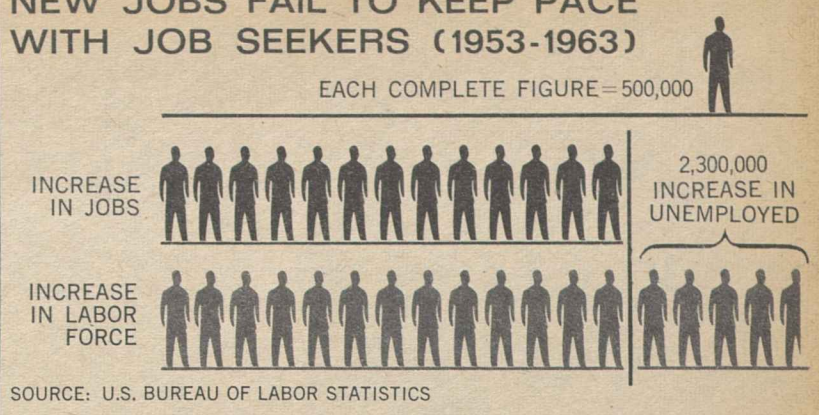
As a result, according to the indictments, carbon steel prices were fixed at arbitrary, non-competitive levels and purchasers were deprived of the benefit of competition.

The indictments grew out of an investigation ordered by the late Pres. Kennedy in April 1962 after the steel industry had raised basic prices $6 per ton and Kennedy had termed the action "irresponsible defiance of the public interest." The companies rescinded the price boosts. Kennedy's anger at the price hikes stemmed in part from the fact that the Steelworkers had concluded a new contract with the industry that had been widely hailed as non-inflationary.

Named in the indictments were: U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel Co., National Steel Corp., Great Lakes Steel Corp., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Armco Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp. and Wheeling Steel Corp. Also named were James P. Barton, assistant general manager, administrative service, U.S. Steel, and W. J. Stephens, assistant vice president of Bethlehem Steel and currently president of Jones & Laughlin.

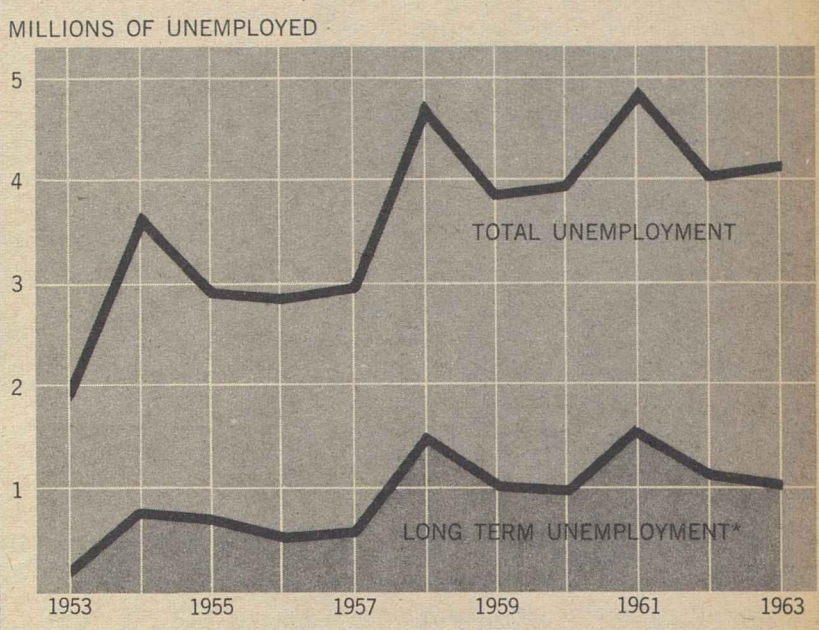
The maximum penalty for each corporate defendant is a $50,000 fine. The maximum penalty for each individual defendant is a year in prison and a $50,000 fine.

NEW JOBS FAIL TO KEEP PACE WITH JOB SEEKERS (1953-1963)



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE UPWARD TREND IN UNEMPLOYMENT (1953-1963)



* 15 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS OR MORE
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Manufacturing Profits Hit All-Time High in '63

Profits of U.S. manufacturing corporations soared to a record all-time high in 1963, topping the 1962 figures by $1.8 billion after taxes, the government reported.

The profit increase, according to the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, registered 11 percent for durable goods and 9 percent for non-durable items. Sales in the two categories increased 7 and 5 percent, respectively, over 1962 levels.

The total profit take after taxes for manufacturing corporations was $19.5 billion, compared to $17.7 billion a year earlier.

The government's report was supplemented by the April Monthly Economic Letter of the First National City Bank, which said all corporations registered a 9 percent gain in profits in 1963 with manufacturing firms showing a 10 percent rise and transportation industries registering an 18 percent boost.

Profit margins for manufacturers figured per sales dollar moved to 5.7 cents compared to 5.5 cents in 1962 and as a percentage of return on net worth increased to 11.5 percent compared to the earlier figure of 10.9 percent.

The bank's compilation of financial reports of 2,069 non-financial corporations for 1963 showed:

- A 9 percent increase in profits over 1962.
- A 6 percent increase in depreciation allowances.
- An 8 percent increase in cash flow—the more precise measurement of profits including after-tax earnings plus depreciation allowances.
- A 7 percent increase in dividends.
- An 11 percent increase in retained income.

After citing these figures, the bank complained that "earnings still have a long way to go" to match profit levels in past periods of prosperity. It added:

"Public opinion polls have consistently shown that people generally have exaggerated notions about how large profits actually are . . ."

The bank noted also that although "over-all profits reached a new record," there has been "only a limited improvement in profitability."

Dental Clinic Opened By Laborers' Locals

Newark, N. J.—A new $500,000 dental diagnostic clinic has been opened here by the welfare fund of Heavy & General Construction Laborers 742 and 172 to service laborers and their families in the heavy construction industry.

DROPPING IN FOR A CHAT with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (center) were these four members of the Ohio Collegiate Association on World Affairs. Left to right are William Utterback, Ohio State University; Leo Savage, Ohio University; Thomas Smith, Ohio State, and Carl Beck, Columbus Business University.

Manpower Act Report:

Training Aid Cited As Boon to Unskilled

Operations of the Manpower Development & Training Act for the full calendar year of 1963 have demonstrated that training programs offer a "significant" step forward in helping workers enter or re-enter the labor market and are especially useful in meeting the problems of the unskilled, Congress has been told.

Parallel reports by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze pointed out that training had been offered in more than 500 occupations, that 166,000 persons had entered training, that 70 percent of those completing courses had obtained jobs in fields related to their training.

Calling for a shift in emphasis to assign higher priority to those in greatest need—"school dropouts, delinquents, older workers, nonwhite workers, the mentally and physically handicapped, and workers in rural areas"—Wirtz also stressed that "the concept" of public training programs "has proved reliable and successful."

At the same time, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning in a briefing session warned that the program was grinding to a slowdown for lack of funds, with $110 million in appropriated money nearly exhausted and with a request for an additional $55 million, already authorized, stuck in the House Appropriations Committee.

The Administration has asked a major expansion of the program, urging authorization of more than $400 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1. In the meantime, between 15,000 and 20,000 potential trainees are awaiting approval of the supplemental $55 million for the current fiscal year.

Experience in the program has revealed a need for greater emphasis on literacy and communication, Celebrezze's report declared. Individuals should be trained for a "group of related skills in a general field," it stated, and this should include training for "newly-emerging occupations."

A majority of trainees in 1963 were between 22 and 44 years of age, Wirtz told Congress, and the "typical" trainee was a young adult with family responsibilities, the head of a household and the primary wage earner in that household.

Most of the trainees were high school graduates, but in the 18-to-24-year age bracket, "nearly 34 percent were school dropouts." Nearly half of all trainees had been jobless for 15 weeks or more prior to training enrollment, Wirtz continued.

The program has worked best "for those equipped to take advantage of it," that is, the high-school graduate or college-trained person "with deep and permanent attachment to the labor force."

The program beginning July 1, he said, is intended to bring effective help to young people in "the areas where much of our unemployment has its roots—the brackets where lack of schooling disqualified a young man or woman not only from jobs but from training for jobs."

Entry Curbs Imposed On Alien Entertainers

Employers seeking to import foreign actors and other entertainers for performances in this country will be required to obtain a U.S. Employment Service certificate that no "qualified" and jobless U.S. nationals are available "capable of performing in the same capacity," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

Wirtz said recent experience "has shown a need for protecting the wages and employment opportunities" of U.S. professional entertainers including "principally actors, actresses and night club entertainers."

Foreign performers have previously been exempt from Immigration Act requirements for temporary visas for professional appearances in this country. Wirtz said that after conferences with the Immigration & Naturalization Service the Labor Dept. decided to end the automatic exemption.

The new policy, he said, would apply to foreign performers "who have no unique talents." This is interpreted as indicating clearance for an entertainer of major stature, such as a high-ranking actor or musician of concert status, but a policy protecting the work opportunities of rank-and-file U.S. nationals.

Both Actors Equity and the Musicians have pressed the Dept.. of Labor for protection of American nationals against wholesale importation of acting companies and musicians' groups.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin recently pointed out that complaints against foreign performers do not concern "cultural artists or cultural instrumental groups but are directed solely against . . . foreign instrumentalist entertainers appearing on television, in clubs and ballrooms, and similar commercial ventures."

Jobs Threatened

American stage performers have urged that the importation of totally foreign casts for stage shows deprived U.S. actors and actresses of job opportunities they would normally expect in Broadway and other commercial ventures.

The U.S. Employment Service designated three offices—in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles—as specialists in handling temporary visa applications for foreign entertainers. Producers and employers of entertainers were warned that they should allow at least 30 days for a determination to be made in each application for the entry of a foreign performer.

In a similar area involving job opportunities for U.S. performers, the Screen Extras Guild has renewed endorsement of a pending bill requiring disclosure in films and film advertising of the country of origin of movie and television productions. Many such films are the products of U.S. "runaway" firms which operate "at the expense of American film workers" without disclosing that fact, the union charged.

Screen Extras Seek Pay Hike, Fringe Gains

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Extras Guild has asked wage increases, health and welfare plan improvements and higher holiday and vacation pay in bargaining proposals made to the Association of Motion Picture & TV Producers and other signers of the SEG basic agreement.

The present contract, in effect since July 1, 1960, expires June 30.

The proposed pay boosts include an increase for general extras from the present $25.47 a day to $30; stand-ins, from $23.59 to $30 with an additional $25 for a stand-in for more than one actor; and dress extras and straight riding, $33.54 to $37.

The proposed changes in the health and welfare plan would extend coverage to dependents. On holiday and vacation pay, the SEG is asking for the same allowances paid other daily employes in the motion picture industry—2.449 percent for holiday pay and 4 percent for vacation pay.

Among other improvements the union asked are recognition as exclusive bargaining agent for all work within its jurisdiction exclusive of New York; TV residual payments for extras, and extension of the Hollywood extra zone from a 300-mile radius to 900 miles.

The SEG negotiating committee consists of Tony Regan, Margaret Bacon, Joe Brooks, Jack Clinton, Carmen Nisbet, Murray Pollack, Norman Stevans, H. O'Neil Shanks and Robert W. Gilbert.

Rubber Union Affirms Stand On Doubletime

Rubber Workers Pres. George Burdon assured a House Labor subcommittee that his union strongly supports legislation to require doubletime pay for overtime work—and "deeply resents" allegations to the contrary by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.).

Burdon wrote Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) "in order that the record might be crystal clear" that the URW favors boosting the overtime premium so that employers will hire additional workers instead of scheduling "excessive overtime."

Burdon said Ayres, during a recent hearing on overtime pay legislation, "attempted to give the impression" that the URW does not favor the double time proposal.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he declared.

Labor Aide Renamed To Hill-Burton Panel

Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been named by Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to a second four-year term on the Federal Hospital Council as one of six public representatives.

The 12-member council advises the U.S. Public Health Service and the surgeon general in the Hill-Burton Act's program of federal aid for hospital construction and must approve all general regulations implementing the act. The surgeon general serves as chairman ex officio.

Hirings, Layoffs Drop Seasonally

The hiring and layoff rates in manufacturing showed normal seasonal declines between January and February, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Factory hirings dropped from 36 per 1,000 workers in January to 32 in February for a seasonally adjusted rate of 38 per 1,000—virtually unchanged over the month. Some hard goods industries reported declines in hirings which were less than anticipated.

Layoffs dropped from 20 to 15 per 1,000, the usual decrease for this time of year, and showed what the BLS called a "not significantly changed" seasonally adjusted rate for February of 17 per 1,000. The quit rate, which has moved only seasonally for 2½ years, was 11 per 1,000 workers.

95c Florida Farm Rate Held Too Little, Too Late

The Meat Cutters have charged that the government's importation of foreign farm workers for big growers promotes "political blackmail" and "corrodes" democratic processes.

The union said the reimposition of a 95-cent an hour adverse effect rate for Florida farm workers is "too little and too late."

The suspension of the 95-cent minimum for some six and a half months carried the growers through the peak of the harvest at wage scales as low as 70 cents an hour, the union added. Workers from the Bahamas and the West Indies have been regularly imported to harvest fruits and vegetables in Florida.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz recently ordered the 95-cent minimum to go into effect Apr. 15. He acted under his authority to prevent adverse effect on American workers. Under the law, growers must offer domestic workers at least the minimum he set before foreign workers can be imported on grounds of a labor shortage.

Rate Still 'Miserable'

"Unfortunately," declared Meat Cutters' Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, "the reestablishment of the 95 cents an hour rate, some six and one-half months after the suspension, is too little and too late."

They added that the 95-cent rate "is still a miserable, poverty-causing wage."

"The same political pressures which caused the adverse effect rate suspension caused this provision to go often unenforced," they charged. "Florida farm workers have gone unemployed while foreign labor was imported into Florida from the Bahamas and West Indies."

As long as the federal government imports foreign farm workers the union said, Pres. Johnson's war on poverty is "negated."

"Also, as long as the foreign farm labor importation programs exist," the union declared, "they will be the source of political blackmail in Washington . . . The effect on due process in our government can only be corrosive."

Mrs. FDR Foundation Head Named

New York—Appointment of Orin Lehman as director of the labor-backed Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation has been announced by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of the foundation.

Lehman was closely identified with Mrs. Roosevelt and currently is teaching a course on the Age of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the New School for Social Research, where he also serves as a trustee. He has been a director of the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, treasurer of the National Urban League, secretary-treasurer of the American Jewish Committee, an adviser to the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and a member of state and national committees on employment of the handicapped.

In the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation post he succeeds Hyman H. Bookbinder, who has become executive assistant to R. Sargent Shriver in the poverty 'war.'

4,000 Gather:

N.Y. Labor Rally Pushes Rights Bill

New York — Four thousand New York City union members pledged a strong fight to help end the Senate filibuster on the civil rights bill at a rally sponsored by the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

A near-capacity crowd of organized workers, who went to the meeting at Manhattan Center after a full day's work, unanimously adopted a program calling for job equality for Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other miniority groups, integrated quality education, and full and equal citizenship for all Americans.

The unionists adopted a resolution commending the national AFL-CIO for its stand on civil rights and urging immediate passage of the civil rights bill without weakening amendments. The resolution asked all affiliates to press for passage of the bill and to form labor management committees to demonstrate support for the legislation. It also urged union members to write and visit their senators, urging them to back the measure, and to initiate neighborhood rallies in support of it.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, addressing the crowd, predicted that the civil rights filibuster "is going to be broken." In allusion to "four freedoms" enunciated by the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wagner asserted that a fifth has been added in the form of "freedom from discrimination and segregation."

"This isn't a matter of special privilege for some," the mayor declared. "It is a matter of basic rights for each and all—the basic right of a mother to be able to buy a glass of milk for her hungry child at the roadside inn, even though the color of the child's skin is black.

"America has to grow up to its world responsibilities and dignities, and Congress must lay down the standards of decency. Stealing an automobile and transporting it across a state line is a federal offense today. Why shouldn't it also be a federal offense to steal a man's dignity and degrade him on account of the color of his skin?"

Other speakers who moved the audience of union workers to spirited cheering included Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, Pres. David Sullivan, of the Building Service Employes, a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee; Louis Simon, chairman of the CLC Civil Rights Committee and manager of the Clothing Workers' Laundry Joint Board; and William H. Oliver, chairman of the Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination Dept. of the Auto Workers.

Sullivan noted that when America needed soldiers during past wars she made no distinction over the color of their skin. He also stressed the importance of messages and petitions to legislators from working men and women. Simon, chairman of the meeting, observed that unions have never been complacent about the problem of civil rights. He pointed out that the city central body's civil rights committee has been behind the civil rights fight ever since it was brought into sharp focus. Oliver called for a coalition of labor, church and civil rights groups to help overcome the filibuster and obtain passage of the civil rights bill.

House Passes Food Stamp, Wheat Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

program, passed by a 229-189 margin.

In a checkered history a, "pilot" plan authorizing distribution of surplus foods by a food stamp plan was approved by Congress in the Eisenhower Administration but the President declined to place it into effect.

In his first executive order in 1961, Kennedy directed the Agriculture Dept. to implement a pilot plan, but lack of funds blocked its extension on a nationwide and long-term basis.

The House Agriculture Committee killed a stamp program temporarily in February when it became entangled in civil-rights politics. A revised plan was cleared in March.

Proved Superior

The AFL-CIO convention last November said that the pilot food stamp program had proved "superior in every way" to other types of surplus food distribution. It said a nationwide program, allowing recipients to use food stamps to buy direct from merchants, offered "a wider choice of foods and greater dignity . . . to millions of families whose poverty deprives them of adequate diets."

The House had not acted on a wheat support bill, and sent to the Senate only a cotton bill designed among other things to eliminate the two-price system under which U.S. cotton sold in world markets at lower prices than American textile producers pay.

The Senate attached a revised wheat price support program and the bill went to the House floor for an up-or-down vote on accepting the Senate amendments. It was passed in a cliff-hanging rollcall, 211 to 202, with Speaker John W. McCormack gaveling down Republican efforts to force a delay.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a statement filed with the Senate Agriculture Committee last February pointed out that hundreds of U.S. textile mills had closed and hundreds of thousands of textile jobs had been lost partly because of the $42.50-a-bale price advantage foreign mills enjoyed in buying raw cotton.

BIPARTISAN TEAM which steered the civil rights bill to House passage, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), was honored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. at its annual congressional dinner. Left to right: IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Celler, McCulloch and IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Pay Data Rule Left Standing By High Court

A National Labor Relations Board decision holding the Timkin Roller Bearing Co. in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act for refusing a Steelworkers' request for certain wage data was left standing by the U.S. Supreme Court when it refused to take the case on appeal.

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals had previously upheld the NLRB, ruling that the union's demand for the wage information was valid under T-H. The company had contended that because there was no provision in the union contract to furnish the kind of information sought, the question was one for arbitration under the contract.

The Supreme Court also denied review to a case involving picketing of a Seattle building site, letting stand a Washington State Supreme Court ruling that the issue was moot because the project was completed.

It let stand also an Ohio Supreme Court ruling that the practice of non-lawyers giving advice for a fee to workmen's compensation claimants and preparing and presenting claims constitutes unauthorized practice of law and is enjoined.

IUD Honors Leaders In Civil Rights Fight

Pres. Johnson dropped in on the annual congressional dinner of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. saying he had heard "Walter Reuther was going to show Hubert Humphrey" how to get together a quorum of the Senate. The Minnesota senator, Democratic floor manager of the civil rights bill, demonstrated, however, that he didn't need any lessons that night.

Just minutes before the President's unscheduled appearance, a large portion of the Senate's civil rights supporters left their dinners unfinished to scurry back to the Capitol for a quorum call. As they departed, they were given a round of applause from the more than 500 guests, including congressmen and union leaders from their home states who had come to Washington in behalf of the civil rights bill and other labor goals.

Johnson was greeted with full-throated cries of "LBJ All the Way."

Reuther, speaking as IUD president and host to the congressional get-together, set the tone for the evening by stressing that civil rights "transcends partisan politics" and predicting that Democratic and Republican teamwork in the Senate would meet with the same success as the rights coalition in the House.

IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presented the department's twin awards to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), ranking GOP member of the committee, for their leadership in the "historic" House passage of "the most far-reaching civil rights legislation of the last 100 years."

McCulloch warned that "the war is only half won" and that labor "and all the people in America" must press as effectively for Senate action as was done in the House.

Celler likewise credited House passage to "grass roots support from labor, churches and welfare groups."

Reuther confided that the IUD has similar plaques ready for Humphrey and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), the bipartisan civil rights leaders in the Senate.

Humphrey, after reiterating a "no compromise" determination of the Senate's civil rights majority, recalled the battles of past years and reached into the audience to single out AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller—then a Wisconsin congressman—as his partner in swinging the 1948 Democratic convention to upset a Platform Committee civil rights plank and win approval of a stronger plank in a dramatic floor fight.

Kuchel summed up the substance of the rights bill in one short sentence.

"Its single purpose," he declared, "is equal treatment under law."

Priorities Listed

Several hundred congressmen heard Reuther make a strong appeal to them to "do something" about poverty in America. He also included in a "list of national priorities":

- A $2 billion public works program designed to put 400,000 persons to work directly and create an additional 300,000 jobs indirectly.
- Social security hospital care for the aged.
- Federal aid to education "at every level."
- "Getting the Full Employment Act of 1946 out of mothballs."

Reuther called for both "a greater sense of national urgency and a deeper sense of national purpose."

Senate Civil Rights Forces Pledge Fight on Weakening Amendments

(Continued from Page 1)

bill would cause no difficulty, but served notice of the risk of "distorting" changes.

"I hope the Senate will take heed of what I have indicated tonight," he declared.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) unveiled a series of amendments he intends to offer to the fair employment section of the bill and called a Republican policy conference in an attempt to reach a "consensus" on the issue.

Dirksen said the approximately 40 changes he will ask are intended to "improve" the bill and not "water down or emasculate" it.

Civil rights leaders took time out to study the Dirksen proposals before commenting on them.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) said after a long session of the Republican conference that there was "disagreement from some source on everything" in the Dirksen amendments. Both he and Dirksen said that no "consensus" had been reached on any of the proposals.

Southern Strategy

Southern opponents of the bill hinted that they might adopt a strategy of supporting amendments without dropping opposition to the entire measure.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N. C.), a leading opposition spokesman, told newsmen:

"It would not be inconsistent to vote for amendments to the employment section, for example, and then to vote to kill the whole title. I have no objection to voting on amendments."

Meanwhile, the bipartisan team of civil rights supporters neared the finish of the first phase of the debate—the affirmative, section-by-section argument for enactment of the House-passed bill. Each of the bill's 11 parts or titles has been discussed by at least one Democratic and one Republican supporter.

As for the next step, Humphrey put it this way:

"We will listen patiently for a period of time, but not too long, to opponents of the bill."

J. H. Piconke Dies; Federal Conciliator

Joseph H. Piconke, a national office representative of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and formerly assistant director of the Auto Workers Skilled Trades Dept., died in Georgetown University Hospital following surgery.

Secretary of Army Takes over OCD

Transfer of the Office of Civil Defense from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the office of the Secretary of the Army was announced by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, who said William P. Durkee will become civil defense director succeeding Steuart L. Pittman, new assistant secretary of defense.

Broad Assault on Poverty Held Urgent

Jobs, School Aid, Wage Needs Stressed in Labor Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

Sleeping Car Porters, appearing on behalf of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor of which he is co-chairman, praised the bill's effort to reduce rural poverty and recommended that it be strengthened.

The draft bill before the committee includes these main provisions:

- A Job Corps, similar to the Youth Conservation Corps proposed in a Senate-passed bill currently blocked in the House Rules Committee. It would provide remedial education and work experience for youngsters 16 through 21 in government camps and training centers.
- A work training program, geared to state and community projects, for the same age group, similar to the "home-town youth corps" portion of the Senate-passed bill.
- A work-study program providing federal subsidies for part-time employment by needy college students.
- Federal financing up to 90 percent for state and locally-developed community action programs to uproot poverty.
- Grants and loans to low-income rural families to help them acquire or improve family-size farms or finance "non-agricultural enterprises" that would supplement their income.
- Low-cost loans to businesses which would produce stable employment for workers long unemployed.
- A pilot program to provide work experience or training for unemployed fathers.
- A volunteer corps, modeled after the Peace Corps, to work with public or non-profit organizations to meet the health and educational needs of deprived groups. This is similar to the National Service Corps bill which passed the Senate last year.

Meany suggested a number of specific amendments to the Administration measure "aimed at strengthening the bill, not affecting its basic nature."

"We support it strongly," he said. "We believe it is urgently needed." Nevertheless, he stressed, if it is enacted, "neither the members of Congress nor Americans generally can sit back, brush their hands and say, 'Well, that's that; we have taken care of poverty.' "

In addition to expanded wage-hour coverage and a higher minimum wage—to eliminate "poverty among people who are fully employed"—Meany specifically asked enactment of:

- A broad-scale program of federal aid to primary and secondary schools as supported by "every chief executive since Pres. Truman."

"We do not deny the present necessity for scurrying around putting patches on a faulty educational system," he said. "We do reject this as a permanent process."

Progress on Two Fronts

He pointed out also that "providing the necessary school buildings would also provide jobs . . . a classic example of the proposition that social progress produces economic progress."

- Extension of the accelerated public works program, pending in the Rules Committee. Meany stressed labor's "deep conviction that public works must take up the slack" in employment resulting from a 10-year decline in jobs in the private, profit-making sector of the economy.
- Hospital insurance for the elderly under social security. "Almost a third of the poor are 65 or older," he noted, "making the King-Anderson bill more relevant than ever."
- Continuation and expansion of the Area Redevelopment Act.
- Federal aid to develop mass transit facilities in metropolitan areas.

Meany stressed also that civil rights must be achieved in practice, "not just principle." He added:

"We do not simply want a Negro to have the right to a job. We want a job for him. We are not content because a Negro may soon have the right to live where he chooses and eat where he chooses. . . . We want him to have money enough to make a free choice."

Meany termed the bill unnecessarily "vague" about the job training to be provided. The youngsters should be taught "all they can learn," he said, about the use of tools, good work practices and reading, writing and arithmetic. But it can't be expected, and shouldn't be promised, he emphasized, that they will come out of the program as skilled craftsmen.

He told the committee, in response to questions, that labor is not asking any limitation on the extent of the job training but merely pointing out the high degree of preparation needed for today's "complex and sophisticated" trades. He himself, he said, would be unable to take up his original trade as a plumber because of the "tremendous changes" in recent years.

Reuther joined in urging Congress to use a "large enough arsenal of weapons" to win the war against poverty. He praised the high priority given to the program by Pres. Johnson, but said:

"Our basic criticism of the bill would only be that more should be done, even as a beginning. . . . The effort we make and the resources we commit must be equal to the dimensions of the problem."

Randolph said the rural assistance portion would help meet the problems of millions of near-destitute rural Americans. The bill, he said, "is not utopian—it is buying time for us to work out a more rational solution to the rural poverty problem."

He urged the strengthening of the program and "its immediate adoption."

Low-Paid Workers Need Relief to Live

Mayor John J. Grogan of Hoboken, N. J., who is also an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Shipbuilders, provided first-hand evidence that the federal minimum wage isn't high enough to keep workers with families above the poverty level.

Grogan told AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that his city pays supplementary relief of $100 to $125 a month to some 200 workers who are employed full-time, but whose minimum earnings are inadequate to support their families.

Meany cited this to the House Labor Committee in urging a $2-an-hour minimum wage as an anti-poverty measure.

Union Groups Get AID Citations

The Auto Workers and the Sugar Workers Council of California are among 123 companies, community and other groups, individuals and institutions which have received certificates of cooperation from the Agency for Intl. Development (AID) in appreciation for assistance to training programs.

AMONG SCORES of volunteers at work in the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education registration center in Milwaukee prior to the deadline for the Apr. 7 state primary were, from left, Susie Jenkins, Margaret Collins, Irene Jackson and Marceline King. Hundreds of telephone calls were made urging citizens to register for the primary vote.

GOP 'Crossover' Seen in Wisconsin As Segregationist Draws Heavy Vote

Milwaukee—Democratic Gov. John Reynolds, running as a favorite-son stand-in for Pres. Johnson in the Wisconsin presidential primary, won all 44 delegates to the party convention next August, but Alabama's segregationist Gov. George C. Wallace claimed a "victory" in his campaign against the pending civil rights bill by rolling up approximately 25 percent of the total Democratic and Republican vote cast.

The Milwaukee Journal reported that a "crossover" by Republican voters into the Democratic primary "was obvious in one area after another."

Nearly complete returns showed that Reynolds polled 508,597 and Wallace 261,148 in votes cast in the Democratic primary. Rep. John W. Byrnes (R), running unopposed as a favorite son in the Republican primary, totaled 294,724 votes.

The extent of the Republican crossover into the Democratic primary was apparent in Byrnes' own 8th Congressional District, where the GOP vote was 40,294 and the combined vote in the Democratic primary for Reynolds and Wallace was 66,501. In 1962, Byrnes swept the district by 80,808 to 47,833 for the Democratic congressional nominee.

In the 6th Congressional District—like the 8th a solidly Republican district—Byrnes got only 32,485 votes against a combined Democratic count of 75,122 for Reynolds and Wallace. The 1962 general election returns gave Republican Rep. William K. Van Pelt 71,298 to 49,238 for the Democratic nominee.

Wallace ran strong in the heavily Republican new 9th Congressional District, actually outstripping Reynolds in silk-stocking Milwaukee suburbs such as Glendale, Wauwatosa and River Hills, while Byrnes ran a weak third.

2 Tests Ahead

The Alabama governor is carrying his northern campaign against the civil rights bill into Maryland and Indiana Democratic primaries, claiming that he can show sufficient strength to break the cohesion of bipartisan civil rights supporters.

The favorite-son Democratic candidate in Indiana is Gov. Matthew E. Welsh. In Maryland, anti-Wallace forces are backing U.S. Sen. Daniel B. Brewster. Both are standing in for the President. A Chief Executive traditionally does not enter state preferential primaries.

National Library Week Given Meany Backing

Public libraries can play an important part in the war against poverty and unemployment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement urging labor groups throughout the nation to cooperate with National Library Week, Apr. 12-18.

"Libraries and organized labor have a common concern in basic adult education, in helping unemployed and underemployed workers obtain job training and re-training, and in helping employed workers to improve their skills and keep abreast of the rapidly changing technology which affects their jobs," Meany said. "The library is also a rich source of the books, the periodicals, and the films that can help bring about the economic and political understanding that are needed to abolish poverty and unemployment."

National Library Week comes this year soon after Congress passed the Library Service & Construction Act of 1964, which provides funds to build new library facilities and provide library services for many of the 18 million Americans who have no such service available and for the 110 million Americans who have inadequate library service.

Many labor groups are planning special observances of National Library Week, including displays of labor materials in local libraries and distribution of information about library services and library needs to union members. In many communities, unions and other friends of libraries have used the week as an occasion to focus attention on the need for more and better libraries in the public schools. The U.S. Office of Education estimates that more than 10 million pupils attend schools with no library facilities.

Among the unions emphasizing National Library Week, the Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union in its publication, the Catering Employee, proclaimed that "books beat the Beatles."

"Parents beset by Beatlemania," a leading article said, "can take comfort that far more young people are spending their time in libraries than are losing their heads over these mopsters."

Reprints of the article will be available from the Joint Committee On Library Service to Labor Groups, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago. The committee is sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the American Library Association to stimulate better working relationships between unions and community libraries.

4-11-64

1,447 Seek 12 Machinists' Scholarships

The Machinists have received 1,447 applications for the 12 four-year college scholarships the union will award this year, Pres. Albert J. Hayes announced.

Each scholarship is worth $4,000 and may be used at any accredited college. Applications—from IAM members in the United States and Canada and their sons and daughters—are being judged by a committee of five prominent educators not connected with the union. Winners will be announced in late May.

The IAM launched its annual program in 1962 with five scholarships. Voluntary contributions from locals, state and district councils, auxiliaries and individual members enabled the union to double the number in 1963 and expand to 12 this year.

The program's growth, Hayes said, reflects the union membership's "growing concern over the lack of college opportunities for talented youngsters of low and moderate income families." This year's flood of applications amounts to 123 candidates for each scholarship available.

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White House Rail Parleys Seen 'Narrowing' Issues

President Reports Progress in Talks

By Eugene A. Kelly

Intensive mediation efforts have narrowed the area of disagreement between 200 U.S. railroads and five operating brotherhoods over contract protection and "both sides are trying their dead-level best to reach agreement," Pres. Johnson announced.

Meeting at the White House with five mediators he named last week to avert a major tieup, and with union heads and railroad presidents, the President was told that progress has been made but that a settlement was not yet a certainty.

A union source saw the appearance of the rail presidents as a hopeful sign. Brotherhood representatives, engaged for nearly five years in a struggle to win better working conditions and protection against job "slaughter," have long urged more personal participation in negotiations by top management.

Johnson noted in a progress statement that the principal question in the rail talks is "whether these bargainers can, in 15 days, get over four years of the idea of somebody else settling their disagreements for them."

"I hope they can, and I think they can," he said, adding "we should know definitely," not later than Apr. 20, whether there will be a negotiated settlement. The country, he asserted "expects the answer to be yes."

New Deadline Set

The long struggle reached the White House when Johnson called in both sides and got consent of labor and management spokesmen to a 15-day postponement of an Apr. 10 stoppage. The new deadline was set at 12:01 a. m. Apr. 25.

The rail dispute reached the crisis stage when management said it would invoke work rule changes nationally after 7,200 workers represented by the Locomotive Engineers, Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen and Conductors & Brakemen struck the Illinois Central Railroad on Apr. 8.

The unions said the Central strike was called as a final effort to achieve

(Continued on Page 2)

PRES. JOHNSON presents a pen used in signing the cotton-wheat bill to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in appreciation for labor's support of the Administration's farm program. With Meany are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman.

Automation Job Losses Foreseen

The technological change now rippling through major industries is expected to have an increasing impact through the 1960s on workers, unions and companies, a government study has warned.

Changes on the threshold of widespread adoption are expected to continue wiping out jobs in 18 industries. In 14 other major industries, jobs are expected to increase as rising consumption outweighs the impact of technology.

The report, entitled "Technological Trends in 36 Major American Industries," was prepared by the Labor Dept., for the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

In a related development, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges—who co-chair the President's labor-management group—testified before a House Labor subcommittee in favor of the National Commission on Automation & Technological Progress proposed by Pres. Johnson.

Wirtz said such a high-level group, if it had been in existence, could have eased the human and regional dislocations of the enforced migrations from farm to city, the decline in coal mining jobs and the transport changes

(Continued on page 6)

Bids Made To Revise Rights Bill

The Senate stretched its working day to 12 to 14 hours as leaders on both sides of the civil rights issue began to discuss the prospects of starting to vote on amendments to the bill.

Most of the amendment talk was off-stage, in a series of GOP caucuses where Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) continued his search for a party "consensus" on amendments to the fair employment section of the bill.

GOP liberals had rejected many of Dirksen's original list of proposed amendments as damaging to the bill, but the Republican leader said he expects a revised version to be "somewhat acceptable."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic leader of the bipartisan civil rights coalition, said he wants to take a good look at Dirksen's proposals before commenting, but warned: "We don't intend to let any crippling amendments pass."

The leader of the southern opposition forces, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), announced that he, too, has an amendment to offer. Russell said he will ask that the civil rights bill be submitted to national referendum before becoming effective.

On the Senate floor, southerners continued with a series of lengthy speeches opposing the measure, leading Humphrey to comment:

"I've been looking at this garden of oratory, and I see the weeds of filibuster growing."

His Republican counterpart, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) agreed and remarked, "It's been fertilized daily."

The Senate had its longest session of the year on Apr. 13, when it met continuously for 14 hours and 13 minutes.

Meanwhile church groups announced plans to step up their activity in behalf of civil rights legislation.

Students from 17 theological seminaries were scheduled to begin a silent, 'round-the-clock vigil at the Washington Monument, starting Apr. 19 and continuing until passage of the bill.

On Apr. 28, national leaders of the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic faiths will hold a convocation at Georgetown University in Washington. Thereafter, the National Council of Churches will sponsor daily prayer services

(Continued on Page 7)

Court Upsets Pennsylvania Gerrymander

Scranton, Pa. — A three-judge federal court here agreed unanimously with labor's charge that a Republican-sponsored reapportionment of the Pennsylvania Legislature is "discriminatory" and "unconstitutional."

The suit, brought by five state and local AFL-CIO leaders on behalf of 1.25 million Pennsylvania union members, asked the court to invalidate the GOP reapportionment act, signed into law early in January by Gov. William W. Scranton (R).

The court granted the request for an injunction barring any primary or general elections under the act, but then stayed its order to permit the state administration to carry an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. A series of similar reapportionment cases

(Continued on Page 7)

Senior Citizens Month:

Meany Asks Push For Health Care

Enactment of social security hospital insurance for the aged would be "the most meaningful observance" of Senior Citizens Month and organized labor's participation will be keyed to that theme, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter to Pres. Johnson.

At the same time, Meany wrote the presidents of all AFL-CIO member unions and central bodies urging that they respond to the President's proclamation designating May as Senior Citizens Month by renewing the social security health care drive "with fresh vigor."

In his letter to the President, Meany noted that the labor movement has traditionally had a "deep concern" for the well-being of older people. He recalled with pride the part it played in the development and improvement of the social security system, in negotiating other retirement benefits, and in the many active union programs that provide recreational and other services to retired members.

"It is no exaggeration to say that in the last generation there has been a revolution—a wholesome and long-overdue revolution—in this country's treatment of the aging and the aged," he wrote. "Yet, as you are well aware, much remains to be done.

"Your proclamation stressed the need for opportunites of all kinds for older Americans—opportunities to work, if they are able and choose to do so; opportunities to make useful application of their experience and wisdom; opportunities to continue as active, useful citizens. We wholeheartedly endorse these goals.

'Protection Needed'

"But the achievement of these objectives requires a full measure of

(Continued on Page 6)

NLRB 'Hot Cargo' Interpretations Checked by Appeals Court Ruling

A Federal appellate court has set aside some of the National Labor Relations Board's interpretations of the "hot cargo" section of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.

In reviewing a 1963 NLRB decision, the court upheld in part the board's findings on "protection of rights" contract clauses devised after the 1959 law, but directed that a new decree be framed "condemning the clauses only to the extent found unlawful by this court."

In two cases arising from contracts of the unaffiliated Teamsters, the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia spelled out an interpretation of the Landrum-Griffin "hot cargo" prohibition as applied to specific contract language, and ruled:

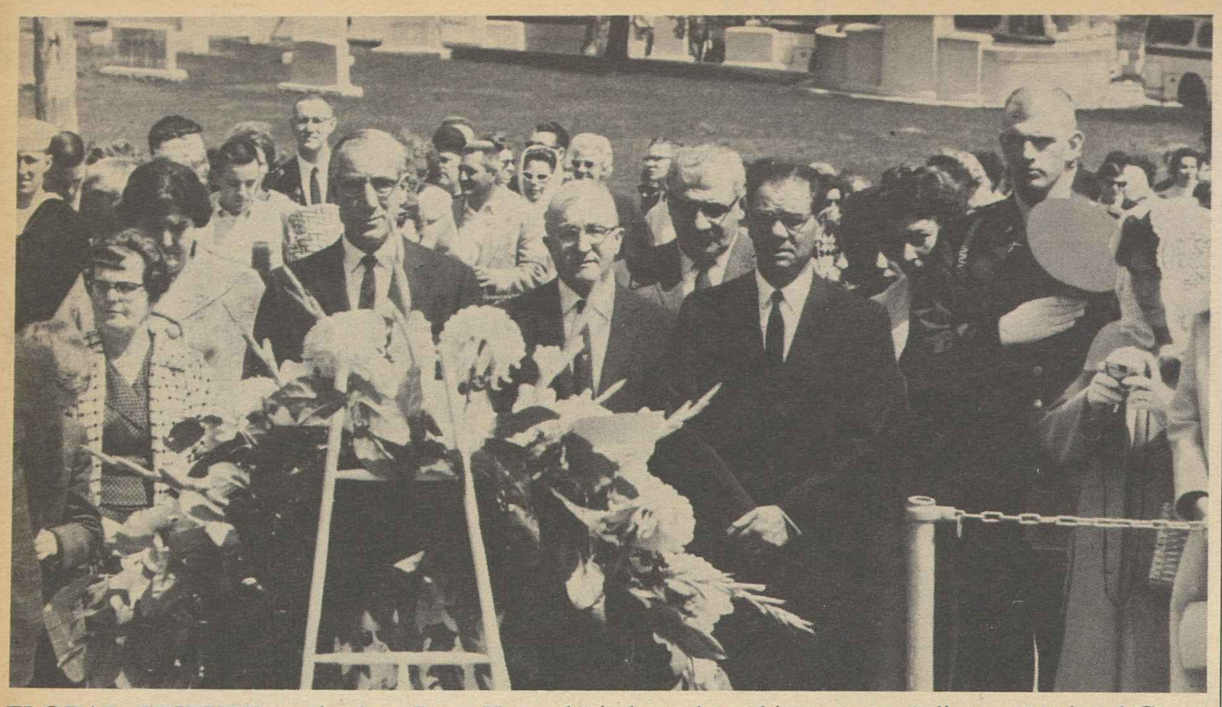
Both the employers and the unions "must have anticipated" that the section would not be given "the most expansive reading the bare words allowed."

Some of the clauses "have a valid scope of operation," although prohibited "from operating outside that scope," the court declared.

The challenged contract clauses provided that workers would not be subject to "discharge or disciplinary action" for refusal to cross a picket line, to work on or handle struck work, or to perform "hazardous work" during a labor dispute. They also prohibited an employer from using a subcontractor failing to observe wages and working conditions established by the union "having jurisdiction over the type of services performed."

A three-member court panel unanimously made these rulings in

(Continued on Page 3)



FLORAL TRIBUTE to the late Pres. Kennedy is brought to his grave at Arlington National Cemetery by 1,000-member caravan of Clothing Workers from ACWA's Eastern Pennsylvania Joint Board. Pictured at cemetery after memorial mass in St. Matthew's Cathedral are some of the pilgrims including Frank Kirsch, left, joint board assistant manager; Reuben Block, board manager; Phillip Corcione, rear, ACWA Local 119-A business agent; and right, Anthony DePaola, Local 119-D business agent. ACWA locals from Allentown, Boyertown, Coatesville, Conshohocken, Norristown, Quakertown and Reading, Pa., were represented in the group.

'Battle Plan' for War on Poverty Found in Programs of Labor

San Francisco—Labor's program for better pay, a realistic minimum wage, health care, improved social security, and full employment is the "battle plan" for the war on poverty, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton told the 27th convention of the Operating Engineers as it opened here.

Delegates representing 320,000 union members also heard former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell warn that labor faces the threat of compulsory arbitration and a wave of so-called "right-to-work" legislation, and must vigorously oppose them.

Wharton, calling the war on poverty "one war that can best be waged by paying decent wages," declared in reference to the nation's lawmakers:

"Let them establish a realistic minimum wage that meets American standards, not the standards of poverty.

"Let them provide better schools; let them meet the basic goals of full employment; let them provide higher social security benefits; let them provide for medical insurance for those over retirement age."

Noting that the shorter work week must be "social gain and not a precondition to holding two jobs," he urged all levels of government to take the lead in furnishing recreation, highways and community centers for leisure time.

"When premium pay for overtime acts as an effective preventive to working excessive hours," he said, "it then will be fulfilling its true purpose, creation of more jobs and elimination of poverty."

Mitchell decried the recent boost given "right-to-work" by the Committee for Economic Development and predicted a wave of such legislation in the near future, declaring:

"It is up to the unions of this country to be alert and fight" it.

He charged that the action of Congress in halting the rail strike last year increased the danger of compulsory arbitration which he said means control of workers' hours and the setting of wages and prices by government edict.

"If you think Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley are bad laws," he said, "wait until you are constricted and bound—about the wages and working conditions of union members—by the findings of a panel which has the final say about what should be done."

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and head of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., hit government action permitting strikebreaker-manned trains of the Florida East Coast Railway to serve Cape Kennedy as one of several instances of agency conflict with liberal policies of the Administration.

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown recalled to the convention the 1958 "right-to-work" defeat in the state but warned that rightists are far more active today in their attacks on labor and the Johnson Administration.

Another objective for which the radical right is taking time out from "efforts to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren and abolish the United Nations," Brown said, is the defeat of California's fair housing law at this year's election and enactment of a constitutional prohibition to bar such legislation in the future.

To defeat them and support the Johnson Administration, Brown urged increased labor political action with immediate priority given to voter registration.

John Birch Supporter Sees Plant Vote Union

Los Angeles—The plant of the Lewis Food Co., citadel of John Birch Society supporter D. B. Lewis, has gone union.

The 202 workers who produce Bircher Lewis's cat and dog food voted in a National Labor Relations Board election for joint representation by three unions—Butchers Local 563, Operating Engineers Local 501 and Teamsters Local 626.

The organizing effort took a year, with union backers making all contacts through home visits. The shape of things to come was indicated by Lewis's lawyer, who said after the votes had been counted: "Well, you won the first round but this is a 15-round fight."

Workers said the result was a blow to Lewis, who sponsors a far-right commentator on Local TV and is a strong supporter of so-called "right-to-work" laws. The plant, producing pet foods under the Dr. Ross label, has been paying 40 to 65 cents an hour under comparable wage scales and no nonsense about fringe benefits, according to the unions.

A spokesman for the Butchers said there will be no more John Birch handouts in the plant—the union's area contracts bar politicking by company or union in work places.

The election result was called a major victory in a joint union drive that helped push the AFL-CIO's pilot organizing campaign past the 36,000 mark. Bill Gilbert, drive director, called the campaign a fine example of union cooperation "against some of the heaviest odds in the business."

UAW Wins Plant After 15-Year Fight

Marshalltown, Ia. — A 15-year effort to organize the Fisher Governor Co. here was crowned with success when the Auto Workers won bargaining rights for the 960-man plant in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 453 for the UAW, 435 against.

Six previous union organizing attempts had been frustrated. UAW Regional Dir. Robert Johnson said success this time was due in large part to cooperation between the union and the AFL-CIO regional office.

Operating Engineers Aid Quake Victims

San Francisco—The executive board of the Operating Engineers gave prompt aid to Alaska earthquake victims. Meeting prior to the union convention, it voted a $15,000 contribution to the Salvation Army for use in feeding quake victims and transferred $100,000 of union funds to Alaska banks to be available as loans.

A check was presented at the convention to Salvation Army Brigadier Donald Berry, assigned to Alaska relief, and Brigadier Lawrence Smith.

The convention also was informed that Paul Askew, assistant to IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, has been named to the board of consultants appointed by Pres. Johnson to survey the quake rebuilding job. Askew flew to Alaska Apr. 17.

In Dock Safety Dispute:

Backpay in Lockout Is Upheld on Appeal

Philadelphia—A National Labor Relations Board ruling that 3,000 Longshoremen were unlawfully locked out by employers in this port has been upheld by the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. At stake is an estimated $1 million in backpay.

The court rejected an appeal from the NLRB ruling by the Philadelphia Marine Trades Association, which shut down the port July 6-21, 1959, when 90 longshoremen refused for reasons of safety to unload a cargo of sugar from the freighter Caribe so long as wooden pallets were used to move 100-pound bags of sugar from the ship's hold to the dock.

Under the decision and the board ruling, all members of ILA Local 1291, who lost 16 days' pay, are entitled to be compensated for their lost income. But 2,000 other ILA members in Locals 1242,1332 and 1566 will not collect backpay under the two rulings. They are maintenance men, timekeepers, checkers, and carloaders idled by the dispute but not directly locked out.

The union held that wooden pallets used instead of cargo slings in unloading were unsafe because some of the 100-pound bags of sugar had fallen from them. The union position has been upheld by an arbiter, an NLRB trial examiner, the labor board itself and now the appeals court.

The dispute over the employer's use of pallets came to a boil June 30, 1959, when 90 dockers employed by Atlantic & Gulf Stevedores, Inc., reported for work on the Caribe but refused to proceed when told that pallets would be used.

A compromise plan to unload the cargo with slings and to use pallets for rehandling the sugar bags on the dock was proposed by the pier supervisor but withdrawn by the company's district manager while the union was considering it, Examiner C. W. Whittemore said in a report in 1960 after hearing testimony.

The men stayed away from work for two days, but returned after management agreed to start unloading with pallets and then to switch to slings. But more bags fell from the pallets and the dockers again refused to work.

The employers' association notified the ILA that, unless the men returned to work, all Local 1291 longshoremen would be locked out in the entire port on July 6. The lockout started on schedule, and ended July 21 in an agreement to arbitrate the dispute over safety.

An arbitrator observed the unloading and found the pallet operation unsafe. Management then went back to using slings and the unloading was completed without further incident. The NLRB examiner later viewed motion pictures of the unloading with pallets and agreed the workers obviously believed they were unsafe and the lockout was unlawful.

NMU Wins 2-Year Fight For Life Rafts

New York—The Maritime Union has won its demand for installation of inflatable life rafts abroad freighters and tankers manned by NMU members.

Pres. Joseph Curran announced that two groups of shipowners, affiliates of the American Merchant Marine Institute and the Tanker Labor Service Committee, have agreed to place the life rafts aboard their vessels "as expeditiously as possible."

Earlier the NMU had written the two associations of ship owners warning that failure to provide life rafts "makes your ships unsafe and is a violation of our working agreements."

The union said its two-year campaign for use of rafts to supplement life boats has been spurred by a recent series of "disasters and near-disasters" in which lifeboats either were destroyed or could not be launched.

White House Rail Talks Bring Progress Report

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement on overtime, paid holidays, expenses away from home, shift differential pay and other contract improvements.

The unions said they had exhausted all the procedures of the Railway Labor Act and were free under a 1963 Supreme Court decision to "exercise self-help."

Rail managements retorted that they would put into effect rules changes that would slash wages, undercut established working conditions and abolish jobs. The five unions said they would have no recourse except to strike those roads where members' jobs were threatened.

Johnson intervened and named five mediators to meet with the principals—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds, Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, and two private mediators, Prof. George W. Taylor and Theodore W. Kheel.

The dispute goes back to 1959, when rail managements demanded changes in the rules governing working conditions of operating employes. The unions urged appointment of a presidential board and hearings began, with no agreement on a contract since then.

Two of the issues in the dispute were the subject of an arbiter's award under special congressional legislation last Aug. 28. The unions appealed the award in court and the other issues remained unsettled.

Gen. Maas Dies; Led Handicapped

The death of Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMC Ret., was "a great loss to all the nation and especially the handicapped," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of condolence to his widow and family.

Maas, 65, died in Washington on the 10th anniversary of his appointment as chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Blinded since 1951 by injuries suffered in World War II, the former Minnesota GOP congressman who fought in three wars continued to work for the handicapped until his final illness.

"His devotion to the cause of the handicapped." Meany said in his tribute, "has molded a memorial to Gen. Maas that will never be forgotten."

Pres. Johnson said "all the land grieves the passing of one of America's true heroes." Congressional leaders also saluted his memory.

New NLRB Decree Ordered:

Appeals Court Case Checks Sweep of 'Hot Cargo' Rulings

(Continued from Page 1)

an opinion written by Judge J. Skelly Wright:

- On refusal to cross a picket line, the "protection rights" clauses are valid when the workers' employer is picketed in a "primary" labor dispute—either by the union involved in the contract or by some other union. The court notes that the NLRB concedes this.
- When the picket line is in promotion of a "secondary" strike or boycott, however, employes cannot be protected in refusing to cross the line. The union cannot salvage the legality of the clauses by arguing that they protect only "individual refusals" and not "union-induced" refusals. To the extent the abuses seek to do this, the NLRB correctly ruled that they are an unfair labor practice.
- The labor board was wrong in holding that employes cannot be protected in refusals to cross a picket line at another employer's place of business, if that picket line involves a primary dispute and not a secondary boycott or dispute. (In the construction and garment trades, an express exemption in the Landrum-Griffin Act softens the impact of secondary boycott restrictions, both the court and the NLRB note.)

Disciplining Curbed

On clauses seeking to relieve employes of discipline for refusing to "work on" or "handle" struck goods:

- A refusal to "handle" clause is a clear violation of the L-G "hot cargo" section and an unfair labor practice.

This clause is not "saved," the court held, by a provision that the employer "shall, when necessary," continue to handle struck products by using "other employes" including supervisory personnel, even though "individual" union members refuse to handle them.

- A refusal to "work on" struck goods may be legal if a struck employer farms out work to an "ally," a firm performing services that normally would be done by the strikers themselves. The court agrees with the NLRB that the language of such a clause may be "impermissibly broad," in effect purporting to legalize a secondary boycott, but noted: "We refrain from defining the exact limits of the ally doctrine." The limits should be spelled out only gradually in specific cases, the court ruled.

On clauses limiting the scope of an employer in subcontracting with others:

- A union effort to demand that all subcontractors be "signatories" to a union contract would be illegal as "secondary" in nature.
- However, a clause merely requiring that subcontractors "meet the equivalent of union standards," thus protecting the work standards of the employes, reveals a "vital distinction," and the NLRB was incorrect in ruling such clauses illegal.

The court said there was no merit in the union claim that exemption of the construction and garment industries from the Landrum-Griffin "hot cargo" prohibition made the provision "arbitrary and unconstitutional."

On the NLRB decree setting forth "appropriate relief" for contract clauses and situations it said were improper, the court described the decree as "ambiguous."

Wright's opinion observed that a section of the NLRB decision suggested that "entire [contract] clauses as written should be struck down" even though they might be partially valid.

'We Do Not Agree'

"If this is the board's view, we do not agree," he said.

A new NLRB decree should be drafted to condemn the challenged clauses only in light of the court's rulings, he wrote.

The court set aside the NLRB's condemnation of a "hazardous work" clause, involving picket lines, on the limited ground that the section was contained only in a preliminary agreement and was deleted and "repudiated" by employers and unions before signatures to the final contract. The board could take up the issue again if it felt further proceedings were necessary, the court said.

PROCLAIMING Apr. 20-26 as Labor Education Week in Detroit, Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh tells Wayne County AFL-CIO education committee members at signing ceremony in mayor's office that "vast majority" of U.S. citizens "owe some part of their high standard of living" to labor. With Cavanagh, right, are Vice Pres. Alex Fuller, left, and Michael Kerwin of committee. Education Week events include films, dinner-lectures, and second annual labor education assembly.

'Modest' Family Budget Hits $125 in New York

New York—A "modest but adequate" standard of living for a family of four in New York City requires an income of $125.51 per week or $6,527 per year, the Community Council of Greater New York said.

The figures were disclosed by the council's Budget Standard Service which compiles the price survey for use by welfare agencies in New York to measure ability to pay for social and health services and as a guideline in counseling on financial management.

"The guideline budgets . . . are considered satisfactory standards of living but not for building a backlog to meet family emergencies or crisis requirements," said James W. Fogerty, executive director of the council.

The council's budget for a family of four was first figured on October 1963 prices and taxes which indicated a weekly income of $128.29 and an annual figure of $6,671. The recently enacted federal tax cut produced the lower income budget of $125.51 and $6,527.

The basic budget covers a breadwinner, a housewife, a 13-year-old boy and an 8-year-old girl. There are others covering representative family types including an elderly couple, for which the council estimates earnings of $62.14 a week or $3,321 per year are needed to live at the "modest but adequate" standard.

The cost of goods and services in 1963 for a family of four, the study showed, increased 2.4 percent over the 1962 standard.

The council explained that although the Dept. of Labor's Consumer Price Index showed an annual increase of only 1.1 percent, the higher increase in the council's figures stems from specified standards compared to the average experience of all families in the CPI at widely differing standards of living.

Cost of clothing, housing, recreation, education, city taxes, medical costs and other areas all moved upward during the year.

The mix of expenditures differs greatly with families of different composition, the council noted, pointing out that on medical care the costs for the elderly averaged three times the costs for children from 6 to 17.

In terms of differing family sizes and ages, the council showed a range in annual costs before tax adjustment of from $2,044 for an elderly unemployed woman living alone to $7,947 for a family of five with three children from 10 to 13 and parents under 40.

CSA Parley to Explore Fund-Raising Practices

Voluntary giving for community health and welfare services will be up for intensive examination by labor, government and private agency personnel at the ninth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services May 3-7 at Miami Beach.

Dir. Leo Perlis of the federation's Community Services Activities said the conference was called to examine current fund-raising practices, to probe the reasons for giving and to evaluate services supported by voluntary giving in thousands of American communities.

Speakers at principal sessions include Perlis, Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), Pres. Charles Harris of the Florida AFL-CIO, and John J. McManus, public welfare commissioner of Nassau County, N. Y., along with noted experts in the health and welfare field.

The conference will be climaxed May 7 when Mrs. Nancy Kefauver, widow of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), receives the annual Murray-Green award, won by her husband, from Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

After registration May 3, conference delegates will take part in a program that includes speakers, films, round table discussions and workshop sessions.

Keynote by Perlis

Perlis will give the keynote address May 4, and Dir. Earle G. Lippincott of the national budget and consultation committee of the United Community Funds & Councils of America will discuss standards and criteria for voluntary support of community health and welfare agencies. Welcoming addresses are scheduled by Pres. W. J. Owens of the Dade County AFL-CIO, Mayor Melvin J. Richard and Harris.

Speakers Listed

May 5 speakers include Rabbi Balfour Brickner, director of the interfaith activities commission, Union of American Hebrew Congregations on the philosophical and religious basis for voluntary giving; Dr. Mortimer Feinberg, associate professor of psychology at the Bernard Baruch School of the City College of New York, on the psychological motivations of voluntary giving; and former Pennsylvania Gov. George M. Leader, 1964 national crusade chairman of the American Cancer Society, on independent drives.

At the May 6 session, Board Chairman Winslow Carlton, National Social Welfare Assembly, will discuss local support of national services, and Dr. S. M. Miller, professor of sociology at Syracuse University, public responsibility of the voluntary agency.

The final day's speakers are Exec. Vice Pres. W. Earl Prosser of the Michigan United Fund; Executive Dir. Lyman S. Ford of the UCFCA, and McManus.

Growth in 1963 Hailed By Union Labor Life

Baltimore—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. had one of its best years in 1963 with assets, premium income and insurance in force all showing substantial gains, Pres. Edmund P. Tobin reported.

Tobin told more than 300 shareholders attending the annual meeting and luncheon of the labor-founded company that assets rose 18.7 percent last year to more than $51 million.

During the same period, premium income increased 25 percent and insurance in force rose 11 percent to nearly $1.37 billion. Payments to beneficiaries and living policyholders totaled $70.4 million.

Referring to the growth statistics of what he termed "labor's own company," Tobin declared:

"From a company that was founded primarily to provide group life insurance benefits for the organized working men and women of America, we have extended our coverage so that our policy portfolio now includes all types of life, annuities, accident, health, hospitalization, surgery, laboratory, X-ray and major medical insurance."

During 1963, he said, operations were extended to Kansas, Texas and Georgia—for a total of 31 states and the District of Columbia. New regional offices were opened in Atlanta, New Orleans and Miami.

Curb on Polygraphs Made Law in Alaska

Juneau, Alaska—Gov. William A. Egan (D) was in Anchorage directing earthquake disaster relief measures when a bill prohibiting the use of polygraphs and other lie-detecting devices became state law without his signature.

The bill, which Egan favored, outlaws lie detector examinations as a condition of employment except in the hiring of policemen.

Apprentices Get Course in Unionism

San Francisco, Calif—The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters has inaugurated a broad program of trade union education under which apprentices are attending mandatory classes on the history, traditions and current programs of organized labor and material keyed to the building trades and the Carpenters.

The course consists of one two-hour session one night a week for 10 weeks and is in addition to regular classes in craft training, with sessions in San Francisco, Oakland, San Mateo and San Rafael. In charge is Harold Rossman, research and education director for the district council.

Mrs. FDR Foundation Given $345,000 by UAW

New York—A gift of $345,000 from the Auto Workers was announced at the first anniversary luncheon of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

The money is in addition to $100,000 the union had previously contributed to the foundation, which is perpetuating Mrs. Roosevelt's efforts for human rights and international good will.

The gift was announced by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, foundation chairman, who read a telegram from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to 2,500 luncheon guests who included Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Reuther is vice president of the foundation. He and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were named founding trustees by the late Pres. Kennedy when the foundation was chartered by Congress.

Keenan is chairman of an AFL-CIO committee which already has raised nearly $1 million in voluntary contributions from union members.

Small Business

THE DECLINE of small business as a factor in American life stems from two developments—the automation and technological revolution and the sluggish economy of the past decade.

These factors, plus others, have contributed to a drop of almost 30 percent in the total number of proprietors in the U.S. Proprietors include both farm and non-farm businesses as well as those with professional practices. From 69.3 per 1,000 population in 1948 the number of proprietors fell to 50.6 in 1962.

A sharp decline, of course, has taken place in agriculture where the number of farms per 1,000 population plunged from 29.8 to 14.2, a decline of over 50 percent. But even in the non-farm area there has been a drop of about 9 percent.

The decline among non-farm proprietors and a similar drop among the number of business firms per 1,000 population may not seem terribly important. But it means there has been no compensatory increase in small businesses in the towns and cities to offset it.

The technological revolution has had a sharp impact on small business, especially in the farm and manufacturing areas. There are prospects, however, that new opportunities may be opened up in recreation, maintenance and repair and other areas.

But the problem of a continuing sluggish economy represents a special hardship for small business. The smaller firms can prosper and develop only in an atmosphere of a rapidly expanding economy; they cannot develop or maintain their present position in an economy operating below full potential with a high and persistent rate of unemployment and idle capacity.

Small business has an important role to play in modern America, not as large, perhaps, as in the development of the nation's western frontier, but a role of providing new opportunities for the energetic, the creative and the inventive. If it is to fulfill this role, the first consideration must be an expanding economy based on maximum use of facilities and manpower.

Guideposts

IT IS ADMITTEDLY difficult to measure the annual rate of productivity increase of business executives and college professors, but a quick reading of the 1963 salary trend for these groups should send the Council of Economic Advisers scuttling to the defense of their wage-price guideposts.

Business Week reports that an early sampling of reports filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission "reveals that 1963 was a banner year for top executives," with salary increases averaging about 11 percent. These pay boosts "apparently are pegged to rosy profits enjoyed by many companies and industry groups," the magazine comments.

The American Association of University Professors points with concern to the overall pay increase of 5 percent registered last year and calls strongly for a 7.2 percent annual increase in salaries and fringe benefits to double 1960 payments by the year 1970.

There is no question that faculty salaries, starting at a notoriously low level, are still not increasing swiftly enough in terms of the tremendous educational job facing the nation and the need to recruit competent faculty. We wish this "union" of professors well in their struggle for a decent salary level and hope that they can convince one of their dues-paying members—Dr. Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and author of the guideposts—of the soundness of their case and that of all Americans who work.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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'How Does Our Garden Grow?'

Labor Wants Safeguards:

Future of Developing Countries Tied to 2 Geneva Trade Parleys

By Bert Seidman

ABOUT 1,500 representatives of some 120 countries are meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, at the United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD). The conference, which began on Mar. 23, will continue until mid-June.

On May 4 the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations will get under way in the same city under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT). The U.S. is represented in both meetings.

Although the two meetings will deal with trade problems, they are separate and distinct. The GATT negotiations will focus mainly on exchange of tariff reductions among industrialized countries, especially between the European Common Market and the U.S. The less developed countries will also get the benefit of these reductions but will not be asked to make compensating cuts.

UNCTAD is dominated by the developing countries and is emphasizing their problems. These are the 75 nations in Latin America, Asia and Africa with backward economies and very low living standards. Their common enemies are hunger, sickness and ignorance. Many of them are trying to raise themselves by their own bootstraps but they need help and cooperation from the developed countries. This is what they are asking in the UN Conference at Geneva.

The conference is aimed at helping the poorer countries develop their economies by expanding their trade opportunities. There is little quarrel about the goal but there are many, sometimes conflicting, ideas about how to reach it.

The developing countries have traditionally depended on selling primary commodities, such as agricultural products and minerals, to advanced countries in order to be able to buy manufactured goods and, at times, food as well.

Until recently the prices of these products have been falling while the prices of the manufactured products the developing countries buy have been going up. In addition, the share of the developed countries in primary commodity sales has increased at the expense of the developing countries. The result is that their export earnings on primary commodities has fallen short of their development needs.

To meet this problem, the developing countries want to do two things. First, they want to improve their traditional trade in primary commodities by getting higher prices for what they sell and expanded market outlets. Secondly, they want to diversify their exports, especially by selling industrial goods, so that they aren't so dependent on the frequently fluctuating markets.

TO MEET these demands, participants in the conference have come up with many proposals. Although they are diverse and detailed, these ideas can be grouped in a few main categories:

1 Proposals to deal with primary commodity problems. Here there seems to be a consensus that international commodity agreements provide the best answer. These attempt to set prices fair to both consumer and producer, assure access to markets and deal with disposal of any surpluses. There are already such agreements for wheat, sugar, coffee, olive oil and tin, and it is felt that more should be worked out for other commodities.

2 Preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries. The basic idea here is that until the "infant industries" of the developing countries can become truly competitive with industries in the advanced countries, tariffs on their industrial exports should be lower than for exports from developed countries. With the notable exception of the U.S. delegation, most countries, developed and developing alike, subscribe to the principle of preferences for the developing countries.

One group of countries, notably those in or associated with the European Common Market, want "selective" preferences with the advanced countries having the right to pick and choose as to both countries and products receiving preferential treatment. Most other countries want generalized or universal preferences.

The U.S. delegation opposes preferences as violating the traditional "most favored nation" principle in trade, that is that all countries should get equal treatment in tariff levels. This principle is embodied in our Trade Expansion Act.

Organized labor is not dogmatic about preferences for the developing countries. They should be considered if they will help to improve the economies of developing countries and advance their living standards without adversely affecting higher wage workers in industrialized countries.

Labor has therefore urged that they be surrounded with certain safeguards including establishment of fair labor standards in the developing countries and assurances against a sudden flood of imports causing market disruption, and effective adjustive assistance measures.

Morgan Says:

Peace Corps Found Generating The Spirit that Moved Pioneers

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE MORE remarkable contradictions of our time, surely, is the fact that despite the alarming delinquency we blame on teenagers, despite the beatniks and the squealing passion for the Beatles, despite the anxiety of the elders about the softness of the younger generation and what it may or may not be coming too, there is a hard core of determination in a hopeful number of our coming crop of citizens that puts them almost in the class of our hardy American pioneers.

Morgan

And speaking of hard cores of determination, the Peace Corps is still with us and flourishing.

Campaigning in New Hampshire last month, New York's Gov. Rockefeller told a questioner he thought the Peace Corps was a great achievement—possibly, he added, succumbing to partisan temptation, the only achievement the Kennedy Administration had registered. Astonishingly enough, the corps, under the adroit and restless management of Sargent Shriver, has won such strong bipartisan support that a $115 million authorization to double its size to 14,000 volunteers sailed through Congress a month ago without a penny cut from the Administration's request.

One of Congress' more penny-wise members, Republican H. R. Gross of Iowa, grumbled the figure should be reduced and the corps withdrawn from Panama, Ghana and Indonesia because those countries "are not cooperating with us." The Peace Corps does not go where it is not invited, however, and the more important point, which Gross and other critics seem to miss, is that the people of 46 countries are cooperating with the 7,000 energetic—and, yes, idealistic—workers in Shriver's army.

A year ago the archly conservative San Diego Union complained in an editorial that "the Peace Corps rests on the fundamental error that we are going to advance civilization and world peace by helping a handful of people on the edge of a sea of human want."

It may be that you can't sweep the tide back with a broom but if the job, which must begin somewhere, is started on the beach of poverty with simple tools it can dramatize the need and the sincerity of approach and thereby, to reverse the direction of the figure of speech, expand the beachhead. Furthermore such narrow criticism totally misses one of the Peace Corps' most valuable points: the deep, personal horizon-stretching experience it provides its volunteers. After their service on a grass roots level abroad, the young Americans returning home are not going to be content with petrified political and sociological patterns they come back to. They recognize the civil rights battle, for example, for what it is—a social revolution—and already returning veterans of the corps, both men and women, are plunging into that revolution themselves.

IT IS NOT LIKELY that five Peace Corps girls in their 20s who hitch-hiked 2,000 miles across the Sahara Desert from Monrovia, Liberia, to Algiers several weeks ago will be content with placid women's-club lives on Elm Street when their African hitch is over. There are, in fact, some exciting indications that this bold pioneering spirit which the Peace Corps is stimulating is seeping down to teenagers and out to the youth of other continents.

The other day, for example, I discovered a new monthly magazine of student opinion called Icarus, now modestly circulated among Washington area high schools, the brain-child of three lively teenagers at Madeira, a well-known ladies' prep school in Virginia. Ann Schatezel, Chrissie Schlesinger and Cia White, bright daughters of a State Dept. official, a historian and a columnist, respectively, launched this project by themselves.

This issue I received is loaded with provocative material ranging from an essay on classroom cheating to a sardonically sophisticated account of a professional wrestling match. It provides far more refreshing reading than most of the slick stuff—dated—you find in a dentist's or doctor's or diplomat's waiting room.

Most remarkable of all is a feature in the back of the magazine. Instead of offering a movie and TV guide or a list of impending junior proms, Icarus devotes four pages to volunteer summer job opportunities, ranging from baby-sitting to civil rights and political campaign work.

Here, I submit, is a demonstration of the combined awareness and involvement that is coming to the fore from the thinking men and women of tomorrow who are already bothering to think, today. A friend in the Foreign Service reports he notes similar manifestations in Europe. A dialogue between these young people and their elders should be encouraged and, perhaps more importantly, among these members of the coming generation themselves across oceans and continents. They have something to say, they have the bursting energy to do, and we older fogies would be well advised to stop, look and listen.

Washington Reports:

Legislation Demanded to Curb Interstate Piracy of Industries

THE PRACTICE of plant piracy must be stopped immediately by appropriate legislation, Representatives Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) and Florence Dwyer (R-N.J.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Mrs. Dwyer described the practice as one in which a manufacturing company "pulls up stakes from an established industrial community and moves to a less-developed area because of the availability there of non-union labor, lower wages, new buildings at reduced costs, local and state tax exemptions, free or reduced rates for public utilities and frequently some form of federal benefits."

Reuss gave as an example the planned removal from Milwaukee of the Cutler-Hammer Co., which has employed 800 skilled, well-paid workers, to Bowling Green, Ky., because Bowling Green will build a new plant and make it available at "a very low rental."

He said this removal will be arranged through the issuance of local tax-free municipal bonds, which can be sold at "a relatively low rate of interest."

Such a practice, he charged, is "unfair competition" and causes high unemployment and distress.

He has introduced a bill that would limit tax deductions of companies taking advantage of such a practice.

MRS. DWYER WANTS changes in the area redevelopment bill, now in the Rules Committee, to tighten existing provisions barring the use of federal funds in cases of plant piracy. She claimed that the removal of a Mack Truck Co. plant from Newark to Hagerstown, Md., was a case in point.

Reuss said he expected his bill to become law especially since it follows the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Commission, whose members include congressmen, governors, members of the cabinet, mayors and county officials.

"The recommendation of the commission was based on the fact that unless we call a halt to the misuse of public funds in plant piracy, federal income tax exemption may be ended on such bonds altogether," Reuss said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONCE AGAIN a Republican presidential primary has shown wide-ranging discontent with the party's avowed candidates, and no consensus at all on an alternative. It may sometime be appropriate to consider whether Sen. Goldwater of Arizona, despite unmistakable slippage from his once apparently formidable strength, might still be nominated simply because you can't beat somebody with nobody.

The Goldwater showing in the Illinois primary was only in degree an improvement over New Hampshire. In the GOP heartland, where his backers had such tight control of the machinery a few month ago that a slate of delegates favorable to Gov. Rockefeller of New York wasn't even entered, close to 50 percent of Republican voters going to the polls declined to support him.

Of the million Republicans casting ballots in the primary, half either voted for Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, who is in no sense a serious candidate, or wrote in the names of Ambassador Lodge or former Vice Pres. Nixon or others, or simply refused to vote at all for a presidential preference.

The Goldwater-proclaiming candidate for governor, State Treas. William J. Scott, was swamped by a candidate with alliances with the Eisenhower, eastern-internationalist wing of the party, Charles H. Percy.

Percy is now the leading figure among Illinois Republicans, the one who will lead the party in the November effort to recapture control of the state government from the Democrats. Goldwaterites assailed Percy as too close to Rockefeller financial and public interests, and they were able to make him disavow any private hankering to work for Rockefeller's nomination, but that is all they got.

* * *

ILLINOIS IS THE STATE which sent Taft delegates or John Bricker delegates to one Republican convention after another. Four years ago, Nixon rolled up 782,000 votes in a GOP primary; in 1952 the late Sen. Taft got 935,000, with 147,000 write-ins for Gen. Eisenhower.

Goldwater's total was barely above 500,000. It cannot be thought that the 200,000-plus votes for Mrs. Smith of Maine were expressing affirmative support. She is little known in the state; she made just two campaign speeches there. Yet her percentage was more than eight times as large as it was in New Hampshire, where she is both known and respected—but where the voters found other ways to voice discontent with the open candidates by write-ins for Lodge and Nixon.

This time—with no write-in drives organized and booming—a surprisingly large number of voters chose to mark Mrs. Smith's name. Lodge got a respectable write-in total of 46,000 and Nixon a write-in of approximately half that.

Once again—little comfort for any candidate in the general pattern, although Lodge backers are encouraged by polls saying their candidate is running far ahead of all others in Oregon, where the primary comes May 15.

* * *

THERE IS the remaining factor that Goldwater is expected to pick up official delegation strength soon from southern states, where Republican Party machinery is substantially in the hands of his people. He clearly has the lead for the first ballot in the July nominating convention in San Francisco.

Oregon is a showdown state and California's primary on June 2 is a showdown. But if Lodge really sweeps Oregon, it will further damage both Rockefeller and Goldwater before California. And Lodge is one Republican possibility who might have difficulty in hitting Pres. Johnson on Viet Nam and defense policy—the only themes Republican orators and publicists are mentioning these days.

The waiting game played by Lodge, by Nixon, by Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania is being prolonged. At some moment, presumably, Goldwater will reach a delegate strength letting him push on against undeclared rivals, or slip back sharply following the early convention ballots, and the real fight will open.

RUNAWAY PLANTS leave behind jobless men to walk the streets and economic chaos, Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), left, and Rep. Florence Dwyer (R-N. J.) declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Labor Dept. Study Predicts Job Cutbacks

(Continued from Page 1)

which curtailed railroad jobs.

The Labor Dept. report to the President's Committee said a total of 29.1 million people—half of all non-farm workers—are now employed in the 36 industries studied.

A total of 29.1 million people—half of all non-farm employment—is now employed in the 36 industries studied.

It means, in soft coal, an increased use of continuous mining machinery and such radical mine-to-market transportation advances as unit trains and slurry pipelines; the result will be production gains and job losses.

More Steel Production

It means, in steel, a wider use of oxygen injection which will boost output per man-hour substantially with little if any increase in jobs.

In air transportation, it means the wider use of jet cargo liners and compact passenger jets. In trucking, it means new engines twice as powerful as those now in use, the wider use of two 40-foot trailers behind a single tractor and a stronger and faster system of interstate highways and city by-passes which will bring industry expansion and job growth.

The study covers only those changes already being applied and not such developmental work as automatic check-out counters for supermarkets which will total and bag groceries mechanically.

Job declines are expected in these industries by 1970: aerospace; bakery products; soft coal; oil and gas; dairy products; footwear; iron and steel foundries; non-ferrous foundries; lumber and wood products; malt liquors; meat products; oil refining; railroads, telephones; textiles; tires and tubes; tobacco and waterborne transportation.

Some Growth Industries

In 14 industries with 19 million employes, a job growth is foreseen. These include aluminum, banking, cement, construction, concrete products, electronics, gas utility and pipeline, insurance, printing and publishing, synthetic materials, retail and wholesale trade and trucking.

The job outlook is uncertain for seven industries with 4 million workers: electric power, federal government, glass containers, iron and steel, auto, pulp and paper and cigarettes.

Wirtz Names Davis-Bacon Appeals Unit

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has named the three members of the newly-established Wage Appeals Board, set up to review prevailing wage determinations made under the Davis-Bacon Act and enforcement procedures involving penalties against government contractors who violate the act.

The board members, who will act as the representative of the Secretary of Labor in reviewing decisions of the department's solicitor, were nominated by the three largest government procurement agencies—Defense Dept., Atomic Energy Commission and General Services Administration.

Oscar S. Smith, the chairman of the new board, is director of labor relations for the Atomic Energy Commission. GSA designated Stuart Rothman, former general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and the Defense Dept. chose a retired Army colonel, Clarence D. Baker, who has served as an industrial relations consultant for private firms.

All-Union Slate Sweeps 'Potash Basin' Elections

Carlsbad, N. M.—An all-union slate of candidates all but swept the boards in the Apr. 7 municipal election here, reversing results of the election four years ago which the U.S. Chamber of Commerce hailed as proving the value of its "practical politics" course for businessmen.

The union slate, running on the Citizens Ticket, elected the mayor and three of four city council members in an extraordinary turnout of 8,070 voters—more than 63 percent of the registration.

The businessmen's "practical politics" victory of 1960 was won with a then "all-time high vote" of 6,172—52 percent of registration.

Impetus for organization of the labor community in this heavily union town is attributed to emotions aroused two years ago, when major employers forced a long strike on a group of unions resisting a concerted drive against long-established contract arbitration protections.

The Citizens Ticket was backed by the central labor body and its semi-monthly newspaper, the Pecos Valley News, and officers of local unions helped generate rank-and-file enthusiasm in this "potash basin."

Elected mayor was Henry G. Hutson, a member of the Machinists. City council victors were Andrew Gordon of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Cecil Bostick of the Machinists, and Don R. Miehls of the Retail Clerks. Only losing Citizens Ticket candidate was Haskell Wright of the Carpenters, who trailed slightly the top candidate of the opposition slate.

Defeated for re-election was the incumbent mayor, for 30 years a supervisory employe of the Intl. Minerals & Chemical Corp. Also defeated was a proposal for city purchase of a U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp. office building.

Reported the U.S. CofC in a Nation's Business article on the election four years ago: "Some townspeople insisted . . . businessmen were too idealistic and too inexperienced to play the game of politics and win." But they learned "for sure" that "politics as practiced by these Carlsbad business leaders does pay off."

Slogan of the Citizens Ticket this year was: "It's time for a change." The council changeover is expected to have an impact on entrenched local officials, including the city manager and city attorneys, and possibly to stir wider labor political activity at state levels.

Meany Asks New Push For Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

economic security for all the elderly—both those who are still in active life and those who have retired. And this, in turn, demands a fair measure of protection against the high cost of illness—the greatest remaining threat to their dignity and independence.

"We know that you are vigorously supporting a program that would meet that threat by extending the proven principle of social security to include hospital insurance for the aged. This proposal has been subjected to congressional scrutiny over a period of many years and we agree with you that the time for action has come.

"We are also sure you share our feeling that the most meaningful observance of Senior Citizens Month would be the enactment of such a measure by Congress."

Posters advertising Senior Citizens Month and reproducing the President's proclamation were distributed to AFL-CIO affilates along with Meany's letter for posting in union halls in "a real effort to focus attention on the problems of the elderly."

The AFL-CIO president noted that the King-Anderson bill, which adopts the social security approach to old-age hospital insurance, is again up for consideration by the House Ways & Means Committee.

"The need now," he declared, "is to get the measure to the floor for a vote."

He urged a strong labor "counter-attack" during May to the "new array of costly and totally misleading advertisements" sponsored by opponents of the King-Anderson bill to denounce it.

USWA Dist. 6 Adds Nearly 4,500 in Year

Toronto, Ont. — Steelworkers Dist. 6, which extends from the western border of Quebec to British Columbia, added nearly 4,500 members to its rolls and organized 45 new units in the 11 months ending Feb. 29, according to a report by Dist. Dir. Larry Sefton.

No Dent in Unemployment:

March Factory Jobs Show Gain of 49,000

By Robert B. Cooney

The job situation in March showed "continued strength—continued firmness—in manufacturing employment and hours of work," a Labor Dept. spokesman reported.

In its detailed monthly report, the Labor Dept. said the factory sector gained 49,000 jobs in March to top 17 million—the highest total since the summer of 1957, before the past two recessions. Manufacturing jobs rose by 277,000 over March 1963.

Earlier, a summary job report revealed that the steady job gain since the first of the year has failed to dent the unemployment problem. In March, some 4.3 million persons were unemployed, with the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate remaining at 5.4 percent of the workforce.

In a separate report, the Labor Dept. said the removal of San Jose, Calif., from the list of major job centers suffering "substantial unemployment" lowered the total to 40 in March. The monthly survey of 150 major centers had shown a steady uptrend from last November's total of 37 areas with 6 percent or more jobless.

Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert, said the significance of the employment report rested in the continued strength in factory employment and hours.

The workweek in manufacturing edged up to 40.4 hours in March, the report added. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the average workweek of production workers is at its highest level since late 1955, the report said. Factory overtime stayed at 2.7 hours, a total as high as has been recorded since such figures were first collected in 1956.

Overall, total non-farm payroll employment was up by 300,000 to 57.3 million, the report said. This total was up by 1.6 million over a year ago.

The February-to-March gains, in addition to factory jobs, were mainly in these industry sectors: construction, up a little less than seasonally by 61,000 to 8.7 million; services, up more than usual by 63,000 to 8.4 million; state and local government, up by 25,000 to 7.5 million.

On the unemployment side the situation further improved for adult men, from a jobless rate of 4.3 percent in January to 4.1 percent in February to 3.9 percent in March. But the jobless rate for adult women stayed at 5.6 percent.

As a result, said the report, the decline in unemployment—from 4.5 million to 4.3 million—was as expected and the overall jobless rate remained at 5.4 percent. This means 54 of every 1,000 persons in the workforce were actively seeking work in vain.

The longterm unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—had their ranks increased by 150,000 to 1.3 million. This group has gradually increased from a plateau of 900,000 in the last half of 1963.

'Foes of Democracy' Pamphlet Available

The enemies of democracy—on right as well as left—are put under the microscope in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet, Labor Fights the Enemies of Democracy, which is intended to make union members more effective fighters against those who attempt to discredit and subvert American institutions.

Its definition of labor's role in relation to the Communists, the John Birchers and others of either stripe is extracted from a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Conference on Extremism in Los Angeles.

Labor Fights the Enemies of Democracy is AFL-CIO Publication No. 134 and can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Div., Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006. Price is 10 cents each or $7.50 per hundred.

UAW Hits 'Immoral' Overtime As Factor in High Jobless Rate

"Immoral" scheduling of overtime by employers has contributed to the nation's "intolerably high" unemployment, the Auto Workers told Congress.

UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock cited plant-by-plant examples of this in the automobile industry as he urged a House Labor subcommittee to require employers to pay doubletime for overtime work, instead of the present time-and-a-half rate.

He named four Ford assembly plants—in Dallas, Louisville, Norfolk and St. Louis—where the workweek during most of the period between August 1962 and March 1964 was 58 hours.

It would have been "easy," Woodcock said, to shift the plants from one shift to a two-shift operation and employ additional workers.

In the auto industry as a whole, Woodcock said, elimination of only three-fourths of the overtime worked over the course of a year would add 47,000 full time jobs, approximately one-third of the number which have been eliminated as a result of automation during the past eight years.

"It is immoral," he said, "to require presently employed workers to work overtime while others, capable of doing the work, are denied the opportunity."

Asked if union members would be willing to give up overtime so that workers on layoff could be recalled, Woodcock told the subcommittee that a poll taken for the UAW by Lou Harris in 1961 as a preclude to contract negotiations came up with "only one surprise."

That, Woodcock said, was the "substantial feeling of shame" felt by UAW members who were "working overtime while their neighbors were unemployed."

Woodcock sharply attacked earlier testimony by auto industry representatives against the higher overtime proposal, declaring they were repeating the same arguments used against shorter hours 30 years ago.

The UAW officer recalled that in 1933 he worked 84 hours a week at 45 cents an hour for the Detroit Gear Co., but after the National Industrial Recovery Act codes came into effect, his hours were cut to 40 and his wages went up to 60 cents.

Woodcock charged that the industry "sees disaster in every social improvement which is forced upon it." He predicted that "if the overtime penalty is increased, the companies will discover that a lot of allegedly 'unavoidable' overtime is in fact quite avoidable, and in some future hearing spokesmen for the industry will be pointing with pride to their accomplishments in reducing overtime and spreading employment since 1964."

Strike Time Ratio Unchanged Over Year

Approximately 125,000 workers were involved in work stoppages in February for 1.13 million man-days, or 12 one-hundredths of 1 percent of all scheduled working time, according to a preliminary report by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The lost time ratio was the same as in February 1963 and compares with a rate of one-tenth of 1 percent in January. About 225 stoppages, involving 80,000 workers, started during the month and another 150 continued from January.

Budget Request Cut in House:

Labor and Welfare Given $6.9 Billion

The House voted an increase in appropriations for labor, health, education and welfare programs but the total was less than the Administration had sought.

The omnibus money bill—combining funds for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and related agencies including the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service—totaled $6.9 billion. This is $1.1 billion more than the 1964 fiscal year appropriations, largely because of money earmarked for new education and training programs, but $654 million less than the President had sought.

Most of the money requests knocked out of the bill were supplemental appropriations sought for the balance of the present fiscal year, ending June 30.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), who steered the measure to 344-21 passage, termed the Administration's budget request "one of the most conservative that has been submitted to Congress in recent years."

Except for new programs voted by Congress last year, he said, "it was a hold-the-line budget . . . and, in many cases, even cut back from the level of operation provided for by the 1964 appropriations."

Cuts May Need Revision

Fogarty stressed that some of the cuts—such as a $100 million reduction in public assistance grants to states—dealt with mandatory obligations and "if the committee's estimate proves to be too low" will have to be made up in a supplemental appropriation.

He also invited the Administration to come back with an additional request if it finds that the $83 million cut in manpower training funds is holding back the program.

The new or expanded programs for which increases were granted include $300 million for manpower training, $464 million for higher education construction aid, $37 million for defense education programs, $85 million for aid to medical and other health-profession schools and students, and $35 million for construction of community mental health centers.

The House made no changes in the Appropriation Committee recommendations, which had bipartisan support.

Private employment agencies lost out in their effort to bar the U.S. Employment Service from registering applicants who are already employed. They have charged this is government "competition" with private, fee-charging businesses.

The Appropriations Committee granted the full amount sought for operation of the federal-state employment offices and merely said the USES should give "priority" to finding jobs for the unemployed.

The NLRB was given $24 million, an increase of $1.54 million from its 1964 budget but $1.25 million less than the Administration had asked. Both the Mediation & Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board received the full amount requested, modest increases above the current year's spending.

A section of the Appropriations Committee report dealt a setback to labor-supported efforts to provide expansion of federal safety inspection under the Walsh-Healey Act by urging greater use of state inspection for this purpose.

NEW YORK CITY Central Labor Council sponsored this enthusiastic rally for passage of civil rights bill. Among the speakers who addressed the 4,000 union members at Manhattan Center was Donald Slaiman, at right, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Job Equality Labor Unit Appoints Executive Aide

Thomas McNamara, for nine years executive secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council, has been appointed executive secretary of the Labor Advisory Council working with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

McNamara, who will work in Washington, will assist with the development and administration of programs by the advisory council, made up of presidents of 16 AFL-CIO international unions.

His appointment, made on the recommendation of the labor advisers, was announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who is also vice chairman of the President's committee, and Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman.

The function of the Labor Advisory Council is to advise the equal employment committee on union matters and assist in implementing union fair-practice programs.

In statements signed Nov. 15, 1962, the President's committee and 117 AFL-CIO national and international affiliates pledged to push for equal opportunity in all aspects of employment in which unions are involved and in union membership and facilities.

The 16-member Labor Advisory Council was set up last month in a White House meeting and named as its chairman Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr. of the Iron Workers. Lyons and three other union presidents—Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Max Greenberg of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers, Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen—form a subcommittee to formulate recommendations for the advisory council.

McNamara, a union official for more than a quarter of a century, served as general organizer for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and business manager of Detroit Pipe Fitters Local 636. He will meet with the subcommittee at its next session scheduled for Apr. 27.

He is a brother of Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

ICFTU Hits Trial Of Apartheid Foes

Brussels, Belgium — World labor protests the failure of South Africa to halt a trial on "sabotage" charges of widely known leaders who oppose the apartheid racial segregation policy, Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has cabled the South African government.

Becu also asked the intervention of United Nations Sec. Gen. U Thant in getting the Verwoerd government to carry out a 1963 resolution of the UN General Assembly urging abandonment of the trial, and the release from restraint of all apartheid opponents. The nine men on trial at Rivonia, South Africa, could "well face the death penalty," Becu said.

Court Upsets Pennsylvania Gerrymander

(Continued from Page 1)

are currently before the high court.

Labor contended, and the court agreed, that the redistricting legislation was weighted heavily in favor of rural counties to the disadvantage of urban areas and was "gerrymandered" in an "arbitrary and capricious" manner.

Key to the union argument, State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer said, is the contention that "the vote of one citizen cannot and should not have a greater value than the vote of another."

The successful suit was brought in the names of three Pennsylvania AFL-CIO officers—Exec. Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, Sec. Harry Block and Vice Pres. Frederick B. Hughes—plus Pres. Henry P. Groton of the Delaware County AFL-CIO and Pres. Eugene J. Considine of the Greater Wilkes-Barre AFL-CIO.

In addition to challenging the unequal representation, the suit attacked the policy of "lumping together a number of representatives in a single large district." This, the union leaders contended, "dilutes and weakens representative, democratic government."

The court, headed by Senior Judge Albert B. Maris of the 3d Circuit Court of Appeals, retained jurisdiction of the case and said the injunction against proceeding with elections on the basis of the new law would be reimposed if the state did not file its appeal to the Supreme Court within 15 days.

Organizer Feted On Retirement

Philadelphia—Frank D. Vrataric, veteran AFL-CIO staff representative and organizer in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre area, was guest of honor here at a retirement party marking the close of more than 30 years of union activity.

Born 65 years ago in Croatia, now part of Yugoslavia, Vrataric migrated to the United States as a young man and became active in the Mine Workers. He became an organizer for the Clothing Workers in 1937, joined the staff of the former CIO on Mar. 6, 1944, and the AFL-CIO staff following the merger.

House Panel Clears Union Bonding Change

A House Labor subcommittee has approved legislation eliminating a Landrum-Griffin Act requirement which has sharply increased the cost of bonding union officers and employes.

Surety companies jumped the premiums on bonding of union officials by 50 percent after passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which required that coverage include an undefined "faithful discharge of duties."

Subsequently, when a committee headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler assembled proof that the bonding companies had encountered no claims which would not be covered under the normal honesty bonds, the surcharge was reduced to 25 percent.

Even this, the AFL-CIO contended, was unnecesary and the federation at its convention last November called for modification of the provision. The delegates charged it "has unnecessarily increased bonding costs and has provided surety companies with a windfall in the form of increased premium payments for a risk that experience over the past four years has proved to be inconsequential."

The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), voted to strike out the "faithful discharge of duties" language and substitute the standard requirement that the bonds "provide protection against loss by reason of acts of fraud or dishonesty," language which is already in the Welfare & Pension Plans Reporting Act.

The subcommittee bill also includes labor-supported provisions which would:

- Permit unions to obtain bonds from companies other than those on an approved Treasury Dept. list, providing the Secretary of Labor gave his consent, or to adopt forms of self-insurance meeting with Labor Dept. approval.
- Compel surety companies issuing bonds required by the Landrum-Griffin or Welfare & Pension Plans acts to file an annual report with the Labor Dept. describing their bonding experience and reporting premiums, claims and expenses.

Amendment Talk Marks Rights Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

for civil rights in a church near the Capitol, with prominent clergymen from all over the nation conducting the services.

Humphrey and Kuchel warned in a statement against civil rights demonstrations that cause inconvenience and hardship to others.

"Illegal disturbances, demonstrations which lead to violence or to injury, strike grievous blows at the cause of decent civil rights legislation," the two Senate rights leaders cautioned.

The Senate has been discussing civil rights since Mar. 9, although it was not until Mar. 30 that formal debate opened on the bill. The earlier period was taken up with the preliminary maneuvers to bring the measure to the floor.

After one embarrassing experience, when a Saturday session had to be suspended because a quorum couldn't be obtained, civil rights supporters have been able to produce the 51 senators necessary for the Senate to do business.

Quorum calls have pulled senators away from speaking engagements, dinners and on the opening day of the baseball season members who had taken the afternoon off to see the baseball "Senators" were called back to the Capitol after the 3d inning.

D. C. Rights Staff Increase Sought

Increases in the staff of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations in the District of Columbia have been urged on Congress by the D.C. Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Chairman Ben D. Segal of the Subcommittee on Equal Employment Opportunity told a Senate subcommittee that the work of the council in recent months has contributed effectively to improving the climate of race relations in Washington. He is education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Illinois Total 51%:

Big Smith Vote Dims Goldwater Victory

By Willard Shelton

Chicago—Sen. Barry Goldwater picked up most delegates to the Republican National Convention in the Illinois GOP presidential preferential primary and his campaign managers claimed a "great triumph," but the victory was interpreted by political observers here as something less than smashing.

These oddities were cited:

- Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the only rival candidate named on the ballot, won 25 percent of the total GOP presidential vote. This is considered an extraordinary showing for the New England senator in an inland state, where she campaigned only slightly, in contrast to the trivial 3 percent she won in New Hampshire's Mar. 10 primary.
- An avowed Goldwater supporter, State Treas. William J. Scott, was overwhelmed more than 3 to 2 in the Republican gubernatorial primary by Charles H. Percy, Chicago industrialist strongly identified with the "Eisenhower wing" of the GOP.
- More than 175,000 Republicans of about 1 million who voted in the contest for governor left their ballots unmarked in the presidential preference race, declining to vote for either Goldwater or Mrs. Smith and refusing to write in the name of any other candidate. Goldwater got about 51 percent of the GOP total.

Another oddity was that Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, southern Democratic segregationist, got more write-in votes in the Republican primary than Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, an avowed candidate who felt that Illinois was so clearly "Goldwater territory" that he did not enter his name.

Nearly complete unofficial returns showed that Goldwater won about 63 percent of the vote among approximately 800,000 Republicans who marked their ballots in the presidential column, rolling up a total of 512,616.

Sen. Smith had 205,690 and the major write-in votes showed 46,472 for Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to Viet Nam, and 23,083 for former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon. Neither had a hard campaign organized for write-ins.

The tabulation showed 1,920 write-ins for Rockefeller, 384 for Michigan's Gov. George Romney, 1,379 for Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton—and 2,248 for Wallace. Counting write-ins for Wallace on the Democratic ballot, the Alabama governor totaled more than twice as many as Rockefeller.

In the GOP fight for nomination for governor, Percy got 615,686 and Scott 383,462.

Incumbent Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner was renominated without opposition in a placid primary.

Some 40 of 48 GOP delegates elected were announced Goldwater supporters, with 10 additional delegates to be chosen at a state convention. The preferential primary is considered as indicating pre-convention sentiment in Illinois, but in fact is not binding.

In the most hotly-contested congressional race, incumbent Rep. William L. Dawson (D) won by a 2-1 margin against a 45-year-old challenger, A. A. Rayner. Rayner, the first serious opponent in years in Dawson's 1st Congressional District, ran as a militant civil rights supporter in the heavily Negro area.

Eighty-five-year-old Rep. Thomas J. O'Brien (D) was renominated in the 6th District but died during the day after a long illness. O'Brien was long the acknowledged leader of the Illinois Democratic congressional delegation.

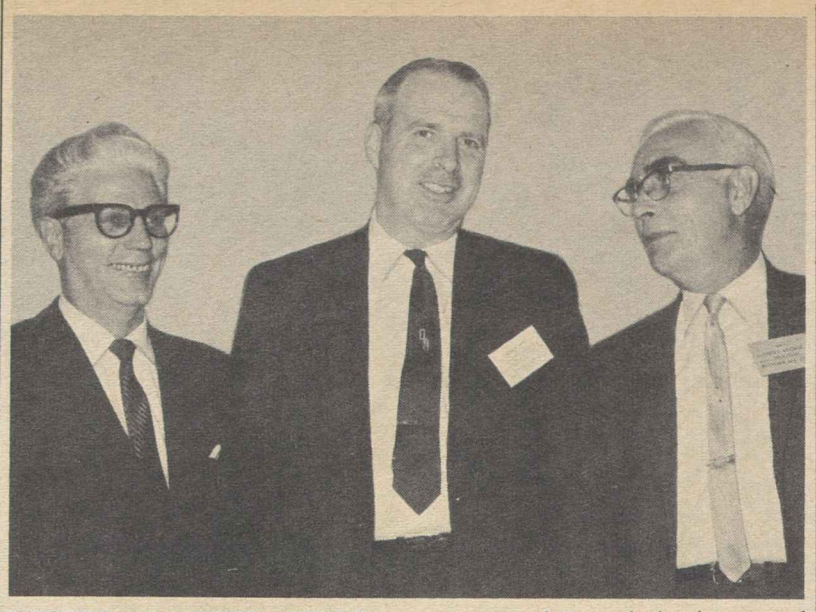
Scott forced Percy to repeated public statements of benign neutrality on presidential candidates, declaring he preferred "no other candidate above Goldwater." In the election, however, Percy submerged his rival, the indication being that he had successfully kept his gubernatorial candidacy from being entangled in ill-tempered and inconclusive presidential rivalries.

COPE Film Ready For Sale or Rental

The Work Ahead, a new film shown at this year's COPE area conferences, is now available for purchase or rental from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education film division.

Prepared for union use in the coming political campaign, the film portrays the Kennedy-Johnson team on the 1960 campaign circuit and guiding the New Frontier program through its first three years. In the final segment of the 13-minute film, Pres. Johnson restates his Administration's commitment to the Kennedy program and lauds COPE workers for their contributions of time and effort.

The film sells for $25. It may be rented for $3 with reservations urged at least three weeks in advance and alternate dates given.



MICHIGAN LEGISLATORS were guests of Detroit business and labor on recent three-day visit. About 125 of state's 144 legislators saw sights and heard explanations of city's advantages and needs, also told about their own problems in considering legislation. Shown at reception for visitors, left to right: Pres. Al Barbour of Wayne County AFL-CIO; Speaker Allison Green of State House of Representatives; Pres. August "Gus" Scholle, Michigan AFL-CIO.

Oklahoma Candidates Hit 'Work' Proposal

The three leading contenders for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator from Oklahoma have gone on record as opposed to efforts to outlaw the union shop.

Incumbent U.S. Sen. J. Howard Edmundson has two principal competitors in the May 5 primary election, State Sen. Fred Harris and former Gov. Raymond Gary. On the same ballot is a proposed "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution which, if enacted, would prohibit the union shop.

The National Council for Industrial Peace reported that Edmondson has told newsmen he has not changed the position he took in 1958.

At that time he declared his opposition to any law "that infringes upon freedom of contract between employer and employe organizations." Opposing a "right-to-work" bill then before the legislature, Edmundson said the right to enter into contracts providing union security is "fundamental."

Harris sharply criticized the proposed "right-to-work" amendment on the ballot and declared:

"As a state senator I voted against the 'right-to-work' law . . . and I will vote against it as a citizen on May 5. Its passage would not help Oklahoma or its people."

Gary, the third major contender, has also spoken out against "right-to-work," the industrial peace council declared.

Earlier the state's senior U. S. senator, Mike Monroney (D), warned that a ban on union shop agreements would bring industrial "strife" to Oklahoma and announced that he will vote against the "right-to-work" amendment.

In another development in the campaign over the "work" referendum, the president of the Kansas State AFL-CIO, Floyd Black, sharply challenged claims made by a Kansas manufacturer in a speech at Oklahoma City.

L. E. Weiss of Wichita, head of the Kansas "right-to-work" organization, was reported to have claimed in an Oklahoma City speech that union membership in Kansas has increased since "right-to-work" was adopted in 1958, and that wages have risen faster than the national average.

Black said the ban on union security agreements has in fact brought a drop of 35,000 in union membership and wage increases "have lagged far behind" the average for states which do not have a "right-to-work" law.

He quoted a report to the legislature by the governor on the loss of thousands of manufacturing jobs in the years following enactment of "right-to-work" and noted that a number of leading Kansas newspapers have called for the law's repeal.

Cranston, Hall Backed By California COPE

San Francisco—More than 500 delegates to the California Council on Political Education endorsed State Controller Alan Cranston for Democratic nomination to the Senate in the June 2 primary and former Gov. Fred Hall of Kansas for the Republican nomination.

The COPE executive council the previous day had interviewed Cranston, Hall, Pierre Salinger, former press secretary to the late Pres. Kennedy who had entered the contest on the final filing date, and a spokesman for incumbent Democratic Sen. Clair Engle. A 13-member advisory committee also heard the candidates.

For the state's 38-member congressional delegation, the council endorsed 31 Democrats including 21 incumbents, left six districts open (making no choice between candidates). In the remaining district it specifically voted no endorsement.

For the state senate, where 20 districts are up, the council endorsed 13 Democrats including 12 incumbents and left seven districts open. For the state assembly, it endorsed 51 Democrats and three Republicans, left 21 districts open, passed a "no endorsement" judgment in seven others.

Among a dozen incumbent state legislators denied endorsement was Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, who previously has had labor's support.

The delegates rejected an open endorsement in the Democratic senatorial race before voting support to Cranston. On Engle, the incumbent senator, the executive council and advisory committee reported a "consensus" that the senator's illness made him unable to serve. Despite "sincere compassion" for him both as an individual and senator, the council said "it was impossible to accord him an endorsement without paving the way for an ultra-conservative to capture the seat."

The council pointed out that Hall, seeking the GOP nomination, had "steadfastly opposed 'right-to-work' legislation while strongly supporting workers' rights." Running against Hall are two ultra-conservative Republicans.

Council Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts said the temperament of the meeting revealed "a clear indication that the labor movement is tightening up its endorsements to make them count, and that it is fed up with politicians who speak out of both sides of their mouths in courting working people while serving the special interests."

Grand Jury Indicts Teamsters' Aide

Charles L. O'Brien, business agent of Teamster Local 299 in Detroit, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Chattanooga, Tenn., on charges of "indirectly" offering $25,000 to a juror in the trial of Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa to swear falsely that Hoffa did not get a fair trial.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach said the asserted offer was not completed and that the juror, Mrs. Callie Key, reported it to the court. O'Brien was released on $15,000 bond pending later arraignment. The jury convicted Hoffa on jury-tampering charges, and he has said he will appeal.

Music Scholarships Awarded by UAW

Detroit—For high school music students, children of members of the Auto Workers, have been selected from among 117 applicants as winners of $750 UAW scholarships to the National Music Camp, Interlochen, Mich.

They were Rozanne Helen Channing, Elkhorn, Wis.; Elizabeth Tuma, Walled Lake, Mich.; Hugh Vishner, Troy, N. Y.; and Thomas Greene, South Windsor, Ont.

2 AFM Locals In Chicago Told to Merge

New York—The merger of two Musicians' locals in Chicago has been ordered by the executive board of the international parent union, Pres. Herman Kenin announced.

Local 10 is largely made up of white musicians, Kenin pointed out, and Local 208 is preponderantly colored. The international moved to direct the merger, he said, only after nearly a year of negotiations to effect a voluntary agreement, with the parent union providing legal and accounting services and official supervision to speed the process.

Talks Failed

The international acted after voluntary merger negotiations had failed to produce a "final solution of comparatively minor items" by Apr. 1, the date set last year for agreement.

Equal rights for each member of both locals are guaranteed, Kenin said, with "specific safeguards for individual and property rights." Former members of Local 208 are "assured representatives of their exclusive choice for a period of six years after complete merger." A joint executive advisory board was ordered to launch the processes of final merger.

Kenin continued:

"Both locals have a long and honorable history . . . and have shared in advancing the cause of musicians . . . The jurisdictions of the two locals are identical and their objectives are the same. Their continued separation is founded only on the unfortunate circumstance that their constituencies reflect the color of their members."

4-18-64

Safety Council Awards Won By Labor Units

The AFL-CIO, one union local and four trade union publications were among recipients of the 1963 National Safety Council Public Interest Awards.

The awards, begun in 1948, "recognize leadership, initiative, and originality in promoting accident prevention." The trade union awards were for promotion of the Labor Day Safety campaign.

In addition to the AFL-CIO, winners included Retail Clerks Local 324 of Buena Park, Calif., the Mine Workers Journal, the Federation News of Chicago, the Voice of the Cement Workers, and the NMU Pilot.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, when informed of the award to the federation, was told:

"We at the council are very much aware of all you have been doing for safety, and we are delighted that the judges agreed.

"We hope you feel, as we do, that the greatest dividends from your safety efforts is not the award but the knowledge that you have helped prevent many accidents."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan was chairman of the 1963 Labor Day Safety Campaign. Vice Pres. O. A. Knight is chairman of the 1964 campaign..

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White House Parleys Yield Basic Railroad Agreement

President Asks Action On 5 Bills

Pres. Johnson gave Congress a priority list of five major bills and told newsmen he hopes they will be enacted before the political party conventions this summer.

Two of the President's "Big Five" measures have already passed the House—civil rights legislation and the food stamp bill.

The others on the list, still before House committees, are a revised federal pay raise bill, old-age social security hospital insurance and the Administration's anti-poverty package.

The Republican convention opens July 13 and the Administration's legislative timetable is obviously dependent on the duration of the civil rights battle, which has occupied the Senate since Mar. 9.

Johnson, answering questions at a televised news conference, had this to say about his priority bills:

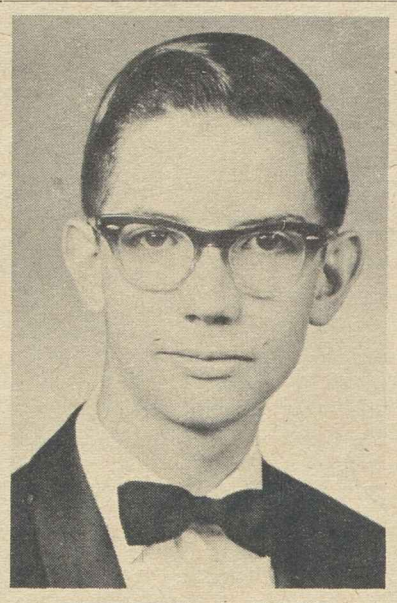
Civil Rights: "The bill now pending in the Senate is a good bill . . . we ought to get it passed as early as we can so that before school begins next year we'll have this law on the books."

Emancipation of the Negro, he said, "may be a proclamation, [but] it is not a fact until education is blind to color, until employment is unaware of race." Congress, he added, should "act promptly."

Food Stamps: The President termed the House-passed bill "very important" to consumers, producers and businessmen alike. The measure would adapt an existing

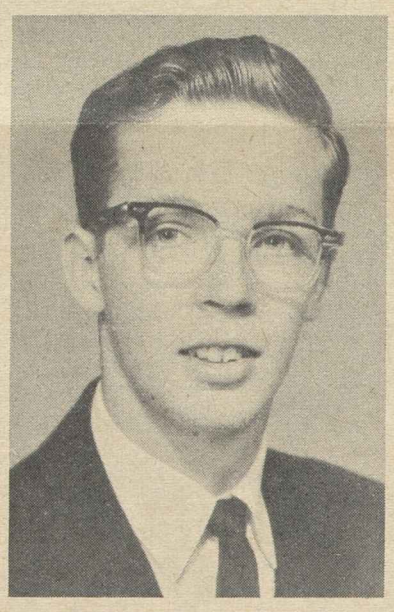
(Continued on Page 12)

KATHERINE R. JENSEN



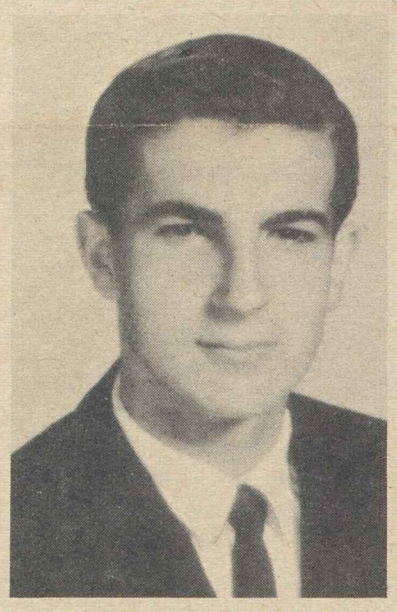
SWINTON A. ROOF

KENNETH A. AUGUST



GEORGE L. DERRY

SONDRA SWEIGMAN



ROBERT A. FONTENOT

Up to $6,000 in Aid:

1964 AFL-CIO Scholarships Go to 6 High School Seniors

The 1964 AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarships have been awarded to six high school seniors and will provide each student with up to $6,000 in financial assistance during four years of college training.

The awards are among $1 million being expended this year by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to further higher education among young men and women in union-sponsored programs.

The announced winners are:

Kenneth A. August, Bridgeport, Conn.; George L. Derry, Portland, Ore.; Robert A. Fontenot, Ville Platte, La.; Katherine R. Jensen, Lead, S.D.; Sondra Sweigman, Newark, N.J.; and Swinton A. Roof, Memphis, Tenn.

The 1964 winners bring to 36 the number of students to enter college under the AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarship program since it was initiated in 1959.

The winners were selected by representatives of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education from among finalists in competitive tests given annually by the National Merit Scholarship Corp., a non-profit organization.

The AFL-CIO awards provide for full freedom by the student as

(Continued on Page 11)

Bargaining Ends Long Stalemate

By Eugene A. Kelly

A basic agreement on the terms of a new collective bargaining settlement between five railroad brotherhoods and 200 U.S. railroads was achieved after 13 days of intensive negotiations at the White House level.

The agreement, which must be submitted to union bodies for ratification, was characterized by a union spokesman as a "significant achievement."

Pres. Johnson, whose appeal for continuing talks headed off a rail strike scheduled for Apr. 24, called the settlement "a victory for collective bargaining."

The agreement, details of which still must be spelled out in contract language, came as a 15-day no-strike truce was nearing its expiration. Both sides made concessions to settle the dispute over working rules and wage adjustments that had defied solution for nearly five years.

The settlement was reached with the help of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and four other mediators named by Johnson—Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds, Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, and two private mediators, Prof. George W. Taylor and Theodore W. Kheel—and with the almost daily intervention of the President himself.

The negotiators agreed on the following terms affecting some 200,000 operating employes represented by the Conductors & Brakemen, Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen, Engineers, and Railroad Trainmen:

- Seven paid holidays for all hourly-paid employes.
- Wage increases providing a new flat rate of $3.10 an hour for yard foremen (conductors) and

(Continued on Page 2)

Common Issue Seen Binding U.S., Canada

By Gervase N. Love

Montreal — Canada and the United States have mutual problems and face the same fundamental challenge in providing "jobs for all" who want to work, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Keenan told the Canadian Labor Congress at its fifth constitutional convention here.

"Here we have no differences, except in degree," Keenan asserted, "for your society, like ours, is based upon private enterprise on the one hand and political democracy on the other.

"The question we both face," said Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "is whether such a society

(Continued on Page 9)

$5 Billion U. S. Spending Hike Needed to Drop Jobless Rate

A $5 billion-a-year boost in federal spending for public needs is necessary to put America's idle manpower to work, a Senate Labor subcommittee declared after an 11-month investigation into "the most pressing domestic problem—unemployment."

Subcommittee Chairman Joseph S. Clark and his five Democratic colleagues called for both new and expanded federal programs to bring the unemployment rate down to 3 percent by a Jan. 1, 1968 target date. The three Republican members of the Employment & Manpower subcommittee went along with part of the recommended program but balked at the "aggressive expenditure policy" outlined by the majority.

The 104-page majority report endorses many of the programs long urged by the AFL-CIO and warns that short-term, half-measures will not be adequate "to absorb the combined pressures of labor force growth and productivity increases."

Following are highlights of the subcommittee's recommendations:

- The accelerated public works program should be "extended, expanded and made permanent. . . . A special program of direct employment should be undertaken in poverty-stricken rural and urban areas which will permit the hard-core unemployed to work on projects which will alleviate the physical deficiencies of their own en-

(Continued on Page 10)

NIX WEIS is a Pennsylvania Dutch way of saying "Don't patronize the Weis Markets," a 50-store chain in Pennsylvania whose Meat Cutters have been on strike for nine months. Pickets Donald Armpriester, left, and Kenneth Luppold are two of the 40 members of Meat Cutters Local 195 who have been taking turns informing the public in Reading, York, Lancaster and other towns in central and eastern Pennsylvania.

Meat Cutters Firm In 9-Month Strike

York, Pa.—Nine months of walking a picket line through blizzards and heat waves have not broken the spirit of 40 members of the Meat Cutters, on strike against 50 stores of the Weis Markets scattered from Pennsylvania Dutch territory to the coal regions.

Weis Markets, based in Scranton, Pa., is known to the supermarket world as one of the largest independent chains in the East without a union contract. So it was news when meat department employes in four stores here and two in Lancaster voted overwhelmingly last year for representation by Local 195 of the Meat Cutters. Talks on a first contract broke down over union security, however, and the employes walked out Aug. 13.

Two months after the strike began negotiations were resumed and a settlement seemed in sight when Weis announced it would not reinstate any of the strikers and that replacement employes had been hired as strikebreakers. The union then appealed to central labor bodies in 13 Pennsylvania cities and launched a consumer boycott campaign.

Strikers' morale remains high though Weis, the union said, has tried every legal maneuver known to strangle the walkout. It has secured injunctions against mass demonstrations in six counties, filed libel suits against union members and harassed pickets in other ways, according to Local 195.

The union's most persistent problem, according to Vice Pres. Leon Schachter of the international union, has been how to use pickets most effectively against stores scattered through central and eastern Pennsylvania. Labor support throughout the area has helped meet this problem to date.

Dutch Motif

After six months of picketing and handbilling, the union regrouped its forces and launched a new drive for public support with a campaign that had a Pennsylvania Dutch motif. Pickets carried round signs with the slogan "Nix Weis," in red and yellow letters—a colloquial way of telling the public "Don't Shop Weis."

Leaflets and handbills peppered Weis's self-created image as a benevolent employer. The fact is, the union noted, that Weis wages are $25 to $35 a week below union wages for the same work.

Pres. Fred Rauser of Local 195, in Philadelphia, charged the firm with harassing pickets to stir trouble and create incidents through which the union could be charged with violating court injunctions. But the pickets, walking peacefully but purposefully, are counting on the public, and fellow unionists, to help win reasonable contract terms, Rauser said.

IAM Offers Labor-Keyed Radio News

Sponsorship of a new weekly radio news program designed to tell U. S. communities "what the labor movement does and what it stands for" has been announced by Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists.

The program, called the World of Labor, is available for sponsorship by IAM groups on local stations. Hayes said that because the content is "frankly pro-labor," program time may have to be paid for on some stations. Cost figures reported to date range from $6.50 a week in Biloxi, Miss., to $35 on Long Island.

The programs consist of reports from Washington, D. C., by the staff of The Machinist on news of importance to union families.

Few Against Many

In a letter to affiliated unions and IAM districts, Hayes noted that right wing extremists broadcast 6,000 radio programs weekly in the U.S. The new IAM program represents another practical way to help set the record straight, he said.

Sponsors of the World of Labor recommend the use of smaller independent stations. The best broadcast time, the IAM has found, is during the morning hours when most union members are driving to work.

Intent of Congress Key:

L-G Informational Picketing Upheld by Supreme Court

By Willard Shelton

The Supreme Court has ruled that the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959 does not prohibit peaceful, non-coercive union picketing that appeals to customers not to buy a struck product sold in a store.

In a second case the court ruled that the law does not bar a union from appealing to store managers not to sell a struck product and informing the managers that a peaceful consumer handbilling campaign would be directed against the struck product.

The decision in each case was given by Associate Justice Brennan, who carefully spelled out the court's interpretation of the impact of the law on union handbilling or picketing.

Congress specified that a union could not "threaten, coerce or restrain" a neutral employer by picketing designed to prevent his doing business with a struck employer, the court noted.

But in the two cases before the court, Brennan wrote, there was no effort to mount a consumer boycott of the second employer in toto, or persuade employes not to report to work, or interfere with or restrain deliveries. He cited a congressional practice of dealing "explicitly" with "isolated evils" that might exist in "the sensitive area of peaceful picketing," and pointed out that "a broad condemnation of peaceful picketing," which might "collide" with the free speech guarantees of the First Amendment, "has never been adopted by Congress."

An intention to do so in the 1959 Landrum-Griffin amendments to basic labor law "is not revealed with that 'clearest indication in the legislative history' which we require," he declared.

The decisions came in two cases originating with the unaffiliated Teamsters in which the AFL-CIO filed a brief with the Supreme Court stressing the significance of the issues.

The federation brief was filed by General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Robert C. Mayer and Theodore J. St. Antoine, and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

In the first case, the union placed a limited number of pickets with signs asking customers of Safeway stores in Yakima, Wash., not to purchase apples sold to the store by 24 struck fruit packers and warehousemen.

The store managers were informed in advance that the union intended this appeal to customers and that pickets were instructed to stay away from delivery entrances, not to interfere with Safeway employes, and not to ask customers to refrain from patronizing Safeway generally.

A three-member National Labor Relations Board panel held that by "literal language" and "interpretative gloss," Congress had forbidden such consumer picketing. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed the decision but said the NLRB could reopen the case for "affirmative proof that a substantial economic impact" on Safeway "had occurred or was likely to occur."

Justice Brennan was joined by Chief Justice Warren and Justices Clark, White and Goldberg in reversing both the Appellate Court and the NLRB.

Brennan's opinion said that on the facts of the case, an "economic loss" by Safeway, even one that "might lead Safeway to drop the item as a poor seller," would not of itself establish union action, to "threaten, coerce or restrain" within the terms of Landrum-Griffin.

"Peaceful consumer picketing to shut off all trade" with the second employer unless he aids the union against the struck employer "is poles apart from such picketing which only persuades . . . customers not to buy the struck product," he said.

Justice Harlan dissented in an opinion joined by Justice Stewart, saying "nothing" in the Landrum-Griffin Act supports a "fine distinction . . . between general and limited" second employer picketing.

Justice Black in a separate opinion agreed with Harlan that Congress did intend to forbid all informational picketing of a "neutral" employer but said that this was a violation of union free speech rights and should be struck down as unconstitutional.

In the other case, the court was unanimous in upholding the right of a union to appeal to managers of retail stores not to stock and sell certain struck products. There was no effort to get the managers to cease their work for the stores, Brennan wrote, but to make a "managerial decision," a legal activity prior to Landrum-Griffin and not made illegal by the law.

The managers were notified that the union intended to handbill consumers asking them not to buy "named items" the court noted. Union publicity "for the purpose of truthfully advising the public" of the distribution of struck products specifically is protected by a Landrum-Griffin provision, the court ruled, noting that it arose from "a profound Senate concern that the unions' freedom to appeal to the public . . . be adequately safeguarded."

The decision reversed the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and upheld the NLRB which had previously dismissed the employer's complaint.

15 Days of Bargaining Produce Rail Compact After Long Stalemate

(Continued from Page 1)

$2.90 for yard helpers (switchmen), with commensurate increases that the unions said will mean a 4 percent increase for engineers and firemen-helpers on a five-day-week basis.

- The mileage schedule, on which pay is figured will remain unchanged—a point the unions considered a major one.
- Until Jan. 1, 1968, any negotiated increase in wages will be applied only to the basic mileage unit of work and not to miles in excess of that unit.
- Railroads will offer "suitable lodging" or an "equitable allowance" for all road employes, except those in commuter service, who must lay over between runs at away-from-home terminals. One meal allowance of $1.50 will be given per layover.
- With certain exceptions, no operating employe will be used on self-propelled equipment. Any employe displaced by this change will be given severance pay and job retraining.
- A study committee from both sides will consider adopting new national rules governing the use of road crews in more than one railroad division. The study will not be final or binding on either party—the only issue so exempt.

The unions agreed to withdraw requests for overtime pay for road employes after eight hours, and for a nightshift pay differential. The carriers withdrew the major portion of their request involving combining the work of road and yard crews, but procedures were spelled out for applying a new yardstick in taking off the last engine in a yard.

The President, who announced the settlement, called the terms "just and fair". The agreement, he said, is "American business and American labor operating at its very best" and showing a "face of industrial democracy that we can proudly show to the entire world."

Union Signers

The union announcement of the pact was signed by Grand Chief R. E. Davidson of the Locomotive Engineers, Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen & Enginemen, Vice Pres. George Harris of the Conductors & Brakemen, Pres. Charles Luna of the Railroad Trainmen and Pres. Neil F. Speirs of the Switchmen.

While the agreement, they said, falls short of satisfying all the important demands of the employes, "we recognize that significant gains have been made." Chief among these, they noted, are "the reaffirmation of the 100-mile unit of work, wage adjustments for yard employes, and expense allowances for away-from-home crewmen.

"The groundwork for collective bargaining in the railroad industry has been reestablished," the union heads declared. "We hope it will promote true cooperation and meaningful communication between labor and management."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress, in testimony last summer, to encourage the freer use of collective bargaining in the rail dispute because, he said, it has "not been exhausted" and in fact had only recently succeeded in narrowing the issues in dispute.

He urged Congress to direct the parties to resume bargaining with Wirtz and the National Mediation Board assisting and declared:

"I have a lot of faith in collective bargaining."

Young Democrats Assail 'Work' Laws

Norfolk, Va.—So-called "right-to-work" laws are "contrary to the principles and policies of the Young Democratic Clubs," the national committee declared at an organization meeting here.

The resolution cited the consistent opposition of the YDCA to such laws and took note of the fact that the Young Democrats of Oklahoma, where a "work" proposal will be voted on at the primary election on May 5, have taken a strong stand in opposition.

Darlington Case:

High Court Review Set in Mill Closing

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments on whether a nationwide textile firm with 102 plants was legally justified in closing one of its plants and discharging 500 production workers without bargaining with the Textile Workers Union of America.

The court, in granting a review petition filed for the National Labor Relations Board by U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox, cleared the way for a decision on an issue of major importance to unions and management.

The board, ruling on a union charge, decided by a 3-2 margin in October 1962 that the Darlington Mfg. Co., owned and controlled by South Carolina "right-to-work" leader Roger Milliken and his family, was ordered to close one day after the TWUA won an NLRB election at the cotton print mill in Darlington, S.C., to avoid bargaining with the union.

Last December the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, refusing to enforce the labor board's decision in the case, ruled in another 3-2 decision that the law had not been violated and that Darlington had the "absolute prerogative" of going out of business under the circumstances.

It is this latter decision that the high court agreed to review.

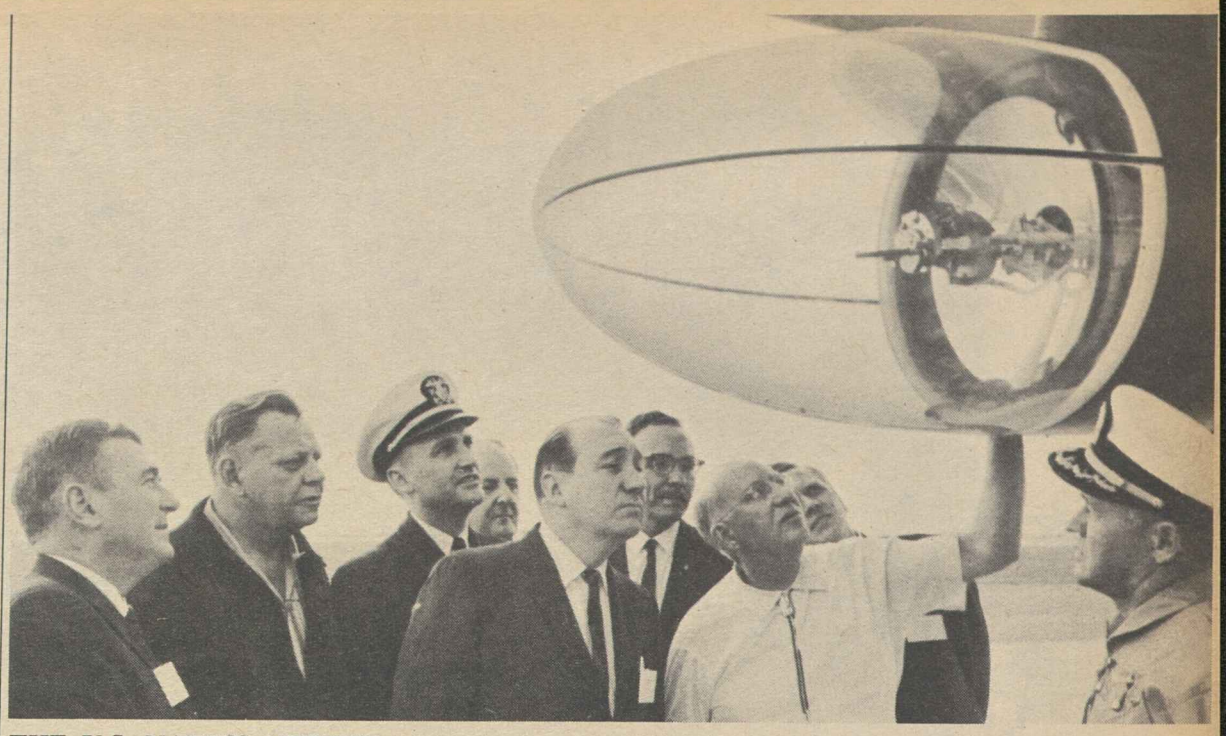
The mill closing has, according to the union, had a harmful impact on its organizing campaigns in the textile industry. Posters of closed mills have been used to discourage union membership in an industry hoping to follow the example of the Milliken firm, which has successfully kept unions out of most of its plants for many years, the TWUA said.

In the petition for review, Cox said the questions to be put before the Supreme Court are these:

- Whether an employer who owns several plants violates the National Labor Relations Act when he "permanently discontinues operations in one plant and discharges its employes" to avoid bargaining with a union "and to retaliate against the employes for their union activities."
- Whether the NLRB has the power to order that the fired workers be employed again or placed on a preferential hiring list for hiring at other plants, and be given back pay equal to their lost income.

Also involved in the suit is the assumption that Darlington and the Deering-Milliken chain are to be treated as a single employer with several plants. The NLRB held that they are, but the 4th Circuit judges reversed that ruling.

The appeals judges said "power to command an employer to stay in business indefinitely, or assess him with damages for permanently going out of business, is not an NLRB prerogative." Two judges in a minority opinion said Milliken's conduct "not only violates the basic policies" of the labor act but is literally forbidden by the act.



THE U.S. NAVY'S NEWEST submarine-hunting plane, the Lockheed Orion, and its 70 million candlepower searchlight get interested inspection from officials and affiliates on visit to Naval air station. Left to right are Grand Lodge Rep. Charles West of the Machinists; AFL-CIO Sec.- Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Navy officer; Thomas Moran, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Sec.-Treas. George Collins of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Donald Geoffrion of Navy public relations; Pres. Richard F. Walsh of Theatrical Stage Employes, and John W. Leslie, U.S. Labor Dept.

Rail Shopcraft Unions Press Bargaining Goals

Chicago—A three-pronged drive for wage increases and other improvements got unanimous support of more than 300 delegates to the 13th convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. here.

The department is composed of six railroad shopcraft unions—the Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Firemen & Oilers.

The convention reaffirmed backing for:

- A wage increase of 10 percent, plus 14 cents an hour to eliminate inequities, in addition to a subsequent wage boost of 3.5 percent and cost of living adjustments.
- Holiday, vacation and health and welfare improvements.
- Job stabilization (an issue now before a presidential emergency board).

Dept. Pres. Michael Fox and others who addressed the convention stressed the importance of all three objectives to the more than 160,000 railroad shopcraft workers. In every instance, Fox said, railroad workers lag behind employes doing similar work in other industries.

Fox and Eli L. Oliver, consulting economist to the shopcraft unions, described unemployment as the most serious problem faced by rail workers. While railroads were piling up unprecedented profits, they said, shopcraft employment was down to 160,080 in 1962 from 387,374 in 1945—a loss of more than 13,000 jobs a year.

Oliver charged that these slashes in employment had come at a time when maintenance of equipment had been curtailed drastically on many railroads. Defects, many in violation of federal regulations, have caused serious accidents on a number of lines, he said.

In a strong appeal for stepped-up action on the political front, Fox asserted that "we have far too few friends in the halls of Congress now."

Pres. Russell Berg of the Boilermakers warned the delegates that they faced "the most momentous problems ever to confront railway labor. If we ever needed a united front it is now. And, we need such unity at all levels in our organizations."

Solid support of striking Florida East Coast Railway workers was voted by the convention, which unanimously adopted a motion urging the federal government to take over the railroad until a fair settlement is consummated.

Other resolutions called for:

- A six-hour day and a five-day week.
- Time off for voting in elections.
- An end to discrimination in all forms.
- An increase in income tax exemptions to $800 or $1,000 from the present $600.
- A moratorium on all mergers until a comprehensive study of transportation industry problems can be made.
- Pension and seniority safeguards for workers affected by mergers and consolidations.

Fox and Sec.-Treas. Howard Pickett were reelected by unanimous action of the convention.

IBEW Editor Named To Defense Panel

Marie V. Downey, managing editor of the Journal of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

Wirtz Heads Manpower Committee

Pres. Johnson has established a high-level committee, headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, to evaluate the nation's manpower needs and the impact of federal programs.

He directed the group, to be known as the President's Committee on Manpower, to "formulate recommendations to insure the wise and full use of all of our manpower resources now and in the years to come."

The 11-member group, set up by executive order, includes five other Cabinet members, the secretaries of Defense, Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, and Health, Education & Welfare, plus heads of selected other government agencies.

Johnson said he was establishing the committee to carry out manpower evaluation functions under the Manpower Development and Training Act and to help "match the need for jobs with the need for skills."

In remarks at a White House signing ceremony, the President noted that the federal government is "the nation's largest employer" and its actions "often shape the manpower decisions of our private groups."

One of the initial problems to be tackled by the group is that of providing enough scientific personnel to meet the needs of both government and private industry, without depleting the ranks of teachers needed to train new scientists.

Garment Workers Win Blouse Anti-Trust Case

New York—The Ladies Garment Workers Union won a five-year battle to protect labor-management machinery in the blouse industry when the Dept. of Justice secured dismissal of an indictment and a civil anti-trust suit on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence for proceeding.

The indictment against three blouse industry associations, Local 25 of the ILGWU and industry and union officials was handed down in March 1959. Earlier this year the Justice Dept., asking for dismissal, told a federal court that there was not even a prima facie case against the union.

U.S. Judge Edward Weinfeld granted the dismissal application on April 15, and answered the objections of one group of employers to dropping the case—the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association of Pennsylvania—that the purpose of an indictment "is not to aid the private interests of a party engaged in controversy with others."

Justice, the official publication of the ILGWU, declared editorially:

"Five years ago the Republican politicians aimed a crushing blow at the ILGWU. It crashed down on the heads of the Slate Belt bosses last week, ending their dream of crippling the labor-management machinery that has banished the sweatshop from the garment industry."

The aim of the indictment, said the paper, "was to discredit clean unionism," and "its true target was the heart of collective bargaining not only in the blouse industry but in the women's garment industry."

The indictment charged that the union local and others were conspiring to fix prices and allocate contracting work in the blouse industry in the New York area in violation of the anti-trust laws.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky said at the time of the action that it was a "political indictment of the most sinister kind."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, pledging full support to the ILGWU at the time, said "the timing and nature of this indictment, which points an accusing finger at the ILGWU, a union recognized as clean and honest fully confirms the concern of the labor movement as to the real intent of those forces attempting to revive the use of the anti-trust laws against the unions."

Musicians Local Wins Round in Court Battle

New York—Musicians Local 802, with 28,000 members, won what it called an "important victory" in a ruling by the U.S. District Court for Southern New York denying an injunction to nine orchestra leaders who also are union members.

A petition for a preliminary restraining order was filed for the band leaders by Godfrey Schmidt, attorney who formerly served as a monitor of the ousted Teamsters.

The court here refused the petition on the ground that in this case, as in previous lawsuits filed by the band leaders, they have "failed to show irreparable harm to themselves" and that granting the injunction probably would result in widespread hardship to others.

A union source said the ruling means that Local 802 may continue to conduct a stable collective bargaining relationship with New York hotels, restaurants and night clubs.

In the latest of a series of lawsuits the leaders charged they were subjected involuntarily to terms of labor contracts over which they have no control because the contracts are negotiated by the union for players who are largely "sidemen" or employes of the leaders.

The court decision noted that the union has negotiated with two employer groups for more than 20 years and said the complainants had acquiesced in the practices complained of. The other charges, it said, have not been ruled on in other courts.

Woodworkers Aid Victims Of Quake

Port Alberni, B.C.—Members of the Woodworkers have voted to donate an amount that may reach $10,000 within a month for the relief of earthquake disaster victims in the Alberni valley.

Most West Coast cities escaped serious damage from tidal waves caused by the Good Friday quake in Alaska but the twin cities of Alberni and Port Alberni, on the west side of Vancouver Island, became a major disaster area.

Damage to homes and business places was put at more than $5 million, not counting the payroll loss or the damage to waterfront paper and lumber mills caused by the rush of tidal waves through the inlet.

Members of IWA Local 1-85 voted to donate $4,000 in local union funds and have authorized employers to withhold additional amounts from their pay to help those who lost homes, furnishings and autos.

Local 1-85 has for years been active in civic affairs, including a scholarship program for high school graduates. Members have been elected to the city councils of the two cities, one is a veteran member of the B.C. Legislative Assembly, and a former local officer is serving in the Canadian House of Commons.

LABOR SCHOOL sponsored by the Florida State AFL-CIO drew more than 50 union representatives from all over state to Daytona Beach for five-day training institute. Instructors at school sessions are, left to right: seated, Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen of state central body, and Robert Flaherty of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities; standing, Frank Fernbach, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Executive Vice Pres. Arthur Hallgren, State AFL-CIO; George T. Guernsey, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Walter Lightsey, Florida State Dept. of Vocational Education, and Daniel Rosetti of state central body.

Florida Institute Opens Summer School Season

Daytona Beach—A business agents' workshop and an up-to-date clinic on modern labor problems in Florida featured a five-day institute here attended by 50 delegates from unions all over the state.

Sponsored annually by the Florida State AFL-CIO, the program, designed to train union leaders, marked the start of the AFL-CIO summer school season. The one here was the first of more than 35 union schools which will be staffed by the federation's Dept. of Education.

State Pres. Charlie Harris, Miami, addressed the opening session and other central body officers were on the teaching staff—Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen and Executive Vice Pres. Arthur Hallgren.

Others on the faculty included Robert Flaherty of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities; Assistant Dir. George T. Guernsey and Stuart Brock, staff representative, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Assistant Dir. Frank Fernbach, Dept. of Research; Education Dir. Alfred L. Wickman of the Oil Workers, and Dan Rosetti of the state federation staff.

Walter Lightsey, member of the Florida Industrial Commission, was chairman of the workshop sessions for business agents and, with Guernsey and the state AFL-CIO officers, helped plan the institute.

One institute session was highlighted by a report from Chairman A. Worley Brown of the Florida Industrial Commission on current labor problems.

Delegates discussed labor's legislative goals in the state and on the national level, and the need for continuing register-and-vote campaigns. Evening sessions featured educational films, including two dramatic documentaries—the CBS film on migratory labor, "Harvest of Shame," and the NBC film on the radical right wing. "Case History of a Rumor."

Oakland Bakery Local Votes to Join ABC

Oakland, Calif.—Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Local 125, with 1,200 members, voted at a standing-room-only membership meeting here to affiliate with the American Bakery & Confectionary Workers, AFL-CIO. Only one dissenting vote was cast.

The meeting, best attended in the history of the local, voted to withdraw from B&CW, which was expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements. After the vote, ABC Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini gave the local a new charter designating it as ABC Local 125-A.

The big bakers' local was the second to leave the expelled B&CW for ABC in the past 80 days. In January Local 452, largest U.S. candy workers' local with 4,500 members, took similar action at a meeting in New York City.

Presiding at the Oakland meeting was Pres. Bill Tumath of Local 125. Sec.-Treas. Henry Simpson made a report on the attempt of B&CW to impose a trusteeship on the local and to take over the union's building and other assets.

Following the lopsided vote for reaffiliation, Exec. Sec. Robert Ash of the Alameda County AFL-CIO welcomed the local and pledged "complete support" of the central body. Other messages of support were given by ABC Rep. Patrick D'Angelo, Sec.-Treas. Edward Kemmitt of ABC Local 24 in neighboring San Francisco, and DeConcini, who brought greetings from ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway and Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims.

Virgil Cummings, Local 125 business agent, congratulated members on their vote and on the record attendance.

Cummings said B&CW Vice Pres. Albert Mayer had been invited but did not appear. Mayer previously had been named as trustee of Local 125 by B&CW Pres. Max Kralstein and sent letters to all members announcing that the meeting had been canceled.

The answer was a hall packed with bakers and speckled with signs calling for support of the ABC and a return to the AFL-CIO.

Court Upsets Pricing Plan On Gasoline

The Supreme Court has ruled that a consignment plan set up by the Union Oil Co. of California to control gasoline prices paid by the consumer was a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

In a 5-3 decision, with Justice John M. Harlan abstaining, the high court reversed a decision of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, which had ruled that a service station proprietor had failed to prove anti-trust violations by Union Oil in a suit for damages.

Case Sent Back

The case was sent back to the lower courts to determine the extent of damages, if any.

Under Union Oil's consignment system it maintained legal ownership of gasoline dispensed at service stations, setting the retail price and paying a commission on each gallon pumped.

The suit arose when Richard S. Simpson, a station operator in Fresno, Calif., was unable to renew his lease with the company after a local price war during which he sold gasoline at 2 cents a gallon lower than Union Oil specified.

Justice William O. Douglas, in the majority opinion, said the court was not outlawing consignment plans as such but that in the Union Oil case, "by reason of the lease and 'consignment' agreement dealers are coercively laced into an arrangement under which their supplier is able to impose non-competitive prices on thousands of persons who otherwise might be competitive. . . ."

Justices Potter Stewart, William J. Brennan and Arthur J. Goldberg dissented. They maintained that the issue of antitrust violations, as well as the question of damages should be determined by trial.

Entertainment Unions Plan World Parley

Brussels—Plans for a world conference of unions in the entertainment field were developed at a meeting here of a preparatory committee attended by representatives of performers, film, radio and television unions in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium.

The committee set up four technical subcommittees whose research in specified areas will be coordinated by Alan Forrest of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' secretariat.

In Oklahoma Fight:

Censorship Charged To R-T-W Publisher

A radio and a television station in Oklahoma City have been charged with using "arbitrary and harassing tactics" to bar from the airwaves statements by prominent Americans opposing so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The national Council for Industrial Peace has asked the Federal Communications Commission for an immediate investigation of "censorship" imposed by Stations WKY and WKY-TV. Both stations are owned by E. K. Gaylord, a leading "right-to-work" supporter and publisher of Oklahoma City's only two daily newspapers.

Oklahomans will vote May 5 in a statewide referendum on a proposed constitutional amendment which would outlaw union shop agreements in the state. The Oklahoma affiliate of the industrial peace council had purchased time on the Gaylord stations, as well as other stations throughout the state, for spot announcements and special broadcasts urging a vote against the "right-to-work" proposal.

NCIP Dir. John M. Redding said the Gaylord-owned stations had barred the use of quotations from Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R-N. Y.), UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, former Pres. Harry Truman, the late Pres. Kennedy and the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Redding said the station management's ruling that the material could not be used without a specific, written waiver from each person quoted "would strike at the base of the concept of free speech and discussion."

He charged that opponents of "right-to-work," after having scheduled and paid for the air time, "are in fact being censored . . . in our effort to present our case to the people of the state."

Redding noted that Mrs. Roosevelt, whose statements were rejected, was one of the founders of the industrial peace council and co-chairman at the time of her death.

He told the FCC that the station also refused to run a statement by Sen. J. Howard Edmondson on the ground that he is a candidate for renomination in the Democratic primary and initially refused to air television spots featuring the state's senior senator, Mike Monroney. The latter decision was finally reversed, Redding noted.

Redding also charged that the station had refused to permit a filmed scene showing a group of children playing on a carousel.

"They are at such a distance that recognition is not possible," Redding commented. "Yet WKY and WKY-TV say this shot cannot be aired until we have waivers from each and every child in the picture."

He noted that a filmed scene by "right-to-work" advocates was permitted even though it shows scores of people crossing a bridge.

Other radio and television stations in Oklahoma have aired the material furnished by opponents of "right-to-work" without objection, Redding reported.

In view of the nearness of the election, he said, the FCC should hold "immediate hearings" on the dispute.

N.Y. Printers Adopt Plan On Non-Discrimination

New York—Union printers and commercial printing shops here have agreed to a specific plan for apprentice selection and training to implement the non-discrimination clause in their current contract.

The program was announced by Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman of the Joint Industry Board of the Printing Industry, who said it was "the most extensive and meaningful" so far devised for selecting apprentices.

Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Local 6 and Sec. Matthew A. Kelly of the Printers League joined Kheel in his announcement of the agreement. Powers said he had recommended that a similar agreement be worked out in the newspaper industry. The commercial shops employ about 5,000 journeyman printers and 600 apprentices; several thousand others are employed by newspapers.

The apprenticeship agreement provides that beginning next October, selection of individual candidates drawn from a pool of 1,000 miscellaneous composing room workers will be based on tests devised and administered by the New York State Employment Service and the School of Printing.

Apprenticeship applicants in October will be received from the miscellaneous employes between the ages of 18 and 26 who have a high school diploma or its equivalent, who have been employed for six months, and who are physically able to perform the work.

Credit for experience will be granted in the selection process of about 100 apprentices a year, Kheel said, but "competitive examinations and interviews conducted by independent agencies will now be the determining factor."

Powers said that about one-third of the present miscellaneous composing room employes are Puerto Ricans or Negroes. Kheel pointed out that Local 6 has never given any particular preference to relatives of members in apprenticeship selections.

The new method of selection will produce a "higher level of skill" among apprentices, who because of chances for more rapid advancement will feel less temptation to leave the industry, he said.

By removing the testing process from both management and union, he added, the parties will fulfill their contract obligation to base apprentice selection on qualifications and aptitude "without regard to race, creed, color, sex or national origin."

Kheel was named as arbitrator of any disputes arising from challenges to examination results or complaints of discrimination in the original hiring of miscellaneous composing room employes who form the pool for apprentices.

Fire Fighters March To Protest Low Pay

St. Joseph, Mo.—Some 50 members of Fire Fighters Local 77 staged a march on city hall to protest low wages and poor working conditions. They distributed leaflets showing firemen here average $75 to $145 a month less than their counterparts in Kansas City, Springfield and Independence.

'Used as Mental Blackjack':

Congressional Panel Probes Wide Use of Lie Detectors

By David L. Perlman

Four out of five polygraph operators—persons who give and interpret lie detector examinations—do not meet professional standards of training and education, a congressional subcommittee was told.

The estimate came from a leading defender of the use of polygraphs, Prof. Fred E. Inbau of the Northwestern University School of Law.

A House Government Operations subcommittee, undertaking the first investigation ever made into the federal government's previously hush-hush use of polygraph examination, received an even more damning criticism from a psychiatrist who has made a study of lie detector examinations.

Dr. H. B. Dearman wrote the subcommittee that "the polygraph is used mainly as a mental blackjack to obtain a confession." He charged that its use violated the U.S. Constitution's 4th Amendment, barring "unreasonable searches," and the 5th Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

Even when consent is given, Dearman said, the person being examined does not realize that his "unconscious thoughts will also be delved into and consequently . . . he will be giving automatic responses to thoughts of which he is totally unaware."

The growing use of lie detectors by private employers—to interrogate both job applicants and persons already on the payroll—has brought a demand for state laws to bar such practices. Labor-supported legislation has been enacted by Massachusetts, California, Oregon and Alaska prohibiting polygraph examinations as a condition for employment or continuation of employment.

The subcommittee on government information, headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), opened public hearings after a preliminary investigation which disclosed that 19 government agencies use polygraphs.

Excluding the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, which admitted routine polygraph examinations of all job applicants but refused on security grounds to furnish statistics, government agencies last year gave more than 19,000 polygraph examinations, the study showed.

The non-secret agencies said they owned 512 polygraphs and had on their payrolls 639 employes authorized to conduct polygraph tests. The training and qualifications of polygraph operations, Moss reported, "differ substantially from agency to agency." In addition, Moss said in an opening statement, "serious questions have been raised by responsible persons as to whether the polygraph is, indeed, an instrument which should be used for any purpose."

The opening witness before the subcommittee, Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), related the case of a 17-year-old daughter of a constituent who, applying for a $70 a week clerical job in a government agency, was interrogated in "embarrassing . . . humiliating" detail about her sex life.

Although the episode took place several years ago, the girl has not yet fully recovered from the shock, Gallagher said. He added:

"If we are concerned with an increasing tendency to invade the privacy of our homes through wiretaps and other electronic instruments, let us be doubly concerned with the widespread use of techniques . . . to invade the privacy of a man's mind."

Inbau, while asserting that "in competent hands" the polygraph technique "works with a very high degree of accuracy," acknowledged that there is no effective regulation of polygraph operators.

He said Illinois, one of the few states with licensing legislation, meets professional standards by requiring a college degree, six months of internship training and both written and practical tests—but has a "grandfather clause" which exempts operators already in the field. By contrast, he noted, Kentucky requires only a high school diploma and a six-week course.

At least one high-security government agency has largely abandoned use of the polygraph, the subcommittee was told.

The Atomic Energy Commission, in 1953, dropped polygraph examinations except under rare conditions personally approved by the AEC general manager. The decision was made on the basis of a study which found that the lie detector at best results "in only a marginal increase in security." The AEC added:

"Against such marginal increase . . . it was necessary to weigh not only the dollar cost of the lie detector program, but also the intangible cost in employe morale, personnel recruitment, labor and public relations. . . . It was concluded that these costs outweighed the benefits."

During the last fiscal year, the AEC reported, the polygraph was used in only one out of a total of 29,300 cases involving security clearance.

Inbau and other members of a panel of experts told the subcommittee that only a three-part polygraph which measures respiration, blood pressure and galvanic skin responses is considered reliable.

Referring to the single reaction lie detector, measuring only skin reactions, Inbau said such a detector "is practically valueless." It would be "foolhardy" to rely on it, he stated, although acknowledging that a number of such units are currently in use.

Even the most reliable polygraph, Inbau said, "is of no value, in fact it may be a very dangerous thing, in the hands of someone who is not trained in the technique of making the diagnosis." In addition to intelligence and training, Inbau said, an operator must have "maturity" and be "respectful of the rights of the individual."

FEMININE MEMBERS of Ohio delegation to Rubber Workers' legislative institute call on Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.) at Senate Office Building, also visited other legislators. Left to right: Mrs. Leonard Pickens of Hartville, O., chapter, URW Auxiliary; Mary Johnson, Auxiliary vice president, Akron; Young and Carol Pickens, Hartville.

IAM Victory Shatters Anti-Union Intimidation

Orangeburg, S. C.—Orangeburg County has the first union in its history now, thanks to a group of workers who refused to yield a second time to intimidatory tactics by the county's "most important" people.

Workers at the Kelsey-Hayes Co.'s Utica-Herbrand Tool Div., repudiating a powerful anti-union campaign by top management and community leaders, voted for the Machinists by an emphatic majority in a National Labor Relations Board election. The score: for the IAM 356, against 85.

The union victory wiped out an earlier loss, 171-245, in a February election. That vote was set aside by the NLRB because massive community pressures "exerted a coercive effect upon the employes' free choice" and "created an atmosphere of fear of reprisal and loss of job opportunity," the board found.

Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the IAM, in a congratulatory message to the workers, said their victory is "encouraging proof that the traditional anti-union weapons of fear and intimidation can be overcome by giving workers the facts."

Hayes also expressed thanks to the AFL-CIO Industrial Dept. for "valuable help in cutting through the curtain of anti-union propaganda" in Orangeburg. The IUD currently is conducting a coordinated organizing drive in the Carolinas with the IAM and other unions.

Closed Utica Plant

Kelsey-Hayes opened its Orangeburg plant after closing out its tool manufacturing operations in Utica, N. Y., where employes had been represented by the IAM.

When the firm's Orangeburg employes petitioned for IAM representation last year, a campaign of intimidation followed, led by town business leaders and politicians and paralleled by the in-plant efforts of management, the union charged.

Civic leaders visited the homes of workers to warn against voting for the union, the IAM said, and a saturation campaign by radio and newspaper sought to link the union with violence and loss of jobs.

One employe of the firm reported that his family doctor came to the house, called him outside and said he was visiting workers and asking them to vote against the IAM. Another said two Orangeburg policemen talked to him in their car about the danger that the plant might move.

After the election, the union filed unfair practice charges and a three-member NLRB panel ruled that employer statements at Orangeburg went "far beyond permissible limits" of free speech.

The board also found that the "massive campaign conducted by third parties" embellished the message that strike action would be necessary for the union to make any gains in collective bargaining and helped coerce the workers.

The case was notable also for the use, for the first time on record, of a printed version of the movie "And Women Must Weep"—a distorted account of an IAM strike in Princeton, Ind., which pictures union members as thugs and goons.

The day before the election, "Dear Mom" booklets with the "Weep" message were placed in all Orangeburg banks for free distribution. The NLRB has set aside five elections at plants where the "Weep" movie was shown.

Industrial Engineering Institutes Set for July

Four AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes will be held at the University of Wisconsin this summer, offering both basic and advanced training for full-time union staff members.

The two-week institutes, all scheduled for July 20-31, are sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer on the AFL-CIO research staff, described the goal of the institutes as "to help union representatives protect union members faced with management's use of industrial engineering techniques."

This will be the seventh year the institutes have been held.

Basic courses are offered in the fields of time study and its application in wage incentive systems, and in job evaluation and related problems.

Union staffers who have had training in stop-watch time study are eligible for the institute on synthetic work measurement systems.

The institute on collective bargaining of industrial engineering problems is an advanced course for those who have completed other AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes in previous years. It will be given in two sections, one for those who have completed the job evaluation institute, the second for those who have completed both the time study-wage incentive and the synthetic work measurement institutes.

Labor's position on industrial engineering techniques, as expressed in a 1961 AFL-CIO convention resolution, is one of historical opposition to the use of time study, piece work and wage incentive systems—both because of abuses by management and basic inequities in the systems.

"When these management schemes exist," the federation said, "unions must be prepared to negotiate maximum contractual protection . . . But contract language is not enough. Unionists must be as fully informed as possible to cope with the 'traditional' as well as the 'modern' industrial engineering techniques."

Tuition is $70 plus the cost of housing and meals in the university dormitory and dining facilities. Deadline for registration is June 22. Additional information may be obtained from Gottlieb at the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., or from Norris Tibbetts, University of Wisconsin School for Workers, 825 Extension Bldg., Madison 6, Wis.

A. W. Motley To Leave Labor Dept.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced the resignation of Arthur W. Motley as director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, and the appointment of Nelson M. Bortz to succeed him.

Motley, a career public service official since 1920, has headed the bureau since 1958. Among a number of special assignments which he carried out for the Labor Dept. was the establishment of an emergency employment classification program for 18,000 Hungarian refugees after the 1958 revolt.

Bortz has been a deputy assistant secretary of labor since 1959 and previously served as associate director of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

The Labor Dept. also announced the appointment of Mrs. Laura Hart Harris, an officer and bargaining committee member of Lodge 12 of the Government Employes, as executive secretary for the department's Incentive Awards Committee.

Ohio State Labor Editors Organize

Columbus, Ohio—The Ohio Labor Press Association was organized by labor editors at a meeting here "to improve and enhance the prestige of the legitimate labor press" of the state.

It will undertake to work for improvement of the labor press, encourage the publication of more union papers, establish a clearing house for exchange of ideas and information and help advance the program of the Ohio labor movement, the delegates agreed.

They were addressed by Pres. David Kane and Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO; Irving Fagan, field secretary of the Intl. Labor Press Association, and John T. Grupenhoff of Ohio State University's Labor Education & Research Service.

A. I. Davey of the Cleveland Citizen was elected president; Robert H. Fox of the Cincinnati Chronicle vice president, and Public Relations Dir. Don Smith of the Ohio AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer. Chosen for the executive board were David Course and Edward Bracken, Rubber Workers Local 2 News, Akron; James Gedling, Lorain Labor Leader; Paul Crunkilton, Auto Workers Local 14 Union Progress, Toledo, and John Anderson, UAW Local 128 Beacon, Troy.

Aid to Education

MORE THAN one-half million dollars in scholarship aid will have been distributed by unions to the high school Class of 1964 by the end of the current school year—aid to qualified students who lack the funds to secure college educations.

The annual award this week of the AFL-CIO merit scholarships is symbolic of this ever-increasing effort by organized labor to make higher education available to those qualified but who because of their financial status are denied the opportunity to develop their capabilities.

The trade union movement's scholarship aid role is an expanding one. But the scope of the problem is far beyond the means of the labor movement or any other organization. The problem is national and the solution must be national.

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THE FIRST SESSION of the 88th Congress came up with three education measures that constituted major progress. Federal aid for higher education, an important upgrading and revision of federal aid for vocational education and federal aid for medical, dental and allied education are all on the statute books.

In the current session there are proposals to improve the federal aid to higher education programs by providing various forms of scholarship, loan and grant assistance to qualified students who would otherwise be barred from going on to college.

Student aid is vital if the federal aid program is to achieve its objectives, and it is a job that can be most effectively done on a national basis with a national program.

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BUT PERHAPS more basic is the question of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, a question that has been on the legislative agenda for nearly 20 years and has become more acute as the educational problems of the nation have neared a crisis state.

The passage of the three federal aid bills in the first session of the 88th Congress is evidence enough that the present session should be able to draft legislation to meet the intense need at the basic school level. If aid to elementary and secondary schools is postponed much longer, the programs for federal aid in other educational areas will be hindered and limited as the quality of schools and their graduates decline.

Concerted state and local action to date has failed to solve the school problem. There has been a rise in per pupil expenditure, teachers' salaries have increased and classroom construction has proceeded at an unprecedented rate.

But all of this effort has not been enough to meet the real need. School construction has not kept up with the growing school age population. Teachers are still among the lowest paid professional workers. Youngsters faced with overcrowded conditions and overworked and underpaid teachers lose interest and tend to drop out of school.

The AFL-CIO is committed to the need for quality education for all American young people, wherever their homes may be, however rich or poor their parents, whatever their race or nationality background.

To make that kind of education universally available to every child and young person in the nation will require the best efforts of communities, states and the federal government. It will require a much larger financial commitment to education than we have yet made, but it is a commitment which the nation can and must afford.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

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John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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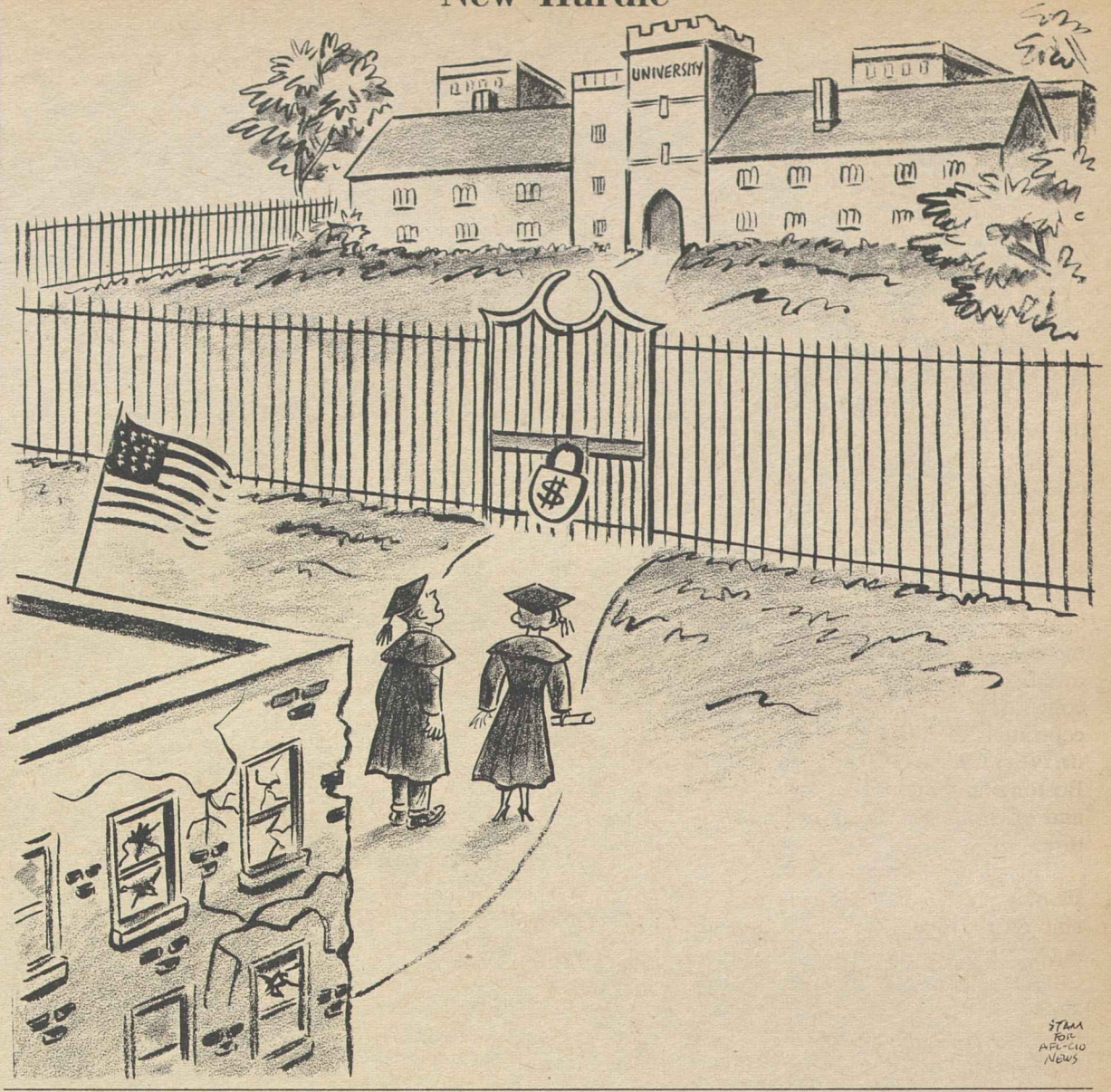
New Hurdle



Hearings, Books Reveal:

Invasion of Personal Privacy Growing into Booming Business

EVIDENCE IS ACCUMULATING that the right of individuals to privacy is becoming less and less sacred.

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, for example, recently held hearings on the use of the lie detector, or polygraph, in government agencies.

Under the chairmanship of Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.) the subcommittee queried 39 federal agencies on their practices and policies in the use of lie detectors. Although both the preliminary study and the actual hearings of the subcommittee were moderate in nature, the results were not conducive to bringing any comfort to those concerned about the invasion of privacy.

The agencies reported that in 1963 they gave 23,122 lie detector tests, and this figure did not include the tests given by the Central Intelligence Agency, since the CIA refused to divulge any information.

The tests were given for the following reasons: security, criminal history, misconduct, personnel screening, and medical information.

Hearings brought to light many extremely dubious uses of the polygraph, such as detailed questioning of young girls on their sexual history. What is of particular significance is that the subcommittee believes "serious questions have been raised regarding the reliability of the device and the propriety of its use."

Even though some federal agencies have strict requirements covering personnel given the tests, some agencies reported that only five days' training was given to those administering tests.

Writing in a national book review supplement recently, Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.) gave other examples:

- In connection with an important criminal trial, the Justice Dept. was found keeping a 24-hour surveillance on all defense witnesses, using shortwave radio and other devices.
- In another trial, the prosecution was discovered keeping a check on all mail being received by the defendant and his lawyer.
- Hiring and promotion are frequently done on the basis of "ersatz" psychiatric examinations. Private agencies engaged in work-checks on people and personnel record-keeping are booming into million dollar businesses.
- Manufacturing plants all over the country, competing for government business, find it helpful to have security managers. The "background check" has become routine.
- The New York State legislature this year passed a "frisk" bill which provides that a police officer may stop any person in a public place whom he, alone, "reasonably" suspects of crime or of being dangerous and may, without warrant or any other question, submit the person to personal check.

LINDSAY'S ARTICLE was a review of two recent books concerned with this problem: "The Naked Society," by Vance Packard, and "the Privacy Invaders," by Myron Brenton.

"The books," writes Lindsay, "describe a glacial advance of big, robot systems which make it acceptable, even popular, to strip and expose the privacies of people and invade their homes."

The two authors give example after example "of forms and techniques used by the corporate 'Peeping Tom' to test the worth of their employes, associates, or competitors," Lindsay says. "It seems that eavesdropping techniques have been perfected to such an extent that it is no longer necessary to plug in in order to bug a conversation. Machines have been invented which can pick up a quiet conversation in the middle of an empty beach from a safe, undetected distance."

"We should be grateful to these two authors for lifting the lid off this fetid underground," Lindsay writes. "They've given us a wide look at some fearsome things and if fear is catching, I hope it is in this case."—**(PAI).**

"Don't look now, Dotty, but I believe we're getting a nibble."

Morgan Says:

College Students Volunteering In Summer's Civil Rights Fight

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BOSTON—This hub of New England is loaded with history and pulsing simultaneously with the portent of events yet to happen.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has just celebrated Patriot's Day, the 189th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord which began the American Revolution. But this respectful, ritualistic observance of great moments past is overshadowed, in a way, by the concern of a high concentration of college and university students in Boston and Cambridge and environs for the future.

Morgan

This change of emphasis may not be so noticeable on the surface. The rites of spring were being customarily followed along the banks of the Charles River. Young lovers leaned dreamily against a tree while sailboats moved silently behind them, their canvas standing out like snowy napkins against the dark spread of water. An athletic type from Boston University in sweatshirt and trunks did push-ups on a park path while strains of hootenanny drifted back from the riverbank where a foursome squatted on the grass, their ears bent to a guitar. Across the bridge a thin sun warmed Harvard Square and there was a kind of Left Bank flavor to the newsstand above the subway station where people milled about riffling the pages of French-edition paperbacks and exchanging morsels of non-academic gossip.

But behind these surface spectacles there was an atmosphere of brooding, at least among the undergraduate population. At Harvard and MIT, at Radcliffe and Wellesley, at Boston College and Brandeis University, students were speculating about the summer ahead and many of the more serious-minded ones had concluded that their work was already cut out for them, dictated, as it were, by circumstances. Caught up in the turmoil of the social revolution that the civil rights battle has become, a number of students, both men and women, feel they have no choice but to spend their vacation fighting it.

This involves painful personal dilemmas not apparent off the campus but vital to the participants and important to the course of the battle itself. Consider, for example, the problem of an upperclass staffer of the Harvard Crimson. From Ivy League schools and elsewhere, substantially more than a thousand college students are expected to converge on Mississippi this summer to join the Negroes' fight for first class citizenship in a variety of ways—ranging from assistance in voter registration to a repertory theater project in Jackson, the state capital. But there are many civil rights battles to be won in the North, too, and furthermore this young Harvard man has a third possible alternative—a teaching job in Birmingham. He has decided, however, "for deep personal reasons," to go to Mississippi, in part, perhaps, because from the standpoint of safety and friendly atmosphere the assignment looks least inviting. "I don't want to be embarrassed," he says, self-consciously, "when 20 years from now my kids ask me, 'Dad, where were you in the summer of '64?' "

THE DEEP PERSONAL commitment of such young people, minority of their own generation though they may be, is impressive. Moreover they are convinced that the civil rights struggle is a sociological cataclysm, not just an unpleasant neighborhood nuisance, which may well peak in violent demonstrations in the next few months.

Even more impressive is their awareness, and that of many of their teachers also involved in the movement, of the real dangers in the fluidity of the situation. One wonders, anxiously, if the White House, the Justice Dept., the leaders of Congress are anywhere nearly as well briefed as they are on the explosive elements of the problem. Their almost G-2 type of intelligence, for instance, flashes the alarm involved in the irresponsible but furious efforts of Negro extremists to wrest the leadership of the civil rights drive from the moderates who for months have been warning that they were sitting on a volcano and would be dislodged if the cry of "freedom now" weren't treated more seriously than a football victory chant.

As frustration mounts, these young white volunteers are awake to attempts by extremists of the far left to infiltrate the civil rights movement—attempts whose subversive potential is far less dangerous than the setback the movement itself may suffer in the public eye if an investigating committee flushes even one Communist fellow-traveler from the ranks of demonstrators.

Indeed an observer can't help but wonder whether the threat of coming chaos could not be better controlled and the significant progress in civil rights already made better protected, if "the establishments" of power in our society were as sensitive to and intimate with the dynamics of this social revolution as many of the younger generation are.

Washington Reports:

Hartke Higher Education Bill Seen Boon to Able but Needy

A **BILL** introduced by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) could provide higher education opportunities for 100,000 to 400,000 students graduating in the upper third of their high school classes who now are financially unable to attend college.

That estimate of the bill's potential results was given by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) as he was interviewed along with Hartke on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program now heard on 700 radio stations.

Hartke's bill would provide loans guaranteed by the federal government, similar to Federal Housing Administration loans, repayable after the student has finished his education. It would also include 37,000 scholarships annually and work-study programs enabling needy students to help pay for their education through jobs on campus.

Both senators stressed the need of a college education today, noting that job opportunities are no longer for the unskilled, but for the technically skilled and well educated. The present denial of college educations to able but needy students, said Javits, is a vast waste of our potential resources.

Hartke termed education an investment for the individual and the nation, and said without it the United States "may forfeit its leadership in the world." The Indiana senator pointed out that a college education today costs at least $6,000, and may go as high as $12,000 at a private institution, "which means that you have to be ready when you walk into the college doors to have $1,500 or $2,500 on hand. You know, people who are earning a respectable income every year often find themselves hard-pressed to come up with that kind of money."

JAVITS POINTED OUT that Negroes are especially handicapped by the cost of a college education. He noted that 12 percent of the white population has completed college, but only 5.4 percent of the Negro population.

He said that both scholarships and loans, although provided with need as a consideration, must be based on "talent and capability."

The two senators pointed out that the Hartke bill provisions will supplement the loans under the National Defense Education Act, which is restricted to courses in science, mathematics and other "subjects important to the nation's defenses."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ONLY CLEAR TEST VOTES involving the strength of the House conservative coalition in confronting the Johnson Administration came on the food-stamp bill and cotton-wheat bill, which went to the floor the same day. The coalition took a narrow beating on one, a more decisive beating on the other; the Administration won two victories.

The key to House support of Democratic Administration bills for many years has been simple: The President has had to cut down the number of southern Democrats voting against him from the maximum (at present) of 99 to something like 30 to 50, or he has had to obtain enough liberal Republican votes, over the fierce opposition of GOP Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck, to offset Democratic defectors.

The late Pres. Kennedy sometimes lost as many as 75 to 80 southern Democratic votes, and won precious few Republican votes, on important bills early in his term. But then he was able to whittle down southern opposition to as little as 25 or 30 members. That is how he won the minimum wage bill and area redevelopment program, how he got through the manpower training bill and the expanded-trade measure. He gradually won over enough votes to produce a body of affirmative legislation laying the foundation for progress in education, in the upgrading of work skills, on which the nation will build for many years.

The usual tactical maneuver of the conservative coalition is to offer a carefully drafted substitute for an Administration measure or, sometimes, to try to kill it by sending it back to committee.

On the food-stamp bill, the coalition was beaten down 223 to 195 on a motion to recommit. Only six Republicans voted against the motion and 170 in favor of it, but the House Democratic leadership held almost a maximum of its potential vote. Democrats lined up 217 to 25 against the GOP maneuver. Southern Democrats voted 76 to 23 against it, and the leadership lost only 2 northerners.

On final passage, seven more Republicans joined to give the GOP 13 in favor of the program and the Democrats held their strength approximately level, casting 216 votes in favor.

On the wheat-cotton bill, the only rollcall showdown was on passage—up or down for acceptance of Senate amendments to a more limited bill previously cleared by the House—and it was a cliffhanger all the way. The bill carried by a 211-203 margin, with some Democrats having drifted away presumably because they preferred not to be recorded.

Republicans voted against it 167 to 10. Northern Democrats voted in favor by a 113-25 margin, southern Democrats by an 88-11 split.

* * *

THE TWO HOUSE LEADERS who produced and shepherded through the bipartisan civil rights bill, Chairman Celler of the Judiciary Committee and Rep. McCulloch, the ranking Republican committee member, were honored at a dinner given by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a grouping of many organizations backing a strong bill. Both McClulloch and Celler spoke words worth recording.

Said Celler, a veteran from a Brooklyn district: "I consider the bill an expression of liberty—a payment of debt on a promissory note which we call the Constitution of the United States."

McCulloch, whose Ohio district contains few Negroes or members of other minority groups, addressed his audience as "friends of liberty," and said:

"Many months ago I reached the firm conclusion that we in America were confronted with a noble cause, and that it was the duty of everyone concerned with human liberty to do something about it.

"The least I could do was to nobly use or meanly lose the chance to do what I could for 180 million people in our country."

EVERY ABLE young man or woman, no matter how limited financially, would have the opportunity for a college or technical education under a bill introduced by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), left, who was interviewed with Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), right, on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Senate to Probe Growing Gap Between Food Costs, Prices

By Sidney Margolius

THE U.S. SENATE is going to take a long cool look into why you have to pay as much for food as you do, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust Subcommittee, revealed at a recent legislative conference of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

If the investigation is as thorough as Sen. Hart's hearings on deceptive packaging, the public is going to get a useful lesson into why food prices are high, and what it can do about it. The same senator's "truth - in - packaging" bill, which would require more informative packaging, still is before the Senate Commerce Committee. Unfortunately, senators are getting more letters from food manufacturers' personnel opposing the bill than from consumers urging its passage.

But meanwhile, consumers learned from the hearings about the need to look for the net weights of contents even if they are half-hidden on the packages, and to compare weights of different packages even if they appear to be the same size.

The forthcoming hearings on food are needed urgently. Despite the U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s constant efforts to tell the public that "food is a bargain," food is a major expense problem to working families and should and could cost less than it does.

A number of senators and the Administration especially are concerned that while livestock prices dropped sharply this winter, retail prices of beef went down relatively little, and on some cuts, not at all. The big worry now is that since retail prices dropped little in a time of heavy supply, they may rise sharply during the season of reduced supplies this summer.

If you don't have to work as long for a pound of meat or loaf of bread as your father used to, as the Agriculture Dept. argues, it is only because farmers are subsidizing the marketing system by producing more at lower cost, as Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League, points out, and also because unionization has managed to raise hourly pay rates. The fact is, the spread between farm and retail prices is getting wider all the time. The farmer used to get about 50 cents of every dollar you spend for food. By 1957-59, he was getting 40 cents. In 1962, he got 38 cents. Last year, the latest period for which figures are available, he got 36 cents.

In other words, the Agriculture Dept. has failed at its chief mission, which is to reduce the spread between what the farmer gets and what the consumer has to pay.

The department often tends to act as an apologist for food processors and distributors. Most recently, Assistant Sec. of Agriculture George L. Mehren, who, ironically, is the department's "consumer representative," told the National Institute of Animal Agriculture that "today's consumer is served by a new, bright, rapidly evolving system of supply, production and processing—and a far greater battery of governmental protective services than most people realize. . . . This kind of consumer is not the captive for her neighborhood grocery stores as her mother was. She has her choice of a number of large supermarkets—each of which is striving to outdo the other to please her."

Actually, the supermarkets Mehren praises are overrated in their effectiveness in reducing food prices. As supermarkets have become larger and elaborate, their margin (the slice of your dollar they take) has increased from 16-18 percent, to 20-22 percent.

OFTEN TODAY, when it comes to basic staples, the consumer's choice among supermarkets boils down to a choice of which offers a limited amount of specials but otherwise charges the same 27 cents for a package of cornflakes, out of which the farmer gets 2.7 cents for the corn. Often the only real choice consumers have today is a choice of different colors in trading stamps.

In the coming period of rising food prices, you need to watch food spending carefully to avoid paying even more than you now do.

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PRINTING PRESSMEN honored Edward E. Goshen, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training at a ceremony held at the Smithsonian Institution in front of the press used by Benjamin Franklin. Goshen, a veteran member of the Typographical Union, was presented with an honorary life membership certificate in the Pressmen by Howard Sullivan, director of the union's apprentice department. Shown left to right are: William I. Sells, Bureau of Apprenticeship consultant to the union, Sullivan, Goshen, and Asst. Sec. of Labor Leo R. Werts.

Union Seminar Told:

Alcoholism Rated Major Job Hazard

CHICAGO—"ALMOST 4 PERCENT of all time lost from work is directly related to drinking; in this sense, one might say that alcoholism is an occupational hazard for a significant number of workers," a psychologist reported at a union counseling course on community service activities for three locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Dr. Arnold Abrams, assistant professor of psychology at the Chicago Medical School, cited estimates that alcohol is consumed to excess during the course of a year by some 40 million Americans of whom there is a hard core of 2 million intemperate drinkers whose major problem can be defined as alcoholism.

He described excessive consumption of alcohol as "a form of self-medication for the person who can't handle his worries successfully."

"These people have in common the unfortunate discovery of a mode of escape from stress," he said. "It is a mode of escape that is self-destructive and profitless."

Dr. Abrams said that for extreme cases, an index to discovery of the alcoholic might be tardiness, absenteeism, poor work performance and difficulties in getting along with other persons on the job.

He emphasized the importance of early detection of the problem.

"To cover it up is, in the long run, a disservice to the individual worker, his family and the other workers," he said.

"Most of all, it is important not to create an atmosphere of intimidation, but rather one of encouraging the individual to seek help for his problem."

* * *

DR. ABRAMS SAID the most difficult task is that of getting the individual to see the destructive nature of his problem and to want to obtain help.

"In this respect," he said, "there is no substitute for a one-to-one warm friendly relationship between the counselor and each person that he is responsible to."

The psychologist pointed out that a formidable problem area is detecting in the early stages the pattern of a potential chronic drinker.

"Perhaps it is safe to say that nobody can do this better than somebody who has been through the mill; a member of Alcoholics Anonymous can much more readily pick out the individual with this problem than somebody who has not suffered from alcoholism," he said. "It may be of some value, then, to enlist the aid of former alcoholics in the prevention and uncovery of early cases."

Dr. Abrams noted that the counselor must recognize his limitations as well as his abilities.

"The intemperate alcoholic is a person who is in need of professional care," he said. "The counselor can provide a monumental service by uncovering and directing the alcoholic to the proper service. Where industry itself maintains a service for such people, the worker is most fortunate."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Jump Out of the Smoke Ring Into the Conversation Circle

By Jane Goodsell

THIRTEEN DAYS, five hours and 26 minutes ago, I quit smoking. And now, thank goodness, I've got withdrawal symptoms just like everybody else. I've got something to talk about.

Before I gave up cigarettes, I was a social dud who had nothing to contribute to the conversation. I'd sit lonely as a cloud, disconsolately blowing smoke rings while everyone else swapped withdrawal symptoms and compared notes on how much weight they'd gained since they quit smoking.

I'd remember wistfully what parties used to be like back in the days when people smoked cigarettes and talked about other things, rather than vice versa. Sometimes I'd make half-hearted attempts to switch the conversation away from smoking.

"Uh, by the way," I'd say, "has anybody seen the movie Tom Jones? I understand it's simply marvel—"

I'd stop because nobody was paying any attention to me. They were all listening to a girl named Muriel who was analyzing the value of lemon drops as an oral substitute.

A man across the room would express his opinion that licorice whips worked better because they were shaped like cigarettes. You know, long and thin.

Then a lady in a blue dress would say she didn't think an oral substitute was as important as finding something to do with your hands. She'd tried needlepoint, but found that those little puzzles, the ones you shake back and forth to get the ball into the hole, were more therapeutic.

The remainder of the evening would be devoted to a discussion of the toughest-time-not-to-smoke, opinion being equally divided between not smoking after meals and not smoking while talking on the phone.

SOONER OR LATER someone would always remark that what really drove him nuts was being in the same room with somebody who was smoking. Everybody would look at me, and I'd light another cigaret to cover my embarrassment.

I began to feel like a social outcast. When I realized that I, too, was looking down on other smokers, I knew I had to quit. I didn't want to belong to a group made up of old-fashioned eccentrics like me, who hadn't kept up with the times.

So, 13 days ago, I quit. Oh, I won't promise I'll never smoke another cigarette as long as I live. As a matter of fact, I'm not even sure I can get through the next five minutes. But even though I'm just about out of my mind, I'm back in the conversation.

I can top anybody's withdrawal symptoms. If we happen to meet, remind me to tell you about them. In fact, just try and stop me.

Keenan Tells CLC:

Job Needs Common To U.S. and Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

can provide jobs for all. The plain fact is that, unless a society can find useful, rewarding work for its people, it has failed. You and I, and the way of life we represent, cannot afford to fail."

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin, in a keynote address to the convention, assailed those who sought to use a labor dispute on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes "as a lever to create differences between national and international unions" and emphasized that "this is not an issue in this dispute."

His reference was to differences involving the Seafarers which led to the imposition of Canadian government trustees on all five waterfront unions in Canada and the trustees' removal from office of Hal Banks, the SIU's Canadian district president. An agreement between the trustees and SIU Pres. Paul Hall for restoration of the autonomy of the SIU in Canada was made public recently.

The CLC Executive Council referred to the pact in a statement read to the convention and sent to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The council pointed out that it was not a party to the agreement and added:

"However, the Executive Council, having studied the terms of the understanding and having received assurances from the trustees that they fully intend to carry out their mandate under the trusteeship legislation, believes that they are sincerely endeavoring to work out a course of action designed to bring industrial peace and democratic unionism to the maritime industry in Canada."

One incident of the CLC's largest convention was the defeat by a 3-1 margin of proposals by a small but vocal minority of delegates for "complete autonomy" of Canadian locals in international unions.

In his speech Jodoin also sharply challenged "separatists" seeking to exploit national differences between French-speaking and English speaking Canadians, saying "it is time for those of us who believe in a strong and united Canada to speak out."

Jobless Action Stressed

Jodoin called for "top priority" on unemployment, which stood in February at 467,000 or 4.6 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis, despite improvement in the past year. Joblessness in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces is considerably above the national average.

"We have new knowledge, we have new skills, and we have new equipment," he said. "It is an important part of our job to see that the benefits of these advantages are shared by all and not just used for the profit of a few."

Jodoin pledged that the CLC will continue its efforts for "a real Canadian pension plan," for an effective health care plan, and for more low and middle-cost housing.

He also promised to fight "at every opportunity" increasing legislative attacks on labor's freedom and to step up the CLC's political activity.

Pearson Sees Progress

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, who told the delegates that a few years ago he might have "made it" to the convention "on my own" as a member of the Newspaper Guild, said he was no more satisfied than Jodoin with the continuing level of unemployment and will not be "until the figure reaches the irreducible minimum."

He cited recent advances and declared that "present indications point to continuing strong gains in the months ahead."

Minister of Labor Allan MacEachen, who spoke briefly, announced that the government plans to ask Parliament soon to set federal standards in a number of areas, notably minimum wages, maximum hours, and some working conditions.

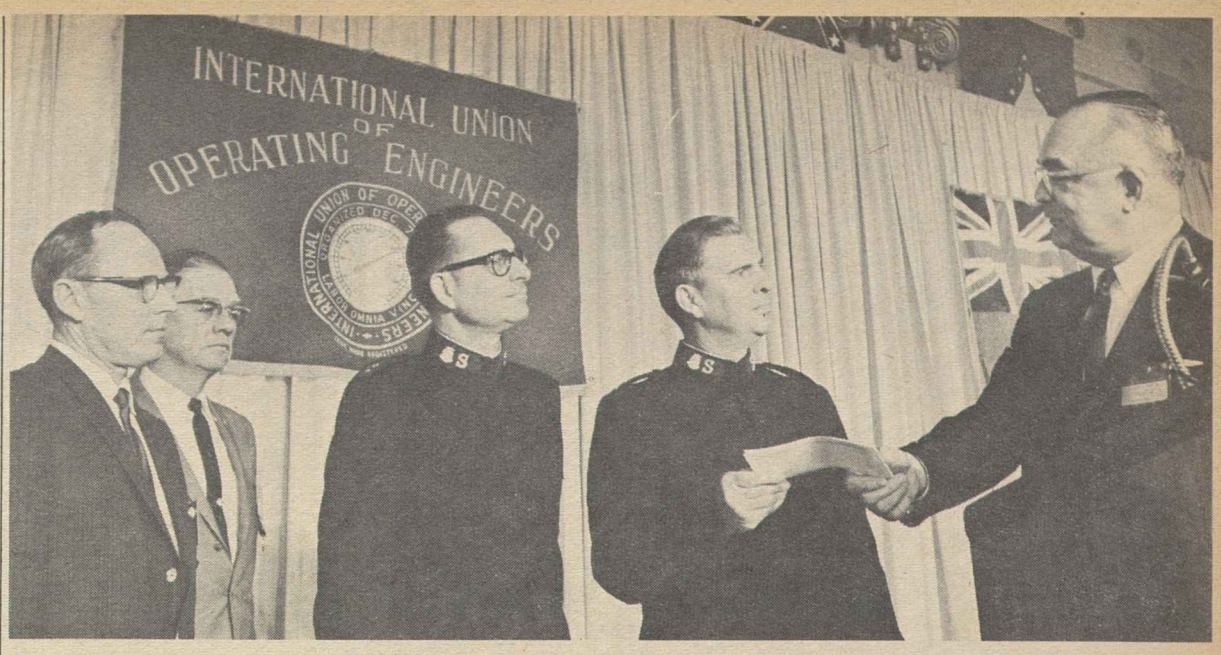
Keenan stressed the factors that the U.S. and Canada have in common and put "jobs for all" at the head of the list.

"This is basic to both of us," he said.

Fred Hayday, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress with Robert Main, won enthusiastic applause with a flat prediction that "by the end of the year we will have a labor (party) government in office" in Great Britain.

Resolutions passed by the convention:

- Adopted a policy calling for a minimum of doubletime for overtime.
- Directed the officers to "bring all legitimate trade unions in Canada" into the CLC.
- Instructed the officers to try to get a Canadian trade union pavilion built for the 1967 World's Fair here and use it later as a permanent labor college.
- Called "with urgency" on federal and provincial governments to act to assure equality of opportunity for Canadians of Indian, Eskimo and Metis extraction.
- Condemned anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.



ALASKA RELIEF check for $15,000 is given by Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers to representatives of the Salvation Army who will use it to help victims of the Good Friday earthquake and tidal wave. Left to right, Business Mgr. Russell Conlon of IUOE Local 302, Seattle, and M. F. Alewine of that local's Anchorage, Alaska office; Brig. Donald Berry and Maj. Lawrence Smith of the Salvation Army, and Wharton. The donation was voted by the IUOE executive board at a San Francisco meeting, which also transferred $100,000 in union funds to Alaska banks for loan purposes.

Operating Engineers Kick Off Organizing Drive in New Plants

San Francisco—An organizing drive in newly emerging industries was given a top priority by the Operating Engineers as the union concluded its 27th convention here by voting the first increase in per capita in 24 years.

The increase, from $1.10 to $1.50 per month, will maintain and expand the union's organizing campaign and its research, education and apprenticeship programs. A first step will be to expand a new consolidated department of organizing, research and education for increased services to locals.

A special post-convention session of delegates from locals of stationary engineers discussed organizing opportunities covering potentially tens of thousands of jobs in new industries and plants developed in the past decade.

The planned campaign will cover the entire stationary jurisdiction with special reference to nuclear power, salt water conversion and automated industry.

The convention re-elected Pres. Hunter P. Wharton and all other officers without opposition.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that the Administration's war on poverty is a step forward but that "there are still many other things that must be done." The real problem, he said, "is the question of jobs, jobs for all of the people who are available and able and willing to work."

Public Works Urged

The federation president stressed the need for accelerated public works, extension of the federal minimum wage to millions now uncovered, double time for overtime legislation, health care for the aged through social security and a 35-hour workweek.

On the then pending railroad dispute, Meany said that if railroad workers were denied the right to strike "because of a paramount public interest in order to protect the private profit of the other citizens, then the only answer is public ownership of the railroads.

"I hope it doesn't come to this," he added. "I don't believe in it, but if they insist on destroying the rights of their workers to strike because of a public interest, then, the public interest must be so great that the public should own the railroads."

A spontaneous drive among locals and individuals for Alaska quake relief, in memory of Joseph J. Delaney, the late IUOE president, neared $50,000 as the convention closed. The international had previously donated $15,000 for Alaska aid and transferred $100,000 in union funds to Alaska banks to be available as loans.

Minimum Wage Bill Wins in Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—Solid Democratic support saved a state minimum wage bill from a legislative graveyard for the first time in 25 years as the Michigan Senate last week approved a $1-an-hour pay floor to go into effect next Jan. 1.

The bill increases the minimum to $1.15 on Jan. 1, 1966, and to $1.25 Jan. 1, 1967.

It previously had passed the House with little difficulty but ran into two days of heated debate in the Senate where some Republicans sought to tack on restrictive amendments which supporters said would kill the bill's chances for passage.

Originating in the House with bipartisan support, the measure is a high priority item on the legislative program of Gov. George W. Romney (R), who saw a similar bill die in the House a year ago. Other minimum wage bills have regularly gathered dust in committee pigeonholes since the late thirties.

Republicans hold a 58-52 edge in the House but enjoy a strong 23-11 majority in the Senate where the bill almost floundered in the current session. Romnev needed Democratic votes in both Houses to secure passage.

The crucial Senate vote was 22-9, with 13 Republicans and nine Democrats providing a comfortable margin above the 18 votes necessary for adoption. The nine votes aganst the bill were all by Republicans.

The Republican opponents of the bill sought to freeze the pay floor at $1 and to exclude farm workers plus persons under 22 and over 61.

Approved was coverage of workers between the ages of 18 and 65, including farm laborers, restaurant employes and others not covered by the federal minimum wage law. Coming under the act will be employers of four persons or more. It is estimated 100,000 to 300,000 workers will be affected by the law, depending upon the extent of seasonal employment. Because of exemption of the first 13 weeks of employment, some students and summer employes will not have minimum wage protection.

Authorized are deductions up to 40 percent of the wage floor, for gratuities, board, lodging, apparel or "other items or services supplied by the employer." A "wage deviation" board is established to determine such deductions and to set lower rates for physically or mentlaly handicapped workers.

The House quickly approved two minor Senate amendments and Romney is expected to sign the bill when it reaches his desk.

Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle said the bill was "a start in the right direction but still does not put people above the abject poverty level."

Earlier, a concerted labor campaign killed Republican efforts to write further restrictions into the state's unemployment and workmen's compensation laws. The restrictive measures were pigeonholed only after a massive publicity campaign by the Auto Workers and the Michigan AFL-CIO.

Deck Officers Outline Major Retraining Plans

Miami Beach—The Masters, Mates & Pilots unveiled plans for an up-grading and retraining program for licensed deck officers in conjunction with government under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

The program was reported by Alfred Ciano, transportation representative of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, to delegates attending the union's 56th convention here.

Reporting on discussions with MM&P Pres. Charles M. Crooks and officials of the union's largest single-port local in New York, Ciano said that the joint government-union training program now awaits approval from the Labor Dept.

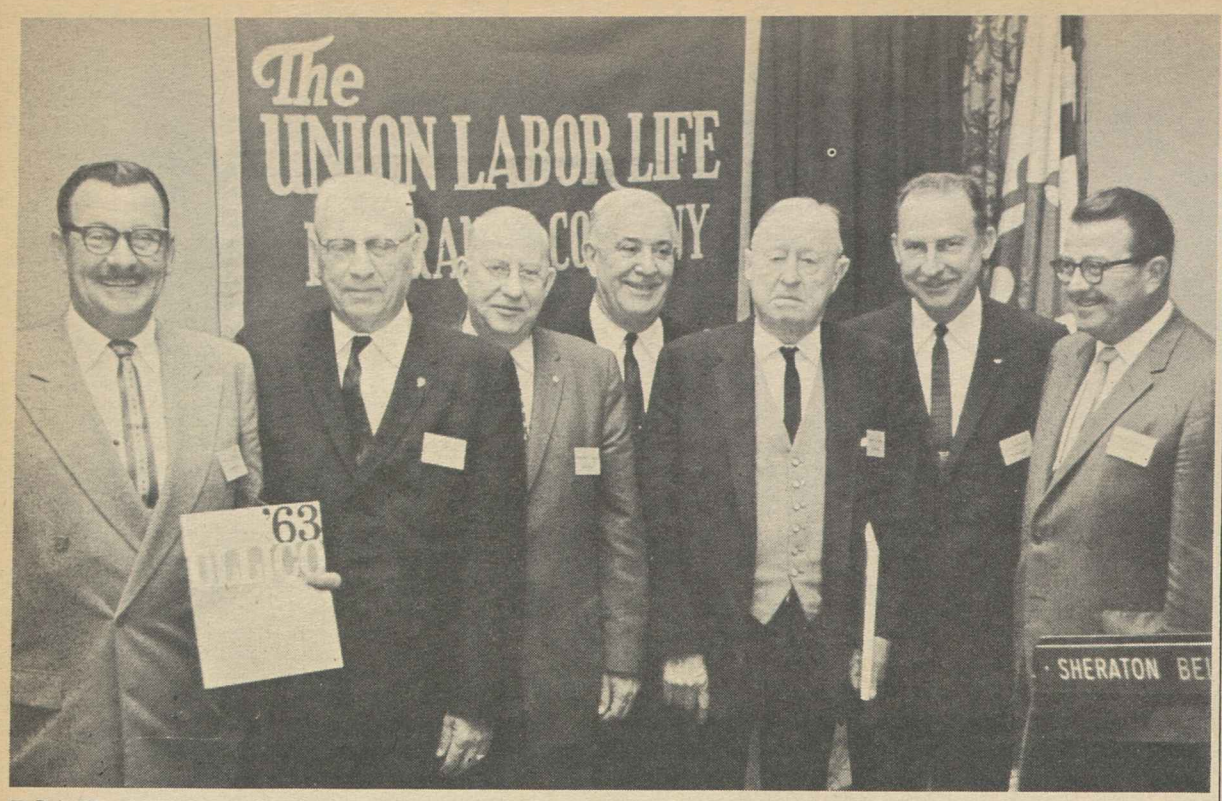
Under the program, a school would be established to prepare 200 licensed deck officers to sit for the Coast Guard examination leading to the next higher license grade. The officers would participate in a six-weeks training program covering labor relations as well as navigation and related technical subjects required by ship's officers.

Administration of the program by the New York local of MM&P would require an administrator, two instructors, a secretary, certain texts and training aids. The government would reimburse the union approximately $50,000 under the Manpower Training Act.

"Government's role," Ciano observed, "is to promote and to stimulate management and labor to get together to establish training programs to meet not only the current needs, but the projected needs of their industry." Technological change, automation, foreign-flag competition and attrition through retirement, disability or death were immediate factors cited as demanding development of skills among the union's work force.

Capt. Lloyd W. Sheldon, president of the New York local, said the curriculum will be based on guidelines set by the Coast Guard, but not exclusively limited to it. Other studies will be incorporated to help members "keep abreast of the increasing scope of deck officer knowledge that will be necessary for masters and mates in the automated future," he added.

Crooks later indicated that the union would explore the possibility of establishing similar up-grading and retraining schools in West Coast, Gulf, Great Lakes and inland ports.



BOARD MEMBERS of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. received plaques of appreciation for their service during the past year at ULLICO's annual meeting in Baltimore. Shown here are, left to right: Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers; Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters; Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Stage Employes; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres.-Emeritus Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers; Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, and Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Businessmen Back Poverty Bill, CofC Gives It 'Jerrybuilt' Label

Three businessmen gave strong individual endorsement to Pres. Johnson's "war on poverty" program and the Administration bill to launch it as a special House committee sought to wind up hearings on the measure and obtain clearance in the parent House Education & Labor Committee.

Republican demands to present opposition witnesses persuaded Chairman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.) to extend hearings from Apr. 22 to Apr. 28, although Powell said he would seek final committee approval by May 1.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, saying the nation "has excelled in reducing poverty," also told the special committee that "further study" was necessary before "any grandiose anti-poverty plans are enacted."

The Administration bill, sponsored by Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.), "was jerrybuilt as a political showpiece," said CofC Economist Carl H. Madden, and "little more than a last-ditch effort to resurrect—under a new label—four other Administration-backed proposals" that have been stalled in Congress—area redevelopment, youth employment, the national service corps and accelerated public works.

In constrast Ralph N. Besse, president of the Cleveland Commission on Higher Education and an electric utilities executive, told the committee that "without the help" of federal tax dollars under something comparable to the anti-poverty bill, a city public school system "is unlikely to do more than it is now doing" to invest the requisite funds for "special and expensive solutions of poverty-area problems" that often center in Negro areas.

"It seems clear that only a massive national effort can solve the poverty problem," Besse said.

Thomas Nichols, executive committee chairman of the Olin Mathieson Co., said the Administration bill "outlines a reasonable beginning" that needs "the full resources of labor, business and the agencies of federal, state and local governments" in support.

For large groups of citizens "economic opportunity has receded badly for reasons beyond their control," he told the committee. "We have within our grasp the opportunity to banish blight and the brooding patches of despair that darken the lives of perhaps one-fifth of our fellow Americans. But we must act, because it is morally right."

Virgil Morton, president of the Chicago department store, Carson-Pirie-Scott Co., described a Ford Foundation program in which high school dropouts are employed half-time and go back to school half-time. "The financial cost of such a program," despite its values, "is quite beyond the normal resources available to a local school board," he told the committee.

The bill has been supported by a wide-ranging group of labor, church, education, social work and agricultural witnesses.

Wirtz Designates Executive Aide

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has named as his executive assistant N. Thompson Powers, executive secretary to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

$5 Billion U. S. Spending Hike Needed to Drop Jobless Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

vironments."

● The economic shock to communities from reductions in defense spending should be minimized by advance planning and early warning from the Defense Dept. of contract cancellations and closing of bases. Special federal adjustment assistance should be made available to help workers, communities and industries affected by shifts in military programs.

● Federal standards for unemployment insurance should be promptly enacted to provide benefits equal to at least 50 percent of weekly wages for at least 26 weeks, with a permanent program of extended federal benefits during recession periods or in states with above-average joblessness.

● The U.S. Employment Service should be strengthened and the experience rating provisions of unemployment insurance should be adjusted to reward employers who agree to list all job openings with the public employment service. Listing should be compulsory for government contractors.

● A regional approach to the problems of the depressed areas should be developed wherever practicable and this should be encouraged by the Area Redevelopment Agency.

In other areas, the subcommittee urged a major expansion of education and training programs and declared:

"It should be our national goal to guarantee a broad general high school education, with sufficient specialized skill or technical training or higher education beyond high school to every American youth so that he may be assured of a gainful place in our society. Free public education should include vocational and technical education, or the first two years of college."

The subcommittee added that "scholarships, loans and work-study assistance should be available to remove finally and irrevocably personal financial standing as an obstacle to higher education."

Greater flexibility in tax policy was urged by the subcommittee, which noted that it was three years between the time it was generally recognized that a broad tax cut was needed and the enactment of legislation. The subcommittee majority, however, was divided on whether the President should be given discretionary authority to adjust rates to reflect changing economic conditions or whether Congress should retain control but develop machinery for faster action.

The subcommittee also urged prompt consideration of proposals to allow each President to appoint the chairman of the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors for a four-year term corresponding with the President's own term of office.

The subcommittee unveiled a major new proposal to meet the special problem of older workers—in the 55 to 64 age group—who are forced into "early, uncompensated retirement" if they lose their jobs.

It recommended a program of older worker allowances—of approximately $2,000 a year—until eligibility for social security benefits. The allowances, the subcommittee said, could be conditioned on continued availability for work, retraining or special work projects.

In its recommendation which drew the strongest opposition from the Republican minority, the subcommittee declared that "federal expenditures must increase by at least an average of $5 billion a year to provide enough demand to keep pace with labor force growth and productivity improvements."

This, the report said, would enable "idle manpower" to be utilized "in an attack on accumulated unmet public needs."

In a sharp dissent, Republican Senators Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) and Len B. Jordan (Ia.) warned that this would lead to "serious inflation."

They laid down a limited series of alternative proposals including tax credits for employers providing retraining for workers about to be displaced by automation, extra payments to persons receiving unemployment benefits who actively seek work in areas far from home, higher minimum social security benefits and blanketing in of persons not covered who do not receive a pension from any public source, and modification or repeal of excise taxes.

In a separate statement, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said he agrees with many portions of the majority report but "could not concur" in others "because of an overdependence on government and government expenditure and control in meeting the nation's manpower problem."

Deep Poverty Cited:

Report Urges Steps To Spur Appalachia

A broad-ranging state-federal program in the 10-state Appalachia region has been proposed to "create the foundation" on which a revitalized economy can lift the area's 15.3 million people from chronic joblessness, poverty and neglect.

Citing Appalachia as "a region apart, geographically and statistically," sharing a poverty deeper than the rest of America, a regional commission named by the late Pres. Kennedy reported these facts:

● The Appalachian unemployment rate is 7.1 percent as compared to 5 percent in the other 40 states.

● Almost one of three families lives on an income of $3,000 or less compared to one family in five in the rest of America.

● There are obvious spot areas of high incomes but "Appalachia is more striking in its homogeneity than in its diversity . . . its subregions share an unhappy distinction: rural Appalachia lags behind rural America; urban Appalachia lags behind urban America; and metropolitan Appalachia lags behind metropolitan America."

The report, handed to Pres. Johnson by Commission Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., was worked out by federal and state members and developed regional programs endorsed by eight of the governors of the states involved. A ninth governor endorsed the objectives but challenged one proposal for financing the projects.

The commission itself, with the backing of the eight governors, pointed out that federal investment in Appalachia in the past "has not been proportionate to its population or its needs," citing fiscal year 1963, when the region containing 8.5 percent of the nation's population received 4.9 percent of general federal expenditures.

It called for a permanent Appalachia Regional Commission, composed of state and federal representatives, to receive project proposals from local development groups and set them in motion. Recommended expenditures for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 would be $252 million.

Appalachia has "natural advantages" in coal and timber resources, in abundant rainfall and mountain streams, which could form the base "for a thriving industrial and commercial complex," the commission reported. But it is split into isolated areas without adequate highways and other communications, its rich mines are lying substantially underworked, its water, timber and recreational facilities are only partially developed.

The commission therefore called for a stepped-up application of existing federal programs—in small business, in area redevelopment, in highway and airport construction—plus the development of additional state and local programs financed by "a federally-chartered mixed-ownership corporation."

Low income, lack of urbanization, low educational achievement, unemployment and a relatively low standard of living are problems that "beset" the region, the commission said. Its recommended program listed these highlights:

● A 2,189-mile road system, supplementing the federal interstate system, to provide access to isolated areas.

● A program to convert marginal farmland to pasture and a timber development and marketing program, with improved forest-land operation.

● "Heavy emphasis" on flood control, sewage treatment facilities and industrial and recreational water impoundments.

● Increased research on the uses of coal and other minerals.

● Substantial federal expenditures in health services, food-stamp, school lunch and housing services, and literacy training.

Gov. William W. Scranton (R) of Pennsylvania objected to the "mixed-ownership corporation," backed initially with federal funds, for local development projects. Eight Democratic governors pledged "separate and associated support" for the program in all aspects. These represented West Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

Ohio, the tenth state in the region, did not participate. James A. Rhodes (R) is governor.

Reuther Proposes Poverty Crusade

Detroit—Discussion and exploration of a national citizens' crusade against poverty has been proposed by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther to enlarge Pres. Johnson's program.

In letters to hundreds of citizens, many of whom head large organizations, Reuther said the UAW executive board had authorized a $1 million pledge to the crusade when it is organized and an initial $100,000 "seed money" contribution to help launch the drive.

"Pres. Johnson has won universal commendation . . . for his call for an unconditional war against poverty," Reuther said. "What is needed is the full mobilization . . . and commitment of citizens groups."

Awarded by AFL-CIO:

6 Students Chosen For Scholarships

(Continued from Page 1)

to his choice of accredited school and subject matter. The only proviso is that at least three of the scholarships be awarded to students having a parent who is an AFL-CIO union member.

For the purpose of providing broad coverage, the nation is divided into three scholarship zones and two winners are chosen from each. The amount of each student's financial assistance under the scholarship is determined by the actual costs involved and his private funds. Among AFL-CIO affiliates there are currently 873 students attending college on union scholarships.

Each winner was notified by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who wrote the youngsters that the scholarships are a demonstration of organized labor's interest in further educational opportunities.

"The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop the full measure of their capabilities, regardless of their financial status," Meany stated.

Meany noted that public education should be available to all for the two years beyond high school. "We also support legislation providing federally-financed college scholarships and other student aid to qualified high school graduates," he wrote.

Biographical summaries of the winners:

George L. Derry, 17, 6514 S.E. 21st Avenue, Portland, Ore., a graduate of Benson Polytechnic High School, has chosen Michigan State University for studies toward becoming an aeronautical engineer. His father is a member of Typographers Local 58 and works at the union-sponsored Portland Daily Reporter. His grandfather and five uncles are members of AFL-CIO unions. Outstanding in music, math and science, he took part in a special math institute sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Swinton A. Roof, 16, 1944 Croydon, Memphis, Tenn., will graduate from Oakhaven High School first in a class of 192. His father was a refrigeration engineer and a member of Local 760 of the Plumbers Union in Sheffield, Ala., before his death in 1961. His mother was killed earlier this year in an auto crash. He has won prizes for proficiency in geometry and algebra and is a high scorer in Latin and English. He intends to enter Southwestern at Memphis to study research in nuclear physics.

Robert A. Fontenot, 17, 620 Stagg Street, Ville Platte, La., will enter Louisiana State University to study chemistry. He is first in his high school class of 105 students. His father is an active member of Local 273 of the Chemical Workers. He is deeply absorbed in science, president of the student council, active in 4-H club and Boy Scouts and in community affairs. He works part-time in a warehouse and as a tutor.

Sondra Sweigman, 16, 203 Pomona Avenue, Newark, N.J. After graduating at the head of her 540 student class at Weequahic High School, she will enter Brandeis University as a social science and Latin America major. She is a proficient writer and excels in Spanish and Latin. Her mother, Sylvia Sweigman, is a clothing store clerk and a member of Local 108, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Kenneth A. August, 17, 261 Marion Street, Bridgeport, Conn. Upon graduating from Bassick High School in June he expects to enter Stanford University as a pre-medical student. He hopes to specialize in psychiatry. He has distinguished himself in mathematics, science, history and English and has been honored by being elected three times president of his class. He is a member of the varsity basketball team. His father is in the insurance business.

Katherine Ruth Jensen, 18, Lead, S.D., will enter Carleton College in Minnesota when she graduates from Lead High School in June at the head of her class of 119 students. Daughter of a chicken and cattle rancher, her grandparents and mother were shipyard workers in World War II and members of unions. She is interested in child psychology and teaching. She is active in music, dramatics, school journalism and debating. In 1963 she won first prize in a South Dakota State AFL-CIO essay contest.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS of Steelworkers from New Jersey, winners of an essay contest sponsored by the USWA, meet Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) in the Senate reception room during their three-day visit to Washington. Accompanying the group is John Proto, right center, the union's New Jersey legislative representative.

Rubber Union Urges Action On Rights Bill

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers executive board has called for swift passage of civil rights legislation with the declaration that "all of the legislative forces of our local unions" will be "committed to this battle."

The resolution added that "we join with Pres. Johnson in insisting that this piece of legislation, so truly needed not only by minority groups but by the nation, be enacted into law as the most worthy monument to the man who fought so hard for its achievement—Pres. John F. Kennedy."

The board also backed proposals for creation of a national Commission on Automation & Technological Change.

It stressed, however, that such a commission should go beyond studying the problem and seek remedies to the "disruptive and dislocating effects of automation on workers and their communities."

In another resolution, the URW called for expansion of federal public works programs.

USWA Teen Group Strong on Unionism

Forty-five teen-aged youngsters, who know that their fathers' union has meant security, leisure and dignity for their families, spent an exciting three days in Washington getting a first hand picture of their government in action.

The young men and women won the trip through an essay contest sponsored by Steelworkers locals in New Jersey. They were asked to tell what the union means to their families.

To a 16-year-old girl from Burlington, N. J., it means that she can plan confidently to go on to college, something it would have been "almost impossible for my father to even dream of" when he was a teen-ager. She listed the benefits provided under her father's union contract and commented: "We wouldn't have any of these things if it weren't for men like Samuel Gompers, George Meany, David McDonald and Philip Murray."

A 14-year-old boy from Paterson, N. J., cited the "secure future" provided by the union-won pension plan and added: "The shorter hours and longer vacations the union fights for will mean more jobs for more people" as well as giving steel workers "more time with their families."

Another 14-year-old, a girl whose foster father is an active member of the Steelworkers, contrasted the comfortable living conditions made possible by union wages with the poverty she had known as a small child. Even during the long 1959 strike, she notes, the benefits provided by the union met the family's needs.

The essays were judged by Rutgers University and the winners were escorted to Washington by John Proto, USWA legislative representative for New Jersey.

They took in the usual tourist sights of the nation's capital, but also met with congressmen and senators at the Capitol and top union officials at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Before leaving, the group visited the grave of John F. Kennedy at Arlington Cemetery.

4 Writers Honored By Hillman Awards

New York—A novelist, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, an editorial writer and a member of a pioneer folk-signing group who later became a successful playwright are recipients of this year's $500 awards from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

The awards, given annually since 1950, were presented by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and of the foundation before a luncheon audience of more than 350 persons at the Hotel Commodore.

The foundation was established by the union to honor the memory of its first president who died in 1946. Potofsky, who succeeded Hillman as president of the union, declared the foundation's purpose was to "perpetuate Hillman's philosophy and broad-ranging interests and concerns."

The awards, presented for notable achievement in the mass communication field, are for works published or performed during 1963. They went to:

- Richard Hofstadter, for his book, Anti-Intellectualism in American Life, published by Random House-Knopf.
- Arnold Hano, for his article, The Burned Out Americans, in Saga magazine, an expose of migrant agricultural workers' conditions in Central Valley, Calif.
- Horace G. Davis, for his editorials on racial integration in the Gainesville, Fla., Daily Sun.
- Millard Lampell, for his script, "No Hiding Place," a dramatic treatment of housing "block-busting" on the East Side/West Side program, produced by Talent Associates for CBS-TV.

Prof. Daniel Bell of Columbia University, who accepted the award on behalf of Prof. Hofstadter of that institution, was the principal speaker at the luncheon. William L. Shirer spoke on behalf of the judges, who also included Howard K. Smith, radio and TV commentator, and Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post.

AFL-CIO Hits Bid by Six States For Radiation Safety Exemptions

The AFL-CIO has urged the Labor Dept. to turn down a request by six states for blanket exemption from radiation safety standards and inspection under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Two months ago, the Labor Dept. adopted its first set of radiation safety standards governing plants which manufacture goods for the government. The safety code closely follows recommendations made by the AFL-CIO.

Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York and Texas have agreements with the Atomic Energy Commission covering regulation of certain fissionable materials and contend that this makes Labor Dept. inspection procedures unnecessary.

George Taylor, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, opposed the states' request at a Labor Dept. hearing, declaring that the "vital issue" is the "health and well-being of the workers."

He cited statistics showing "a serious inconsistency between the health and safety inspections of federal Walsh-Healey inspectors and health and safety inspections by state authorities."

Last year, Taylor said, 85 percent of establishments visited by federal inspectors were found to have one or more health or safety violations. Only 35 percent of establishments inspected by states were marked down for violations.

Joining in the opposition to the exemption request by the six states were Exec. Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health; Paul Hutchings, research director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; and Edward Legan, representative of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Larger Force Asked

The labor testimony stressed that the desirable course would be for the Labor Dept. to enlarge its Walsh-Healey inspection force to enable it to carry out the necessity inspections in all states.

If this can't immediately be done, the AFL-CIO said, exemptions from federal inspection should be given to a state "only after careful and continuing scrutiny" shows the state has an acceptable inspection procedure of its own.

Taylor pointed out that the Labor Dept. in recent years ceded Walsh-Healey safety inspection authority to 24 states, but for various reasons including inadequate state inspections has since terminated 18 of the agreements.

"It is apparent," he said, "that the overall experience of the Labor Dept. in farming out Walsh-Healey health and safety regulatory authority to the states has been unsuccessful. It has resulted in lack of uniformity of standards and regulation. It has also resulted in failure to protect adequately the health and safety of workers against conventional non-radiation hazards on federal supply contracts."

Mediation Service Strengthens Staff

Two veteran federal mediators have been shifted to Washington, D. C., to serve as "trouble shooters" in major labor disputes, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Dir. William E. Simkin announced.

The mediators, Gilbert J. Seldin of Cleveland and Ralph Patterson of San Francisco, will work out of the Washington office under the direction of Walter A. Maggiolo, director of the agency's Office of Mediation Activity.

Amendment Stage Nears:

Leaders Bar Changes 'Weakening' Rights

The Senate moved close to the amendment stage in its long debate on the House-passed civil rights bill, with floor managers for the bill pledging key House leaders that no amendment would be accepted that "altered the purposes" or "weakened the enforcibility" of the measure.

An amendment by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), to guarantee jury trials for persons cited for contempt of court under the bill's provisions, became the Senate's pending business. Southern leaders of the filibuster against the bill indicated, however, that they might lay the amendment aside to allow a vote on one or more of the amendments drafted by GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to the fair employment practice provisions of the bill.

Southerners were able to modify the 1957 "right-to-vote" civil rights law to guarantee jury trials under some conditions to persons accused of criminal contempt of court. The pending House-passed bill provides for jury trials in contempt cases arising from violations of the voting rights and public accommodations sections alone.

The 1957 law provides jury trial in all contempt cases if the judge sentences a convicted person to more than a $300 fine or more than 45 days in jail.

The Dirksen amendments, which have been redrafted by the GOP floor leader into a series of new verisons, are directed to the fair employment practice provisions of the House bill. Republican liberals are indicating Dirksen's proposals are still unacceptable.

As the Southerners broke their own 1960 record for filibusters against a rights bill—the Senate moving into its thirty-eighth day of debate—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), floor manager for the bill with Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) for the Republicans, sought to invoke the Senate rule prohibiting more than two speeches by any senator on the same measure.

The Southern filibuster forces filed a protest and Talmadge flung the debate wide open again by offering his amendment and getting it made the pending business. The two-speeches rule allows senators this latitude on each proposed amendment in turn.

On the jury-trial issue, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) accused opponents of deceptive tactics in claiming a constitutional right to a jury trial for persons cited for criminal contempt.

The Supreme Court in a recent 5-to-4 decision ruled that former Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi was not entitled under the constitution to a jury trial on contempt charges before the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for his actions involving admission of James Meredith, a Negro, to the University of Mississippi.

The court majority suggested that a constitutional issue might arise if Barnett was given a severe sentence.

RECEPTION IN HONOR of Nana Nelson Mahomo (third from left), foreign representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress, was held in the Sierra Leone embassy in Washington. Trade unionists attending included (from left) Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers; COPE Rep. Philip Weightman; Evelyn Dubrow of the Textile Workers Union of America; Albert Herling of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization; Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment.

Strong Labor Turnout Urged Against Wallace

Indiana and Maryland labor have vigorously denounced Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's candidacy in presidential primaries in their states.

Indiana AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas W. Sells called on the state's 400,000 union members to "vote in strength . . . against the governor of Alabama and for human decency" in the Indiana primary May 5.

Sells declared at a news conference in Indianapolis that Wallace was conducting a campaign of distortion and confusion, playing upon every prejudice known to mankind. He refuted, point by point, the Alabama segregationist's charges against the pending civil rights bill.

Retiring Gov. Matthew Welsh is running as a favorite son against Wallace, with the expectation that the votes of the state's delegation to the Democratic National convention will go to Pres. Johnson.

At Baltimore, the Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education gave a ringing endorsement to Maryland Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, who will be standing in for Johnson against Wallace in the state's May 19 Democratic primary.

Wallace was attacked by the COPE organization for racism and anti-unionism and for campaigning "behind a smoke screen" of states rights. The COPE resolution hailed Brewster for offering voters of the state "the great opportunity to reject demagogues whose only chance to rise above the horizon is to appeal to the baser instincts of people. . . ."

Sells, noting that Wallace has been claiming labor support in Indiana, declared that "nothing could be further from the truth. . . . No labor leader in Indiana is for this kind of demagoguery. Indiana labor stands united in opposition to the governor of Alabama."

In response to questions from television, wire service and newspapers reporters, Sells said the State AFL-CIO position would be "actively presented" among all organizations affiliated with the federation.

West Coast Ship Union Opens Clinic

San Francisco—A medical examination center to serve the unlicensed personnel of about 120 American flag ships based in West Coast ports has been opened here under the joint sponsorship of the Seafarers' Pacific Coast District and the Pacific Maritime Association.

Members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen and Marine Cooks & Stewards are covered by a common set of physical standards agreed to under union contract.

The examination center will protect crew members from shipping out with unsafe or unknown physical ailments, and protect the operators from hiring the physically unfit. Diagnosed defects will be referred to physicians or hospitals for treatment.

The clinic occupies 6,000 square feet of ground floor space.

Johnson Puts Five Bills on Priority List

(Continued from Page 1)

pilot program to nationwide use, enabling needy families to purchase a variety of wholesome foods direct from retail stores at a discount through food stamps.

"It's a good piece of legislation," the President said. "It's soundly conceived . . . and, perhaps, as soon as the civil rights bill is out of the way, we can pass the food stamp bill."

Federal Pay Raise: "The bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation to continued good government," Johnson said. On his desk, he told the nation, are "resignations from some of the very best men in government who . . . cannot stay any longer at present salary."

While noting that the House earlier turned down a pay bill in a dispute over raising congressional salaries, Johnson expressed the hope that Congress can "make some adjustments to meet the objections . . . and pass the pay bill."

Medicare: "Extremely important" was the President's description of the social security hospital care for the aged bill, now being discussed in closed door sessions of the House Ways & Means Committee.

"I believe that we're close to having enough votes to report that bill from committee," Johnson said, "if we can make adjustments and modifications."

When health insurance under social security is enacted, the President declared, it will be "a great day for the people of our country." He added:

"Nearly every home has some father or mother . . . or some member of their family that finds need for medical care insurance. And too many of them don't have it and never will have it under the present system we have."

Poverty Bill: The entire Cabinet, the President said, is "united" in support of the poverty bill. "It would do a lot to help us with our juvenile delinquency problems. . . . It will make it possible for us to train and educate people . . . now being turned back by the draft. . . . We think the bill is soundly conceived and very important."

African Labor Parley Scores State Control

Addis Ababa—Union leaders from 23 African countries and dependencies, meeting here in the fourth congress of the African Regional Labor Organization, elected their first full-time general secretary.

The post went to Mamadou E. Jallow, a 36-year-old Gambian who was a student in the first class to graduate from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions labor college in Kampala, Uganda, in 1958-59. The African Regional Organization (AFRO) is affiliated with the ICFTU.

ICFTU representatives and spokesmen from free labor international trade secretariats attended the five-day congress here.

Unity Stressed

The delegates, gathered from 19 African affiliates of the ICFTU and observers from six African unions not affiliated, issued major declarations on continental labor unity and on the objectives and problems of African unions.

"State-controlled trade unions," a statement reiterated, "are not and cannot be genuine and free agents for the free expression of the legitimate aspirations of the workers."

A committee report approved by the congress emphasized the need for a labor college for French-speaking West Africa and called for "greatly expanded budgets" to meet the needs of literacy training and trade union education for union members and leaders.

Apartheid Hit

The congress renewed its attack on the apartheid segregationist policies of South Africa and declared its support of liberation movements in that country and in Angola and Portuguese Guinea. All African governments, it declared, should support the organization of African unity and "make positive plans" against any possible action by the white-dominated minority government of Southern Rhodesia to set itself up as independent.

The conference also approved resolutions rejecting neo-colonialism and declaring support of freedom of international affiliation for African unions.

Other officers elected by the congress included: H. Luande of Uganda as chairman succeeding A. H. P. Adebola of Nigeria, and L. Borha of Nigeria and A. Mwamba of Congo-Leopoldville as vice presidents. Named to the AFRO executive board, in addition to the officers, were D. Nkolokosa of Nyasaland, J. B. Rasolondralbe of Madagascar and N. Ognamy of Congo-Brazzaville.

4-25-64

Bottle Blowers Sign Retiree Benefit Pact

New York—The Glass Bottle Blowers and the Knox Glass Co. have signed a joint retiree benefit fund agreement under which retired members will receive $1,000 in life insurance.

Support Asked For Improved Labor Press

East Lansing, Mich.—More financial support for the labor press is necessary to make it really effective, Editor Gordon Cole of the Machinist told a training institute here at Michigan State University's Kellogg Center.

Speaking on "Politics and the Labor Press," Cole said labor will "continue to be on the short end until we develop an effective labor press. Our job is to try to keep our members better informed with more facts and voting records."

Editor Ted Ogar of the Michigan AFL-CIO News credited the state's labor papers with a key role in helping to kill proposals by Republicans to cripple state unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

Forty editors and writers heard reports on automation and unemployment, and on vocational education. Workshop sessions were held in writing, editing and make-up, the mimeographed paper, and dealing with the public. The sessions were jointly sponsored by MSU's labor program service, the Michigan AFL-CIO and its Press Council.

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Meany Bids Business Join In Programs to Aid Nation

PANEL DISCUSSION on labor-management relations at annual meeting in Washington of U.S. Chamber of Commerce brought together AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and representatives of business and government. Left to right: Dr. Nathan A. Baily of American University, moderator; Meany; Dir. William E. Simkin of Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and past CofC Pres. Richard Wagner, panelists; and M. A. Wright of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), presiding as chairman of the CofC labor relations committee.

Challenges C of C To End Nay-Saying

By Eugene A. Kelly

Organized business has been challenged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to cease its "automatic opposition" to labor's programs and to cooperate in helping make the nation's economic system work for the benefit of all Americans.

At the same time Meany, member of a discussion panel at the 52d annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, reiterated his firm opposition to the idea of wage-price "guidelines" or of government intervention in the collective bargaining process to "assert the public interest."

"I do not believe in the regulation of wages or prices," Meany said to strong applause by 1,500 Chamber members. "Where does the process stop? The final step is that you regulate industry as a whole, and I'm opposed to it."

It was Meany's first appearance at a national CofC meeting. He gave his opinion on the panel subject, the Changing Scene in Management-Labor Relations, and answered questions of the panel moderator, Dean Nathan A. Baily of American University's School of Business Administration.

Other panel members were past CofC Pres. Richard Wagner, vice chairman of the Champlin Oil & Refining Co.; and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Presiding at the luncheon meeting was M. A. Wright, executive vice president of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and chairman of the Chamber's labor relations committee

The federation president told his business audience that he is "disturbed" over the health of the private sector of the economy.

He noted that while the labor force rose by 8.9 million persons

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LBJ Spurs Union Press On Poverty

Pres. Johnson called on the nation's labor editors to "enlist" in his war-on-poverty program at the first presidential news conference ever held specifically for the labor press.

The President's strong plea for support of the poverty program was coupled with his pledge to continue the all-out fight for a civil rights bill, health care for the aged, a food stamp plan for the needy and a pay boost for federal employes.

The press conference in the East Room of the White House climaxed a day-long briefing session of over 150 labor editors by cabinet members and Administration leaders on the major issues facing the nation at home and abroad.

The conference was followed with a reception in the White House Oval Room where the President and Mrs. Johnson as well as Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Mrs. Wirtz greeted the editors.

The conference, sponsored by

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Senate Nears 1st Test Vote On Rights Bill

The Senate moved toward a first test vote on a leadership-sponsored amendment to the House-passed civil rights bill as the southern filibuster against the measure neared a record-breaking 50th day.

The leadership-sponsored amendment, agreed on as a substitute for a proposal filed by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), would provide jury trials of persons cited for criminal contempt of court in resisting judicial orders if the sentence imposed, upon conviction, was more than a $300 fine or 30 days in jail or both.

The leadership amendment is considered a technical change in the House bill rather than a change in substance. The bill as passed by the House provided a jury trial in certain circumstances in criminal

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Johnson Presses New Bill:

Fast Action Urged In Appalachia Aid

Pres. Johnson called on Congress for prompt enactment of a federal-state program for the economic development of Appalachia, the 10-state area ranging along the mountain ranges from Pennsylvania to Georgia and Alabama which he described as worthy of special attention because of "visible lag."

Modeling the Administration draft bill on the recommendations of a special Appalachian Regional Commission named a year ago by the late Pres. Kennedy, Johnson urged Congress to act on his proposals with "urgency."

In the Appalachian area of more than 165,000 square miles, more than 15 million Americans have been "passed by" in the country's general economic progress, the President's message said. There is too little realization of the human potential and an ineffective use of basically rich physical resources.

"I have seen the despair in the faces" of Appalachia's people, he told Congress in a reference to his recent visits to Inez, Ky., and Pittsburgh. "There is a shortage not only of promise but of hope," he added.

The Administration bill, calling for authorization of $228 million in federal funds for investment in special Appalachian projects in the fiscal year beginnig July 1, was promptly introduced in the Senate by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), with bipartisan support pledged in floor speeches by Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton (R-Ky.).

In the House, the bill was sponsored by Rep, Charles A. Buckley (D-N. Y.), chairman of the Public Works Committee which will handle the measure, with various members from the Appalachian region filing identical bills.

The President in his message and draft bill followed closely the lines and emphasis of the state-federal regional study commission named by Kennedy.

Total highway construction recommended was slightly raised by the last-minute decision of Gov. James A. Rhodes (R-O.) to add his

(Continued on Page 10)

Private Insurance Boon Seen in King-Anderson

Most health insurance policies sold to persons over 65 are "woefully inadequate" and priced beyond the means of millions of retired workers, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank told a Senate subcommittee investigating "cost, coverage and benefits" of health insurance for the aged.

Cruikshank told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) that the best thing that could happen to the private insurance industry and Blue Cross-Blue Shield groups would be enactment of the King-Anderson bill to provide basic hospital and nursing home benefits through the social security system.

With this "high cost" coverage provided through social security, he said, commercial and non-profit insurance firms could offer a wide range of supplementary coverage of other medical expenses.

"It is the only practical approach to the knotty problem of health care for the aged," Cruikshank said. "With a basic social security plan, private plans can

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Canadian Labor Adopts Internal Disputes Plan

By Gervase N. Love

Montreal, Que.—Machinery for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes was written into the constitution of the Canadian Labor Congress at its fifth convention here in the expectation that it would solve a problem that has plagued the organization since its beginning.

The plan closely follows the internal disputes setup that AFL-CIO unions have been living under, with a reduction in friction, since its adoption at the federation's 1961 convention. Much of the language duplicates that in the AFL-CIO constitution, including the creation of a panel of impartial umpires and their role in settling jurisdictional disagreements.

An additional clause provides that cases involving merger or reorganization of plants or companies "under circumstances which eliminate the separate entities of previous bargaining units" will be referred directly to an impartial umpire, who is empowered to modify the section dealing with established work relationships.

The chairman of the convention Constitution Committee, Canadian Dir. William Mahoney of the Steelworkers, a CLC vice president, in presenting the plan said it was being offered under a

(Continued on Page 4)

FIRST UNION LABEL in an Ernst tie is sewed by California's "first lady," Mrs. Bernice Brown, at contract signing ceremony in office of Ernst Ties of San Francisco, West's largest neckwear firm. With Mrs. Brown is Beall J. Ernst, company president. Standing, left to right: Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Levy, Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who presided at contract signing, and union officers Anne Draper and Sam Krips.

Meet With Mediators:

Rail Parties Start Drafting Contract

Negotiators for five railroad brotherhoods and 200 U.S. rail managements have started to draft contract language incorporating the terms of a new agreement on working conditions for nearly 200,000 on-train railroaders.

The exchange began at a Washington meeting when brotherhood officials gave a "package" of contract proposals to mediators named by Pres. Johnson to help settle the five-year dispute over work rules and some pay rates.

The proposals were based on the language of a basic agreement, reached on the verge of an Apr. 24 strike deadline, at the urging of the President and with the aid of mediators he appointed—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds, Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, and two private arbitrators, Prof. George W. Taylor and Theodore W. Kheel.

The mediators turned the union draft over to management representatives and scheduled another meeting May 4. When the language is agreed to, each contract will be subject to ratification by the union involved—the Conductors & Brakemen, Firemen & Enginemen, Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen.

On another front, the Supreme Court rejected petitions by four of the unions to review an arbitration board ruling that rail managements may reduce the size of train crews under specified procedures. The court also refused to review an appellate court decision rejecting a union challenge to the constitutionality of the law permitting arbitration of the crew-size issue.

A railroad spokesman said about 3,000 firemen, with less than two years' service or with irregular work records, would be laid off May 7 under the ruling with separation pay of up to six months' wages.

Vice Pres. Jesse Shattuck of the Firemen & Enginemen said there are 35 points of difference between labor and management over intepretation of the arbitration award and the seven-man arbitration board will meet May 7 to rule on the arguments.

The basic agreement between the operating unions and the railroads has these provisions:

- The 100-mile basic unit of pay in road service (150 miles for passenger train service employes) will remain unchanged. The parties also agreed that, until Jan. 1, 1968, any future wage increases won by the unions will be applied only to the basic unit of miles.
- To correct inequities, yard conductors will get a pay raise of about 12 cents an hour, with yard switchmen to get approximately 8 cents and commensurate increases—about 4 percent—for engineers and firemen in five-day-week yard service.
- Nearly all hourly paid employes will receive seven paid holidays. Pay for holidays worked will be at time and a half plus holiday pay. Switchmen, who previously received holiday pay in lieu of a 4-cent wage increase, will have the 4 cents added to wages.
- Road employes will be given suitable lodging or an allowance for layovers of four hours or more, plus a meal allowance of $1.50 for each layover.
- New rules will be worked out for the use of operating employes on self-propelled equipment; for the use of road crews on yard service; and for the use of road crews on interdivisional runs.

In other rail developments:

Mediation is continuing on the request of the Firemen & Enginemen for wage increases, health plan improvements and supplementary pensions for about 50,000 members nationwide.

The Engineers also have asked for contract improvements but the mediation process has not yet started.

A presidential emergency board will resume hearings May 4 on the request of six nonoperating unions for wage hikes and other improvements. The shopcraft unions are the Boilermakers, Firemen & Oilers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Railway Carmen and the Sheet Metal Workers, representing 160,000 workers.

Rubber Union Urges Boycott Of Lee Tires

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have instituted a "Don't Buy" campaign against the Lee National Co., of Conshohocken, Pa., makers of Lee tires, as the result of a long dispute with management that erupted into a strike last July 16.

URW Pres. George Burdon, Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito and Sec.-Treas Ike Gold in a joint statement pointed out that "no responsible union takes boycott action lightly," but declared there seemed no other way to reach Maurice Clairmont, who controls Lee and "who so callously puts money before the lives and welfare of human beings."

The firm, formerly the Lee Tire & Rubber Co., was founded in 1915 and enjoyed amicable relations with URW Local 227 from Mar. 2, 1942, until 1962, when Clairmont obtained control.

Since then, the URW charged, Clairmont arbitrarily cut off the pension program of retired white collar workers, and when the contract expired last July confronted the union with demands for a 20 percent wage cut, a complete restudy of all jobs and "complete emasculation of all fringe benefits." He has not modified his demands since, the union added.

"Labor relations in the rubber industry are, on the whole, conducted responsibly by both parties," the URW officers said. "There is the normal give and take on particular issues, but both union and company seek a solution to problems which is satisfactory to both sides.

"Once in a while, however, we come up against an employer who rejects this approach—who wants labor relations and the labor agreement his way or not at all. Such an individual is Clairmont."

Major Tie Firm Signs First Union Contract

San Francisco—Ernst Neckwear, Inc., largest tie manufacturer in the West and one of the top 10 in the country, has qualified for a union label by signing its first contract with the Clothing Workers.

The signing established other firsts: the agreement is the first with a major western neckwear firm and the first in California. And the state's first lady sewed the first union label on an Ernst tie.

The signing took place in the presence of California Gov. Edmund G. Brown and his wife Bernice. At the invitation of company Pres. Beall J. Ernst, Mrs. Brown neatly stitched the Clothing Workers' label on the tie Ernst wore to the contract ceremony.

Organization of the firm, a leading producer of "contemporary" ties, was hailed by Clothing Workers Vice President Leonard Levy as a major breakthrough. Negotiations started after a successful union pledge card check following a three-month organizing drive led by Northern California Joint Board Manager Sam Krips and Regional Union Label Director Anne Draper.

Union-Conscious

Ernst gained civil rights groups' approval and lost some southern retail outlets when it hired Negro models for advertising last year. But it was reminded by a Congress of Racial Equality spokesman that minority members are also union-conscious.

Chet Duncan, CORE western regional field secretary, wrote the company January 24 praising it for its action but expressing concern that the union label did not yet appear on Ernst products.

"I know the reputation of the Clothing Workers Union and the substantial support they have given organizations like ours in the fight for equal and full rights for all," Duncan wrote.

"The employment of Negroes, Spanish-Americans and all other minorities is to be applauded but, again, I am concerned with the democratic rights of all workers to organize into unions. To me the union label symbolizes such democracy on the job."

The first Ernst contract provides a 10-cent per hour across the board pay raise, seven paid holidays, two-week vacations, union health and welfare and pension benefits and use of the union label.

Sanctions Imposed On Air Line Pilots' Union

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that the Air Line Pilots Association has been found to be in non-compliance with the decisions of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Meany and Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes and Joseph D. Keenan. Meany said it followed refusal of the ALPA "to withdraw from its action directed against the representation rights of the Flight Engineers' Intl. Union on Eastern Air Lines, Inc."

Impartial Umpire David L. Cole had found this action by the ALPA to be a violation of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution. An appeal from Cole's decision was denied by the Executive Council subcommittee.

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said that the ALPA, effective Apr. 27, 1964, would be subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution:

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16.

"2—The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article.

"3—The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution.

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

The ALPA is the third AFL-CIO affiliate currently in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision. The other unions remaining in non-compliance are the National Maritime Union and the Journeymen Stonecutters Association.

Taylor Named Aide to Johnson

Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity since his appointment by the late Pres. Kennedy in September 1962, has been named associate general counsel to Pres. Johnson.

The President, while still vice president, was chairman of the committee and worked closely with Taylor, who was its special counsel before becoming executive vice chairman. In his new post Taylor will continue his close connection with the committee.

Education Task Force On Underprivileged Set

Carl L. Marburger, director of curriculum studies in the Detroit public schools, has been engaged as a special consultant by the U.S. Office of Education to set up a task force on the educational problems of underprivileged youth, Commissioner Francis Keppel has announced.

N. Y. Project Set to Train 1,000 Youths

Albany, N. Y.—Federal approval has been received for a special training project for 1,000 youths in Monroe County more comprehensive and flexible than other New York State projects under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

Courses to be taught will include basic academic subjects such as reading, writing, language skills and arithmetic without which school dropouts often can not qualify for vocational training.

Intensive individual interviewing and counseling also will be provided, and the actual vocational training will be given in some 20 "shortage" occupations in six fields—technical and professional, clerical and public contact, service, metal machining, automotive service and industrial crafts.

The project has the support and cooperation of the State Div. of Employment, State Dept. of Education, Monroe County and its Youth Board, the city of Rochester and its Board of Education and Adult Education Dept. The Rochester AFL-CIO is supporting it.

Connors Appointed to Surgeon General's Panel

John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, has been appointed to the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General on Occupational Health.

U.S. Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry, in announcing the appointment, said Connors' term will run through Apr. 30, 1969. The 12 members of the advisory committee represent—in addition to organized labor—the medical, nursing and engineering professions.

Company Objections Denied:

NLRB Orders Count Of Kingsport Ballots

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered its Atlanta regional director to open and count the 2,128 ballots cast Mar. 10 at the strike-bound Kingsport Press plant in Kingsport, Tenn.

In a unanimous 5-0 decision affirming the action of a three-man panel of board members who issued the precedent-setting order for an election, the board denied management's requests for reconsideration and affirmed the makeup of the four units previously found appropriate for the election.

The units consisted of Bookbinders, Machinists, Stereotypers and Pressmen, who were allowed by the board to vote on the last day of the one-year period after the strike started.

The ballots were impounded, uncounted, to give the unions and management time to file briefs or arguments about the election in a procedure which the board called a "departure" from the usual but within the intent of Congress.

In permitting the election before the close of the first year of the strike, the board blazed a new trail by holding the election first and considering protest briefs later. It did this, it said, in keeping with labor law language providing that "employes engaged in an economic strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall be eligible to vote" under such regulations as the NLRB may find consistent "in any election conducted within 12 months after the commencement of the strike."

Unless the election asked by the unions was held before Mar. 11, replaced strikers would have been ineligible to vote, the board ruled, adding "therefore, in order to implement to the extent possible the congressional intent to enfranchise replaced strikers during the first 12 months of an economic strike, we have decided to direct an election . . . without awaiting any briefs."

The election was held after management of the Kingsport Press plant, largest U.S. manufacturer of hardcover books, lost two attempts to halt the vote—one when the NLRB refused to postpone the election and again when the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia denied a company request for a temporary court order to enjoin the election. The firm's petition for a permanent order still is pending.

The strikers, who have been picketing the plant since Mar. 11, 1963, for better wages and working conditions, cast their ballots in the company garage, apart from the strikebreakers who have been walking through union lines. The latter voted inside the plant in a company training room.

The board rejected the employer's contention that its workers did not get sufficient advance notice of the balloting. Notices were posted Mar. 7, the NLRB noted and the number of those who voted three days later was as follows:

Of the 1,149 nonstrikers on the voting lists, 1,108 or 95.5 percent cast ballots; of the 1,261 strikers eligible to vote, 1,020 or 80.8 percent cast ballots.

PROSPECTS FOR PASSAGE of major bills are outlined at COPE conference in Chicago by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), shown addressing record turnout of delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Strong interest in political action was evidenced at conference, last of 16 regional gatherings called by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. All featured "town hall" type of meeting at which audience quizzes speakers.

AFL-CIO Pledges Aid, Support For Study of Food Industry

Full cooperation in a proposed government study of the food industry has been pledged by the AFL-CIO and leaders of two affiliated unions.

Labor is fully in support of a bill which would carry out Pres. Johnson's recommendation for the creation of a National Commission on Food Marketing, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee.

The study is greatly needed by the industry and the consuming public, particularly in view of a recent sharp drop in the prices paid to producers for beef—a phenomenon, Biemiller said, not accompanied by corresponding drops in retail prices paid by consumers.

"There is evidence," he wrote Magnuson, "of a mounting concentration of economic power on the part of the great retail food chains" followed by "allegations from some quarters that labor costs are principally responsible."

Union economists, Biemiller declared, "believe these charges to be completely unfounded" and labor will welcome an investigation of the economic factors at work and the development of sound remedial proposals.

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers testified before Magnuson's committee that jobs in meat packing have dropped by 46,000 from 1956 to 1963 because of trends which have moved the bases of strength in the industry from the producer and processor toward the distributor.

Industry changes, he declared, have been made "harsher and more pervasive as a direct result of the growing power of the giant retail supermarket chains."

The UPWA head said that the meat packing firms complain, when negotiating contracts with the union, that their margins on fresh meat are "intolerable" but packers and processors, he noted, have "apparently been successful in protecting their margins" at the expense of both purchasers and food processors.

This they have done, he said, by "cost-cutting" in a number of ways, including wage-cutting and job-reduction.

Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter of the Meat Cutters said labor costs in preparing meat for America's tables have dropped nearly 10 percent in the last five years—from 3.54 cents a pound in 1958 to 3.17 cents in 1963. At the same time production is 10 percent above that of 1956 while jobs for production workers have fallen 20 percent—from 188,000 workers to 150,000, he declared.

Retail labor costs for all foods sold have dropped about 2 percent in five years despite wage increases won by organized workers, he said. Schachter said a study of the food industry would "clear the air" of charges and might "provide guidelines" for more equitable economic relations among "all segments" of the industry.

Unique Pact Settles D. C. Symphony Strike

The Washington, D. C., Musicians and the National Symphony Orchestra Association have settled a five-week strike with an agreement to refer disputes over personnel to a 15-member players' committee.

The agreement, hailed as unique among symphony orchestras, also calls for maintenance of the status quo on all jobs for the 1964-1965 season, Sec. J. Martin Emerson of AFM Local 161 said.

In future disputes over dismissals, demotions, retirement or contract non-renewals, an aggrieved player may appeal to a committee composed of seven first-chair players — heads of sections — and eight rank-and-file musicians. When 10 or more committeemen agree on a course of action, that decision will be binding, it was agreed.

The symphony players had returned to work last fall after a dispute over salaries and length of season. Not long after their return the management dismissed the first trombonist and the third trumpeter, both active union supporters.

When the local claimed the firings were reprisals for union activity, the dismissals were appealed under the grievance section of the new contract. But then management dismissed a probationary member of the trombone section, demoted a member who headed the Musician's Committee last season, and took disciplinary action against 11 others.

The union said the strike was called—with 64 of the 79 members favoring a walkout—when "all remonstrances to the association proved ineffectual."

New York Salutes Union Presidents

New York—The New York City AFL-CIO has opened a series of programs planned to honor the presidents of international unions whose headquarters are in the city or who are residents identified with union and community activities.

The project opened with David Sullivan Week, designed to hail the president of the Building Service Employes. Sullivan is a longtime resident of Queens and former president of BSEIU Local 32B, which with 42,000 members is one of the largest local unions in the U.S.

For the second week the honor fell to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, whose union will celebrate its 50th anniversary at a convention here May 9-15. More than a score of union presidents live or work in the city.

Factory Jobs Drop In 8 Canadian Cities

Hamilton, Ont. — Manufacturing jobs dropped by more than 52,000 between 1957 and 1961 in eight major Canadian cities—Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, Ont.; Montreal and Quebec, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.—according to a study by the Hamilton Industrial Commission.

Doubletime Seen Creating Jobs in Steel

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald told Congress he is "convinced" that raising statutory overtime pay to doubletime would "create job opportunities in the steel industry."

In a statement submitted to a House Labor subcommittee, McDonald noted that last year, "when there was a sharp upsurge of production" in the steel industry, "there was also a sharp upsurge of overtime hours worked, and almost no increase in employment."

He said the Steelworkers have tried to open up job opportunities "to the degree we can, through collective bargaining."

McDonald cited the extended vacation plans in steel, aluminum and the can industries and "the encouragement we have given older employes to retire by enlarging the benefits available to them on retirement."

The USWA, he said, has also sought to provide in union agreements "for joint discussions at the plant level to seek to temper the amount of overtime worked while employes are laid off."

The USWA president added, however:

"While these provisions make a dent in unemployment, they cannot solve the problem by themselves. The reduction of overtime hours by legislation on an across-the-board basis is a further necessary and important approach."

Wage-Hour Exemptions Hit in Food Processing

Extension of full federal wage and hour-law coverage to 548,000 food processing workers was urged by Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

Helstein said his union strongly supports a bill which would eliminate a current exemption from minimum wage and maximum hour coverage for workers employed in processing agricultural commodities within the "area of production" and asks elimination of a section of the Fair Labor Standards Act which permits the working of unlimited amounts of overtime for a 14-week period.

Helstein also urged the elimination of another FLSA section in which premium pay is required only after 56 hours in one week or 12 hours in one day. The lack of statutory protection undoubtedly is responsible, he said, at least in part for the fact that these workers are among the lowest paid in the nation.

"We find it paradoxical," Helstein said, "that the Administration can propose payment of doubletime for overtime in certain industries while at the same time supporting the retention of a period during which employers would be exempted from having to pay premium pay to thousands of the most underprivileged workers in the country."

This policy is "doubly confounding," he declared, "in view of the Administration's announced attack on the problem of poverty."

Helstein argued for the changes on the ground that many food processing industries, such as meat packing, operate without overtime exemptions; employment in canning and other industries has been stabilized; and exemptions give an unfair advantage to new employers.

SILVER TRAY and case were presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan (right) at conclusion of his address to the Canadian Labor Congress convention in Montreal by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin (left) and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

Liberal Party Scores Saskatchewan Victory

Regina, Sask.—The voters of Saskatchewan turned the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) party out of office for the first time in 20 years and gave the revived Liberals an apparent victory in a cliff-hanging provincial election.

The Liberals won 33 seats in the new legislature, the CCF 25 seats and the Progressive Conservatives one seat. However, in nine of the election districts—four of them won by the Liberals—the vote was so close the results could be changed when the 25,000 absentee ballots are counted on May 13.

The CCF outpolled the winner in the popular vote, getting 257,028 or 40.5 percent of the 633,798 votes cast compared to 253,979 or 40.1 percent for the Liberals and 119,110 or 18.8 percent for the Conservatives.

Ross Thatcher, former CCF stalwart who bolted to the Liberals and led the party to victory, expressed confidence that the final count would leave the results unchanged.

The New Democratic Party, which was formed by organized labor and the CCF, still uses the CCF name in Saskatchewan elections.

In Montreal, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, said that "naturally we are disappointed" with the results.

"However," he added, "we do not interpret this result as indicating any change in the political or social philosophy of the people of Saskatchewan. Rather we interpret it as being due to that peculiar and irrational quirk in human nature which feels a change of government is desirable after a lengthy term of office. We are confident that the NDP in Saskatchewan will make a comeback."

At the dissolution of the last legislature the CCF held 34 seats and the Liberals 21 seats. One of the four new seats added, in a Regina district, was won by Sec.-Treas. Walter Smishek of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor.

Analysts were unable to pinpoint any single factor as causing the downfall of the CCF after two decades of giving the voters some of the most advanced social legislation in North America. The outgoing government stood on its record. The Liberals and Conservatives accused it of policies that have led to industrial stagnation, and promised to cut taxes.

The CCF's controversial government-sponsored medical care insurance was not a major issue, as all parties supported it and the Liberals denied CCF suggestions that they would water it down.

Deck Officers Schedule Vote On Leadership

Miami Beach — The Masters, Mates & Pilots took a series of actions here at the 56th biennial convention to improve the union's organizing and bargaining position and sent to referendum an election contest for three top offices.

A 90-day secret mail ballot will start May 26, it was decided, with Pres. Charles M. Crooks and 10 other candidates for his post on the ballot. Sec.-Treas. John M. Bishop will have four opponents. There are eight candidates for vice president.

A resolution calling for the appointment of a new "independent" administrator of the welfare, pension and vacation trust fund was approved by the delegates. It will be referred to a coming meeting of the union-management board of trustees. The convention heard a report that trust fund administrative costs are too high.

William H. Penrose, staff analyst for the National Academy of Sciences' maritime cargo transportation conference, told the convention that an analysis of shipboard manpower and mechanization systems will get under way in July on 30 American-flag merchant ships.

The project is the result of a pilot study last summer aboard the cargo ship President Adams. MMP and six other unions cooperated in the survey.

Lawrence Schwartz, another Academy staff analyst, reported that nearly 40 percent of the union's 11,000 members took part in a recent mail survey of the seagoing work force. Preliminary results indicated, he said, that various forms of attrition within the ranks of licensed deck officers indicate a manpower shortage some time in the future.

Labor and AEC Agree on Safety

The AFL-CIO and the Atomic Energy Commission have reached agreement on radiation health and safety standards which will be included in the commission manual spelling out conditions of work for employes for AEC contractor operators.

The agreement was worked out after the AFL-CIO had protested the AEC's failure to extend to employes of all contractor operations the same safety and health standards set up for AEC contractor operations under the Walsh-Healey Act, effective Feb. 1.

Follows AFL-CIO Pattern:

Internal Disputes Machinery Approved by CLC Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

resolution adopted at the 1962 convention in Vancouver. The Executive Council regards it, he said, as a way to settle jurisdictional disputes "without dismembering this labor movement." Several former affiliates have been ousted as a result of raiding charges.

Delegates who spoke from the floor all expressed agreement with the purpose of the plan, but some, especially those from building trades unions, were not sure it would do the job it is intended to do. On the final vote all but a handful gave their approval.

An anticipated fight over renewal of the CLC's support of the New Democratic Party failed to develop. Instead the delegates passed resolutions urging all affiliates to support the NDP and called for "more effective liaison" between the CLC and the party. The CLC gave its first endorsement to the NDP at a convention in Montreal four years ago.

In other political resolutions the convention urged all locals and local central bodies to work in municipal elections for "those social and political objectives which are supported by the labor movement," and demanded reapportionment of Parliament to give urban and suburban dwellers adequate representation.

The delegates voted to cooperate with the three-man board of trustees, named by the federal government to administer the five Canadian waterfront unions, who by agreement with Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall have settled on a course leading to new elections and restoration of autonomy.

Improvements in Canada's economy since the last CLC convention two years ago were welcomed in a statement on economic policy that also warned against the government's "apparent conviction that the basic economic problems are vanishing." The improvement, the statement said, should be seized upon as an opportunity to plan for "a sustained pace of high growth and full employment."

It offered a three-point program for growth—expansion of the public sector of the economy with emphasis on higher investment in social capital; a cut in income taxes, especially at the lower levels, to boost purchasing power, and a broadened social security program.

T. C. Douglas, leader of the New Democratic Party and its chief spokesman in Parliament, proposed to meet the problems posed by automation with a "massive assault on poverty" such as the Johnson Administration has started in the United States.

His program included improved social security measures, higher wages—especially minimum wages—higher incomes for farmers and fishermen, income tax cuts in the lower and middle income brackets, and a "massive" investment in new schools, hospitals, education, low-cost housing, municipal services and other forms of social capital.

Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions reviewed ICFTU activities and urged the mature nations to invest more capital in the emerging countries so as to speed their economic and social development . Only a free labor movement unshackled by government can contribute to such development, he declared.

Robert Main, one of two fraternal delegates representing the British Trades Union Congress, described the status of organized labor in Great Britain's changing economy.

In other actions the convention:

- Demanded a workweek with a maximum of no more than 40 hours, higher minimum wages and doubletime for all overtime.
- Voted to press organization, especially in the white collar field.
- Welcomed "hopeful signs that the nightmare fear" of nuclear war has lifted, called for a total ban on all nuclear tests and for a "non-nuclear club of nations" which would not make, use or store such weapons, urged Canada to join the Organization of American States, and laid down policy on a wide range of additional international matters.
- Called for nationwide coordination of technical and vocational training and asked the federal government to institute a system of aid to education at all levels including university scholarships, for qualified students.

The convention unanimously reelected Pres. Claude Jodoin, Executive Vice Presidents William Dodge and Joe Morris, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald and the four vice presidents—Mahoney, Canadian Dir. George Burt of the Auto Workers, Canadian Vice Pres. Frank Hall of the Railway Clerks and Vice Pres. William Jenovese of the Bricklayers.

The delegates voted to raise Jodoin's salary from $16,000 to $20,000 annually; the executive vice presidents from $13,000 to $16,000, and MacDonald from $14,000 to $17,500.

Revised All-Canada Pension Plan Proposed by Pearson Government

Ottawa, Ont.—A revised All-Canada Pension Plan geared to maximum benefits of $104.17 monthly after 10 years of contributions was made public by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson following conferences with provincial premiers.

Participation would be compulsory for all workers at age 18 or over except for those earning $600 or less a year and for the self-employed earning $1,000 or less.

Financing would come from a tax of 1.8 percent on earnings between $600 and $5,000 a year paid by both the worker and his employer. The self-employed would pay both shares.

The new pension plan would leave unchanged the $75 per month old-age benefit to which each Canadian is entitled upon reaching the age of 70. However, it would amend the old-age benefit law to permit a person to take his payment at any time between the ages of 65 and 70 at a reduced rate, graduating upward from $51 at age 65.

When it can become effective was conjectural because of procedural difficulties. Legislative experts have not decided whether to amend the bill now before Parliament—which offers lower benefits—or to withdraw it and introduce a new measure.

In addition, a constitutional amendment is required to legalize benefits for widows irrespective of age, orphans and disabled contributors. This must be passed by both the House of Commons and the Senate, with approval of the provincial governments, and then given routine adoption by the British Parliament.

The required constitutional steps were expected to take at least two months, delaying introduction of a revised pension bill in Parliament until June 1 at the earliest. It was regarded as unlikely the government would be able to meet its original target of Jan. 1, for effectiveness of the plan, but July 1, 1965, was viewed as the latest date.

In Montreal Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress said delegates to the CLC convention over which he was presiding were bound to greet the revision with "satisfaction." The CLC will undertake a detailed study of the proposal, he said, and "will probably have some suggestions to make as to improvements."

"The future of this plan seems more assured than it was only a few years ago," he said. "This is good news for the workers of Canada and their families, and for other Canadians as well."

First benefits under the plan would be paid one year after its effective date and would be one-tenth of the full rate. Retirees in each ensuing year will receive an additional one-tenth until the full rate is reached after 10 years.

Benefits will be increased in line with any rise of up to 2 percent a year in the cost of living, and the starting ceiling of $5,000 on taxable earnings may be raised after a decade or more of operation in line with increases in average nationwide earnings.

A worker retiring at age 65 and entitled to the maximum pension of $104.17 could elect to take an old-age security benefit of $51 at the same time and have total payments of $155.17 until he dies. If he chooses to wait until 70 before taking the old-age benefit of $75, he would receive a total of $179.17.

As under the Social Security Act in the United States benefits are subject to reduction based on earnings if a pensioner continue to work after 65.

Benefit rates for survivors and orphans are still to be determined.

2 States Require Ship Identification

The governors of two states within a few days of each other signed into law legislation requiring that the country of registry be identified in all promotion of passenger services on any ship.

Gov. J. Millard Tawes of Maryland signed the bill in Annapolis at ceremonies at which the National Maritime Union, a backer of the legislation, was represented by Leo Strassman, Baltimore port agent, and Joseph Paul Curran, seaman and son of NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran.

At Boston, Gov. Endicott Peabody signed the law, with NMU National Rep. Robert Nesbitt and John T. Hunt, Boston port agent, present. Only Illinois has a similar law, but bills are pending in the legislatures of New Jersey and Georgia.

Signal for Organizing:

Lakes Engineers Win 'Portable' Pensions

St. Louis—An agreement providing "portable" pensions of up to $300 a month for 1,000 engineers on 275 Great Lakes freighters has been reached by the Marine Engineers and 13 firms operating ore carriers.

An announcement to that effect led delegates to the MEBA convention here to approve an expanded organizing plan for the lakes and deep sea ports.

The delegates called also for improved benefits for maritime workers in government employ, and changed the union constitution to hold MEBA conventions every two years, instead of annually. The next convention will be held in 1966, it was agreed.

The new pension plan, hailed by MEBA Dist. 2 Pres. Raymond T. McKay as a major step toward security for licensed marine engineers, matches the gains MEBA recently won for its members on deepsea vessels, according to a union announcement.

The plan provides that engineers with 20 years of deepsea or freshwater service may retire at any age with a guaranteed pension of $300 a month. Under former pension plans the earliest retirement age with full benefits was 65, the union said.

Other advantages of the new system are that covered employes may carry pension credits from one fleet to another, or one vessel to another, in qualifying for full retirement or for early, reduced-benefit or disability retirement.

McKay said some retirement systems force engineers to retire at a certain age, but the Dist. 2 plan sets no arbitrary age limit. The new system also breaks established policy in some fleets requiring licensed officers to earn all their accrued pension credits with one employer.

The new plan, integrated with the MEBA deepsea pension plan, permits members to combine credits earned on the lakes or in salt water service.

Option Offered

As a means of more complete protection, the union and managements provided that engineers currently employed on ships operated by the major steel firms have the option of remaining under existing company plans and retiring at the specified age, or retiring after 20 years of service under the new MEBA plan, whichever is more advantageous.

The agreement also includes a beneficiary protection program specifying that, if an engineer dies suddenly with enough credits to retire but before applying for retirement benefits, his wife or other beneficiary may collect his pension benefits for a five-year period.

Under this provision, a beneficiary could collect $300 a month for a total of $18,000, the union stated.

McKay and Vice Pres. Mel Pelfrey, who led the union's lakes negotiating team, have proposed additional contract language guaranteeing that all licensed officers on company seniority lists be employed before steel management transports ore to the United States in foreign vessels.

This proposal will be put before a joint labor-management committee for consideration in the near future, McKay said.

Counseling Programs Hailed in Poverty War

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—In programs such as union counseling organized labor can help the poor and the troubled meet the social problems left in the wake of a changing world, according to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the Community Services Committee.

"Many of our social problems originate because of change," he told the graduation dinner of the first annual union counseling course given here under the auspices of the United Givers Fund.

"Costs go up, but a pension remains the same and there is not enough money to meet hospital bills. The plant closes, and families must become mobile in search for a new job. Decaying slums become ghettos for the poor, who can't change their lives. Automation throws men out of jobs as fast as it turns out electric can-openers. Only change is constant."

Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers, pinpointed some of the ways the AFL-CIO Community Services is helping the community meet the problems of poverty.

"Through consumer counseling courses we teach workers to get more for their dollar," he said. "Through rehabilitation programs, many workers are able to return to the job, and through the union counseling course, such as you have just completed, we are able to help many persons solve their problems and keep their jobs.

Referral Function Stressed

"The union counseling program is basically and fundamentally a referral type of function. The union counselor, it should be stressed, is not a social worker. It is his job to appraise the problems of union members and refer them to community facilities which are available. You new union counselors can be effective only if you make sure that your fellow union members know that your services are available."

Beirne also spelled out some of the ways the AFL-CIO is helping in the fight on poverty.

Legislative Aims

"We are fighting on the legislative front," he said. "We are for medical care for the aged, which would help many who are poor meet rising medical costs . . . for the extension of the minimum wage to millions not now covered and for an increase in the minimum to $2 an hour . . . [for] doubletime 'penalty' pay to induce employers to hire new workers . . . [for] "the 35-hour week, which would create some 2 or 2.5 million jobs."

Beirne said organized labor supports existing social agencies "rather than set up our own" because it feels this "is the best way to do the job—by cooperating with the rest of the community in supporting agencies for the entire community."

"A union member is first and foremost a member of the community," he observed, "and has a responsibility to the community to make it a better place to live and work and raise children."

RECEPTION IN HONOR of Nana Nelson Mahomo (third from left), foreign representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress, was held at the Sierra Leone Embassy in Washington. In identification of trade unionists attending an error was made in the AFL-CIO NEWS of Apr. 25. They are (from left): Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers; William E. Pollard, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Albert Herling of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization; Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the federation's Dept. of Investment.

Wurf Tops Zander by 21 Votes To Win AFSCME Presidency

By David L. Perlman

Denver—Delegates to the State, County & Municipal Employes convention here voted in a new slate of officers headed by Jerry Wurf, 45-year-old director of the union's New York City District Council.

Wurf narrowly edged out Arnold Zander, a founder of the union and its president since its first convention in 1936. The vote was 1,450 to 1,429 for Zander.

Twelve of the 13 candidates on the Wurf slate were victorious, including incumbent Sec.-Treas. Gordon Chapman. Chapman defeated William J. McEntee of Philadelphia, 1,566 to 1,302.

The presidential contest was a rematch of the AFSCME's 1962 convention, when Zander defeated Wurf by a 300-vote margin.

Chapman, a member of the same Madison, Wis., local as Zander, was first elected AFSCME secretary-treasurer in 1937. In 1961, he resigned to accept a State Dept. post, but at the union's 1962 convention he ran successfully for his former office. Early this year he formally aligned himself with the Wurf caucus, called the Committee on Union Responsibility.

Four incumbent vice presidents were re-elected: John Caldwell, Missoula, Mont.; James A. Broyer, Boston; N. B. Crippen, Tacoma, Wash.; Rena Ainsworth, Portland, Ore.

Six new vice presidents backing Wurf were elected, headed by the Rev. Albert Blatz of St. Peter, Minn.

Father Blatz, a state hospital chaplain, is believed to be the first priest ever elected an officer of an international union. He has previously served as president of his local and of the Minnesota State Council of AFSCME.

The other new vice presidents are Lilian Roberts of Chicago, who may be the first Negro woman elected to international union office; Ruby Wicker, Sacramento, Calif.; Harry Gray, New York; William Richard, Cincinnati, and Don McCullar, Houston.

The only winner on the administration slate was incumbent Vice Pres. Steve Clark, Madison, Wis.

For two and one-half days, as the convention moved through its routine opening stages, the political battle dominated the sessions. Partisans of each caucus bedecked with campaign buttons moved from delegation to delegation seeking out uncommitted delegates.

The Honest Ballot Association supervised the election, with delegates lining up before a network of voting booths to cast their ballots.

The convention had opened with a "state of the union" report from Zander which viewed the AFSCME as entering a "period of remarkable growth and progress." Zander said the expansion of city and state employment would continue and predicted that by 1980 one out of five workers will be in the public service.

The union has added many thousands of members in recent years, he said, adding that "much greater growth in membership" would have been possible with a higher per capita tax, which the union's leadership has sought unsuccessfully since 1958.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning described the field of public employment as "the future hope" of the labor movement. He also urged the delegates to take an active part in labor's political activities, warning that "the most aggressive union can be emasculated overnight by one act of a hostile congress."

He brought to the 1,131 delegates—the largest convention in the AFSCME history—a message from Pres. Johnson which praised the union's activity in the international free trade union movement and for pioneering in the United States in new cooperative housing ventures.

Speakers during the first three days included Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), who predicted that civil rights legislation will be enacted, and Nicholas Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who urged the delegates to press harder for genuine collective bargaining in the public service, terming it "the most essential element in the labor movement."

On the convention agenda, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were proposals to amend the constitution to provide for a higher per capita tax, additional votes for large locals, and regional elections of most vice presidents, plus a series of resolutions setting the union's legislative and collective bargaining program for the next two years.

2 Union Conventions To Hear Johnson

Two unions have announced that Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson has agreed to speak at their conventions.

The Clothing Workers said he will address the opening session of their 50th anniversary convention May 9 in the Singer Bowl at the New York World's Fair. Other sessions May 11-15 will be at the New York Hilton Hotel.

The Communications Workers said the President will speak June 17 at the CWA convention in Cleveland. The convention is scheduled for June 15-19.

Booklet Hails Union Course On Retirement

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has published a "case study" of a retirement planning program sponsored by a local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Roosevelt University as an example which other groups may wish to copy.

In a foreword to the booklet, Dir. Donald R. Kent of HEW's Office of the Aging says the eight-session course sponsored by IBEW Local 1859 in cooperation with Roosevelt University's Labor Division in Chicago "seems to be a pioneering project in the trade union movement."

Each of the eight weekly two-hour session was held in the union headquarters after working hours for a class of 15 couples in their late 50's or 60's.

The program was developed jointly by the union and university staff and has been given regularly since the fall of 1960. The local represents workers at Western Electric's Hawthorne plant in Cicero, Ill.

The booklet, entitled Planning for Retirement, Case Study 16, published by the Office of Aging of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, can be purchased for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Focus on Appalachia

PRES. JOHNSON'S dramatic tour of poverty-stricken Appalachia and his message requesting congressional action on specific programs to aid the area have refocused public attention on the dilemma of desperate need amidst affluence.

The President has carried his appeal to "enlist" in the war on poverty to every group he has spoken to in recent days, visibly reflecting and reacting to his first-hand look at the depths of despair in the mountain country.

He was especially eloquent to the labor editors at a news conference set up in the White House. There was a hard determination and evidence that he meant to get something done, and quickly.

The labor editors responded to the President's simple direct appeal, for they know the story well. They know that labor is no newcomer to the struggle to eradicate poverty, the struggle that is today's "war on poverty."

In 1960 AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appeared before the Democratic Party and Republican Party platform committees meeting prior to the national convention and said in part:

"Twenty-three years ago it was fairly said that one-third of our nation was 'ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed.' Today the one-third has shrunk to one-fifth; but that is still one-fifth too many.

"This is not just a humanitarian appeal. Even if we could ignore the tragic human costs of inadequate family income, frustration and lost self-respect that unemployment and under-employment bring—and they cannot be ignored—this mammoth waste of manpower is costing the nation billions of dollars in goods and services that we could be creating and using, but are not. The welfare of that one-fifth of the nation is a practical concern for us all.

"Let us remember that we have not abolished poverty in this country. We still have over 7 million families and single individuals whose total income is less than $2,000 a year; and almost 3 million whose income is less than $1,000. Those are shameful figures for America in 1960.

"I agree that it is proper to look at our country as a whole; to keep in mind the well-fed, well-clothed and well-housed majority, as well as the others. Certainly I am not one of those who brushes aside our achievements and looks only at our shortcomings.

"But I repeat—as well as we have done, we must do better. Above all, we can never accept poverty as an established condition in America."

★ ★ ★

IN THE YEARS since 1960 the AFL-CIO has urged Congress to enact programs that labor believes will go a long way toward wiping out the disgrace of poverty amidst plenty. It has welcomed Johnson's "war on poverty" program and supported his bill before a House committee as an important step forward.

The "war on poverty" has been labor's war back over the past 100 years; it was labor's war when in 1960 the nation was congratulating itself on the new affluence; it is labor's war today.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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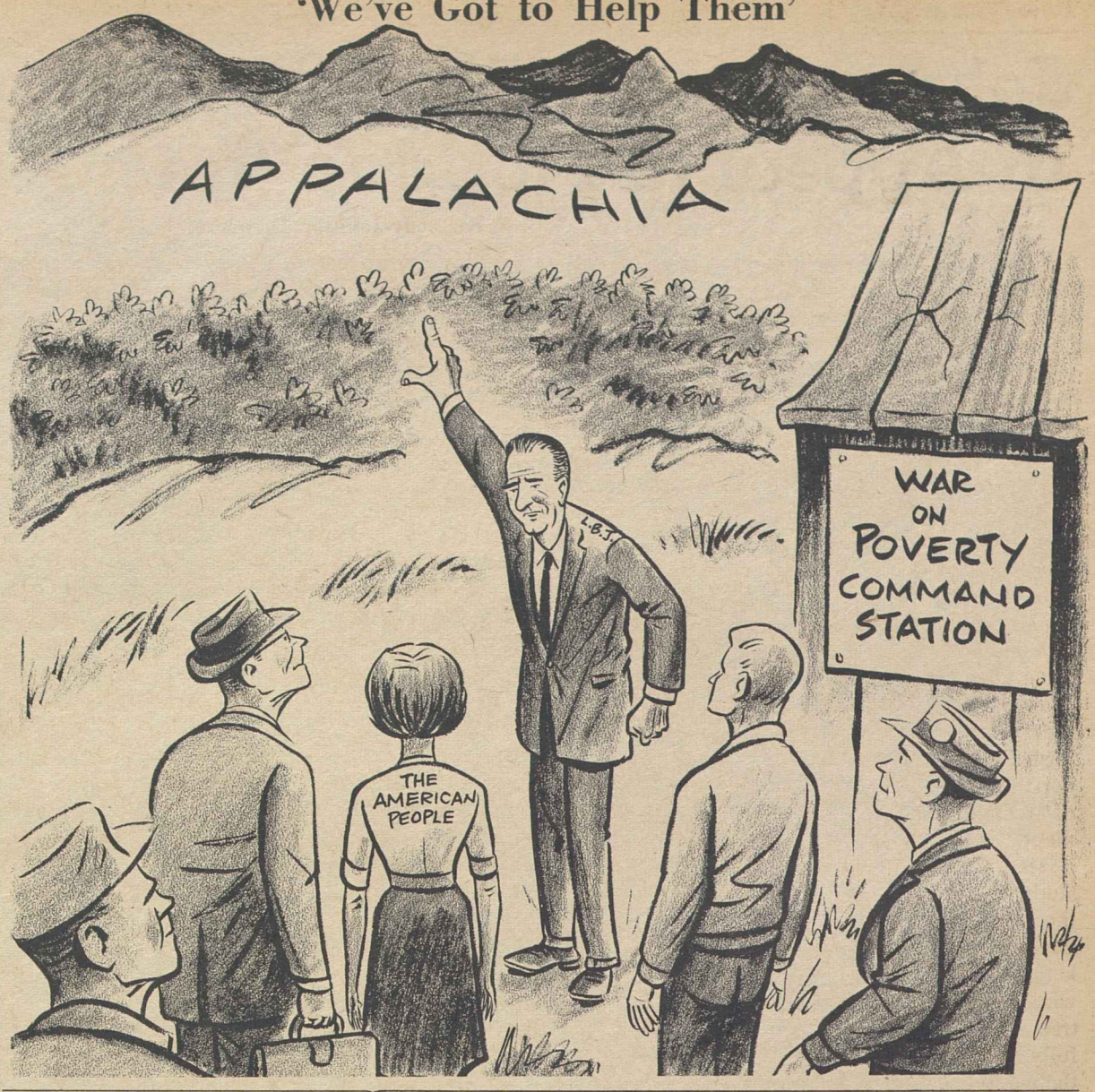
'We've Got to Help Them'



At White House Session:

President Terms Labor Press 'Conscience of Our Society'

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's remarks to the Secretary of Labor's Conference for Labor Editors. The President addressed the ILPA members in the East Room of the White House.

IT GIVES ME a great deal of pleasure to welcome you, the members of the Intl. Labor Press Association. All of you here are in your own right, you are the voice of millions of workers, men and women whom we are here to serve, and men and women who serve the ownership of this house you are meeting in this evening, men and women whose welfare is your principal concern. I came over here to talk to you about it because the welfare of those men and women is also my principal concern.

We have the highest employment in our history as we meet here today. The vast majority of Americans are doing very well. In the midst of such prosperity it is too easy for people to lose sight of the problems which have not been solved, the difficulties which have not been mastered, and I assume that is one of the reasons for your coming here, and one of the reasons for your wanting to meet with the leaders of government.

Well, what about these serious problems? They do exist—the problems of unemployment, the underutilization of plant equipment, discrimination against minorities, discrimination against aged and the handicapped, against women, of inadequate medical care, of the inability of our educational system to equip all of our citizens to their fullest capacity.

But these are the problems which America faces. They are problems which can only be solved by an informed citizenship. This requirement calls all of us to give them attention. This recurrent sounding of the call to battle is one of the most valuable contributions that can be made by the labor press in the United States.

You are a part of the conscience of our society. You are always goading. You are never satisfied with the job that is partially done. You are always working and calling for the further advancement of working people, and you speak from a point of view. You speak on behalf of values.

I think you generally speak out of deep commitment to justice at the working place, to self-government in economic life, to an improvement in our society through a continuing improvement in the lot and opportunity of individual working persons and their families.

So your strength and your great influence flow from the belief of American labor that a just society can best be built within the framework of democratic institutions and through the free processes of a free country.

From this long tradition has grown the modern labor movement and its voice and the labor movement's voice—your voice, the labor press.

I think all Americans are grateful for that voice. It has spoken so often and so eloquently on behalf of programs to make a greater and a better society, to improve the welfare of all Americans. It has spoken for free labor, free from the influence of those who would corrupt this great mainstream of American life, free from those who would turn the hopes of working men into an instrument of attack. You have helped to fight many battles on many fronts.

I CAME OVER HERE today to put a proposition up to you. I want to ask you to do something for your country and for your kiddies and for your President. I want to ask you to enlist now in the army—some of you are above the draft age and I can't force you to do it, but I want to ask you to volunteer to join the army in our war against poverty.

Franklin Roosevelt talked about the one-third that were ill-clad, ill-fed and ill-housed. After working 30 years with your hope and your crusades and your radical editorials and all of those things, we have it down to one-fifth, but we still have 20 percent, one out of every five, that are in the poverty group.

Twenty years ago, 5 percent over a 10-year period, coming out from 1942 to 1952, and from 1952 to 1962 it was 3 percent, and now it is 1 percent that is coming out—1 percent a year. From 1937 to 1947 it was 5 percent, 1947 to 1953 it was 3 percent, 1953 to 1963 it is 1 percent.

So you are going to have to be crusaders that lead the parade and you are the ones who are going to have to get us at least a few Republican votes on our poverty bill that is pending up here. We don't want a Democratic bill; we don't want a Republican bill. We want an American bill, for all Americans who are in this lower group.

Let this be said: that the real war to end all wars must be the war to eliminate poverty. Let this be known as a generation of Americans who made it their personal duty to give every American an equal and fair chance.

Morgan Says:

Johnson Leads All GOP Rivals In Appeal to Florida's Voters

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

MIAMI, FLA.—Florida provides an interesting vantage point from which to view the national political scene.

The socalled Sunshine State is not likely to play a pivotal part in the naming of either party's presidential nominee or in the outcome in November unless it involves a 1960-like photo finish. But Miami and other communities flourishing on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts represent one of the country's newest industries, catalogued under the hyphenated label of recreation-and-retirement.

Morgan

Here a sociologist can study the folkways and the mores of the rapidly developing leisure class in the middle-income bracket and probe the behaviorism of senior citizens who have settled down under a transplanted palm tree alongside some real estate developer's carefully bulldozed lagoon. Parts of Florida retain the vestiges of the Old South, up-country areas along the Georgia line still populated with "red necks" as the fiercely unsophisticated rural folk are sometimes irreverently called. But paced by Miami's Dade County and the ramifications of the rocket and missile industries which Cape Kennedy represents, the state is broadening its viewpoint, relatively speaking.

Though he carried Dade County, John F. Kennedy lost Florida in 1960 but not by such a wide margin that he and his strategists were discouraged about 1964.

There seems to be a danger that Florida voters, in some communities at least, will be exhausted before they can get to the polls in November. The Greater Miami area, for example, has had half a dozen elections in various categories in the last three months and a statewide primary is coming up on May 5 in which three Republicans and six Democrats are jostling for the gubernatorial nomination of their respective parties.

By and large, however, this looks like a Democratic year in Florida and Lyndon B. Johnson overshadows today any potential GOP rival. Interestingly enough, one local candidate has put out bumper stickers proclaiming "I am a Kennedy-Johnson Democrat."

When reminded that Walter Lippmann had written not long ago that the President was not so much a "wheeler-dealer" as a "healer" among warring factions of our society, an attractive Miami housewife and businesswoman sweetly wanted to know who Lippmann was. She confessed she had never heard of him. The dean of American columnists is not likely to worry about his occasional lack of identity or the size of his image and though Pres. Johnson would, as a conscientious politician should, he need not in Florida—or so a quick glance would make it seem.

People appear to feel "comfortable" with him, and as he gains confidence himself he may well drive the Republicans to a higher degree of distraction than they are suffering now in their search not only for a candidate but for issues.

One shrewd observer, recently returned to Miami from Washington, got the distinct and educated impression in the capital that the President was preparing to run a campaign on as lofty a plane as possible. A masterful politician, the President may be preparing to stay, if he can, "above politics" and emphasize his oft-repeated phrase that he is "the President of all the people"—and the only one they now have.

PARADOXICALLY enough, such a judgment might be the wisest possible political move anyway if the country is as concerned about presidential succession as some pollsters have found it since Nov. 22. Political considerations, of course, cannot be entirely absent in any case.

One interesting speculation heard here is that if the Republicans should do the improbable (in politics nothing is impossible) and nominate their current absentee favorite, Henry Cabot Lodge, it would strengthen the logic of picking Adlai Stevenson for the Democrats' No. 2 spot.

The logic being that Stevenson not only has been considered presidential timber in his own right but he has faced down the Russians at the United Nations too and that will dilute Lodge's principal claim to fame—his career as Pres. Eisenhower's ambassador to the UN.

The unknown quantity, in Florida as elsewhere, is the issue of civil rights. If it explodes, as it threatens to, the damage to the Administration could be devastating though there is no assurance the Republicans would gain a commensurate advantage. If it does not explode Washington may have time to turn to an issue that is becoming livelier and livelier in Florida: with the scientists hinting that people may soon live an average of 20 years longer, what are they going to do between the ages of 70 and 90?

Washington Reports:

Grass-Roots Support Stressed As Key to Rights Bill Passage

PASSAGE OF THE civil rights bill in the Senate depends to a great extent upon the support of the "people back in the communities of the nation," Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 stations.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), floor leader with Humphrey of the bipartisan civil rights forces, declared on the same program that "this piece of legislation has been more misrepresented and more falsified by the people who are opposed to it than any other piece of legislation in my years here in the U.S. Senate."

The senator referred to full-page ads carried in newspapers "from California to New York . . . out of money appropriated by the Mississippi legislature to a so-called quasi-public corporation."

"Fortunately," said Humphrey, "the leaders of all the great religions of this country, many of our top business and professional and labor people have spoken up for this legislation."

Humphrey also said the people in the communities have the responsibility to try to work out problems of discrimination without having to resort to legislative or judicial processes.

The Minnesota senator said that "just as some of us have deplored the violence in demonstrations by Negro leaders and groups, I deplore also that there are citizens of the white race who refuse to take on their responsibilities as civic leaders to try to work the problems out. Instead they agitate, they irritate."

Both groups, he declared, are extremist.

KUCHEL SAID that the civil rights bill now before the Senate has been based on the experiences of states that already have similar legislation. He took, as one example, the public accommodations section, similar to a law that California has had on the books for 75 years.

He suggested that some of the titles in the bill before Congress do not go as far as they might. The registration and voting standards, in his opinion, he said, should apply to local and state elections as well as national.

Humphrey said it is essential that civil rights be enacted by Congress before the national conventions.

"I don't want to see this issue kicked around in political party conventions as a partisan issue," he said, "because it isn't partisan. It's a moral, a national issue."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SECOND SESSION of the 88th Congress is heading toward its fifth month, with Pres. Johnson coaxing, prodding and appealing for action on major bills, and the total record and the date of final adjournment still to be determined.

Two substantive pieces of legislation have been completed this year—the tax reduction bill on which the late Pres. Kennedy laid the groundwork and which Mr. Johnson drove to passage, and the wheat-cotton bill.

While the Senate drones through its civil rights filibuster, the House is substantially on schedule in handling the 11 major appropriation bills on which action is supposed to be completed by June 30—the end of the fiscal year. Five of the appropriation measures, including the huge $46.7 billion Defense Dept. money bill, have been passed by the House. It is anybody's guess when the Senate will get around to money bills, although subcommittee hearings are being held.

The House has passed a food-stamp bill, to improve the diet of low-income families and make a sensible use of surplus farm products, and the Senate would normally be expected to approve it. The House has also passed, of course, the civil rights bill now on the Senate floor, and a bill on taxes on purchase of foreign securities, designed to help reduce the country's balance-of-payments deficit.

House committees have completed hearings and approved, or soon are expected to approve in some form, various Administration measures. The Education & Labor Committee after hearings is weighing action on Johnson's anti-poverty program.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT himself stripped down to five measures what he considers as priority legislation on which he has asked Congress to act before the political party conventions this summer.

The "priority" bills include civil rights, the food-stamp bill and the anti-poverty program. In addition, he asked for action on the long-pending social security hospital care bill, still stuck in the House Ways & Means Committee, and a federal pay-raise bill to which he attaches extreme importance.

Top officials—cabinet members, agency members, even subcabinet officials—work for the federal government at a direct and substantial sacrifice in personal income, and only those who have accumulated private resources can afford to stay very long.

A pay-raise bill was beaten in the House Mar. 12, because in an election year some members did not dare vote on a rollcall for $10,000 pay raises for themselves tied to raises for members of the executive and judicial branches. A modified bill for $7,500 raises will offer a second chance.

Candid observation suggests that action on all five of the "priority" bills is not likely before the Republican National Convention opens in San Francisco July 13, with platform committee hearings scheduled the preceding week. Until the Dixie filibuster on civil rights is broken, no one will know if Congress will recess for the GOP meeting and return for a few weeks before the Democratic National Convention opening Aug. 24, or whether an earlier adjournment is in prospect.

* * *

SUCCESSFUL PASSAGE of the civil rights bill by both houses, without substantial damage by the amendment and watering-down process hoped for by some opponents, would nevertheless put a creditable climax to the two-year record of the 88th Congress.

Despite the painful delays, the infinite amount of struggle, the reluctance of key committees to move, the Kennedy-Johnson prodding and pushing has produced some action.

The tax bill was a major achievement, although it did not include the basic reforms needed to restore equity by the plugging of loopholes favoring a specialized few. There was a breakthrough last year on federal assistance to education at the college and medical-school level, and on an expanded and modernized vocational training program.

A great deal remains to be done. If there are final failures, the people have their ancient recourse of using their votes next November to build a better Congress.

CIVIL RIGHTS MUST BECOME LAW before the national party conventions, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), right, and Humphrey are the bipartisan floor leaders for the bill.

How to Buy:

Come to the Fair—And Come At Prices Within Your Range

By Sidney Margolius

IF YOU'RE PLANNING to come to the New York World's Fair this summer, consider that group tours can cut the cost by one-third to one-half.

This is the experience of several labor unions and consumer co-ops around the country who already have planned group tours with the help of the American Travel Association. The ATA is a non-profit travel agency owned by a number of labor unions, co-ops and credit unions and farm organizations.

In the Washington, D. C., area, for example, the Greenbelt Consumer Services has organized a series of weekend trips for members at a cost of only $28 a person including round-trip transportation, hotel (two nights, sharing a double room) and admissions to the fair. In Detroit, a Ferndale co-op has organized nine-day and 12-day trips. A nine-day trip, which visits Gettysburg National Park and Washington as well as the New York Fair, costs members of the group $140.

As an example of savings through group tours, the $28 Greenbelt trip would cost about $40 on an individual basis, this writer figures.

Privately owned travel agencies also arrange group tours, but ATA generally is able to provide lowest prices since it is a nonprofit cooperative. It also is safer than some commerically sponsored tours which may reduce quality by including excessive free time and "optional side trips" at extra cost.

Groups that want assistance in arranging trips to the fair, or other domestic or foreign tours, can contact the American Travel Association, 630 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y., 10017, or 1012-14th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., 20005.

Individual Trips: If you plan to visit the fair individually, note that a number of railroads and bus lines offer special round trip rates. Some offer a special combination rate from nearby locations, including rail fare and fair admission, so that the usual $2 admission costs $1.

Lodging: The Hotel & Motel Trades Council of New York advises that all hotels and motor inns in the New York City area are unionized. A Hotel & Motel Guide listing the 1964 rate schedule in New York and the surrounding areas is available free from the New York World's Fair Housing Bureau, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

THE RATES LISTED in this guide, however, should be considered only approximate. The Housing Bureau admitted to us that some of the hotels have raised their rates for the fair, even though they had signed contracts to hold to their announced schedules.

Usually hotels outside of the New York midtown area are less expensive; those below 33rd Street and above 60th. While the most centrally located hotels often charge $14 and up for a couple in a double room with bath, such hotels as the St. George and Bossert in Brooklyn near Manhattan, or in uptown Manhattan or the Bronx, may have rooms for only $10 and up.

For motorists, New York City itself does not have the standard type of motels right in Manhattan, but has the more expensive type of motor inn (most charge $16 up for a couple). However, motels are available in Queens (where the fair itself is located), in Bronx, Nassau County (adjacent to Queens), and in nearby Westchester County, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Although the New York and surrounding hotels are not sold out at the fair, at this writing, it is safest to have reservations. You can make reservations through the Housing Bureau at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, or directly from the hotels.

You don't really need a car to see New York and the fair since public transportation is abundant and cheap (15 cents on the subways). The Long Island Railroad also offers special combinations of transportation and fair admission at reduced rates. Even if you do drive the family to New York, it may save to leave your car at your motel and use public transportation since parking at the fair is $1.50.

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AFL-CIO CONTRIBUTION of $15,000 is presented to Red Cross officials at Anchorage, Alaska, for relief of Good Friday earthquake victims by Pres. Robert E. McFarland of Alaska State AFL-CIO. Left to right are McFarland, Mrs. Margaret Heller, chairman of safety services for Anchorage Red Cross, and Treas. William Lahnum of the Anchorage Red Cross at disaster relief headquarters.

Safety Council Says:

Fatalities in Traffic Could Be Cut in Half

TRAFFIC FATALITIES, at record highs for more than two years with no signs of declining, could be cut in half if already known corrective measures were placed in effect in their entirety, the National Safety Council declared.

The cost would be upwards of half a billion dollars annually, but the savings resulting from the reduction of accidents would be six to eight times this amount yearly. Traffic accidents currently cost the nation nearly $8 billion annually.

Traffic deaths in 1963 totaled 44,300 and in the 12 months ended Feb. 29 has risen to 45,680.

If corrective measures revealed in an analysis of traffic programs of all 50 states and nearly 1,300 cities were applied 100 percent, fatalities would drop 22,000 to 23,000 annually, the council asserted.

The council's recommendations are contained in a 112-page report which will be sent to the governors and key legislators in all 50 states. In addition it will be sent to safety organizations throughout the country.

The biggest single item in the council's recommendations calls for the addition of 24,000 men to state and local police forces at an estimated annual cost of $217 million.

This would be an increase of about 20 percent from the approximately 118,000 police personnel currently assigned to traffic by the cities and states.

The council said that an additional $62 million needs to be spent annually on driver education in the public schools. New drivers, born since World War II, are increasing at a rate three times faster than that of older drivers.

Young drivers who have had formal driver education have substantially better driving records than those who have not.

Traffic engineering needs for the states include the addition of 1,130 men at an annual cost of $9 million while cities need 600 more persons assigned full time to traffic engineering at a cost of $3.5 million.

Moreover, man-days of maintenance in the states on traffic control devices, such as signs, signals and markings should be increased 239,212 at an annual cost of nearly $6 million. In 1962 there were 358,121 man-days spent on this work, not enough to maintain these devices so they will not lose their effectiveness.

Total expenditures to bring cities with 5,000 or more population up to 100 percent of the program would amount to approximately $260 million a year with state expenditures totaling only slightly less.

About $150 million more should be expended annually for improved driver licensing procedures, motor vehicle inspection, more accurate record keeping, and for improved traffic safety programs in counties and cities under 5,000 population which are difficult to evaluate precisely because of lack of satisfactory reporting procedures.

The council's recommendations are based on an annual traffic inventory which the council has administered since 1947.

Since it was put in effect the rate of traffic deaths declined steadily until 1962, Council Pres. Howard Pyle said. One of the principal reasons for this reversal is the fact that the chances of having an auto accident increase faster than the number of vehicles because the opportunity for two vehicle collisions increases even faster than an increase in mileage.

For example, Pyle said, there were four times as many vehicles in 1963 as in 1933. Four vehicles in 1933 had 12 chances for collision, whereas 16 vehicles in 1963 had 240 chances for a collision.

By 1975 it is estimated there will be six times as many vehicles as there were in 1933. Hence, 24 vehicles in 1975 would have 552 chances for collision.

From Soup to Nonsense:

No Matter How You Look at It, It's in Peril of Becoming a Bore

By Jane Goodsell

IF WE DON'T WATCH OUT, sex is going to go the way of chain letters, calypso music and mah jongg. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised if it's already passed its peak and is on its way out right now.

Oh, I know, I know. It seems to be at the very zenith of its popularity. Look at the movies. They begin where old-fashioned movies used to fade out—at the bedroom door. Just try (as I recently did) to find a movie suitable for a birthday party of eight-year-olds. Just try to find one that doesn't bill itself as "a trail-blazer of sexual frankness, revealing intimacies never before seen on the screen."

Look at the books on the best-seller lists. Whereas authors in less enlightened eras used to tiptoe out of the boudoir, sprinkling asterisks as they closed the door behind them, writers now furnish us with factual information as precisely detailed as a recipe.

Take magazines. No self-respecting periodical goes to press these days without at least one article analyzing, ogling or tsk-tsking some aspect of sex. And a number of un-self-respecting periodicals devote entire issues to the subject.

Look at advertising. Granted that sex has a raison d'etre in perfume and hosiery ads, but is it really pertinent in TV commercials for razor blades and electric dishwashers?

Remember the Hutsut Song? No matter where you went, you couldn't get away from it. That's the way it is these days with sex. And what worries me isn't that we're in danger of becoming a nation of sex fiends. Quite the contrary. I'm scared that we're going to lose interest in the whole business.

Don't forget what happened to the hula hoop. For quite a spell, it was the hottest item around.

THEN ONE DAY, for no explicable reason, millions of people simultaneously got fed up with the hula hoop. The hoop had had it. Quite without warning, it was out. Its appeal was gone.

Now, don't mistake me. I don't equate sex with the hula hoop. But I believe that other people do, and that's what upsets me. Sex is becoming a marketable commodity, a gimmick for selling cigarettes, deodorants and toothpaste. It has become a substitute for the weather as a conversational ice-breaker.

No matter how you look at it (and we've looked at it every which way from lip-smacking leers to statistical graphs) sex is in danger of becoming—of all things!—a bore. Actually, it's a tribute to the durability of sex that it's still perking along despite the way it's been kicked around.

But let's not push our luck too far. Bear in mind that today's yum-yum can all too easily turn into tomorrow's ho-hum. Sex is worth saving. We can't let it fizzle out like the Twist.

'Only Practical Approach':

King-Anderson Seen Spur to Private Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

continue and even flourish. But they can never do the job alone."

Spokesmen for private insurance firms came under sharp questioning from the subcommittee, a unit of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging.

Coverage Held Adequate

Walter M. Foody, Jr., a vice president of Continental Casualty Co. said "a substantial majority" of the aged now have health insurance, and he claimed the extent of coverage "is increasing rapidly."

The industry has offered "adequate coverage" to the elderly, Foody insisted. But he declined, under questioning by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) to define "adequacy" or to estimate the percentage of elderly policyholders whose health insurance coverage is "adequate."

Later, Cruikshank told the subcommittee that statements that persons over 65 have adequate insurance available is as valid as saying that "everyone has a Cadillac available."

Foody acknowledged that his company had boosted its premiums on its "Golden 65" health insurance program about 30 percent recently, bringing the cost of the full package to $50 a month for an elderly couple, and added that he expects the cost of insurance to continue to rise.

Another industry spokesman, Vice Pres. Edward J. Kelly of the Bankers Life & Casualty Co., said his company currently insures more than 650,000 persons over 65 "under various hospital benefit plans" but he, also, refused to discuss "adequacy" of coverage. He acknowledged that some of his company's low-cost policies provide benefits as low as $4 a day for hospital bills.

The Social Security Administration reported to the subcommittee that its latest survey shows that about 51 percent of people 65 and older had some form of hospital insurance and another 1 percent had coverage for other types of medical expense, not including hospital care. At least 8.3 million aged persons were without any type of health insurance protection, the agency said.

While 61 percent of persons 65 and over in relatively good health had insurance, the percentage dropped to 53 percent of those reporting fair health and down to 37 percent for those in poor health.

Cruikshank told the subcommittee that collective bargaining, despite strenuous efforts by unions to provide protection for retired workers, has not and cannot solve the nation's health care for the aged problem.

"To attempt to meet the problem of financing health care in old age through collective bargaining is like using an eye dropper and a sieve to bail out a sinking battleship," he declared.

Most Companies Resist

Most companies continue to resist union demands for health insurance coverage of retired workers, Cruikshank said, and existing coverage is spotty and often inadequate. Even where plans exist, he said, many retired workers have not had sufficient service with their last employer to qualify for benefits. Layoffs and plant shutdowns compound the problems, he noted.

Labor, Cruikshank told the subcommittee, is "cognizant of the problem faced by all Americans, not just our own members, when they reach retirement age and face the fear of high and sudden medical bills that can wipe out their resources. We are concerned about the plight of all Americans, not just our members, when they are confronted with the hard choice between paying an aged parent's medical bills or helping their children get an education."

The "inadequate" health insurance being offered to the elderly may give insurance companies some hope of obtaining protection against legislation, he said, "but the aged can have little hope of obtaining meaningful protection against the high costs of needed health care."

Commenting on proposals to raise basic social security benefits as an alternative to providing hospital insurance coverage, Cruikshank stressed that a "cost-of-living" rise in social security benefits would merely bring recipients up to 1958 purchasing power and would not leave them extra buying power for expensive insurance policies.

HEALTH INSURANCE protection for persons over 65 is "woefully inadequate," AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank declares at Senate hearings. At right is Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Bookbinders Move Headquarters Office

The Bookbinders have moved their Washington, D. C., offices from the AFL-CIO Bldg. to 900 City Bldg., 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington 6. The telephone number remains NA. 8-7088, Pres. John Connolly and Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor said.

Johnson Repeats Pledge On Old-Age Health Care

Pres. Johnson has pledged "continued efforts" by the Administration to secure enactment of a social security program for hospital benefits to the aged.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the President acknowledged the federation's concern with problems of the nation's senior citizens. Meany had written him urging that "the most meaningful observance" of the month of May as Senior Citizens Month would be passage of the social security hospital bill, and stated that labor's participation of the month would be keyed to that theme.

Johnson recalled that at a recent press conference he had included the hospital-care bill as among the five "priority" measures he wanted Congress to pass this year.

"We shall continue our efforts to secure action on this legislation," he wrote Meany. People needing hospital care in their "twilight years", he said, "deserve more than to have to ask for hand-outs or think of themselves as burdens on their families and on society. They deserve better treatment and they must have it."

The bill is pending in the House Ways & Means Committee, the tax-writing unit that usually initiates social security system programs.

Senate Rights Fight Nears 1st Test Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

contempt cases involving alleged violations of the voting rights and public accommodations sections.

The agreed-on amendment was accepted by both the Democratic and Republican Senate leaders, Senators Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), and by the bipartisan floor managers for the rights measure, Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.). It would extend the jury-trial provision, in case of a severe sentence, to all alleged criminal violations of court orders under the pending bill.

In the 1957 voting rights bill, the first civil rights measure passed by Congress since 1876, jury trials in criminal contempt cases were provided in all cases in which conviction was punishable by a fine of more than $300 or a jail sentence of more than 45 days.

The possibility of the first test showdown on amendments to the rights bill developed when Dirksen, as Republican leader, served public notice that unless the southern filibuster forces permitted a vote he would move for cloture and said, "We have the votes to get it."

Southerners Caucus

The southerners under the leadership of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) promptly caucused, announced they would not accept a unanimous-consent agreement "this week" for a rollcall, but said through Russell they would consider the issue again the week beginning May 4.

A cloture test on the jury-trial amendment, requiring the support of two-thirds of the senators present and voting, would not go to the heart of major controversies involved in Senate debate on the House bill—the sections on federal guarantees of fair employment practices and on access by minority-group members to public accommodations such as hotels, motels and restaurants.

As proposed by Dirksen, the cloture test would apply to the jury-trial amendment alone.

It was considered possible that southern senators might accept a vote on the single amendment without forcing the Senate to the laborious cloture process.

Engle Withdraws From Senate Race

Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) has withdrawn from the race for a second term on the advice of his physicians.

Engle, who was elected with strong labor support in 1958 after eight terms in the House, has undergone surgery on two occasions. He had steadfastly insisted that he would be able to make a vigorous renomination race, but said after his second operation that he would have to devote himself to "the battle to regain my health."

Leading candidates in the June 2 California Democratic primary to succeed Engle are State Controller Alan Cranston and former White House Press Sec. Pierre Salinger. Cranston was endorsed last month by California COPE.

Carey Scores Quota System In Immigration

The quota system governing immigration into the United States has "seriously damaged" this country's image abroad, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told a citizenship conference in Washington.

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952 is based on the philosophy that "only North Europeans are suitable for American citizenship," Carey said, and this is foreign to our experience and especially foreign to the experience of our trade union movement, which has often been "inspired and led" by "immortal union leaders" who came through the "golden door" from many lands.

The AFL-CIO in its November 1963 convention in New York endorsed the immigration reform bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), Carey reminded his audience, the American Immigration & Citizenship Conference.

The "discriminatory" and "unscientific" McCarran-Walter Act assigns Great Britain an annual "quota" of acceptable immigrants of 65,000, less than half of which is filled, and assigns Germany 24,000, which it "never fills," Carey pointed out, while heavily populated southern European and Asian countries are "baffled" by paradoxically small quotas.

Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson have urged reform of the McCarran-Walter Act, to judge potential immigrants "by what they are rather than their origin," he emphasized, and the rest of the world cannot understand why it is not done.

Hospital Care Backers Urged to Write Doctors

Kansas City—If doctors here start getting letters from patients urging support for the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital care for the elderly through social security, credit it to a suggestion from Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.).

The American Medical Association, leading opponent of social security health care, has been trying to drum up a letter-writing campaign against the King-Anderson bill.

Bolling, addressing a senior citizens' dinner sponsored by the Auto Workers, said:

"I suggest that we have the responsibility of informing the American Medical Association that most of our people do support medicare. I urge, therefore, that each of you write to your family doctor and tell him just how you feel about this program. Let us adopt the techniques that are being used against us . . . we might cause our local doctors to wonder just what the American Medical Association is doing in their name."

Bolling praised the medical profession for having "provided us with the means to a healthier and longer life," but added:

"What a cruel paradox it is, therefore, to find that the very men who have created the means by which we can hope to live longer are at the same time almost entirely united in a bitter attempt to keep those very means from the people for whom they were meant."

The "cold truth," Bolling said, is that as a person grows older his medical needs increase and his income decreases. "The combination results in a situation where the aging must borrow from the bread money to buy medicine—or do without."

He urged the nation's physicians to "take the mid-Victorian social concepts of the American Medical Association and put them on the shelf alongside the nostrums and superstitions that they abandoned long ago."

Labor Denounces Prison Labor Bill

Newark, N. J.—A bill which would permit private employers to contract for the use of prison labor has been sharply denounced by Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO.

Rapid Growth Predicted for Dental Plans

Chicago — Dental prepayment plans, which now cover about 1.5 million persons, are "destined for a period of rapid growth in the near future," AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank predicted in a speech prepared for the American Dental Association conference here.

Union members as "consumers" of dental care are seeking "quality care at a fair price," Cruikshank declared.

In his address, which was read to the conference by Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, Cruikshank urged the dental profession "to keep an open mind and a willingness to experiment in various forms of prepayment."

In order to make prepaid dental care generally available in all areas, he said, "more than one approach will be required."

PRES. JOHNSON, touring areas of declining employment and the "pockets of poverty" in Appalachia, greets wellwishers who met his airplane at the Pittsburgh Airport. Behind the President is Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

U.S. House Majority Leader Urges Oklahomans to Reject 'Work' Law

Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), majority leader of the House, has urged the voters in his home state to defeat a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment in a May 5 referendum.

Albert told Oklahomans that their state has had "very good" labor-management relations, and added: "Our laboring people have made a fine record and should not, in my opinion, be subjected to punitive legislation. Most of our working people are opposed to the proposed amendment. In exercising my right as a citizen, I, for one, shall vote against it. I think it should be defeated."

Both of Oklahoma's senators, Mike Monroney and J. Howard Edmondson, have declared their opposition to "right-to-work," as have all leading candidates in the Democratic senatorial primary.

Albert's statement was made to the National Council for Industrial Peace, which has been carrying on a battle to force an Oklahoma City radio and television station to allow the use of statements from prominent Americans opposing laws banning union shop agreements.

The station, WKY and WKY-TV, owned by E. K. Gaylord, publisher of the city's two daily newspapers, have refused to permit the use of authenticated quotations from prominent Americans unless accompanied by a written waiver for each person quoted.

One effect of this has been to bar the use of statements recorded by the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who was co-chairman of the industrial peace council.

Roosevelt Joins Protest

Her son, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), has joined the NCIP in protesting the censorship, declaring:

"My mother stated her case against so-called 'right-to-work' in numerous radio and television interviews. I can testify that she never changed her attitude. . . . The people of Oklahoma have a right to hear her voice and reasoning against such legislation."

He noted that Mrs. Roosevelt refuted an attempt by "right-to-work" supporters in 1958 to claim that the late Pres. Roosevelt supported a ban on the union shop. At that time, the former First Lady declared: "Franklin Delano Roosevelt would never have supported such a reactionary doctrine."

Accusing the "right-to-work" promoters of having "no shame," the California congressman declared:

"They sought to besmirch the reputation of my father; now they seek to silence the voice of my mother."

Statement in House Record

Later Roosevelt charged in the House that the Gaylord "effective newspaper and radio and television monopoly is being used to advance the cause of 'right-to-work' in Oklahoma" and entered on the record the text of a statement he had recorded "for the people of Oklahoma" detailing his mother's opposition to such anti-union curbs.

"Merely supporting editorially the cause of so-called 'right-to-work' would not be bad—merely mistaken," he said.

"But the Gaylord empire in its wisdom has ruled off the air and out of its newspaper columns any mention of public figures who might be against imposition of this anti-union law on the working men and women of Oklahoma.

"They have censored any use of the statements, voices, mention of the position of such leading figures as the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, former Pres. Harry S. Truman, Adlai Stevenson, former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. All of these public figures oppose, or opposed, so-called 'right to-work' laws."

As the May 5 ballot nears, both supporters and opponents of "right-to-work" have stepped up their activity. In an unusual contribution to the debate, 47 non-union workers, who said they had come to Oklahoma to "escape . . . low wages" of nearby "right-to-work" states, took advertising space in the Oklahoma City Times to urge defeat of the "right-to-work" amendment.

"Help us to protect our paychecks by defeating this unfair proposal," they declared in a signed advertisement.

FCC Stand on Stations Draws Strong Protest

A Federal Communications Commission ruling upholding Oklahoma City radio and television stations in barring from the air anti-"right-to-work" statements by the late Pres. Kennedy and the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been protested by the National Council for Industrial Peace.

John M. Redding, NCIP director, said in a telegram to the FCC that Station WKY and WKY-TV had rejected use of the Kennedy and Roosevelt statements unless "releases" were secured from their estates.

Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt were "persons of tremendous national reputation," Redding said, and their opposition to so-called "work" laws would be a "significant factor" in presenting the case against a "work" proposal to be voted on in Oklahoma May 5.

The "basic fairness principle" supposed to be required of radio and television stations in discussion of public issues would be "rendered hollow" unless the FCC took steps to allow Oklahoma citizens to hear the "memorable words" of Mrs. Roosevelt and Kennedy, which were "freely made in life."

Msgr. Higgins' Father Dies at 76

LaGrange, Ill.—Charles V. Higgins, 76, pioneer member of the Postal Clerks in the Chicago area, was to be buried here May 2 after a funeral mass in St. Francis Xavier Church offered by a son, Msgr. George G. Higgins of Washington, D. C., director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

He worked as a clerk and foreman at the Chicago postoffice until his retirement five years ago. He had been seriously ill about nine months. The funeral eulogy was to be preached by Msgr. Daniel Cantwell, chaplain of Chicago's Catholic Council on Working Life.

Johnson Spurs Bill:

Fast Action Urged In Appalachia Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

state to the nine which had participated in formulating the program for recommendation to the President. Ohio had been included among the states invited by Kennedy to help work out the structure of proposed economic development but Rhodes had previously remained aloof.

In another late change, a proposed spending authorization of $3 million for research into new uses of coal and other minerals was lifted to $13 million for the next fiscal year. This change resulted from a White House appeal to the President by Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton (R), just before the message was sent to Congress.

Johnson's draft bill kept intact, however, a proposal to which Scranton had objected—creation of a federally chartered "mixed-ownership corporation" to receive development plans from local development groups and finance them from corporation funds.

Scranton, declining to concur in the "separate and associated" support pledged by eight Democratic governors for the self-financing of local development projects, said in his dissent to the regional advisory commission's report that he believed such projects shoud be financed through regular "congressional authorizations and appropriations" processes.

Johnson in his message said the program was aimed "not merely at the symptoms of economic malnutrition but at its causes."

Appalachian people number about 8.5 percent of the country's population but receive 17 percent of all surplus commodity foods distributed to the needy, and "to label the region luckless or unblessed is no answer," he said.

The reasons general economic progress has passed the region by are "cheerlessly clear," he remarked and summarized them:

- "Difficult—and in some instances impossible—access.
- "Inadequate control of water—which breeds both floods and scarcity of water for industrial and recreational purposes.
- "A mineral base of coal, timber and agriculture sorely in need of creative attention."

Johnson said the $228 million he asked for the first fiscal year, plus an additional $34 million from his general anti-poverty program, was included in the budget he submitted to Congress last January.

On the general anti-poverty program, hearings have been completed by a special House subcommittee. Republicans have filed a substitute "states' rights" proposal which Sargent Shriver, head of the Johnson program, labeled "wooden" and "stiff."

Government Unions Attack Firing Rules

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has attacked an Administration proposal to give the Agency for Intl. Development special authority to fire employes regardless of civil service regulations.

If Congress accepts the proposal, contained in the pending foreign aid authorization bill, "it will mark a long, backward step in the erosion of individual employe rights," GEC Operations Dir. John A. McCart charged.

'You Are Not Alone,' Oppressed Workers Told

Brussels—Workers in dictatorship countries were reminded that "you are not alone" in a May Day message directed especially to them by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"We of the international free trade union movement struggle not only for the rights of our members," they were informed, "but also for your rights, and we are proud of this role. Like you, we fight for elementary rights of the workers—the freedom to choose their representatives, for freedom on which terms to provide their work, for the respect and dignity of the workers."

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu pledged that the ICFTU "will not cease its struggle until these fundamental rights be achieved in your countries, until exploitation is banished and until the workers everywhere may freely enjoy the fruits of their labor."

Free unions, he said, will continue to denounce unions in dictatorship nations as the executors of government or state party orders and "as instruments used by the state-employer to extort greater and greater sacrifices from the workers."

The statement said the ICFTU welcomes any signs of a lowering of world tension, "but only on condition that it shall not be obtained at your cost." Free world labor can support, he added, only measures which will help the workers in dictatorship countries "and not the regimes which oppress these people, nor the state-run trade unions which execute the orders of oppression."

In a separate manifesto addressed to "workers of all lands," the ICFTU noted that "solid progress" has been achieved in the last year for workers in many countries and stressed the fact that "prosperity—like peace and freedom—is indivisible."

"Islands of technical progress and material well-being cannot survive indefinitely ringed by an angry ocean of poverty, hunger and suffering," the ICFTU said. "The speedy advancement of the world's 'have-not' regions is not only a moral imperative; it is also an economic and political necessity.

It called on industrial countries to adapt their economic structures to provide increasing markets for the products of the developing nations, and warned that "no amount of economic aid will ease the real burden of world poverty without strong and independent trade unions in the receiving countries."

In Federationist Editorial:

Meany Hits 'Myths' In Fulbright Thesis

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, taking sharp issue with Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), has declared that "in 1964, as in 1939, appeasement of dictators bent on world domination cannot lead to peace, regardless of the profoundest wishful thinking."

In a signed editorial appearing in the May issue of the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, The Federationist, Meany rejected the Fulbright thesis that America has become so myopic about international communism that in Fulbright's words, "It has become one of the self-evident truths of the post-war era that just as the President resides in Washington and the Pope in Rome, the Devil resides immutably in Moscow."

'Devil Resides in Moscow'

"Surely Sen. Fulbright knows," Meany wrote, "that it was not the President of the United States who ordered the construction of the shameful wall that divides Berlin. It was not the Pope's divisions that drenched the streets of Budapest with the blood of workers and students who wanted nothing more than to live in peace and freedom. Only a Devil could perpetrate these and other terrible crimes. And this Devil resides immutably in Moscow."

"These," Meany said, "are not myths but facts—the reality of the current world situation."

Declaring that the free world and the Communist countries are basically divided by "two ways of life," Meany pinpointed as the overriding issue of our times the head-to-head clash between "Communist tyranny," aiming "to dominate the world and remold it on the Leninist-Soviet pattern" and the democratic Western powers who "do not seek to dominate the world and remold it on any particular pattern of democracy."

Policy to Foment War

"The totalitarian dogmas and deeds on the Soviet domestic front are integrally bound up with and reflected in the Soviet foreign policy for fomenting, financing, and directing so-called wars of liberation in Latin America, Africa and Asia and class war in the free world as a whole," he charged. Recalling that as recently as December 6, 1963, "Khrushchev's principal mouthpiece, Pravda," restated the Soviet dedication to the "international duty to give all-round political and economic support, and if necessary, the help of arms, too, to the national liberation struggles of the people," Meany warned, "To forget this is to forget reality."

Meany took sharp issue with the senator's labeling the Castro regime as a "distasteful nuisance, but not as an intolerable danger. . . . ." He said that this is a "failure to realize that any dangerous threat to our Latin American neighbors is a threat to us" and can "only encourage and strengthen the subversive Castroite forces financed and trained by Moscow who are continuing their conspiracy designed to destroy their democratic institutions and leaders in Latin America."

"It is significant that Castro lost no time in welcoming the Senator's notion of 'reality' and 'flexibility' in regard to his totalitarian regime," Meany observed.

"Mr. Fulbright seems to have missed the most important lesson of the post-war era. Soviet aggression and expansion westward have been deterred by Western unity and strength and not by the 'liberalization' of any Communist regime. When Khrushchev's Russia and Mao's China become peaceful and democratic, like the German Federal Republic and Japan have become, then and only then should our government help them overcome their difficulties."

Facing Realities Urged

Meany called for putting aside the myths and facing the realities confronting our country. "The strongest and most aggressive military power in Europe is a Communist power—the USSR. This is no myth. The strongest and most aggressive military power in Asia is a Communist power—Mao's China. This is a reality. The strongest and most aggressive military force in Latin America today is a Communist power—Castro's Cuba."

Meany noted that while there are rifts among the various forces in the Communist camp, they will serve to strengthen the free world "only if we exploit them in the cause of peace and freedom. On the other hand," he warned, "the divisions and illusions in the Western camp, if continued, will invite new Communist aggressions.

"The paramount task of the free world at this moment in history," the Meany editorial concluded, "is to assure superior strength and restore its unity of policy and action."

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. JOHNSON, Labor Sec. and Mrs. Wirtz greeted more than 150 labor editors at the White House after the President held the first news conference specially for the labor press in the East Room. Moving through the receiving line are ILPA Pres. Leon Stein, being greeted by Mrs. Johnson, and ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester, shaking hands with the President.

Johnson Calls on Labor Editors To 'Enlist' in His War on Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

Wirtz and the Intl. Labor Press Association, was the second background and briefing session set up specifically for the labor press.

The President, who told the editors that they were a "part of the conscience of our society" who are "never satisfied with the job that is partially done" and who speak out of a "deep commitment to justice at the working place, to self-government in economic life . . .," said he had a "proposition" to put to them:

"I want to ask you to do something for your country, and for your kiddies and for your President. I want to ask you to enlist now in the army—some of you are above the draft age and I can't force you to do it—but I want to ask you to volunteer to join the army in our war against poverty."

Describes Poverty

The President described in graphic terms the poverty and distress he had seen on his recent trip through the Appalachian region and cited the slowdown in the rate at which families are emerging from poverty since the Thirties.

"It is getting a lot more difficult," he said for persons living on "the other side of the tracks," to get out "and cross the tracks and get out of that poverty classification."

"The real war to end all wars must be the war to eliminate poverty," he stressed. "Let this be known as the generation of Americans who made it their personal duty to give every American an equal and fair chance."

The President, who had made a similar plea to the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce earlier the same day and asked for broad support from business for the Administration's programs, told the labor editors in response to a question that the businessmen's reaction "was very good." The President's freewheeling address to the CofC brought dozens of bursts of applause.

Queried at the labor editors' conference on increasing the minimum wage and expanding coverage as part of the war on poverty, the President replied that the Administration favored and had proposed increased coverage and that in the future "we will have to increase minimum wages . . . as we go along," but that the "first job now is to do something about these fellows that just got four days a week at $4 a day and got eight kids."

Johnson paid tribute to the work of Wirtz in helping to reach an agreement in the railroad dispute and added that he "was never prouder of labor and management than when the railroad dispute was settled."

"Each side gave more than it was willing to give and each side got less than it wanted," he said. "But the thing that I was really proud of was the collective bargaining system, free collective bargaining at work—and work it must, if free enterprise is to continue."

Earlier in the day at a luncheon break Presidential Press Sec. George Reedy told the editors that "without the labor press many of the problems we face would have been ignored or, certainly, would not have gotten into the regular press."

Reedy said there is a need for "specialized coverage in depth" and that labor editors had a responsibility in this field. He described the White House press office as "an office of accountability" and said that while he could not meet all the demands placed on him, his major job was to satisfy his own conscience that he was meeting the obligations of the office to help disseminate news.

The briefing session began at the State Dept. auditorium, where Administration leaders spoke and answered editors' queries.

Attorney General Speaks

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy spoke warmly of the AFL-CIO record in driving corruption from its ranks and suggested that management had not moved against corruption within its ranks to match the labor record.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson made a strong plea for support for the Administration's consumer program and cited the role of the labor press in making consumer information available.

Assistant Sec. of Defense John T. McNaughton briefed the editors on defense strategy and the world's trouble spots. Noting the nuclear superiority the U.S. holds over the Soviet Union, he warned, however, that regardless of the statistics on strength each side was capable of inflicting devastating harm on the other.

Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, expressed optimism about the economic outlook, and said there was real expansion taking place that would drop the unemployment rate below 5 percent. He defended the wage-price guidelines but noted that they "are not intended to be rigid straitjackets for each collective bargaining situation."

Sec. of State Dean Rusk reviewed foreign policy, noting that the most important thing that could be done to help it at this moment was passage of the civil rights bill now before the Senate.

Wirtz summarized the session in his concluding remarks before the White House news conference.

THE ROLE OF THE WHITE HOUSE press office was discussed at the labor editors' briefing session with Administration leaders by George Reedy, presidential press secretary, who called for more specialized coverage in depth and noted the labor press's role in bringing to national attention problems that had largely been ignored in the general press.

Scholarships Announced by Two Unions

Two more AFL-CIO unions have announced winners of four-year college scholarships open to children of members—the National Maritime Union and the Operating Engineers.

The NMU awarded its 1964 Joseph Curran scholarship to Romulo L. Diaz, Jr., of Nederland, Tex. Eight other NMU scholarships went to children of seamen employed on deep sea vessels, whose welfare plan finances the program. All nine scholarships provide $2,500 a year for tuition and expenses for four years at any college which does not discriminate in enrollment because of race or religion.

The eight deep sea scholarships were awarded to Bruce M. Altner, North Bellmore, N. Y.; Francis J. Bonkowski, Ozone Park, N. Y.; Susan Cheng, New York, N. Y.; Jeannine E. Fox, Port Arthur, Tex.; George Guisasola, New York, N.Y.; Robert C. Jackson, Ayden, N. C.; Donald J. Orchard, Nicholson, Pa., and Richard R. Tejada, Northport, N. Y.

The Operating Engineers awarded the 1964 Joseph J. Delaney Memorial Scholarships to Susan E. Hazen of East Wenatchee, Wash., and Joseph M. Lavin of New York City. Their scholarships are worth up to $1,500 a year and were awarded on the basis of ratings in the National Merit Scholarship Foundation competition.

A third scholarship will be awarded later to the son or daughter of an IUOE member in Canada.

Meany Repeats Rejection of Guidelines

Opposes Regulation Of Wages and Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

from 1953 to 1963, and the number of those employed by 6.6 million, the number of those working full time in private employment, which excludes government jobs, dropped by 400,000.

"This is very disturbing," said Meany, "because it runs to the heart of the private economy" and the free enterprise system, whose failure to provide enough jobs, he added, is "everybody's business, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce just as much as the AFL-CIO."

The finest thing that could happen, he declared, would be to "build up complete cooperation between organized labor and organized business" on strengthening the economy, because if labor and management do not work together to make our system work, "there will have to be some other answer, and this means the federal government."

Joblessness Is Key

The unemployment situation has an impact on every American problem, he emphasized, declaring:

"It's at the heart of the civil rights problem, because Negro unemployment is twice the national average. It's at the heart of the delinquency problem because juvenile unemployment is three times the national average."

When Wagner, representing business on the panel, said the 35-hour week would "harm our ability to compete," Meany fired back: "This is the same argument we heard when we reduced the workweek from 60 to 48 and 40."

Declaring "we've got to come to" a shorter workweek, the AFL-CIO president predicted that at its annual meeting the CofC would again take "automatic opposition" to this and other labor proposals, such as extension of minimum wage protection to laundry workers earning 40, 50 and 60 cents an hour.

At a later session of the CofC meeting, the chamber's legislative representatives led by Dir. Don A. Goodall reported they felt serious concern about possible passage of a bill providing doubletime pay for overtime work and apprehension about some 20 other "problem" proposals and activities of the federal government.

These ranged from doubts about the anti-poverty program ("a gross duplication of effort" and "gilding of the lily") to worry about a possible Tennessee Valley Authority type of operation in Appalachia.

The CofC doesn't have the votes in Congress, the legislative representatives reported, to get unions put under the anti-trust laws, but unions don't have the votes to obtain repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14-B authorizing state "right-to-work" laws. Businessmen must oppose "any kind" of hospital care for the aged involving social security tax funds, they said, because it would "be a step in the direction of socialized medicine."

Several million workers, Meany said, are "not in the market as consumers because they are prisoners of a low wage economy." Business, he asserted, "ought to look at this for the benefit of the entire economy" and not just that "of a few employers who happen to be your members."

No one could find fault with the cooperation of labor and business in the Intl. Labor Organization, Meany declared, or with the cooperation of "some of the corporations" in sponsoring, with labor, the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Meany drew strong applause when, on the subject of foreign aid, he said "business could help to see that the money we spend gets to the level of the people and is not used in the usual way some of these governments spend money."

Part of America's arsenal in the cold war is its strong economy, Meany declared, "and we've got to keep it strong and healthy."

The accelerated public works program has helped create jobs and the effects of the tax cut have been good, "so maybe we can have a further tax cut some day and do other things" that need doing, he continued.

Doubtful on Profits

As to profits, Meany said history shows that larger profits don't always result in increased investment.

"I don't buy the idea that more profits will do the job," he said, because unless management feels it can sell increased production at a profit, "no amount of cash flow will cause it to invest in new plants."

Simkin said labor and management could be proud of the low record of lost time due to work stoppages over the past four years, with the consequence that "the workingman in a union plant loses only about one day in every 2.5 years of work."

Contract Talks Go to Conciliation

Toronto, Ont.—Negotiations between the Packinghouse Workers and the Big Three of Canada's meat packing industry have broken down following failure to agree on a series of non-monetary issues, and the dispute has been submitted to conciliation.

The union represents about 10,000 employes of Canada Packers, Swift Canadian Co. and Burns & Co. employed at 21 plants in 14 cities. It has failed to win approval of nationwide bargaining, and conciliation is proceeding in the provinces, beginning with Burns & Co. in Calgary, Alta.

TWO HOUSE LEADERS who shepherded through the bipartisan civil rights bill now pending in the Senate were honored at a dinner given by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. From left are Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the dinner; Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), ranking GOP Judiciary Committee member; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) floor leader for his party in the Senate rights debate, who awarded the citations.

Blatt Leads Musmanno In Pennsylvania Upset

In a potential upset of major proportions, Pennsylvania Sec. of Internal Affairs Genevieve Blatt held a narrow lead over State Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno on the basis of nearly complete unofficial returns for Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate.

Ultimate result of the primary, which will send the winner against Republican Sen. Hugh Scott next November, will presumably be determined by the count of absentee ballots, which will be tallied under Pennsylvania law on May 8.

With only 19 precincts of 9,261 not yet reported, Miss Blatt had 454,020 votes to 450,566 for Musmanno. Pennsylvania political observers, on the basis of past elections, consider the absentee vote likely to split along the same lines as the ballot-box vote from the same counties.

Miss Blatt, who won the Democratic nomination for secretary of state for internal affairs two years ago in a similar cliffhanger decided by the absentee vote, was strongly backed by the state's senior senator, Joseph S. Clark.

Her showing in the Senate primary was considered a personal triumph for Clark, who has urged a thorough rebuilding of the state's Democratic organization to counter the rising tide of Republican strength culminating in the 1962 election of Gov. William W. Scranton, now a dark-horse possibility for the GOP presidential nomination.

Scott, the incumbent Republican senator seeking a second term, won renomination against token opposition by a more than 7-1 margin.

In the Republican presidential sweepstakes, Scranton rolled up a record-breaking write-in total in Pennsylvania's primary and said he was "grateful" though "astonished" in the light of his repeated statements that he is not a presidential candidate this year.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge ran a respectable second to Scranton in the Pennsylvania write-in contest and swept the boards in the write-in tally in his native state of Massachusetts.

With nearly complete returns, Scranton got 220,573 write-ins; Lodge, 79,781; former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, 36,686; and Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater 32,305 for fourth place. Votes for other aspirants, including New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller, were far behind.

In Massachusetts, with about 200 of 1,764 precincts not reported, Lodge led with 63,688 write-in votes, Goldwater ran second with 8,395, and Nixon was third with 4,996. Rockefeller was fourth and others got scattered votes.

Pres. Johnson was a runaway victor in write-in votes in both Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

In a special congressional election in Philadelphia, Democrat William Green, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, beating Republican Edward H. Rovner. Green and Rovner, winning nomination in their respective primaries for a full term beginning next January, will face each other again in November.

Funds Urged to Keep Works Program Alive

Pushing for renewal of the Accelerated Public Works Act, which has created tens of thousands of jobs and poured hundreds of millions of dollars into useful state and local public facilities, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) urged continuation of administrative funds so that the program can maintain its momentum.

A Senate Public Works subcommittee expects to act soon to renew the accelerated works program, Randolph told a subcommittee on appropriations, on the basis of hearings already completed.

A backlog of local applications for $800 million in federal funds is now pending, he pointed out, "for which the local communities have already raised matching funds."

Renewal of the program, originally passed in 1962 for a two-year period, was supported in committee by local officials "who have been closely identified with its administration and who are best situated to evaluate its efforts," the Vest Virginia senator continued.

"There still remains a large deficiency of water and sewage treatment facilities in the towns and cities of our economically depressed areas," and the unemployment rate is expected by expert observers to remain "above 5 percent" for the remainder of this year.

"Construction on projects" for which local communities have already committed their matching money "could be initiated as soon as new [federal] funds are made available," Randolph said.

What is needed pending action by Congress on a renewal project, he told the Appropriations subcommittee, is $5 million "to maintain the continuity of administration . . . and keep the machinery in readiness . . . for the time when new construction funds are available." This would still leave $15 million unappropriated from funds authorized for the first two years of the program.

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to move quickly to extend the job-creating Accelerated Public Works program for another two years and has urged its affiliates to support the program in letters and other communications to members of the House and Senate.

Peace Corps Seeks Skills Of Artisans

The Peace Corps has sent out a call for building tradesmen—skilled construction workers who can help build "just about anything you can think of" in the developing countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Recruiters for the corps' professional and technical affairs section point out that the skill of a trained artisan "can open the door to travel, adventure and the satisfaction of being challenged to the limit of your capacities while helping people who have asked for help."

Peace Corps training will begin this summer for service in such countries as Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Sabah-Sarawak, all of which have asked for volunteers with construction training or experience who can help build houses, farm buildings, schools, community centers, clinics and water supply systems—and in addition teach their skills.

Preparation for overseas service includes training in teaching as well as intensive study of the language of the country to which the volunteer is assigned.

Service is for two years. Living allowances and medical care are provided, and a readjustment allowance of $75 a month is paid on return to this country.

Those interested in Peace Corps service can write the Office of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525.

5-2-64

12 Flour Mills Indicted on Price Charges

Buffalo, N. Y. — Twelve flour milling companies and six of their officers were indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of conspiring to fix prices on flour sold to bakeries for use in commercial white bread.

The companies involved produce 65 percent of the bakery flour sold east of the Rocky Mountains and are estimated to have an annual business of $305 million.

The indictments charge the companies and individuals with conspiring to fix prices, starting in 1958, through a series of meetings "at which company executives agreed on flour prices for sale to commercial buyers."

Maximum penalties for violating the price-fixing section of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act would be a year in prison and $50,000 fine for each individual and $50,000 for each company. General Mills, Inc., and the Pillsbury Co. were the two largest companies named. The others include Archer-Daniel-Midland Co., Intl. Milling Co., Peavey Co., Weber Flour Mills Co., Western Star Milk Co., Bay State Milling Co., Gooch Milling & Elevator Co., Inland Mills, Inc., Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. and Seaboard Allied Milling Corp.

Jobless Rate Sticks at 5.4% for April

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'Right-to-Work' Proposal Defeated in Oklahoma Vote

Labor Dept. Reports:

Employment Gain Mostly Part-Time

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's employment picture improved slightly in April, but the jobless rate remained at 5.4 percent for the third straight month, the Labor Dept. reported.

In its summary report for April, the Labor Dept. said that "most of the better-than-seasonal gain in employment was among women who apparently entered the labor force to take part-time jobs."

Unemployment fell by 372,000 —about the usual March to April decline—to 3.9 million, the report said. Thus the job increase again failed to make a real dent in unemployment as the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate hung at 5.4 percent; this compares to 5.7 percent in April 1963.

The jobless rates for adult men and adult women improved slightly, while the teen-age jobless rate worsened to 16 percent.

On the employment side of the picture, the report showed an over the month job gain of 1.4 million to 69.9 million in April. This was about double the normal seasonal gain, the report added, "partly as a result of increases among domestics and farm workers." The job gain on the farm side was 412,000 to a total of 4.4 million.

Non-farm employment rose by 948,000 to a total of 65.4 million. The report said two-thirds of the seasonally-adjusted increase was accounted for by women.

The influx of part-time workers created an apparent paradox in the

(Continued on Page 9)

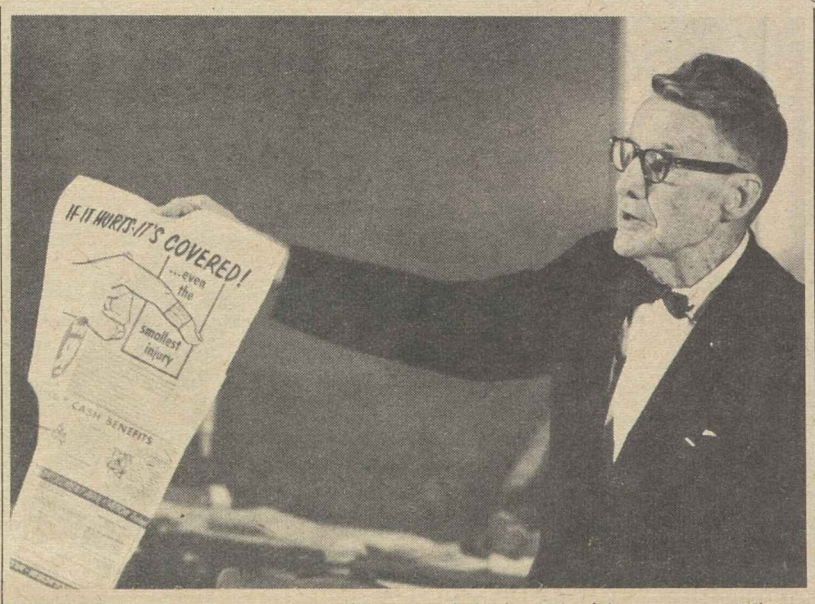
Corporate Profits Hit New Highs

Corporate profits skyrocketed to historic new highs in the first three months of the year, signalling a record-shattering 1964 for business earnings.

The profit reports dominated the business and financial press and spilled over to page one of the New York Times as the General Motors Corp. symbolized the situation by reporting the largest quarterly profits ever achieved by an American corporation—$536 million, or a 29 percent spurt over the same quarter in 1963.

Amid the stream of increasing profit reports came a survey from McGraw-Hill, major business publisher, showing that U. S. business as a whole expects to spend $44 billion on new plant and equip-

(Continued on Page 12)



PRESIDENT of a senior citizens club in Florida, Loren Hicks, shows members of a Senate subcommittee an example of health insurance advertising aimed at persons over 65. Hicks said thousands of policy holders are disillusioned by the limited coverage of policies whose "fine print" does not match the promise of the salesmen. **(See story, Page 11.)**

Johnson Tells Labor:

Public Works Seen If Job Lag Persists

Pres. Johnson told the nation's labor leaders at a White House dinner that if private enterprise fails to bring about full employment, "we will step up our public works program."

Emphasizing that "we have talked a great deal about full employment in America, but we have done too little to achieve it," the President declared "the time has come for labor and government and business to agree that we are going to achieve—and keep—full employment."

The President spoke at a dinner for more than 65 top AFL-CIO officials headed by Pres. George Meany and members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and their wives, similar to the affair held a week earlier for the nation's top business leaders.

The AFL-CIO has been pressing for extension and expansion of the accelerated public works program which runs out this year. The House Public Works Committee voted an additional $900 million for the program and the bill is now before the House Rules Committee. The Senate Public Works Committee has held hearings on a bill to authorize an additional $1.5 billion.

The President, referring to the "agenda of unfinished work in America," cited the need for legislative action on civil rights, medical care for the aged, the anti-poverty program, the food stamp program, housing, and a federal pay increase, and added:

"We need an increased area redevelopment program to provide more jobs. And if all that we do with the help of the private sector cannot employ all our people, the government will have to do for

(Continued on Page 10)

Anti-Union Drive Fails On Ballot

Oklahoma City—The voters of Oklahoma rejected a proposed "right-to-work" amendment to their state's constitution, defeating a four-year, heavily-financed drive to outlaw the union shop.

Nearly complete returns showed the "work" amendment trailing by more than 24,000 votes out of some 720,000 cast in the referendum.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Washington hailed the outcome, declaring that labor is "deeply gratified" at the defeat of the "union-busting" measure. He added:

"The returns made it clear that this was a statewide decision. While union members, as expected, turned out in force against the effort to destroy their organizations, they alone could not have won the fight.

"They needed—and received —strong support from outstanding political leaders, from the Negro community, and from a substantial proportion of the farmers of Oklahoma."

Meany expressed the hope that the vote, "in a state where union membership is relatively small, will prove to be the beginning of the end for the 'right-to-work' evil in other states as well."

Surrounded, except for a few miles of the Missouri border, by the "right-to-work" states of Arkansas, Kansas and Texas, Oklahoma was

(Continued on Page 10)

Johnson Hints Extra Session To Spur Bills

Pres. Johnson put Congress on notice that it may be called back into session after the political conventions this summer unless it speeds up action on the civil rights bill and "votes up or down" the Administration's other high priority bills.

Johnson told a news conference that he expects the Senate to pass the rights bill by early June, followed by quick action on anti-poverty legislation, a federal pay raise, social security hospital insurance for the aged, the food stamp

(Continued on Page 10)

AFL-CIO Calls on House Group To Expand Foreign Aid Program

Labor pledged its continuing support to "a broad and realistic foreign aid program" and asked the House Foreign Affairs Committee to approve a program "far greater" than the Administration has asked.

"We must bend every effort—at any cost those efforts may require—to help others to help themselves and to win the cold war," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged.

Biemiller said the foreign aid budget request of $3.4 billion, which he noted is "less than 1 percent of our gross national product," does not meet the need, particularly in the area of economic development and technical assistance.

At the same time, he criticized the Agency for Intl. Development, which administers the program, for not having done "nearly enough" to encourage the growth of "people's organizations" in the developing nations.

The agency, he said, should be working with "organizations of farmers, of workers and others whose existence is essential to the strength of the democratic process and to economic and social development." Such groups, he stressed, can be vehicles for "programs that will alleviate poverty."

Firing Request Hit

Biemiller also took sharp issue with AID's request for broad firing authority without regard to civil service tenure and without appeal rights. He charged that the power demanded for agency management "poses a threat to the entire civil service structure."

Backing protests made by unions representing federal employes, Biemiller declared: "It would be difficult to conceive of a more effective device . . . to undermine employe morale."

In stressing labor's continuing support of foreign aid programs, Biemiller told the committee:

"We are proud of that support

(Continued on Page 12)

ORGANIZING AND THE LAW was the subject of an all-day conference in Baltimore, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Baltimore-District of Columbia Organizing Committee, which attracted nearly 300 active unionists. Speakers included (from left) Assistant Mgr. Ted Shane of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Upper South Dept.; AFL-CIO Assistant Gen. Counsel Theodore St. Antoine; AFL-CIO Assistant Organization Dir William Kircher; Philip Camponeschi, research and publicity director for the committee; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Oliver W. Singleton; AFL-CIO Assistant Organization Dir. Alan Kistler, the moderator; Winn Newman, associate general counsel of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Intl. Rep. Howard Richardson of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Work of Rank-and-File Stressed in Organizing

Rochester, N. Y.—Union members "must work as never before" to enroll the 30 million organizable workers still outside their ranks, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston told the Rochester AFL-CIO's Organizing Seminar.

"We need them to retain our strength, and they need us now as never before," he declared.

The seminar marked the fifth anniversary of the Rochester Plan, one of the first coordinated organizing programs developed after the AFL-CIO merger. Established by the Rochester AFL-CIO with help from the national and regional AFL-CIO, it has been responsible for a steady increase of union members in the area and has served as a pattern for several other communities.

Livingston, in lauding it, described it as "a new concept in that the drives are screened and carefully expedited in advance so that the greatest possible strength can be placed behind each one, rather than having each drive a separate, uncoordinated affair and therefore relatively weak."

Robert Miller, AFL-CIO staff representative in Rochester who has worked closely with the organizing project, reported that of 40 representation elections held in the past year as a result of joint organizing drives, 17 were won, 9 were lost and 14 were still undetermined. The victories resulted in a net gain of 4,000 new members, he said.

Organization Dir. Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers ridiculed enemies of trade unionism who claim labor is "too strong and wants to run the country."

"The truth is, we are weak," he declared, "and we will have to organize the unorganized at the rate of the Thirties to become strong again, and able to fight for the welfare of the American worker with a good chance of winning that fight."

Late during the one-day meeting the seminar broke into separate sessions of industrial, building trades and service trades groups for discussion of organizing problems in their respective fields, and to draw up written recommendations for future action.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann and Assistant Dir. Charles Hasenmeyer; William Naimarck, a regional National Labor Relations Board attorney from Syracuse; Vice Pres. Michael J. Mungovan of the New York State AFL-CIO; Pres. Anthony Schneider of the Rochester AFL-CIO; Jack Cicotte, chairman of the local AFL-CIO Organizing Committee, who presided, and a group of AFL-CIO organizers including Joseph Lovas, George O'Keefe, John Maurillo and Lee Stanford, and Organizing Dir. William Evans of Technical Engineers Local 66, New York.

Also attending were Henry Rhodes, assistant organizing director for the Canadian Labor Congress, and William Sloat and James Fleming of the Hamilton, Ont., Labor Council.

Rail Signalmen Win 10 Cents In Settlement

The Railroad Signalmen have reached agreement with the nation's railroads for a 10-cent hourly increase for most of the union's members, retroactive to Jan. 1. Helpers, who constitute about 20 percent of the craft, will receive a retroactive 6-cent raise.

The contract was based on recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board which found that signalmen have suffered from "a serious wage inequity" in relation to the skills required.

Pres. Jesse Clark welcomed the emergency board's "recognition of our skills and responsibilities" but said a higher increase would have been needed to eliminate the "wage lag that has accumulated over many years."

The increase brings the Signalmen's hourly rate to $2.85 an hour and the helpers' scale to $2.50 and $2.52 an hour. The agreement affects some 12,600 workers.

Pact Ends Walkout At Canadian Shipyards

Vancouver, B. C. — Wage increases totaling 40 cents an hour for journeymen and 30 cents for non-tradesmen over three years ended a 12-week strike of 2,000 members of 22 unions at Vancouver and Victoria shipyards. The package also included a lump sum of $51.90 in lieu of retroactivity for those employed—at least 15 weeks —before the strike.

Symphony Wins Pact Of 52 Weeks

New York—The first contract guaranteeing the members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra 52 weeks of employment has been agreed to by Musicians Local 802 and the Philharmonic Association.

The three-year agreement, which includes four weeks of paid vacation, goes into effect at the start of the next season in September. The minimum weekly wage remains at $200 for the first two years and goes to $210 for the 1966-67 season.

"I am sure that this year-round employment will enhance the cultural life of our city," said Pres. Alfred J. Manuti of Local 802, who led the union negotiating committee.

The old contract, which also ran for three years, expires June 15 and provided for a season of 42 weeks during its last year.

In other areas, the new contract increased rehearsal, overtime and per diem rates when on tour, spelled out improvements in scheduling the work-week, and bettered the pension and life insurance provisions.

The first contract guaranteeing a full year of employment to members of a major symphony orchestra was signed several months ago by the Philadelphia Orchestra and Local 77, but the 52-week guarantee does not become effective until the 1965-66 season.

The current Boston Symphony Orchestra contract guarantees 50 weeks, with four weeks' paid vacation, for the 1964-65 season.

The Philharmonic contract was negotiated by Manuti and other members of the Local 802 executive board and a group of orchestra members that included Rainier Deintinis, Morris Borodkin, Ralph Mendelson, Henry Nigrane and Joseph Novotny.

Textile Industry Hit For Anti-Union History

Wake Forest, N. C.—The textile industry would be a leader among the nation's enterprises had the Textile Workers Union of America been permitted over the last 20 years to use its resources and facilities "to promote the prosperity and well-being of the industry and its employes" rather than in defending itself from employer attacks, TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton said in a talk at Wake Forest College sponsored by the College Union.

Press for Clarification:

Rail Unions Charge Rules Shifts 'Chaotic'

Rail unions will petition the U.S. courts for an order preventing the carriers from enforcing "dangerous" and "chaotic" work rules changes to the detriment of several thousand transferred and laid-off rail workers, union spokesmen have announced.

When rules changes permitted by an arbitration board ruling went into effect at midnight May 6, the railroads "went overboard" in putting their own interpretations in effect and ignored disputes over the board's intention, the unions charge.

The new work rules permit carriers to eliminate the jobs of 3,000 firemen with less than three years' service on diesel locomotives immediately, and up to 50,000 other jobs eventually.

"Apparently . . . the railroads have decided that the award of the arbitration board amounts to a license for each individual carrier's personnel officer to do what he pleases in placing the award into effect," said BLF&E Pres. Harry E. Gilbert at a news conference.

Gilbert's union and the Locomotive Engineers have agreed to petition U.S. Judge Alexander Holtzoff for an amendment of the restraining order Holtzoff issued May 5 against protest strikes. The unions were to argue at a hearing May 11 that the roads should be required to maintain the status quo until the arbitration board, which Congress established last year, has had time to hear the disputes over interpretation and settle them.

Gilbert told Washington newsmen that the workers on eight railroads had taken strike votes but that no strike sanction had been given, once the court order was issued. The fact that no strike was authorized on any road, Gilbert said, did not prevent Chairman J. E. Wolfe of management negotiators from securing an order restraining the "men who are being injured by this deliberate, unjust action" of rail managements.

Gilbert said he "feels deeply" that management could have prevented a "very critical situation from arising" by the use of "simple good judgment and normal restraint" until the arbitration board could settle all disputes.

Instead, he said, "we find management inciting and harassing employes in the same antagonistic, arrogant manner that has characterized management's conduct in this long, bitter dispute."

The argument over the number of firemen used on diesels was distinct from the dispute over rates of pay and work conditions which another panel of five mediators settled at the urging of Pres. Johnson. The mediators have authority to settle all but one of the latter issues.

FEC Violates Rail Act, Justice Dept. Charges

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Justice Dept. has filed suit against the strike-bound Florida East Coast Railway on charges of violating the Railway Labor Act, and has asked the U.S. District Court here for a restraining order against further violations. A hearing on the charges was set for May 19 but the FEC asked for a later date.

The suit said the railroad violated the law by posting notices, on and after July 31, unilaterally putting changes in pay and working conditions into effect.

Attorney Gen. Robert Kennedy's department asked that the FEC be directed to "revoke . . . all notices and actions" putting changed pay rates, rules and working conditions into effect and that it "bargain in good faith with the labor organizations" representing its employes.

The FEC's non-operating employes struck Jan. 23, 1963, to gain the same 10.28-cent hourly pay raise won on all other Class 1 railroads in June 1962. The road has maintained freight service since then with the help of strikebreakers as FEC Chairman Edward Ball blocked all settlement attempts, the unions have charged.

Other developments:

- Mayor Robert K. High of Miami told the House Banking Committee Apr. 28 that the railroad's owners avoided paying Florida taxes on $66.5 millions of its stocks and bonds in 1963 or on $60 million in 1956.
- High criticized other alleged abuses of power by the Alfred I. duPont estate and its spokesman, Ball, who runs the FEC. High endorsed a bill by committee chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to dilute the duPont estate's power by putting it under the Bank Holding Company Act.
- Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. told Pres. Johnson in a wire that the department, at its recent Chicago convention, had asked the President to order takeover of the FEC until a "fair settlement" has been reached.

Bottle Blowers Chosen At New Plastics Plant

Chicago—The Glass Bottle Blowers won a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the new plastics facility of the American Can Co. by a vote of 21 to 1 for no union.

History Group Gets Papers of Labor Veteran

Madison, Wis.—Adolph Germer, a veteran of nearly three quarters of a century in the labor movement and the first organizer for the former CIO, has added his personal papers, correspondence and diaries to the labor holdings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Germer is 83 and lives in semi-retirement in Rockford, Ill. He was born in Germany, was brought to the coal town of Staunton, Ill., by his parents and joined the Mine Workers when he quit school to go to work at the age of 11.

In 1894, when he was 13, he participated in his first strike and was launched on a long career as a trade union leader that included organization of Colorado coal miners in a drive that culminated in the Ludlow massacre in 1914.

His offices with the CIO included presidency of the Michigan Industrial Union Council, CIO regional director in Detroit, New York and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, organization director for the Woodworkers and national representative for all states west of the Mississippi River.

Precedent Upset:

Board Shifts Rule On Union Rights

A union which loses its majority status by unfair employer practices does not waive its right to press refusal-to-bargain charges after losing an election, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Three board members, setting aside an Eisenhower-era ruling to return to an earlier doctrine, ordered the Bernel Foam Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown reviewed the rule arrived at by a former board in the Aiello Dairy Farms case in 1954 and decided that "the Aiello rule, which was itself a departure from well-established prior board precedent, does not serve to effectuate the policies" of the labor act.

Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., concurred in the opinion that management violated the law but, expressing no view on the Aiello doctrine, noted his disapproval of "what I conceive to be an unnecessary overruling of prior board decisions." Member Boyd Leedom dissented, saying the Aiello rule is "an application of the well-accepted 'election of remedies' doctrine."

The case originated with a complaint by the TWUA in 1962 that the Bernel management refused to have authorization cards of members checked by an impartial person; insisted on an NLRB election, and before the ballots had been cast, promised the employes benefits to defeat the union.

The Textile Workers lost the election but won an order for a new election, which the latest NLRB ruling vacates. Two days after filing the objections, the union brought failure-to-bargain charges which Trial Examiner Sidney D. Goldberg recommended dismissing because of the Aiello rule.

Goldberg said the Aiello rule was that, once the TWUA chose to participate in the election, knowing the company had unlawfully refused to bargain, the union could not press the charges based on management's pre-election conduct.

The board set aside this decision, saying there is no warrant to impose an "irrevocable option" on the union "while permitting the offending party to enjoy . . . the fruits of such unlawful conduct."

"It is the responsibility of the board, not the union, to remedy this unfair labor practice" by providing an "adequate remedy for conduct" which has been specifically forbidden by Congress, the majority wrote.

'Genuine' Bargaining Asked on Railroads

Chicago—A call for stiffer and more genuine collective bargaining was issued last week by G. E. Leighty, president of the Railroad Telegraphers and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, at the 13th convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

Leighty told the assembly that the rail brotherhoods must look beyond emergency boards for justice in labor disputes. Reflecting on the experience of the last several years with board decisions, he declared:

"Good hard bargaining is the answer to many of these problems. In the final analysis, if the railroad presidents will put their labor matters in the hands of far-sighted men, who are looking at policy, equality and justice, true negotiations are going to work in this industry, and we can get together on what we are entitled to."

He scored the carriers for what he called their $15 million advertising campaign, conducted by top public relations experts, to saturate the nation with the idea that all railroad employes are "featherbedders."

Because of management's negative campaign, he continued, the brotherhoods now must extend their own efforts to re-create in the minds of the public the fact that railroad workers are efficient, industrious, and among the most productive in the country.

Leighty noted that it has now become evident, even to the business world, that the railroads' "poverty plea" is a myth, a charge made by the unions two years ago.

Capital Spending Steady

"Since 1950," he said, "with gross revenues between $9 and $10 billion, there has been no year in which the amount of money put into the capital account of the railroads was less than $1 billion, which is more than 10 percent. Some years it reached as much as $1,400,000.

"In other words, the amount of money taken out of revenues and put into their capital account has been more than sufficient to pay for all of the improvements they have made plus the dividends they have paid out during that period."

A. E. Lyon, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, told the delegates that "the railroad insurance program is making a tremendous contribution toward the well-being of railroad workers and their families."

In the year ending July 1, 1963, he said, more than $100 million a month was paid in benefits under the retirement and unemployment insurance systems. Under the retirement and survivor program, benefits totalling $1,068,000,000 were paid to nearly 1 million retired employes, their wives and survivors. Unemployment and sickness benefits of $167 million were paid to 300,000 railroad workers.

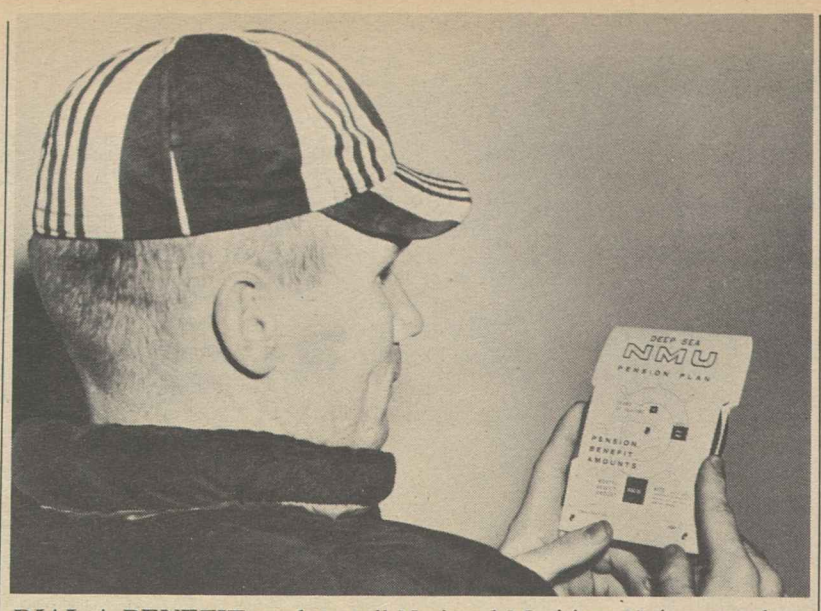
"These benefits," he said, "have often meant the difference between the misery of destitution and dependence on relief and the happiness and self-respect that comes from a measure of financial independence."

Coast Union Officials On Manpower Panel

Pres. Joseph H. Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO have been named to a new Pacific Coast Regional Manpower Advisory Committee by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze.

The committee is the first of eight regional bodies which will function as adjuncts of the present National Manpower Advisory Committee.

It will be concerned with the manpower needs of California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii and Guam. Chairman is Dr. Ralph W. Taylor, director of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, Calif.



DIAL A BENEFIT card, to tell National Maritime Union members and their families what they may expect from the NMU deep sea pension and welfare plans and from social security benefits, has been sent to all members. The card, shown by John M. Devaney, able-bodied seaman, consists of two wheels that can be "dialed" to provide information. The card was proposed by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, produced by Martin E. Segal & Co., security plan consultants.

Labor Dept. Clarifies L-G Rules on Elections

The Secretary of Labor will not take enforcement action under the Landrum-Griffin Act because of a failure to hold a secret ballot election where candidates for union office are unopposed and other qualifications are met, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has advised all international unions and directly affiliated locals.

This holds, Meany said in a letter, "provided the nomination procedures and practices of the union furnish reasonable opportunity for the nomination of candidates, write-in votes are not permitted by the union's constitution and bylaws, and compliance is had with all other provisions of Title IV" of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Title IV requires that local unions elect their officers by secret ballot among members in good standing, and that national or international unions and intermediate bodies elect either by secret ballot among the members in good standing or at a convention of delegates chosen by secret ballot.

Since the Landrum-Griffin Act was passed in 1959 the AFL-CIO had unsuccessfully urged through the AFL-CIO Labor Advisory Committee on the act that a secret ballot was not necessary when there was but a single candidate for office, particularly where write-in votes were not permitted.

Labor Dept. Approves

The change came about, Meany said, "as a result of meetings between the members of the Labor Advisory Committee and the Secretary and members of his staff." The committee chairman, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, was notified of the shift in a letter dated Apr. 20 signed by Assistant Sec. of Labor James Reynolds.

Meany included copies of Reynolds' letter with his notification. It pointed out that L-G provides no exception to the secret ballot required by Sec. 401, and continued:

"However, Sec. 402(c) of the act provides that before an election may be set aside it must be found that the violation of Sec. 401 may have affected the outcome of the election. As a matter of enforcement policy the Secretary of Labor has enunciated the position that he will not institute civil action to set aside an election under Title IV unless there is probable cause to believe that there are violations which may have affected the outcome of the election. . . .

"Accordingly, if the nomination procedures and practices of a labor organization provide reasonable opportunity for the nomination of candidates and write-in votes are not permitted by the constitution and bylaws and all other provisions of Title IV have been complied with, the department's view is that failure to hold a secret ballot where all candidates are unopposed would not affect the outcome of the election.

"Under such conditions the Secretary of Labor would not take enforcement action since no purpose would be served thereby."

Court Voids Pact Setting Store Hours

Chicago—A citywide union-management agreement setting the opening and closing hours of meat markets here has been ruled a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that an agreement to prohibit the sale of meat before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m., Mondays through Saturdays, was illegal and void, though it had been in effect for more than 30 years.

The appeals court upheld the Jewel Tea Co., Inc., and reversed a lower federal court. The appeals judges directed the lower court to issue a restraining order against the Associated Food Retailers of Greater Chicago, Inc., and seven locals of the Meat Cutters.

The district court also was ordered to award "such monetary relief as may be appropriate under this court's opinion" to Jewel Tea. Since 1957, the court noted, the Jewel firm had tried to eliminate the ban on night hours from the industrywide contract, but the union locals resisted.

"The hours of the day when his business is to be open to accommodate the demands of customers, in the judgment of the owner of the business, is not a condition of employment," the court wrote.

"As long as all rights of employes are recognized and duly observed by the employer, including the number of hours per day that anyone shall be required to work, any agreement . . . designed to interfere" with the operation of a retail business, "is a violation of the Sherman Act and not entitled to the exemption" claimed by the defendants, the court declared.

Board Rules Out Spying On New Job Applicants

Surreptitious pre-hiring investigation of prospective employes that includes queries into their union membership is an unfair labor practice even in the absence of any evidence of anti-union bias by the employer, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The issue arose out of charges by Machinists Dist. 123 against the Wallace Press, Inc., of Chicago. Before hiring for the Clinton, Ill., plant where it prints and distributes business forms, the IAM charged, Wallace engaged the Associated Credit Bureau of America to determine, among other things, if the applicant had been a member of a union and if he had been, the extent of his activity and the nature of his relationship with the union.

The NLRB general counsel contended that the employer's conduct was a form of "unlawful surveillance and/or interrogation" proscribed by the National Labor Relations Act.

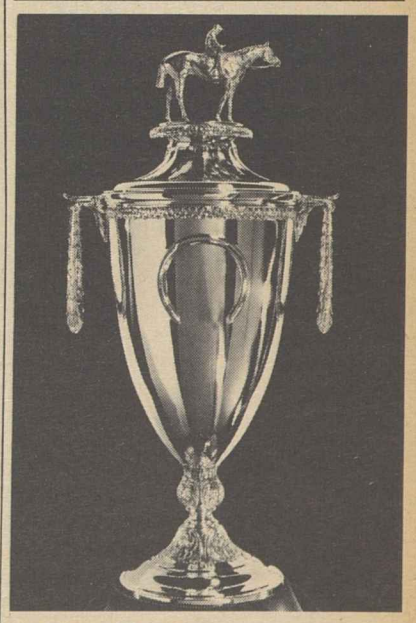
"Few propositions are more firmly embedded in the law of labor relations than that an employer who spies upon the union activities of his employes engages in a flagrant violation of the act," the board said as it issued a cease and desist order.

"Such conduct has been condemned by the board and the courts since the early days of the act, for experience has shown that employers resort to labor espionage or surveillance for the purpose of obstructing and destroying employes' self-organizational rights and activities. If such first steps leading to discriminatory practices are outlawed, the commission of other unfair labor practices may be thwarted. . . .

"We think that the respondent's conduct must be held to have violated the act."

The parties stipulated that the company had never refused employment to a job applicant on the basis of information received from the credit bureau.

"We believe it reasonable to infer, absent a satisfactory explanation to the contrary, that surreptitious investigations of the type initiated by the respondent into job seekers' union membership and activity are without a legitimate purpose and, as such, are sufficient to establish a violation," the board ruled.



UNION MADE cup above went to E. P. Taylor, whose Northern Dancer won the Kentucky Derby. Crafted by members of Amalgamated Silver Workers Local 38, a unit of the Jewelry Workers, in New York, it is made of 14 carat gold, weighs about 1,000 pennyweight and is worth about $5,500. Replica in sterling silver was presented to Bill Hartack, the winning jockey.

NEW OFFICERS of the State, County & Municipal Employes are sworn in by retiring Pres. Arnold S. Zander, right, as the 250,000-member union closed its 14th biennial convention in Denver. The union's new president is Jerry Wurf of New York City.

AFSCME Delegates Spell Out New Organizing, Legislative Aims

By David L. Perlman

Denver—The State, County & Municipal Employes convention closed ranks around a program of organizing and legislative goals as a new administration took the helm of the 250,000-member union.

After a hard-fought election battle which installed Jerry Wurf of New York City as president for the next two years, delegates to the union's 14th biennial convention joined in a tribute to Arnold S. Zander, who had presided over the union throughout its history.

Zander was named president emeritus, at full salary until his retirement, with the assignment of representing the union in the international labor field and assisting in a contemplated revision of the AFSCME constitution.

"We need his knowledge, assistance and experience," Wurf told the delegates.

In his acceptance speech, Wurf pledged that "the right to disagree and the right to criticize" will be respected by the new administration as a necessary element of union democracy.

While referring most proposed constitutional amendments for study by a special commission, the convention unanimously adopted a detailed election procedures amendment based on recommendations of the union's ethical practices adviser, Elliot Bredhoff.

Its provisions include the right of candidates for international union office to inspect the union's membership lists and the right of candidates to have a packet of campaign literature mailed by the union, at cost, to all locals and councils.

Both the international union and subordinate bodies are barred from spending money on behalf of a candidate for office, and union publications at all levels are prohibited from supporting any candidate. Detailed procedures are set up to hear and resolve all protests and appeals regarding election procedures and eligibility.

The convention directed a "crash" organizing program to extend union representation and collective bargaining in the public service.

Other resolutions:

- Called for strengthening state and local civil service systems against "the whims of political patronage."
- Pledged intensified efforts to eradicate discrimination "in all aspects of American life" and called on the Senate "to speedily pass" the civil rights bill.
- Demanded repeal of "antiquated and punitive" state laws prohibiting strikes by public employes, such as the Condon-Wadlin Act in New York.
- Directed the union and its affiliates to press for supplementary pension benefits, in addition to social security, for state and local employes through both legislation and collective bargaining.
- Called for joint union-management safety committees and inclusion of safety provisions in all union contracts.
- Expressed appreciation to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. for financial and manpower help in organizing campaigns.
- Asked repeal of state and local laws restricting voluntary political activity by public employes.
- Praised and expressed support for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Public Services Intl., the trade secretariat in which the AFSCME has been active.
- Endorsed AFL-CIO legislative goals, including social security hospital insurance for the aged, consumer protection bills, and programs to strengthen the national economy such as expanded public works, reduction of the workweek, improved federal standards for unemployment insurance and anti-poverty legislation.

The convention paid tribute to the late Pres. Kennedy, terming him "a friend and benefactor to public employes at all levels of government."

Civil Rights Held Key To Basic Ills of South

Atlanta, Ga.—The social, economic and political problems of the South can never be brought under full attack until the civil rights problem is resolved, Dr. Vivian Henderson, professor of economics at Fisk University, told the Southeast AFL-CIO Education Conference here.

Henderson also analyzed the close relationship between poverty and discrimination. He is a former member of the Steelworkers and is the first Negro exchange professor at North Carolina State University.

The program included a panel discussion on "Planning Education Program on Civil Rights" for which Stuart Brock, AFL-CIO education staff representative, was moderator. Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights discussed the civil rights bill now befor the Senate and Pres. Harold Boyd of the Virginia AFL-CIO, chairman of labor's Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, explained how the committee works with the department to implement union policy.

Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education led a panel discussion on state and local follow-ups on aid to education. Participating were Sec.-Treas. A. G. Trammell of the Alabama AFL-CIO; Vice Pres. J. W. Hardegree of the Atlanta AFL-CIO and Thomas Watson of the Southern Regional Council Community Relations Committee.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's television documentary on migratory labor, "Harvest of Shame," was used in another panel session on development of education program on poverty. Participating were Area Dir. L. B. Daniel of the Communications Workers and Dir. E. T. Kehrer of the Ladies' Garment Workers southeastern region. Moderator was Assistant AFL-CIO Education Dir. George Guernsey.

Fire Fighters Move To New Headquarters

The Fire Fighters have moved their international headquarters a half-block from the AFL-CIO Building in Washington to the Moreschi Building, which is owned by the Laborers, at 905 Sixteenth St., N.W.

The postal zone (20006) and telephone numbers (DIstrict 7-9000 and 7-9001) remain unchanged. The move was necessitated by an expanding staff.

Convention Gets Report:

United Shoe Union Studies Unity Plans

Chicago—A rise in per capita tax, the threat of foreign imports to members' jobs, merger with the Boot & Shoe Workers and organizing the unorganized were key items of concern among the 234 delegates as the United Shoe Workers opened the union's 13th constitutional convention here.

Pres. George O. Fecteau and Sec.-Treas. Angelo G. Georgian told the convention that some progress has been made in merger talks with the Boot & Shoe Workers.

Fecteau said a joint unity committee has worked out some of the differences between the constitutions of the two unions, but much more work needs to be done. He said the convention would be asked to endorse further meetings.

After exploratory talks on merger the joint committee will draft a merger agreement, Fecteau reported. When this is approved by the boards of both unions, a constitution will be drafted, he said, and separate conventions would be held to vote on the new constitution.

"Whatever worthwhile and lasting benefits we expect from a merger of our two unions," he said, "will be achieved only if the new union emerges strong enough, militant enough and democratic enough to assure control by the union to safeguard the wages and working conditions of its members, and to attract the thousands of unorganized workers in the industry."

Fecteau said that despite intense organizing by the Shoe Workers there has been no solid gain in membership or reduction of the number of unorganized workers in the industry. In his report, he cited activities to reduce the impact of foreign imports on the industry and the union's 50,000 members.

Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner (D) said he supported the position taken by Fecteau in testimony before Congress on shoe tariffs.

"We have been very generous in accepting foreign shoes," Kerner said. "We should be reluctant to make further concessions. Your president took a sound position in urging that duties on foreign shoes be kept at their present level."

Kerner suggested that Pres. Johnson is aware of the situation and would keep the Shoe Workers' interests in mind in coming tariff negotiations.

"Your industry, employing 12,000 of your members," he said, "is the industrial backbone of many Illinois communities."

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security predicted that Congress will pass a health care for the aged bill before it adjourns this summer. Public pressure is mounting on the House Ways & Means Committee, where the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital insurance for the aged is hung up, he declared.

The AFL-CIO is determined to help close this one remaining gap in the social security program, he said, and urged the delegates to write their legislators in support of King-Anderson.

An increase in per capita tax for organizing and other purposes was to be introduced to the convention in the form of a constitutional amendment. All convention action is subject to ratification by a referendum vote of the membership.

Other speakers in the opening days of the parley included Daniel Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region 14; Stanley Ruttenberg, special assistant to the secretary of Labor; Nicholas A. Zonarich, organizational director, AFL-CIO industrial union dept.; and Ralph Wright, director, Intl. Labor Office in Washington, D. C.

ILGWU Sets Pact Deadline In New York

New York—Employers of 40,000 coat and suit workers in the New York area have been warned by the Ladies' Garment Workers that the union members will not report for work June 1 unless an agreement on terms of a new contract are reached by that date.

The warning came from ILGWU Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the union's New York Cloak Joint Board, in a letter to two major employer groups—the New York Coat & Suit Association and the Infants & Children's Coat Association.

Mendelsund, at a meeting of joint board delegates, criticized the employers' "deliberate stall-in policy" in negotiations on contract terms, including a 10 percent wage increase, a second week's vacation, an additional 1 percent contribution to health and welfare funds; an additional paid holiday, and other benefits.

After three meetings the union is no closer to an agreement than it was at the first conference Mar. 12, said Mendelsund.

Further delay on starting serious negotiations "will only aggravate our differences," he said.

TOP OFFICERS of the United Shoe Workers, Pres. George O. Fecteau (second from right) and Sec.-Treas. Angelo G. Georgian (right), were welcomed to Chicago for their convention by Mgr. Gene Barile (left) of the union's Chicago Joint Council 25 and AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Daniel Healy.

Convention Theme:

Building Service Employes Plan 'More Progress Ahead'

Los Angeles—Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Services Employes told delegates representing 315,000 members at the organization's 13th convention here that membership had increased by 46,000 and the financial position of the union had improved by more than $1 million since its last parley in 1960. Refuting rumors of internal warfare, Sullivan declared to the more than 350 delegates:

"We are not here to engage in, or listen to, personal feuds . . . to engage in a series of trials . . . to set in motion the destruction of this great organization. We are here to map plans for more progress in the next four years.

"I am confident that any differences which may exist—and there are always some differences in any democratic institution — must be subordinate to our desire to maintain the integrity of our great union."

He noted that gains in the union's financial position were made while it was spending more than ever to carry out programs and assist local unions in organizing.

He cited other union activities aimed at benefitting the members, including development of a legislative program to win on the legislative front benefits equal to those already gained at the bargaining table. He also noted that BSEIU has established two new publications to aid members and their families in their roles as consumers.

'More Progress Ahead'

Citing the convention theme of "more progress ahead," Sullivan urged the members to continue their fight to organize, negotiate and improve job conditions, remain politically active and effective, continue their role in the civil rights revolution, fight for legislative goals, point up the dangers of automation, and press for more jobs for more people.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a special message delivered by his executive assistant, Lane Kirkland, said that BSEIU had reason to be proud of its record of achievement, noting the increase in membership when "many of our organizations must expend great energy and resources just to maintain their membership."

"As just one measure of an enlightened, forward-looking union, I know that under the fine leadership you have enjoyed, your participation in COPE activities and in our registration drive has steadily increased, and is fast becoming an example to other AFL-CIO affiliates," Meany continued.

He paid tribute to Sullivan's leadership and his activities as a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

Issues Facing Labor

Meany's message dealt with the public issues facing labor today—civil rights legislation, the food stamp plan, hospital care for the aged, accelerated public works, federal aid to education, broader minimum wage coverage and a higher minimum—all necessary, he said, to the achievement of labor's mission to eradicate poverty and economic insecurity and achieve full and equal opportunities for all.

"The trade union movement, including very prominently the building service employes, has been in the front lines of the war on poverty from the very beginning and we are all in it today," he declared.

Highlighting the first day's proceedings was a personal letter from Pres. Johnson delivered by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, and a filmed message from the President based on the Administration's program.

The President's letter said in part:

"We have declared war on poverty in the United States and presented a program to Congress to help those now the victims of our past neglect. You and I know that there are many Americans on the outskirts of our prosperity who need your help to join the mainstream of American well being. I solicit your support for this program since it will help many Americans in real need.

Ask With Confidence

"I ask your aid with confidence because your union and your officers have demonstrated that you are willing to work for the welfare of all Americans."

Celebrezze said the BSEIU and the Administration have much in common in that the ultimate goal of both is the betterment of our society.

"I am constantly aware of the many areas in which organized labor has translated ideals into action to give leadership in the march toward social betterment —a march along which nearly every milestone bears the imprint of labor," he said.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City lauded the BSEIU for seeing its own needs and problems as part of those of the entire nation.

He spoke out for a great public works program for the skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled and for expanded facilities and funds for training and education.

"In waging this fight we battle for the forgotten men, women and children of America—for the silent and invisible poor who are one-fifth of our nation," he concluded.

EXTENDING A WELCOME to H-E-W Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze (left) at the convention of the Building Service Employes in Los Angeles is Pres. David Sullivan, who is pinning a guest badge on the cabinet member.

Distillery Union Parley Stresses Organization

San Francisco—Continued high priority to organizing and negotiations for an overtime ban, shorter work week and a guaranteed work force to meet the challenge of automation were among objectives outlined at the Distillery Workers 24th biennial convention here.

Some 250 delegates representing 40,000 workers in U.S. and Canadian distilleries, wineries and allied enterprises heard Pres. Mort Brandenburg call for giving top priority to organizing in his opening address.

Membership in the union was at an all-time high despite 1,000 jobs lost in the industry over the year as a result of automation and technological advance, Brandenburg and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto reported.

One immediate target, Brandenburg said, is the 1,500-member California sugar beet field force. The union already represents most of the 3,000 workers in sugar plants in the state, who have a $2 to $3.12 hourly rate compared with $1.25 for the field workers.

The union also seeks to organize the hard-core Kentucky and Tennessee non-union distilleries, including Stitzel-Weller against which the DWU has launched a nationwide boycott.

Last year's organizing gains occurred in such diverse fields as Seagrams in Canada and salesmen for United Vintners, Los Angeles, one of the largest California wineries, Brandenburg reported.

The guaranteed work force proposal calls for assured year-round employment for a certain number of workers in each plant based on such consideration as seniority.

The collective bargaining program outlined by the officers also seeks a 32 to 35 hour week with no pay cut, a sabbatical leave similar to the Steelworkers' aluminum and can industry formula, severance pay and retraining and relocation of displaced workers, and elimination of all overtime as long as the unemployment problem exists.

Robert H. Moore, deputy director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, told the convention that "we all abhor government intervention" in collective bargaining and declared that the Mediation Service seeks to help reach solutions without compulsion.

Amplifying remarks to reporters, Moore said he feels there is a "solid future for collective bargaining" and that efforts for compulsory arbitration are led by a "small minority," with no unified campaign except in the maritime industry.

Delegates at the 5-day convention also were to hear Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., COPE Dir. Al Barkan and Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers.

Labor Editors Hold Session On Writing

New Brunswick, N. J.—More than 100 labor editors from the tri-state area of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania attended the 9th annual Labor Editors' Conference sponsored by the New Jersey Labor Press Council in cooperation with the Institute of Management & Labor Relations at Rutgers, the State University. The conference was held in the Rutgers Labor Education Center.

"Writing With a Purpose" was the theme of the conference, which featured three all-day writing workshops on editorials, feature stories and columns.

Technical workshops were held on mimeographing a local union newspaper, editing a printed or photo offset publication, and effective use of photographs and cartoons.

Civil Rights Leader Bayard Rustin addressed the conference on "Poverty Amongst Abundance." Gov. Richard J. Hughes commended the Rutgers Institute and School of Journalism for promoting a high standard of quality and integrity among the state labor publications.

The conference concluded with the annual awards dinner. First place winners in the general editorial excellence category included: letter press, the New Jersey Teacher, State Federation of Teachers; photo offset, Fairless Union News, Steelworkers Local 4889; mimeograph, Aircraft Lodge 703 News, Machinists Lodge 703.

Minorities Strong In N. Y. Hotel Jobs

New York—Approximately 40 percent of the jobs in New York's hotel industry are held by members of minority groups, according to a survey, conducted by a joint committee of the Hotel & Motel Trades Council and the Hotel Association, that reached 24,000 out of an estimated 33,000 workers.

For purposes of the survey, which was undertaken to provide background for a projected equal opportunity program, the workers were classified as white, Negro and Puerto Rican. Analysis showed 55 percent were white, 20.7 percent Negro and 18.4 percent Puerto Rican. "Others," not designated as to category but known to include some minority group members such as Chinese, totaled 5.9 percent.

Worker Participation Held Essential In Alliance for Progress Programs

Princeton, N. J.—The Alliance for Progress needs the workers of Latin America just as urgently as the workers need the alliance, William C. Doherty, Jr., director of the Social Action Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, said in a wide-ranging review of AIFLD activities.

Doherty spoke at the second annual World Affairs Conference of the Princeton Latin-American Affairs Committee.

He recalled that in 1960 the AFL-CIO Executive Council earmarked $20,000 for a feasibility study on how U. S. labor could best increase its efforts to improve the lot of "our Ibero-American coworkers." The AIFLD was the result, he said, and its Social Projects Dept. was established "to organize and press the common effort in the field of housing, credit unions, cooperatives, socio-economic projects of local interest . . ." and the Food for Peace distribution program.

"Because of their spontaneous desire to participate in the Alliance for Progress and their immediate reaction to the glimmer of hope created by the alliance," he added, "many Latin American unions submitted project plans in requests for assistance through the AIFLD."

Most of those submitted so far have been concerned with housing —which is natural, Doherty said, in view of the fact that some 90 million Latin Americans live in slums. AFL-CIO unions have made available many millions of dollars from pension funds for low-cost housing projects in Mexico, El Salvador, Jamaica, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Chile and the Dominican Republic. A few days after Doherty spoke, the AIFLD-aided John F. Kennedy Workers Housing Project was dedicated in the Dominican Republic. U. S. unions provided $1 million of the financing and the Inter-American Development Bank $2 million.

The Social Projects Dept., he continued, also assisted in the establishment of the first genuine workers' housing bank in the Southern Hemisphere, at Lima, Peru. Workers who average $70 a month have contributed from savings $150,000 of its capital, he said, and the AID has agreed to make a $6 million loan.

In the field of cooperatives, Doherty said, the Social Projects Dept. has united the Venezuelan labor and cooperative movements to expand consumer cooperative activities with the twin goals of reducing prices and providing a more balanced diet.

The AIFLD has been recognized as a voluntary agency under the Food for Peace program, he reported, to channel "the product of God's abundant blessings on the most productive farmers in the world . . . through trade union mechanisms and institutions . . . to the neediest of the needy workers of Latin America." Distribution will begin soon in Colombia and Chile, with other countries to follow.

Inventory Launched Of Critical Skills

The Stanford Research Institute has been engaged to conduct a nationwide inventory of training in critical skills for the Manpower Administration of the Labor Dept., Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced.

The study will help determine the scope and impact of company-sponsored training efforts in specific "growth" occupations, such as maintenance electrician, tool and die maker, electronic technician, maintenance mechanic, stationary engineer, millwright, foreman and welder.

The study group will be directed by David Bushnell, social-psychologist. It is expected to report to the Labor Dept. by the end of the year.

A Lesson in Oklahoma

THE DEFEAT of the "right-to-work" proposal in Oklahoma in a statewide referendum is a hopeful portent that the drive to weaken and destroy unions on a state-by-state basis is nearing its end.

The anti-union forces that carefully planned the Oklahoma operation had been at work for four long years preparing the ground. They had as allies most of the press, radio and television stations in the state. Earlier campaigns to secure legislative approval of the anti-union shop proposal, although defeated, had created a favorable climate.

When the "right-to-work" forces first petitioned their proposal to statewide referendum as a constitutional amendment, all of these conditions combined to indicate an easy victory.

But these forces, intent on destroying the effectiveness of trade unions in the state, reckoned without the fundamental strength of the unions and, more importantly perhaps, the understanding of the people of Oklahoma that a strong, free trade union movement is essential to the economy and prosperity of any state or region.

On May 5, the people of Oklahoma—the workers, the farmers, most of the major political leaders, the Negro community and others—demonstrated their understanding by rejecting that anti-union approach.

The defeat of the "right-to-work" issue in Oklahoma, unfortunately, is an example of a non-reported or under-reported story, with the nation's press generally ignoring the results. If the "right-to-workers" had scored a victory previous experience indicates there would have been wide reportage of a "labor defeat." As it is, only the labor press is carrying the Oklahoma story in depth and detail.

The last statewide referendums on the "right-to-work" question were held in 1958. In five of six states where the fight was waged, the "right-to-work" approach was rejected, including major defeats in Ohio and California. The 1958 outcome, which resulted in decisive defeat of candidates supporting the anti-union program, brought a nearly six-year break in the fight to destroy unions via the referendum route.

Now the "right-to-workers" have met defeat again in Oklahoma, in a state where conditions appeared highly favorable to their objective. Perhaps this time the lesson will be finally learned —that the people will not be fooled or deluded by phony phrases such as "right-to-work," that Americans will not vote to destroy and weaken unions when they understand the issue.

50 Years of Change

WRITING in the May issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist on the 50th anniversary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Sen. Paul Douglas noted that "through the history of the ACWA one can see the transformation of America."

The accepted role of government, Douglas wrote, "has changed from protector of the propertied interests to protector of the public interest. In consistently challenging injustice in any guise the Amalgamated has made an enormous contribution to that transformation."

The trade union movement, sparked by unions such as the ACWA and its remarkable achievements in its 50-year history, is proud of the part it has played not only in helping to transform the role of government in American life but in helping to bring a greater degree of social justice, of bread, peace and freedom, to all Americans, trade union members or not.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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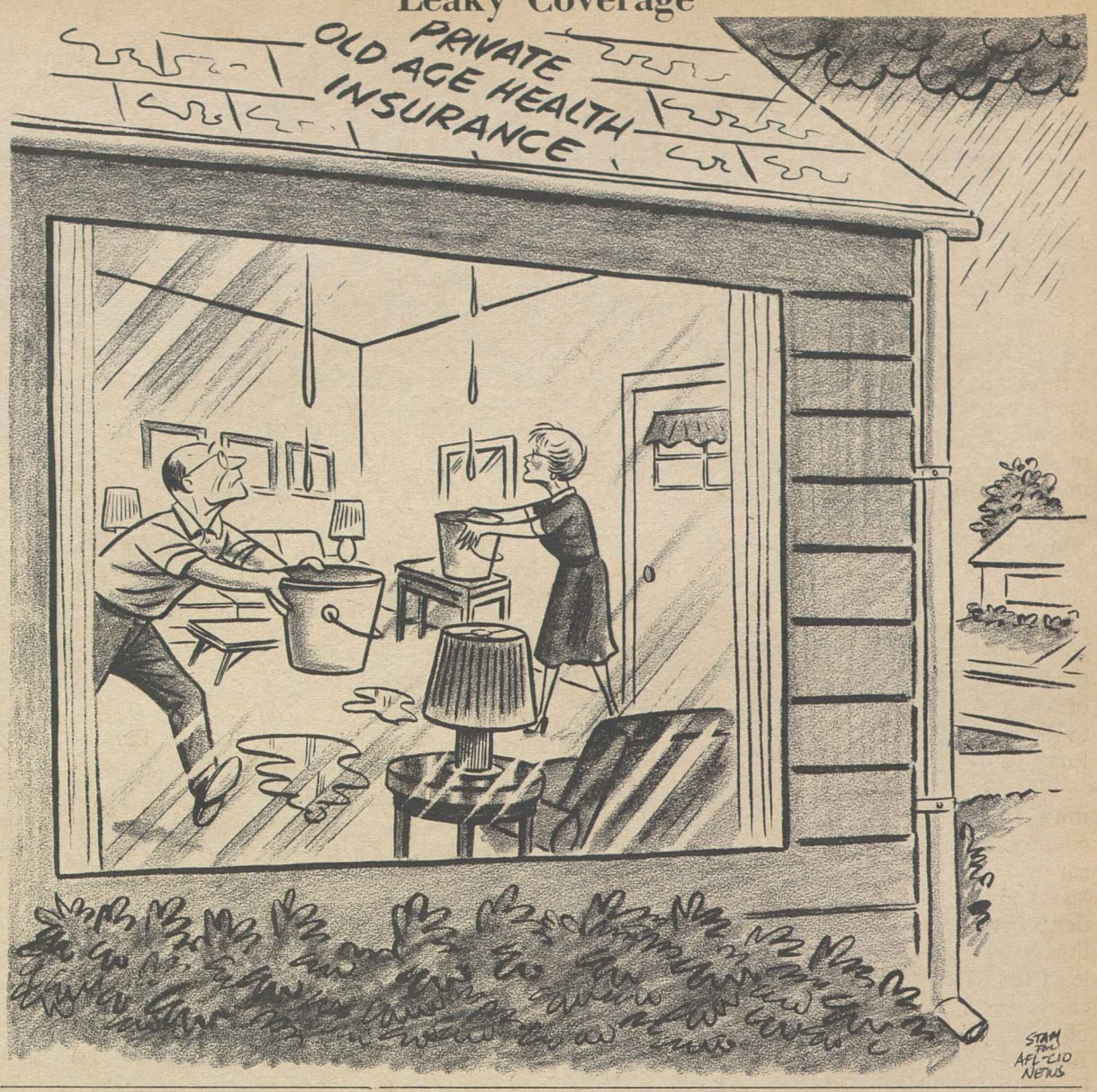
Leaky Coverage



'Enthusiasm Is Contagious:'

Suffridge Urges Rededication To Spread Cause of Unionism

The following editorial by RCIA Pres. James A Suffridge, "Enthusiasm for a Cause is Contagious," is reprinted from the May 1964 issue of the Retail Clerks Advocate, official monthly publication of the RCIA.

SEVERAL CENTURIES ago all of mankind was ruled by absolute monarchs who held the power of life and death over their subjects. These rulers claimed that they held this power by divine right. But the human spirit would not tolerate this. Subjects demanded the rights of free citizens and fought for their freedom in a conflict that lasted for centuries. Finally, the Declaration of Independence liberated Americans from the encroachments of absolute monarchy, and the Emancipation Proclamation ended traffic in human chattels. Nowadays anyone who declared that he believed in the divine right of kings would be considered somewhat less than sane.

And yet in a nonunion store a vestige of this old tyranny remains. There the **employer** holds the absolute power to hire and fire and to dictate what working conditions shall prevail. His employes have absolutely no voice in their job conditions. These are dictated on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Trade unions are opposed, without any reservation, to the right of an employer to use up the lives of his employes as if they were expendable raw material, by working them long hours at starvation pay without regard to their dignity as human beings with family obligations and normal aspirations.

The Retail Clerks Intl. Association has championed these causes in behalf of retail store workers for the past 76 years. Throughout the United States and Canada wherever members of the RCIA are employed under union agreements, they may well regard themselves as the possessors of a proud heritage that has been won by the valiant members of the RCIA, who preached, agitated, taught, fought for, and pioneered the rights which we today enjoy.

The improved working conditions, the shorter working hours, the job security, the hospitalization plans, pension plans—all the humanizing social values which union agreements stand for—are in reality a sacred trust which RCIA members have a responsibility to safeguard for each other and for those who are coming into the work force.

This trust obligates every RCIA member to vigilance, loyalty to fellow store workers, a personal interest and participation in union meetings, and an understanding of the ideal of good unionism. These qualities make possible the human dignity and social status that unions bring. The monthly dues a member pays are not a purchase price for these gains. The dues merely defray the administrative costs of the services which only the union can furnish.

As long as there are nonunion stores where the employer may pit worker against worker against worker hire and fire without regard for cause or seniority, pay what he chooses and dispose of the lives of store workers as an expendable ingredient which may be replaced without regard to the dignity or interests of the employe, RCIA members will be deeply concerned. The International Association is devoting its major energies to organizing these nonunion establishments that continue to threaten our collective bargaining gains.

The International Association also opposes reactionary management forces who wish to continue to profit from exploiting their employes under cover of discriminatory legislation such as so-called "right-to-work" laws. These laws are an expression of the employer's desire to continue to wield absolute power over conditions of employment.

IN A NUMBER OF STATES where these laws prevail, RCIA members have proved that courage and intelligence can uphold union ideals and that RCIA local unions can grow in spite of the statutes inspired by greed and avarice.

Fortunately, the unorganized store worker need not repeat the many years of struggle and travail that the earlier trade unionist experienced. If the hundreds of thousands of RCIA members will bear witness to their belief in union ideals, unorganized store workers will learn that there is an organization whose sole mission is to help them fulfill their needs and aspirations.

There are overwhelming reasons why each of us should rededicate ourself to the ideals for which the RCIA stands and make it our personal plan to take an active part in carrying the message of unionism to unorganized store workers.

Ours is a grand and worthwhile cause. Hundreds of thousands of our members are pledged to support it. Millions of retail store employes would benefit by its advancement. It fully merits the devoted efforts of dedicated people. We should never tire of advocating it. Enthusiasm for a cause is contagious. We must never be without it if we would inspire it in others.

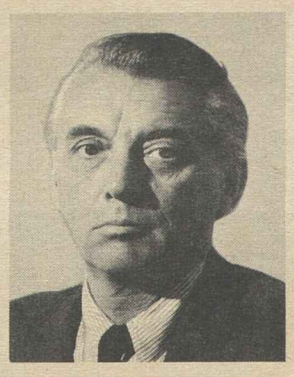
Morgan Says:

Pres. Johnson Sets Fast Pace . . . And Seems to Thrive on It

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A **GAGGLE OF** unsuspecting reporters, including this one, recently was subjected to the Lyndon Johnson version of the Pierre Salinger 50-mile hike. Since the latter never actually came off, the fact that the LBJ excursion was merely a mile and a quarter around the White House gardens, ablaze with tulips and other spring flowers, nevertheless made the outing exhausting for participating Washington correspondents, the maximum exercise for some of whom consists of trips to the water cooler or the Press Club bar.



Morgan

What this astonishing man from the Texas country has done, after surviving a massive heart attack nine years ago, is to activate the New Frontier. If the entire nation doesn't acquire physical fitness vicariously by presidential example, at least the newsmen assigned to cover this frenetic chief executive will either all become indestructible Lionel Strongforts by virtue of the paces Johnson is putting them through, or they will fall by the wayside with coronaries themselves.

As for the nation's leader himself, he never looked fitter, at least to the eyes of this reporter, who has followed him at fairly close range for nearly 10 years. His waistline was trim. He wouldn't reveal his exact weight but he noted with satisfaction that he'd lost five pounds lately by not eating some of the things he liked to. His big jaw was firm and his brown eyes were clear. "What you fellows forget," the President said, "when you're aghast at my being in the office at 9:30 at night is that while everybody else had to work after lunch I was having myself a nice little nap."

The nap sometimes lasts an hour. Besides, the President swims before lunch and, if possible, again before dinner. As for other exercise, he conceded, with mock indignation over the previous publication of his secret, that he had not been able to find anybody he could beat at golf. (This one-time sports writer has the same trouble. I haven't broken 100 in 30 years, unless you count it by nine holes.)

On the matter of sleep, the President revealed on the fourth lap around the White House flower bed, he tries to follow the Sam Rayburn formula. The late speaker took a walk every day and spent seven hours in bed, whether asleep or not. The president sleeps less, stays abed more. For example, the other night he was in bed shortly after 10:30 but he watched the 11 o'clock TV news and then read until 2 a. m. He was awake at 6:30 but stayed under the covers until 9, reading the papers and documents which aide Jack Valenti had brought him.

"This job," he said, "takes four or five hours reading a day." Does he read for pleasure? Yes, a little. Biography mostly; some history. His mother used to read to him when he was a boy. "Did it happen?" he would ask. "If it isn't true I don't want to read it."

ONE OF THE HARDSHIPS of this White House garden hike was that the reporters kept stepping on each other, scuffing each other's heels trying to keep pace. Once one nearly tripped the President himself. "Now you know how I felt," he grinned, "when those big policemen with the Number 12s were crowding me at the World's Fair." Mercifully, however, the President paused periodically to philosophize or tell a story.

Yes, he had hung a portrait of Andrew Jackson in his study because he admired him as a man of the people who was courageous and decisive. "I like men who are courageous and decisive," he said, "but I admire other Presidents too. There was Franklin D. Roosevelt" —the first President he had ever met personally. He has known them all since, personally.

On the second lap the President had gone over to the southeast gate and shaken hands with a pack of tourists. Possibly in passing and not necessarily reliable deference to the urgent counsel of Harry Truman, the Secret Service and others concerned about his safety, he did not have the gate opened but shook hands between the bars.

He recalled that during World War II he had been touring military bases with a constellation of Hollywood stars and Jack Dempsey. The Mauler invariably spent more time than anybody else shaking hands and giving autographs. Once he nearly caused the party to miss its travel connections. The then Congressman Johnson scolded him about it. Dempsey apologized.

"But you may not understand," he said. "It's been 20 years since I was heavyweight champion and as long as people recognize me I want to acknowledge it."

Pres. Johnson allowed he might be a little like that in his reaction to folks, too.

Washington Reports:

Davis-Bacon Fringe Benefits Held Vital to Fair Competition

GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION contracts will not be completely fair to workers, reliable contractors and communities until the Senate approves the House-passed fringe benefits amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Rep. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R-N. J.) declared in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Fringe benefits are now general among most workers, Roosevelt pointed out, noting that "there are 4,000 welfare and pension funds in the construction industry alone.

"Roughly 70 percent of the building trades people are covered by such benefits," he said, "which means they are an important part of the wages of these millions of American workers."

Osmers recalled that the Davis-Bacon Act requiring payment of local prevailing wages on government construction was the reaction to a southern contractor coming into New York City during the depression of the '30s to build a hospital. The contractor got the bid on the basis of the low wages he paid, brought in his own unskilled workers, taking jobs away from local people.

"This was furthermore, at the time of depression," he said, "with the situation made worse because the imported workers were left in New York jobless."

Such practices, said Roosevelt, are unfair to the workers in a community, to the government which gets a shoddy job, to fair contractors and to the community itself, since "every tradesman and others are affected."

OSMERS ADDED that the taxpayers also are the loser in such cases. He recalled that Rep. Robert Bacon and Sen. James Davis, both Republicans, sponsored the original bill in the administration of a Republican President, Herbert Hoover, and that it has been amended under Democratic administrations to include roads, schools, hospitals, airfields, water pollution control facilities and almost every other kind of government projects.

The proposed amendment would require the inclusion of fringe benfits—medical and hospital insurance, pensions, retirement or life insurance, compensation for injuries or illness, vacation and holiday pay—in determining prevailing wages. The measure would also give the secretary of labor the right to certify other fringe benefits if and when they are general in an area.

Approval is expected soon after Civil Rights is disposed of, Roosevelt predicted, on the basis of 13-2 approval by the Senate Labor Committee and "with only 50 votes against it out of a total of 435 in the House."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MIAMI—ELECTION DAY in Florida was full of surprises, the most significant of which was that a modern-minded Democrat, Mayor Robert King High of Miami, ran second out of six candidates for governor in his party's primary and will go into a runoff against the mayor of Jacksonville, the state's other big city.

Florida is filled with refugees from the North, many of whom adopt sectional thought-patterns as soon as they get here. The state has voted Republican three straight times for the presidency, including 1960, when it gave its electoral college vote to former Vice Pres. Nixon. It has some Republican congressmen, and the GOP increasingly is putting up candidates for statewide office.

Statewide offices are still decided in the Democratic primary, however, and the next governor will be either Mayor High of Miami or Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville.

The winds sweeping the South on civil rights and other national issues are blowing in Florida. Every local political observer is convinced that Pres. Johnson will carry the state next November against any Republican nominee.

* * *

THE PRIMARY RESULTS in other states gave little comfort to extremists.

Gov. Wallace of Alabama got a smaller vote percentage as an anti-civil rights agitator in the Indiana Democratic presidential primary than he did a month earlier in Wisconsin. He mounted a full-scale campaign, but he didn't do much better in vote percentage against Indiana's Gov. Welsh than Harold E. Stassen did in a non-heralded token appearance in the Republican primary against Sen. Barry Goldwater. Approximately 20 percent of the Republicans voted for Stassen and against Goldwater, while Wallace got 30 percent of the Democrats.

Oklahoma voters turned down an anti-union proposal for a constitutional amendment prohibiting union-security agreements between employers and workers.

In Ohio, a Republican supporter of Goldwater, Sec. of State Ted W. Brown, was shatteringly defeated for the GOP Senate nomination by Rep. Robert A. Taft, Jr. Brown assailed the bipartisan House-passed civil rights bill, for which Taft had voted, and charged that the son of the late Republican leader was "too liberal" to represent the GOP. Brown didn't do much better on this platform than Wallace did in Indiana.

Ohio Democrats renominated the veteran liberal, Sen. Stephen Young, to face Taft in November.

* * *

IN FLORIDA, Mayor High of Miami is a refreshing candidate to be advanced by the voters to a place once removed from governor. His campaign was long on issues, short on money. Elections are getting increasingly expensive, but High's reports show that his campaign cost less than $100,000 as against an average of $500,000 for each of his five opponents.

On issues, High's position in facing Burns of Jacksonville is clear. He is a nationally-minded Democrat.

Negro protest demonstrations erupted in Jacksonville a few weeks ago. Burns reiterated an announcement that he was against the civil rights bill pending in the Senate. High said that racial tensions in a community should be settled at a conference table instead of with "ax handles in the streets" and said he supported the civil rights bill.

South Florida cities have been plagued by the disruptions arising from the Florida East Coast Railroad's long effort to break the rail unions. Mayor High says he supports action by Congress to divorce the duPont holding-trust empire from its control of both the railroad and a network of Florida banks and industrial interests.

Florida's voters will be lucky if they manage to elect him.

FRINGE BENEFITS are a part of normal wages today and must be included in determining prevailing wages under government contracts, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), left, and Rep. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R-N. J.), declared in calling for Senate approval of the House-passed amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act. They were heard on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Rising Food Prices Provoke Increasing Consumer Protests

By Sidney Margolius

FOOD MAY SEEM to be a bargain to the U.S. Agriculture Dept., as it has been saying in publicity releases. But it doesn't seem that way to wage-earning families. We are getting more mail protesting food costs than on any other subject. Readers express noticeable resentment over current prices, although some are only infuriated at this column for some of our recent statements.

The high prices of coffee and sugar are special targets for reader resentment. But the worst is yet to come. Some important food staples are due to rise further in the weeks ahead, notably meats and some canned goods, especially fruits. Too, food markets report their operating costs are increasing, so that the slice of the food dollar they take as their margin, now frequently 20-22 cents, seems likely to increase.

The Coffee And Sugar Problem: "I think the price of coffee and sugar are outrageous," writes Mrs. T. G. Smith. "Who can afford to pay those high prices? We, the poorer class, can't."

It's a fact that coffee has risen 16 cents a pound this year, reports Frank Anastasio, manager of Mid-Eastern Cooperatives. The quotas for coffee exported by the producing countries of South America and Asia are set by the Intl. Coffee Organization. However, there seems to be no real shortage.

One of our own government officials recently declared, perhaps without considering all the implications, that consumers must be willing to pay higher prices for products in which foreign policy is involved, as in sugar. However, few moderate income families like Mrs. Smith will agree that they should be taxed on their consumption, without regard to ability to pay, especially when some of the price rises are further inflated by speculative profits.

Cents-Off Puzzle: Reader Irving Magram questions the "cents-off" offers of grocery manufacturers: "Today I went to buy Borden's Instant Coffee. The label said '25 cents off the price.' But what price? The manufacturer does not print the price so we are forced to take the word of the grocer."

Such "cents-off" offers are one of the most irritating puzzles to consumers. Grocery merchandisers say that they do get rebates when manufacturers advertise "cents-off," and that most often the stores do pass on the savings, or some, to consumers. But there is no way of really telling. This is especially true in times of price fluctuation. For example, Maxwell House offers a cents-off deal on its coffee. But the grocer will have some he bought at 73 cents, some at 77, some at 81. He may merely give the discount from the highest price he paid.

Still, it would not pay to ignore "cents-off" deals. Your only real safeguard is to compare prices with other brands of the same product and observe whether the cents-off deal really makes this product cheaper than the others.

No Slur On Beans: James Koloctronis takes very intelligent exception to our recent statement that while beans are the best buy in protein foods, "no one wants to make a meal of beans, at least not too often."

He says this gives the impression people should be ashamed to eat a meal with just beans as a main dish; this fails to encourage an interest in the tasty preparation of beans, which is what can make beans "a delicious, as well as economical, main dish."

WE REALLY MADE that reservation because we didn't want to be accused of consigning American workers to beans during a boom period of an affluent society, or at least part of which is affluent. Mr. Koloctronis has firmed up our courage. It is a fact that legumes are the most-complete of the vegetable proteins; most nearly resemble meat in their protein value, especially if served with some meat, and can be an attractive and nutritious way to supplement smaller servings of meat in the period of higher meat prices dead ahead of us.

Eat on $1 Day Per Person? Mrs. A. B. writes that she is infuriated by our statement that it is possible to feed a family on $1 a day per person; "Do you really live on a dollar a day?" she asks. Moreover, she believes that when the markets offer special buys, they choose cheap and nutritious foods.

Our own family's food bill last month came to $1.10 per person a day. This was for a family of three and included school lunches at 35 cents per. A family of four usually can save 5 percent of the cost for three; a family of five, 10 percent. Actually it would be better if a family could allow about $1.25 a day per person. And keep in mind that the figures we cite are for family food only and do not include soaps, paper products and non-foods you usually buy at a supermarket.

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Despite Adaptability:

Occupational Noises Pose Major Hazard

THERE MAY BE more American workers exposed to potentially damaging noise than to any other occupational hazard, a U.S. Public Health Service researcher says.

Dr. Alexander Cohen, in charge of studies by the agency to develop criteria for safe noise levels in industrial workplaces and to perfect ear protection for workers exposed to excessive noise, made the damage estimate.

He said recently that human beings are more adaptable to noise than most people think. His research shows that workers performing simple, repetitive operations do their work just as well in a noisy room as in a quiet one. Efficiency on more complex tasks may be initially decreased by excessive noise, he says, but most of us soon forget the noise and work as well as before. Energy expenditure, oxygen consumption, and other measures of effort, which rise when noise is first encountered, soon return to normal.

One type of situation studied shows significant and sustained performance loss under excessive noise conditions. The worker who must keep constant watch over dials or indicators is less efficient when noise is excessive. Workers who monitor a control panel, inspect items on a conveyor belt, or must react quickly to any visual stimulus probably cannot do their jobs well in a noisy environment, Dr. Cohen says.

Cohen says that community studies consistently show different reactions to "annoying" noises, depending upon individual feelings about the noise source. Investigators find less complaining about sounds associated with necessary or desirable operations. A British survey, for example, showed only 10 percent of the residents of one neighborhood were troubled by the noise of delivery trucks while 40 percent complained about the less intense noises produced by the neighbors' pets. Few of us find the hum of an air conditioner annoying—because we regard comfort more important than the noise. Pollsters have found that 80 percent of the people who complain of aircraft noise also express some fear of airplanes.

Research by the Division of Occupational Health into noise effects is primarily concerned with temporary or permanent hearing loss caused by excessive noise in the workplace. Psychological factors are also under study since they can markedly affect man's ability to do his job.

Cohen and his colleagues point out that a combination of factors must be considered in evaluating the effect of noise upon the human ear—the overall intensity of the sound, its spectrum of high and low frequency bands, duration and frequency of exposure, and susceptibility of the individual's ears. Fortunately, Dr. Cohen says, noise control procedures are quite effective in reducing the more damaging high frequency sounds.

Soup to Nonsense:

Advice That Starts With an 'IF' Brings Lines Written in a Tiff

By Jane Goodsell

THE DOCTOR SAYS that if he were me, he'd give up smoking and get more exercise.

And Aunt Hattie says if she were me, she wouldn't read in bed because it's bad for the eyes.

And the saleslady says that if she were me, she'd snap up that eggplant colored dress, even if it is a little small, because it only needs a bit of alteration to fit perfectly, and it's absolutely the height of fashion and besides, it's marked down to $89.95.

And my eight-year-old daughter says if she were me, she'd buy herself a white sports car because they're really neat to drive.

And the little boy who comes to the door selling raffle tickets says that if he were me, he'd buy at least 10 because then he'd be 10 times more likely to be a winner.

And my bridge partner says that if he were me, he'd take a few lessons to improve his bidding.

MY HAIRDRESSER says that if she were me, she'd have her hair straightened and streaked with a honey-gold rinse.

And the decorator says that if he were me, he'd do his living room over in imported flowered chintz.

And my college sophomore daughter says if she were me, she'd take a course to help her understand theatre-of-the-absurd drama.

And all my children agree that if they were me, they'd be a much more tolerant, broadminded, up-to-date mama.

And my next door neighbor says that if she had a cold like mine she'd get out the croup kettle and give herself a good steaming.

And, while I suppose I ought to thank all these helpful people who are so eager to help me correct my mistakes,

I'd get more satisfaction from telling them to go jump in the nearest lakes.

If they were really me, that's what they'd feel like telling themselves, too.

And if I were them, I'd quit giving me advice beginning with the words, "If I were you. . . ."

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May Affect Bargaining:

Use of New CPI in Contracts Urged on Unions by AFL-CIO

The new Consumer Price Index, updated to reflect today's buying and living patterns, may affect escalator and other contract clauses, the AFL-CIO pointed out in advising unions to shift to the new index.

The nature and purpose of the monthly CPI are discussed in the May issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist under the title, "The New Consumer Price Index."

The CPI, explains the article, is not a cost-of-living yardstick; it records changes in the prices of goods and services bought by urban workers and not how much a family needs to live.

With the rise in recent years of suburban shopping centers and discount stores and with changed living habits, the U. S. Dept. of Labor revised the CPI to bring it up to date and make it more meaningful.

Organized labor is a major user of the CPI. Unions rely on it as one of the bases for justifying wage adjustments and it is the basis for escalator clauses in long-term agreements.

Possible Changes Seen

In the article, a Collective Bargaining Report feature prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, it is noted that these major changes have been made with the new CPI: a reweighting of specific items, a new comprehensive index which covers both urban families and single workers in addition to the family index, new indices for cities of 1 million and over and changes in statistical tools, items covered and areas surveyed.

The new CPI went into effect in January. The old CPI is published concurrently but will be discontinued with the June report. Therefore, the article urges, unions with contract clauses affected by the change in CPI should act as soon as possible to modify the contract language accordingly.

The February CPI provided an easy transition, the article observed, since the old and new indexes were identical for that month.

The main adjustment to be made, the article said, involves escalator clauses covering some 2.5 million workers. These clauses aim at maintaining the buying power of wages during long-term contracts by periodically adjusting pay rates to compensate for increased living costs.

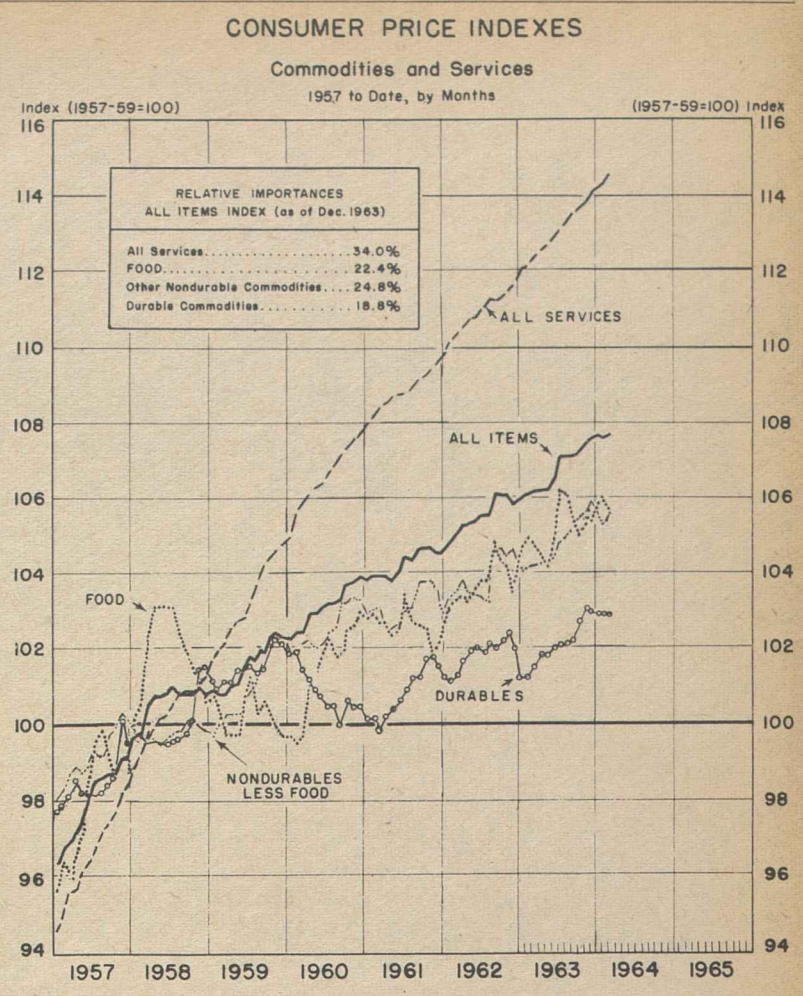
The new CPI creates two requirements for contracts with escalator clauses, the article notes. One is that a date must be set for shifting over; the other is that a choice must be made whether to tie the clause to the comprehensive index or the family index. Generally, it adds, unions favor the broader, comprehensive index.

Major Changes Listed

Pension clauses also may be tied to cost-of-living changes, the article said, and may require language changes.

The new CPI, said the article, is based on surveys of consumer expenditures during 1960 and 1961. On this basis, new weights have been assigned to various items.

Food, for example, now accounts for 22 percent of family spending compared to 28 percent 10 years ago; housing is now 33 percent compared to 31 percent; transportation is 14 percent as against 12 percent in the old index.



Jobless Rate for April Sticks at 5.4 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

job picture. Part-time workers are counted as employed, thus helping to show an improved job picture. But the key rate of labor force time lost both through unemployment and part-time work edged upward from 5.8 percent in March to 5.9 percent in April; a year ago it was 6.4 percent.

The report said the improvement in the overall jobless rate over the year reflected a drop in the rate for adult men. Their rate in April a year ago was 4.4 percent; this April it moved down to 3.8 percent from 3.9 percent in March. The rate for adult women improved from 5.6 percent in March to 5.4 percent in April, the same as a year ago. The jump to 16.2 percent in the volatile teen-age jobless rate put it above the 15.6 percent of a year ago.

The problem of the long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—showed some improvement but remained stubbornly high. The ranks of this group fell by 100,000 over the month, to 1.2 million, instead of rising. A year ago this group totaled 1.4 million. Most of the over-the-year reduction occurred among the worst-off—those jobless six months or longer.

For postwar Aprils, the long-term unemployed reached a high of 2.1 million in 1961 and a low of 242,000 in 1953.

Comparing the April job figures to a year ago, the Labor Dept. said employment is now 1.8 million higher. Non-farm jobs registered a gain of 2 million.

The total labor force was 76.5 million in April, 1.6 million above a year earlier, the report concluded.

Cost-of-Living Index Edges Higher in March

The consumer's cost of living inched upward in March, returning to the record high set in January, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Lower food prices failed to offset price advances for most other consumer items, the report said, pushing up the Consumer Price Index by one-tenth of 1 percent to 107.7, the same as in January.

This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.77.

The March rise in the CPI was "very reassuring" and provided "not the slightest indication of any serious inflation," declared Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Myers said the index for April probably will show "another little increase" of one or two-tenths of a point.

Over the year, the CPI has risen by 1.4 percent.

Some 32,000 workers — about 25,000 of them in the aircraft industry — will receive a 1-cent an hour pay hike on the basis of quarterly reviews of the "old series" CPI. In addition, some 25,000 workers receive increases of one-half, 1 or 2 cents an hour on the basis of escalator clauses tied to "old series" indexes for Baltimore, New York and Los Angeles, respectively.

Both the "old series" index and the new CPI, which was updated to reflect changed buying patterns and put into effect in January, will be published through June; the old series will then be discontinued.

Net Earnings Up

A companion report said the net spendable earnings of production workers in manufacturing moved up slightly to a record high in March. The small gain, the report noted, was due to a slight increase in the workweek; hourly earnings were unchanged.

The report showed the factory worker with 3 dependents took home $90.89 in pay—after federal income and social security tax deductions—21 cents more than in February.

The worker with no dependents took home $83.16—19 cents more than in February.

The figures for both February and March reflect the cut in federal income taxes. Spendable earnings in March for the factory production worker were $4.50 higher than in March 1963.

The factory worker's purchasing power, however, remained almost unchanged over the month because the rise in the CPI offset the gain in earnings. Earning power is up 4 percent over the year.

NLRB Case Load Sets New 3-Month Record

Election requests and unfair labor practice cases increased the National Labor Relations Board's work load to a new record high in the first three months of 1964—7,050 new cases filed and 7,925 cases pending, the board reported.

Unfair practice charges were filed at a new all-time record rate—one every 7.5 minutes of every NLRB workday. For the first time, such charges passed the 4,000 mark for a quarter-year: 2,813 against employers and 1,203 against unions.

Of 2,860 petitions for collective bargaining elections, the board said 1,582 were filed by AFL-CIO affiliates, 1,007 by unaffiliated unions, 234 by employers, 9 were filed jointly and 1 by an individual.

During the quarter the NLRB conducted 1,520 bargaining elections, with 91 percent of 134,618 eligible employes casting ballots. Of the valid votes, 80,044 or 66 percent were cast for collective bargaining representation. Unions won majority designation in 870 elections, or 57 percent of all elections conducted.

The board said AFL-CIO unions took part in 987 elections and won a majority in 509 or 51.5 percent.

It said that in elections involving federation affiliates, 50,670 workers voted for AFL-CIO unions, 33,182 for no union and 15,763 for unaffiliated unions.

As of Mar. 31, 7,925 cases of all types were awaiting disposition at all board levels, compared with 7,113 at the end of December 1963 and 7,115 cases pending as of Mar. 31, 1963.

The report showed that cases awaiting decision by the five-member board also have increased despite a steady flow of decisions—517 cases at the quarter's close as against 475 cases at the end of the preceding quarter and 408 as of Mar. 31, 1963.

High Court Upholds Union's Right To Suggest Lawyers to Members

The Supreme Court has ruled 6-2 that unions have the right to recommend lawyers who may represent individual union members in work-connected litigation.

The court, in an opinion written by Justice Hugo L. Black, said an injunction secured by the Virginia State Bar Association in a Richmond city court—later upheld by the State Court of Appeals—denied members of the Railroad Trainmen rights guaranteed by the 1st and 14th Amendments.

The rights of workers to advice on the need for legal counsel "and, most importantly, what lawyer a member could confidently rely on," is an inseparable part of the constitutional right of the members to assist and advise each other, the court said.

In a dissent Justice Tom C. Clark, joined by Justice John M. Harlan, said the decision "overthrows state regulation of the legal profession and relegates the practice of law to the level of a commercial enterprise." Justice Potter Stewart did not participate in the decision.

The finding, said a union attorney, removes the threat that unions have faced for years of bar association action charging them with the unauthorized practice of law for recommending counsel in workmen's compensation or unemployment compensation cases.

It does not, another attorney observed, dispose of the question of union counselors retained by city or state central bodies to represent injured and unemployed union members without fee before state agencies.

At issue in the Trainmen's case was the legal aid program of the BRT, under which the union's Dept. of Legal Counsel selected a lawyer or firm in each of the union's 16 regions who was, in its opinion, competent to represent injured rail workers or their survivors.

When a worker was killed or injured, local union officials would recommend the lawyer who was to be consulted before any settlement was made. The result of this plan, the court was told, was to channel legal employment to approved lawyers.

In a report prepared for union attorneys by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., David E. Feller of counsel for the department said many unions do not have legal referral systems but some do supply counsel for individual members in compensation cases.

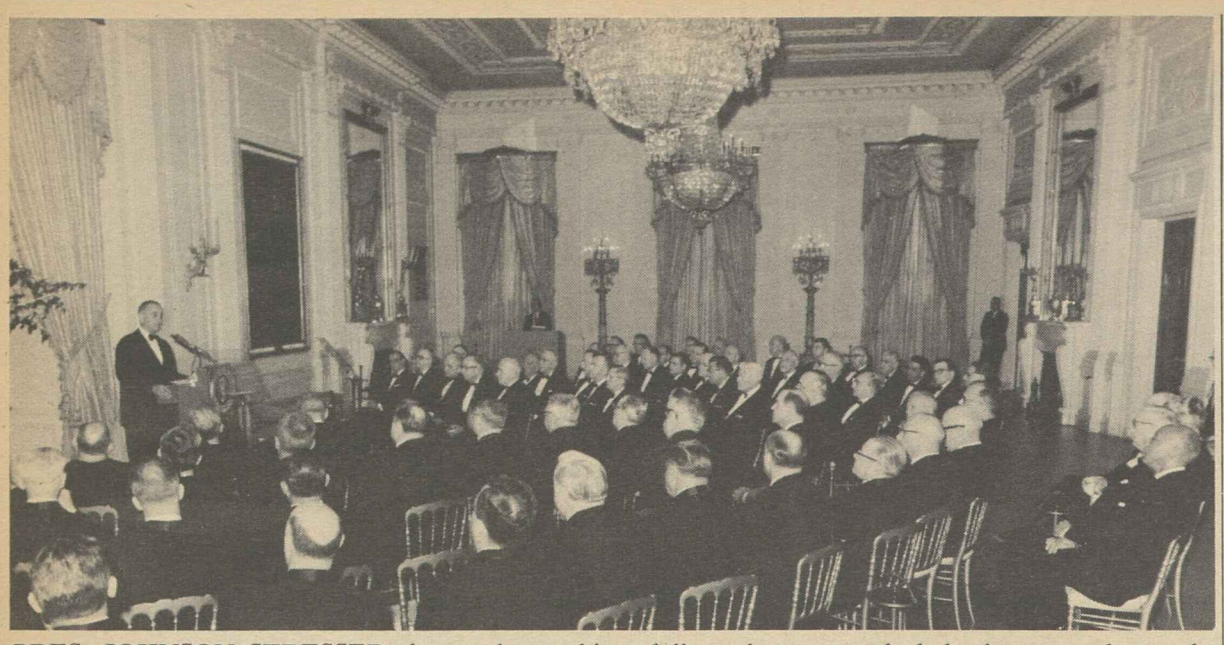
The Supreme Court did not refer to this practice, but did make it "perfectly clear that any attempt to prohibit it would also be condemned as unconstitutional," Feller wrote. He cited this court language:

"It is interesting to note that in Great Britain, unions do not simply recommend lawyers to members in need of advice; they retain counsel, paid by the union, to represent members in personal lawsuits, a practice similar to that which we upheld in NAACP v. Button."

Work Injuries Hit 10-Year High

Disabling on-the-job injuries rose to 2.02 million in 1963, the highest in 10 years, the Labor Dept. reported. These included 14,200 fatalities and 84,800 injuries resulting in some permanent impairment.

The lost time through injuries added up to 42 million man-days, the Labor Dept. said. However, when future losses of potential work-time are taken into account, the ultimate total will be 171 million man-days. This is equivalent to a year's full-time employment for about 551,000 workers.



PRES. JOHNSON STRESSED the need to achieve full employment and pledged a stepped-up public works program if other programs fail to do the job in a talk at the White House to top leaders of the AFL-CIO. The President's remarks in the East Room preceded a dinner given by the President and Mrs. Johnson for the labor officials and their wives.

Public Works Pledged If Jobs Continue to Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

people what private enterprise fails to do—we will step up our program of public works."

Johnson repeated his comment to business leaders that the nation "may even be able to afford another tax cut in a few years," and that as the "strong thrust of an expanding economy swells our tax revenues," there is the possibility of paring defense expenditures and devoting "new resources to important public programs."

He noted that the nation has been "regaining our competitive edge in international markets" and has an excellent chance of winning back additional markets, but warned that this depends on price stability.

'Guideposts' Defended

He cited the wage-price guideposts "as an essential part of our defense against inflation," commenting:

"The guideposts are sensible and fair. They are in the public interest, and while I cannot—and will not—force anyone to follow them, I can call them to your attention and ask for your cooperation."

He continued that "just as last week I asked business leaders to hold the price line or actually cut prices and share their gains in productivity with consumers, so this week I ask you to do your part to hold wage increases in line with the productivity gains of our economy."

Reviewing the general state of the economy, the President said he was gratified with the progress but "not satisfied." He said "unemployment is too high," and "there is too much poverty in the midst of plenty."

Johnson pointed to the 4 to 5 million people out of work in the U.S. "all the time" while across the Atlantic "such levels of unemployment among our allies are a matter of ancient history. We, too, must catch up with modern history."

He said the tax cut will keep production and incomes going up and the unemployment rate coming down, but that "these are not enough."

"We must create stronger domestic and foreign markets for our products—for these in turn create new jobs," he said.

And on poverty, he stressed, "to drain shameful backwaters of poverty and concentrated unemployment, we must press our war on poverty forward to total victory."

Two Education Pamphlets Revised

Two publications on education, revised and updated to cover the federation's latest policy positions, are now available from the AFL-CIO.

"Labor Looks at Education," Publication No. 127, is a 20-page illustrated booklet containing the AFL-CIO's overall policy on education as adopted by the 1963 convention.

"Labor Champion of Public Education," Publication No. 121, is a 14-page pamphlet revised through early 1964 tracing the history of the American labor movement's support for public education.

Single copies of both publications are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Up to 100 copies the publications are priced at 10 cents each. Orders for over 100 copies are priced at $7.50 per hundred.

Meany Hails Results:

Oklahoma Voters Reject 'Work' Law

(Continued from Page 1)

chosen as a prime target of the right-wing coalition which has spearheaded the drive to outlaw union shop agreements.

As it turned out, the proximity of the "right-to-work" states was a factor in defeating the amendment.

Upsets Numerous

In LeFlore County, the majority of the residents cross the border each day to jobs in "right-to-work" Arkansas. The vote in the county was 6,894 to 2,803 against "right-to-work."

Kay County normally votes Republican and in 1960 gave Nixon a 2-1 majority over Kennedy. It was considered "safe" by the "right-to-work" forces. However, large numbers of its residents work across the border in "right-to-work" Kansas. The vote against banning the union shop was an upset 9,210 to 8,238.

Other breakdowns furnished by the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO showed heavy margins against "right-to-work" in areas of labor strength, in Negro precincts and in "Indian areas," such as Cherokee County. The amendment trailed in the two biggest cities, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, despite vociferous support from the powerful daily newspapers.

Back of the now-stalled move to make Oklahoma the 21st state to prohibit union shop agreements were the well-financed forces of the National Right to Work Committee and a special "blue ribbon" task force set up by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. They had strong support from Oklahoma's prolific right-wing extremist groups, the great bulk of the press and the state's Farm Bureau.

For weeks before the election, newspaper, radio and television advertisements exhorted Oklahomans to vote for "right-to-work."

Matched against this array was a state labor movement which mobilized thousands of rank-and-file union members and their wives for a massive educational campaign based on door-to-door canvassing, phone calls, leaflet distribution, card checks and a precinct organization which, in key areas, was organized down to the block and even half-block level.

Labor's Allies Listed

Allied with the trade union movement was a broad-based state affiliate of the National Council for Industrial Peace, leaders of the National Farmers Union, and national, state and local leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other Negro organizations.

Pres. Roy Tillman and Executive Vice Pres. Len Yarborough of the State AFL-CIO told the AFL-CIO News that after the intensive voter registration campaign, "it would be hard to find a local union in Oklahoma which didn't have its membership 100 percent registered." They had words of special praise for the volunteer work of COPE's Women's Activities Division and local union auxiliaries.

Union observers on the scene estimated that the "right-to-work" groups spent from $5 to $10 for every dollar spent to fight the proposition—but that the thousands of hours of volunteer work made up for the dollar difference.

The current drive to ban the union shop began in earnest late in 1959, when national "right-to-work" leaders came into the state to meet with local employer groups and to press for the election of friendly legislators.

A "work" bill was introduced in the 1961 legislature, but it died in committee with both the House and Senate rejecting moves to force it to the floor.

The "right-to-work" forces then switched tactics and launched a petition campaign in 1962, kicked off at an Oklahoma City meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's self-styled Committee for Voluntary Unionism.

Using paid solicitors, the "work" group turned in 213,000 signatures, some 77,000 more than the minimum needed to qualify for the ballot. Opponents, matching signatures against voter registration rolls, charged widespread fraud and irregularities during nearly two years of hearings before the petitions were validated.

Johnson Threatens Special Session Unless Congress Acts on Program

(Continued from Page 1)

bill, and assistance to the 10-state Appalachia area.

As he spoke, the Senate was taking its first substantive vote—after two full months of debate—on a portion of the civil rights bill.

A broad, leadership-opposed "jury trial amendment" to the civil rights bill, sponsored by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.), was narrowly defeated, 46-45. Morton's proposal, supported by the southern bloc, would have required a jury trial in all cases of criminal contempt of court arising under any section of the civil rights bill.

Both Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) opposed the Morton amendment. They are co-sponsors of a more limited proposal requiring jury trials before a judge may levy criminal contempt penalties exceeding a $300 fine and 30 days in jail.

The Senate then swamped a modified version offered by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), which was opposed by both the bipartisan leadership and the Dixie bloc.

While the floor debate continued on the jury trial amendments, top Democratic and Republican leaders met with Justice Dept. officials to review a series of amendments which Dirksen has said he will try to write into the bill.

The first meeting produced what Dirksen described as "a good deal of agreement" on a series of technical and clarifying amendments. The conferees, however, had not moved into consideration of the more controversial proposals, those which Dirksen described as having "real clout in them."

In the House, meanwhile, three of Pres. Johnson's priority bills moved a step forward in the legislative process.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a bill boosting the pay of federal postal and classified employes, top government executives, federal judges and members of Congress.

It differs from the bill which was defeated in March primarily by reducing the amount of the congressional pay raise from $10,000 to $7,500—and deferring its effective date until next January, when a newly-elected Congress will take office.

It would also trim back and defer raises for Cabinet members and other high-ranking officials.

Rank-and-file government employes, however, would receive the same increases as in the earlier bill, averaging nearly 5 percent, effective on enactment.

The House Public Works Committee opened hearings on the Administration's bill for broad-scale assistance to the Appalachia region, including construction of a 2,350-mile highway system, improvement of health facilities and other measures to be undertaken through a federally-chartered "mixed ownership corporation."

Under Sec. of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., told the committee that the five-year program would, if successful, serve as a model for other depressed regions.

Democratic members of a House Labor subcommittee met separately, over Republican protests, to consider revisions in the Administration's anti-poverty package before bringing it to a formal committee vote.

Senate Panel Explores Job-Building Water Plan

A Senate Public Works subcommittee plans to study the feasibility of a continental water supply proposal which, its authors estimate, over the next 30 years would give direct employment to 100,000 workers and create 4 million additional indirect jobs—a total nearly as large as the unemployed U.S. labor force.

The plan, unveiled at a special meeting of the Electric Consumers Information Committee, would take surplus waters from Alaska, the Yukon and British Columbia and redistribute them via canals, tunnels and rivers to water-short areas of 33 states, seven Canadian provinces and three Mexican states.

The Ralph M. Parsons Co., engineering and construction firm which conceived the plan and drew a general outline, reported that its proposal for a North American Water & Power Alliance (NAWAPA) would double the amount of water now available in western North America and increase the power output of Niagara Falls and other areas by 50 percent.

Parsons has developed desert irrigation in Iran and made water surveys for Iraq, and is a prime U. S. defense contractor. It proposes to pump water from the Arctic over the Rocky Mountains, dam it in a 500-mile-long reservoir, and then run it south to generate power, provide irrigation, and bring drinking water to the Southwest and Mexico. Charges would bring in $4 billion a year, and operating costs would run to about $500 million a year.

R-T-W Referendum Ignored by Press

Defeat of the Oklahoma "right-to-work" amendment in a referendum was big news to union members throughout the nation and the top issue for Oklahomans, who cast more votes in the referendum than in the senatorial primary contests of the Democratic and Republican parties combined.

But outside Oklahoma, it was hardly worth a line in the daily press. Readers of the principal eastern newspapers looked in vain for a story on the "right-to-work" referendum. If they were sharp-eyed, they might have found a single sentence in accounts of the victory of the former Oklahoma football coach, Bud Wilkinson, in the GOP senatorial primary.

Senior Citizens Charge:

Elderly 'Victimized' On Health Policies

The president of a Florida senior citizens club told a Senate subcommittee that "high pressure salesmen" have victimized the elderly with "fine print" health insurance policies which bring disillusionment when illness strikes.

Loren Hicks, 73-year-old head of a 700-member club in Pompano Beach, Fla., said insurance firms and agents have engaged in both verbal misrepresentation and "legal but misleading" advertising in selling insurance to those over 65.

Hicks told a panel of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging that the field of health insurance was apparently so lucrative that he had been "offered the sum of $200 for the mailing list of our members by an insurance agent."

Hicks stressed that misleading solicitation was not the only problem faced by older persons in purchasing health insurance. His own policy, Hicks told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), provides "very limited benefits." But this, he added, "is all I can afford."

The members of his club, an affiliate of the National Council of Senior Citizens, are "convinced" that the only solution is financing of health care for the aged through social security.

Complaints Cited

Williams said his subcommittee, which has been conducting a broad-ranging inquiry into frauds affecting the elderly, had decided to probe deception in health insurance because of numerous complaints from persons who discover that the policies they purchased "failed them when they most needed help."

The "language of the law" may not cover all cases of deception, Williams noted, "particularly when slippery pitch men deliberately set out to find gaps in that language."

"One thing that is certain, however, is that the sale of an insurance policy is too serious a matter to become a battle of wits between buyer and seller," he added.

The Federal Trade Commission announced, as the hearing opened, that it has drafted new guides for the mail order insurance business aimed at clarifying the laws on deception.

Two witnesses, California Assistant Atty. Gen. Charles A. James and Sherwood Colburn, former Michigan state insurance commissioner, agreed that both federal and state regulation are necessary. A California congressman, Rep. Ronald B. Cameron (D) testified before the committee that California's efforts to tighten controls over health plans have been stymied by insurance, hospital and medical lobbies.

The one-day hearing complemented hearings which have been held by another subcommittee, under Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), on the high cost of health insurance for those over 65.

Steelworkers' Gains Recalled By McDonald

Pueblo, Colo.—Contract gains in the past decade have been worth $1.504 an hour to Steelworkers in the steel, can and aluminum industries, Pres. David J. McDonald said on the basis of a 10-year look at the union's accomplishments.

"Put on a weekly basis, that's worth about $60 to the Steelworker who so benefitted," he told the USWA Dist. 38 conference here. "And by the year, he's about $3,000 better off in wages and benefits than he was 10 years ago.

"None of these gains can be considered exorbitant or unreasonable. And none, at least in proportion, can be considered impossible of achievement for other members of our union. . . . Nothing is impossible for our union if our leadership has the loyalty and understanding of our membership."

In evaluating the gains, McDonald recalled that in 1953 the southern wage differential was wiped out at a cost of 5 cents an hour and a general increase of 8.5 cents was negotiated.

Benefits Established

The year 1955 was "memorable," he said for establishment of the principle of supplemental unemployment benefits, which has paid "more than one-third of a billion dollars" to unemployed members.

The long 1959 strike was "worth it," McDonald continued, because it preserved the work rules clause, won cash advances of 14 cents in wages and 2 cents in increments, and led to employers paying the full cost of insurance. The most recent gains, in 1963, made a major advance toward the "objective of job and income security" with the 13-week extended vacation plan, and improved life insurance, medical and hospital benefits.

Insurance Policy Pays Off In Best Wishes, No Dollars

Entered into the record of Senate hearings on misrepresentation in the sale of health insurance policies to the elderly was a letter received by a woman in Houston, Tex., from a Chicago insurance company.

It read in part:

"I'm glad you wrote. . . . I'm happy to answer your question. Your sickness and accident policy doesn't cover doctor or hospital expenses. So, I am returning the doctor bill. Your claim was paid under Part 5B. . . . The policy says we can pay a maximum benefit of 15 days at $15. . . . From our total payment it was necessary to take off 50 percent due to your age. This is explained in General Provision No. 1.

"From the information we have, it does not appear that your policy would pay any more benefits. I'm sorry about this but I know you will agree we can only pay what the policy permits.

"How are you feeling now? Better, I hope. We wish you the best of health."

STEELWORKERS' DELEGATION of senior citizens from Indiana discusses the drive to enact a social security program of hospital care for the elderly with Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.). The 50-member USWA group from Indiana called on their state's congressional delegation during a four-day conference in Washington, D. C.

Survey Shows Union Members Solidly Back United Fund Giving

Miami Beach—An overwhelming majority of AFL-CIO members believe in supporting health and welfare agencies which receive financial support from unified welfare campaigns for voluntary gifts. This was pointed out in a survey conducted by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, which shows that 96 percent of rank-and-file union members interviewed endorsed the united fund approach.

The survey was released during the ninth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services here.

The interviews showed that nearly one-third of the union members thought that labor deserved major recognition of the part it plays in voluntary support of welfare activities.

The sharpest division of feeling was on the question of standards for individual gifts. Forty percent thought it was all right to suggest to donors how much they should give, and 55 percent were opposed to this.

While most union members questioned voiced strong support for the united way of giving, only 27 percent said that they had ever used any of the services provided by fund-supported agencies.

Lyman Ford, executive director of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, said that interest in the total community leads labor to its interest in overall community planning, and that labor wants to see all of the needs of all the people met as nearly as possible.

See A Need

"All organized health and welfare activity comes into being because an individual or a group of individuals see a need and decide that something should be done about it," Ford said. "They study the problem and they stimulate their fellow citizens to be interested in it," he added.

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), speaking at a luncheon session, said that the federal government is the moral and spiritual leader in building a better country. He called for enactment of old-age Social Security hospital insurance and said that present social security retirement payments fall short of meeting the needs of older people.

Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, criticized united fund budgeting, declaring that there is too much emphasis on agency needs, and too little emphasis on community needs and planning.

Values Shifted

"Somewhere along the line we have become somewhat less sure of our values," Perlis said. "Fund-raisers get much more money than social workers. Fund-raising agencies attract top level leadership while welfare planning agencies don't. Too many united funds dictate to too many community and health and welfare planning councils. Fund-raising goals are established without real regard to community planning and need."

Campaign slogans are devised to frighten rather than to inform and they are often based only on the half-truth, Perlis observed.

Other speakers, commenting on the conference theme of "voluntary giving for community health and welfare services," included Rabbi Balfour Brickner, director of the Commission on Interfaith Activities, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Dr. Mortimer R. Feinberg, associate professor of psychology, Baruch School of Business, City College of New York; George Leader, Cancer Crusade chairman; Earl Lippincott, director, National Budget & Consultation Committee.

Presentation of the Murray-Green award posthumously to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) was to take place on the closing night of the conference. Mrs. Nancy Kefauver was to accept the award for her late husband from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee.

IBEW Receives Award For Aid to Handicapped

Pres. Johnson presented an award to the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the union's long aid to the handicapped at the annual meeting in Washington of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

It was accepted by IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman, who also is a vice chairman of the committee and presided over its sessions during one of the two days it met.

"Our efforts to build a great society in this nation are being opposed by those who suffer from a handicap not of the body or mind but of the soul," Johnson told the opening meeting.

"They see America in terms of regions or classes or races, not in terms of a people committed to great ends. They see America in terms of static doctrine and staid programs—not in terms of an earthshaking revolution. . . .

"They oppose the assurance of full and equal rights to all our citizens. . . . They ignore the old and suspect the young. They dismiss the poor by answering 'No, no, we are not our brother's keeper.' They spread discord and they breed distrust, tearing down instead of building up, dividing instead of uniting."

Johnson also presented the Handicapped American of the Year Award to Jerry J. Walsh, 41, Corona, N. Y., an arthritis victim, and prizes to five students who won top honors, in a field of 60,000 entries, in the Ability Counts Writing Contest sponsored by the committee and the Governors Committees on Employment of the Handicapped.

They were Donald J. LaVoy, Reno, Nev., who won the $1,000 Judge Robert S. Marx Memorial Award; Margaret Frawley, Eau Claire, Wis., $600; Pat Howell, Fredonia, Kan., $400; Jocelyn Weinberg, New Orleans, $300, and Carol Greenwood, Lawton, Okla., $200.

The prize money was contributed by the Disabled American Veterans. The top winners and the victors in state essay contests were brought to Washington for the meeting by the AFL-CIO state bodies in their respective states. All the winners were entertained by the AFL-CIO at a luncheon at which the state prizes were presented by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

They also were taken on a tour of Washington by the IBEW during which LaVoy and Miss Frawley laid wreaths at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the grave of the late Pres. Kennedy. The students were guests of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at a luncheon in the Senate restaurant at which they were addressed by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Alan Bible (D-Nev.).

Sharing the role of presiding officer with Freeman at committee sessions was the new chairman, Harold Russell, recently named to succeed the late Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas. Russell, former commander of the AMVETS, had been vice chairman of the committee and helped organize Boston Local 592 of the Meat Cutters in the 1930s.

Net Profits Skyrocket in First Quarter

Historic High Marks Left Behind, Record-Shattering Year Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in 1964, or 12 percent more than in 1963.

About 20 percent of the total will be spent for automated equipment, an increase over the 18 percent allocated in 1963.

The profits and spending reports came also as the national economy in April chalked up a peacetime record of 38 months of uninterrupted expansion without recession. The outstanding factor, economists noted, was the stability in wholesale prices and, according to the New York Times, "an unusually small upward movement of consumer prices averaging about 1.3 percent a year."

Rate at All-Time High

The Times summed up the profit outlook after surveying first quarter reports from 355 companies showing a 33.2 percent increase over the same quarter of 1963. It commented that "the rate of increase and the total corporate profits easily surpassed any other within a comparable period of history."

The Wall Street Journal, in its quarterly compilation of corporate profit reports, showed first-quarter profits for 548 companies reaching a new record rate, increasing 21.1 percent over the 1963 period. The Journal termed it the biggest year-to-year gain for any quarter since the first three months of 1962, when earnings were compared with those of the "poorest quarter of the 1960-61 business recession."

The Journal estimated that the first quarter is the fourth consecutive quarter to show a "substantial gain" in the annual profit rate and expected the 1964 rate to exceed the $28.7 billion after-tax rate set in the last three months of 1964.

Of the 28 industry, railroad and utility groups charted by the Journal, all but one—tobacco—showed an increase over the 1963 quarter, with railroads up 92.3 percent.

The First National City Bank, surveying 1,000 earnings reports, found a first-quarter profits gain of 21 percent. The bank commented that "higher operating rates, together with firming prices in a number of industries, are bringing long-awaited relief from the profit squeeze."

The record-smashing profit reports came only a few weeks after Henry Ford II in a speech at the University of Chicago declared that profits had really gone down since 1950, and were too low to allow for the necessary level of investments needed to insure economic expansion.

The McGraw-Hill survey noted that in the fall of 1963 the same companies had indicated a 4 percent increase in capital spending for 1964. The early 1964 survey sent that figure to 12 percent.

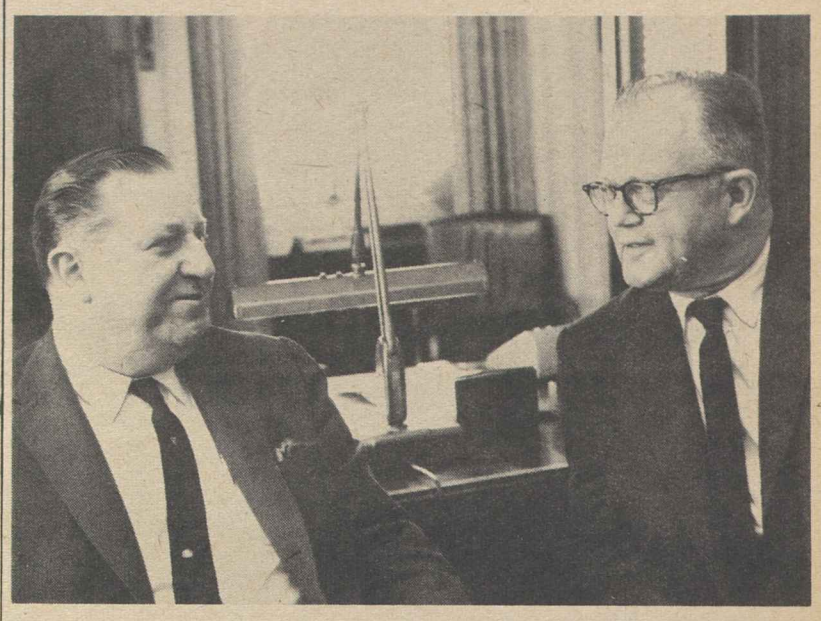
The manufacturing segment of the survey plans to spend 18 percent more than last year and is beginning to increase its capacity as well as stressing modernization and new, automated equipment. The survey said that new depreciation rules and new tax credits are expected to result in more than $1 billion of investment in new facilities this year.

Labor economists noted that the McGraw-Hill survey supported contentions concerning the speed of technological change. The survey notes that if both employment and sales expectations are realized, it would mean productivity increases in the next four years will be about 3.7 percent annually, a rate considerably higher than the historical average for the private economy.

Labor has noted that the 3.5 percent annual productivity increase of the past three years was not merely a reflection of cyclical changes.

The survey shows also that as a result of planned capital expenditures for 1964 manufacturers will add 5 percent to their capacity. Estimates by the government show an anticipated 87 percent operating rate by the end of 1964 compared to a preferred operating rate of 92 percent.

The survey points out that employment in industry is expected to increase by about 8 percent from the end of 1963 to 1967. This is below the estimated 12 percent rate of growth in jobs which is deemed necessary if the economy as a whole is to achieve full employment by the end of 1967.



LABOR'S SUPPORT of foreign aid program was stressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in this discussion with Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and in formal testimony later before the full committee.

Labor Asks Expanded Foreign Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

because we believe that foreign aid has been a decisive force in the stabilization, reconstruction and present strength of the countries of Western Europe. We are proud of it because we believe it is contributing greatly to the maintenance and extension of freedom in Latin America, Africa and Asia, and to improvement in the standard of living in those countries."

Warning that "the last year has given no reason to reduce our efforts," Biemiller pointed to the "hot war" in South Vietnam, "threats to the peace" in Laos, and "continuing efforts by the Communist nations to subvert existing free societies" in Africa and Latin America.

He reminded the committee of the AFL-CIO's large-scale efforts in the international field and said AID assistance in encouraging cooperatives, credit unions and labor unions has "not been nearly enough."

There has been some lack of public understanding regarding the accomplishments and operations of the foreign aid program, Biemiller agreed in reply to a question. Few people realize, he pointed out, that 80 percent of the foreign aid budget is spent in the United States for American-produced goods and products.

In urging the committee to go beyond the Administration request in the foreign aid authorization bill, Biemiller noted that the Appropriations subcommittee has "a very unfortunate habit" of slashing the amount authorized to be spent in the foreign aid bill.

"We urge you to fight those who would destroy the program," Biemiller told the Foreign Affairs Committee. "We urge you to make it strong enough to provide hope and freedom for the world."

5-9-64

Rightwingers Rebuffed in Voting, Civil Rights Moderates Supported

Voters in seven states and the District of Columbia marked ballots in primary elections last week rebuffing rightwing conservatives and indicating support for moderate and liberal candidates on the civil rights issue.

National attention was focused on Indiana where Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace was soundly defeated in his attempt to win delegates to the Democratic national convention by Indiana Gov. Matthew E. Welsh, standing in for Pres. Johnson.

Wallace, who racked up about 25 percent of the total vote cast in the Wisconsin primary in his first bid as a presumed presidential candidate, got 19 percent of the total vote cast in Indiana and about 30 percent of the Democratic vote. His backers had claimed earlier that his anti-civil rights program would garner at least 40 percent of the Democratic vote in the state.

Sen. Barry Goldwater won Indiana's 32 delegates to the Republican National Convention but the over 100,000 votes won by Harold E. Stassen, the only other candidate on the ballot, was generally interpreted as an upset. In other state primaries Stassen has won only a handful of votes.

Goldwater won easily in the Texas primary as well, but an unexpectedly large write-in vote for Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge surprised Texas observers.

In Florida, a gubernatorial primary in the Democratic party produced an upset when Mayor Robert King High of Miami won a spot in the May 26 runoff against Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville. High and Burns hold opposing civil rights views with Burns generally reflecting the traditional southern view and High the moderate-liberal viewpoint.

In Ohio, Rep. Robert A. Taft (R) won the GOP senatorial nomination by a wide margin, defeating Sec. of State Ted W. Brown, who had the support of rightwing forces and who made Taft's House vote for the civil rights bill a major issuse in the campaign. Sen. Stephen M. Young (D) won the senatorial nomination defeating astronaut John H. Glenn who had earlier pulled out of the race and did not campaign.

In Alabama, the Wallace forces, as generally expected, named an unpledged slate of electors for the presidential election, preventing Pres. Johnson's name from appearing on the ballot in November.

In Texas, liberal Democratic Sen. Ralph Yarborough successfully fought off a conservative challenge and defeated Gordon McLendon in a campaign that brought charges of "electronic smears" from Yarborough. Gov. John Connally won renomination in the primary, easily defeating Don Yarborough (no relation to the senator).

In Oklahoma, Sen. J. Howard Edmondson and State Sen. Fred Harris will fight it out for the Democratic senatorial nomination in a May 26 primary runoff to determine which one will oppose Bud Wilkinson in November. Wilkinson, former Oklahoma football coach, easily won the GOP race.

In New Mexico, in a Democratic primary contest for a House at-large seat, E. S. Walker defeated Fabian Chavez and will face Republican Jack Redman in Novem

Primary contests in the seven states for House seats showed few changes with most incumbents winning. In Texas there will be a Democratic runoff for the state's at-large seat between Rep. Joe Poole and State Sen. Robert W. Baker. A runoff will be held also in Oklahoma for the Democratic nomination for the seat now held by Rep. Victor Wickersham, who is being challenged by Jed Johnson, Jr.

In the District of Columbia, a three-way Democratic contest in the District's first primary for national committeeman and other party posts resulted in a victory for the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson and his slate strongly supported by the local AFL-CIO.

ILO Body to Hear Japanese Case

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's Fact-Finding & Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, established in 1950 to examine complaints charging infringement of trade union rights, is about to receive its first case.

The allegations were made against Japan, which has given its consent to taking the case to the commission following an examination by the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO Governing Body.

A panel of three members of the commission, which is made up of independent persons, has been named to consider the case. It consists of Erik Dreyer, former permanent secretary of the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs, chairman; David L. Cole, impartial arbiter under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan and former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Sir Arthur Tyndall, formerly a judge of the New Zealand Court of Arbitration.

'Brotherhood' Film Selected by USIS

The AFL-CIO film "In Common Brotherhood" will soon be shown around the world under the sponsorship of the U.S. Information Service.

Selected for inclusion in the U.S. foreign information program after favorable screenings in 15 countries, the film will be available in English or Spanish dialogue.

"In Common Brotherhood" was first seen on nationwide television on Labor Day, 1963. The 28-minute film depicts the AFL-CIO's worldwide activities to help build free trade union movements everywhere.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education will continue to make "In Common Brotherhood" available to affiliates and other organizations for rental or purchase.

Construction Needs Studied By ILO Body

Geneva—Steps to help stabilize the construction industry in the face of a worldwide boom and fast-spreading technological changes are being weighed at a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Building, Civil Engineering & Public Works Committee here.

Government, labor and industry representatives from 25 nations make up the committee, with Executive Vice Pres. William T. Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO serving as spokesmen for American workers.

The committee is studying three reports which detail issues growing out of demand for the industry's services, the socio-economic effects of technological change and irregularity of employment.

One of the reports notes that the building boom is as great in developing countries as in the more industrialized countries. This, it said, is due in part to the world population explosion with its related demand for new homes and the things that go with them.

The U.S. delegation to the meeting is led by Deputy Administrator Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs.

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Bipartisan Senate Group Seeks Civil Rights Action

Teachers In Detroit Vote Union

Detroit — Unionism scored a whopping promotion here when teachers graded their own organizations and placed the Detroit Federation of Teachers at the head of the class. The AFL-CIO union became sole negotiating agent for the public school system's 9,700 teachers when it defeated the Detroit Education Association by a decisive vote of 5,739 to 3.848.

The representation election wiped out the Detroit Board of Education's proposal for proportional representation by the rival organizations, a plan endorsed previously by the DEA.

The Teachers' Union local, which brought about the election through a year-long campaign, made plans for bargaining sessions with the school board immediately after announcement of the election returns. Work on the new school budget is scheduled for completion in two weeks.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Riordan, DFT president, hailed the union victory as "a new era for teachers in Detroit."

Immediate objectives in bargaining with the board, she said, will be reduction of class size, improvements in salaries and elimination of non-teaching chores.

"The youngsters in the Detroit schools will have a better chance for a good education than they ever had before," she asserted.

Better Teaching Seen

"Teachers will be able to take better advantage of opportunities and facilities in the school for creative and resourceful teaching. They'll have this opportunity because there will now be mutual agreement between teachers and administrators rather than just having orders come down from the top."

The DFT petitioned for a representation election a year ago. The bid was turned down on the basis of a board statement that such an election would be illegal under Michigan's Hutchinson Act, which restricts union activity of state and local government employes. Upon petition of the DFT, State Atty. Gen. Frank J. Kelley ruled the act did not prohibit holding such a vote.

The school board, which then stalled for months on the DFT election request, ordered a straw poll to determine sentiment on exclu-

(Continued on Page 2)

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of leadership passed at third annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens from Aime Forand, shown at left with Mrs. Forand, to John W. Edelman, recently retired legislative representative of the Textile Workers Union of America. Edelman had been acting president since Forand, former congressman from Rhode Island, was sidelined by illness.

In Fight on Poverty:

Senior Unit Pushes Health Care Fight

By Gene Kelly

Enactment of a law providing hospital insurance protection for America's 18 million over-65 retirement beneficiaries is still the No. 1 objective of the National Council of Senior Citizens and an "essential weapon in Pres. Johnson's war against poverty," the council has declared.

Girding for a last-ditch drive for passage of their favorite bill in this session of Congress, 1,200 delegates from 40 states, in Washington for their third annual convention, declared their support for hospital care financed by social security by a unanimous standing vote. They also:

- Elected John W. Edelman of Arlington, Va., as NCSS president and paid tribute to his predecessor, former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.), for his earlier leadership. Forand has been ill the past year.
- Urged the President to proclaim May 29 each year as Senior Citizen Day in memory of the late Pres. Kennedy. The date is Kennedy's birthday anniversary.
- Called for improvements in the Social Security Act but declared that "a mere increase in social security cash payments is not an acceptable alternative" to hospital care legislation. Neither, the convention said, is the Kerr-Mills Act with its "built-in indignity" of a means test.

At the convention's close, Edelman took a report on the council's recommendations to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee, which resumed closed sessions May 12 on this and other pending legislation.

Edelman said the council will, after passage of the King-Anderson bill or a comparable measure, support these social security improvements:

- Earlier retirement—perhaps 60 for men, 55 for women.
- A basic increase in benefits in line with the concept of a "modest but adequate" budget, as defined by the compilers of the Consumer Price Index.
- A program to tie social security benefits to increasing na-

(Continued on Page 12)

Leaders Propose Amendment Plan

Senate leaders took a first step towards conclusive action on civil rights after more than two months of increasingly repetitious debate.

The move to force action through a bipartisan agreement paralleled the procedures in the House in which the Republican leadership swung party support behind the original stalled civil rights bill.

Democratic and Republican leaders emerged from a series of meeting with Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and his top staff carrying a package of amendments designed to win additional backing for the bill. The amendments were originally proposed by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

They will be circulated among senators of both parties and brought up for endorsement at separate Republican and Democratic caucuses.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights said it will undertake "a line-by-line analysis of each proposal" before reaching a final evaluation. "Our preliminary study indicates that some proposals would weaken the measure and result in unnecessary delays in enforcement," the group stated.

The conference, made up of organizations active in the civil rights drive, declared: "We deeply appreciate the efforts of our friends in the Senate to explore every possible avenue toward prompt passage of this bill. Every proposal they make will be carefully weighed by us."

'No Compromise'

"We do not intend to compromise our principles. We insist on passage of a measure which will be meaningful, enforceable and just, and which will provide speedy relief

(Continued on Page 10)

Railroad Job Slash Hits 3,000

More than 3,000 firemen on diesel railroad engines lost their jobs when 200 U.S. railroads put into effect an arbitration award made by a national panel of arbiters.

The discharge or transfer of several hundred other workers drew charges from rail union brotherhoods of "flagrant abuse" by management in its interpretation of the award and led to at least 12 short protest walkouts.

These were the developments as the award, made by a panel of arbiters healed by Ralph T. Seward, was put into effect May 7:

- Walkouts or "absences due to illness" on several roads were called off at the urging of Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Firemen & Enginemen.
- U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff, in District of Columbia court, issued a permanent injunction to forestall strikes. He said those failing to report for work without a lawful excuse may be fired by their employers or listed as resigned.
- The arbitration board headed

(Continued on Page 2)

$2 Wage Floor Called Vital to Poverty Drive

A $2-an-hour minimum wage and extension of protection to millions of workers now not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act is "needed badly" as an expansion of Pres. Johnson's "war on poverty" program, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a national radio network audience.

"We feel that passage of the poverty bill itself is important," Biemiller said.

The Administration bill "will stimulate planning in the cities to attack slum areas, to attack illiteracy, to attack the problem of basic adult education," Biemiller pointed out. It would provide "special programs" for migrant farm workers, "a very hard-hit part of our population."

The separate Administration Appalachia bill, which he described as primarily a public works program designed to provide dams and access highways, is a "cleaning-up sort of thing," Biemiller said, and labor supports it "very strongly."

Nevertheless, other measures are needed to supplement both the anti-poverty bill and the Appalachia bill, he declared in a Labor News Conference appearance in which he answered questions from Hobart Rowan, economics reporter for Newsweek, and Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post. The interview was carried nationally over the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network.

"The real cure for poverty is jobs," Biemiller said. "If jobs are non-existent, all the preparation in the world won't help" those who are trained under the anti-poverty program.

"We think there ought to be a much broader program of public

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Clothing Workers Back New Term for Johnson

By David Perlman

New York—Pres. Johnson came to the World's Fair to ask cheering thousands of union members—delegates and guests at the Clothing Workers 50th anniversary convention—to help win the Administration's "unconditional war" on poverty and discrimination.

"You can count on our unqualified support," ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky told the President.

Later, as the convention moved from the fairgrounds amphitheater to its regular business sessions, the ACWA voted a formal endorsement of Johnson for election to a full term as President after a standing, whistling, foot-stamping ovation.

Referring to the President's speech, Potofsky told the delegates there was "no question" where Johnson stands.

"Whether it is civil rights or medicare, unemployment or poverty," Potofsky said, "he stands where we stand."

The President repeated, in his nationally televised speech to this New York convention, the words he had spoken the day before to Georgia state legislators in Atlanta, that the civil rights bill must be enacted "because the constitution requires it and justice demands it."

The President spoke of the "30 million hungry, aimless, forgotten refugees" left behind in the nation's "march of progress" and warned that "a future generation of Americans will rise up to curse us for the bitter legacy of despair we passed on" unless there is action now to achieve "full employment in America . . . in our time."

From the open-air Singer Bowl at the World's Fair, speaking to

(Continued on Page 5)

STRIKE at Planters Peanut plant in Suffolk, Va., ended in an agreement not long after picture was taken. The photo shows strike leaders, during "break" in negotiations, leading workers in song on plant steps. The union, a local of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store, won wage raises of 10 cents an hour now and 7 cents next May 1 for 900 workers, 16 cents for others.

$1.50 Minimum Won for 900 Women In Peanut Plant Strike Settlement

Suffolk, Va.—In an emotion-filled meeting, 1,600 members of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 26 ratified a new two-year contract with the Planters Peanut Co. to end their week-long strike.

The union won its chief demand, a $1.50 hourly minimum for the lowest pay category of workers by May 1, 1965. This means a 17-cent an hour wage increase for 900 Negro women workers, while the other plant employes won 16 cents, or 8 cents each year.

"We won a real victory," Local Pres. Lock Parker said.

The strike, which began at midnight Apr. 30, was marked by police brutality as Suffolk city policemen, state troopers and police dogs moved in on a group of pickets at a railroad spur leading to the plant. Forty local members were struck by police clubs or bitten by dogs, and four were hospitalized. Sixteen strikers were arrested, but freed on bail later the same day.

An essential element in the union's victory was the solidarity of 1,300 Negro workers and 300 white union members. In the past the company has had some success in separating the whites from the Negroes, and "conquered by dividing," a union spokesman said. "This time all the union members agreed on the need to raise the wages of the lowest-paid workers as the primary goal in bargaining.

The union won improvements in arbitration procedures, the right of union officials to speak to workers at the plant, a guarantee of five days of pay a week for employes transferred to the night shift by the company; the right of senior employes in the raw peanut department to shift to other departments when that department is shut down, usually July through November; a number of inequity adjustments; and the right to negotiate on rates for new jobs. In the past the company set these rates by itself.

The company will also continue a 7-cent-an-hour welfare plan contribution and a 5-cent pension plan contribution. The joint labor-management plan, which is administered by the union, was set up Apr. 1 of this year. It provides pensions ranging from $40 to $65 monthly.

Unsettled Issues

A number of issues not settled are to be negotiated. If no agreement is reached, the items will be resolved by arbitration.

This was the first major walkout at Planters in 14 years, but the workers carried out their strike assignments with spirit.

The violence took place at a Norfolk & Western Railroad spur at the plant when the company tried to move out its products in four boxcars. Union trainmen refused to drive the engine, and an N&W supervisor took over as engineer. When the locomotive reached the picketline, the pickets laid down on the tracks. The police moved in and beat the demonstrators, both men and women. Other policemen directed dogs at several hundred local members across a street, preventing them from coming to the aid of their fellow members, the union said.

A group of civil rights leaders, including officers of Local 26, protested to the city administration and to the FBI. The next day, at a bargaining session, members of the local's negotiating committee bluntly denounced a company officer for "complicity" in the police attack.

The plant manager, T. J. LoCascio, issued a statement of company regret and denied that any supervisory personnel were involved.

Seven FBI agents, sent to Suffolk by Assistant Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall of the Dept. of Justice, in charge of the Civil Rights Division, investigated the incident. They have questioned the union members who were attacked.

Suffolk Bus Boycott Wins Job for Negro

Suffolk, Va.—After a four-day boycott of Suffolk busses by Negro residents here, the local bus company has promised to hire a Negro driver.

The boycott, which had the full support of Negroes in this Tidewater Virginia community, began May 3, two days after 1,600 members of Local 26 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union struck the Planters Peanut Co. The support of union members was decisive in the boycott, which was almost totally effective.

The Rev. Ronald E. Morris, the Rev. C. J. Word and Local 26 Pres. Lock Parker headed the Suffolk Coordinating Committee, which directed the boycott.

Detroit Teachers Seek 1st Contract for Union

(Continued from Page 1)

sive bargaining after federation members overwhelmingly approved strike action. Almst 80 percent of the classroom teachers supported holding the election, on the basis of seeking exclusive rights, after an aggressive DFT campaign caused the DEA to reverse itself and abandon its stand for proportional representation.

Mrs. Riordan said the election does not change her union's reluctance to use strike weapons. "They are an absolute last resort," she said, "and we've said that right along."

The federation had the support of Detroit's organized labor movement although the union could not match the well-heelel DEA drive, which made extensive use of newspaper advertising plus television and radio programs and spot announcements.

Detroit became the second large city, following New York, to agree to deal exclusively with the teachers' union. The DFT's recognition, however, is not permanent. The school board has announced it will set another representation election to be held "no sooner than 11 months and no later than 18 months" from the date of the union-won balloting.

Board of Education members expressed hope the election would mark the beginning of a better relationship with teachers. "This is possibly the beginning," said Pres. Leonard Kasle, "of a new and creative relationship between the board, the superintendent and the teachers."

Retired Electricians Train for Recreation

New York—More than 80 retired members of the Construction Div. of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have registered for a special, union-sponsored training program in electronics.

Business Mgr. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., in welcoming them to the class, pointed out that the program offers them an interesting recreation and will teach them how to repair their own radio and television sets.

Abuses Charged:

Railroad Crew Slash Hits 3,000 Firemen

(Continued from Page 1)

by Seward scheduled meetings for May 16-17 and June 8-9 to settle disputes over interpretation of the award.

Union sources said up to 30,000 firemen and other trainmen may ultimately be affected. Those with less than two years of seniority were subject to immediate layoff under the award, and others may keep their jobs but will not be replaced when they retire or die.

Gilbert said some rail managers, by misinterpreting the award, deprived men with high seniority of their job rights. He cited the example of experienced workers assigned, after their jobs were abolished, to fill vacated jobs in adjoining states where "full crew" laws require an irreducible number of crewmen.

He reported that of 51,000 BLF&E members, some 31,000 work as firemen-helpers, 16,000 as engineers and 4,000 as hostlers.

The Seward award affects about 34,000 firemen in freight and yard service. Of these, 22,100 have 10 or more years of seniority and may continue to work as firemen. Some 10,000 men with 2 to 10 years of seniority will work as firemen until or unless they are offered comparable employment. A third group consisted of 3,000 low-seniority and irregular workers severed May 7.

After the award expires in March 1966, the BLF&E will "demand that firemen be placed on all jobs that now require firemen, unless an agreement on the question is reached beforehand," Gilbert asserted.

In a parallel development, union and management negotiators met in Washington to draft final language of an agreement to be submitted for ratification by members of five operating brotherhoods under the White House agreement of Apr. 22. This involved a dispute over working rules and away-from-home expenses for road and yard crews.

Screen Guild Asks Hike In TV Rerun Payments

Hollywood, Calif.—A 100 percent increase in residual payments for reruns of television films in the United States and Canada is being sought by the Screen Actors Guild in contract negotiations just opened.

The demand was served on the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, with which the union bargains on behalf of actors, singers and stuntmen. The present contract expires at midnight June 30.

SAG, in addition, asked for an 8-hour day on location, with reduction of the workweek from 6 to 5 days; overtime at the rate of time and one-half for the ninth hour, double time for the 10th hour and triple time thereafter.

The Guild is not asking for an increase in basic minimum rates, which are $100 a day, $255 for three days and $350 on a weekly basis.

On reruns in the U.S. and Canada the current agreement calls for 35 percent of the applicable minimum for the second run, 30 percent for the third and 25 percent for the fourth, fifth and sixth runs.

The formula SAG is seeking would yield 100 percent of the applicable minimum for the second run, 75 percent for the third, 50 percent for the fourth, 30 percent for the fifth and 25 percent for the sixth run, with the total number of runs limited to six.

World Rates

In other countries, the union has proposed a rate of 60 percent of the applicable minimum for worldwide rerun rights except for Great Britain, where the 60 percent would cover one rerun and a 33⅓ percent rate would be set for the second and third runs. The proposed British fees are the approximate equivalent of those set by British Equity. The limit of three reruns set by the British union also would be applied.

Executive Sec. John L. Dales of the union said the actors' share of the TV reruns had not kept pace with "the profits the reruns generate for the broadcasters."

"There are obvious and justifiable reasons for the increases," he said, "including value received, increases in comparable charges such as station time, and the unfair competition created by reruns. For any given run, the present compensation is just not adequate."

The SAG proposal also seeks improvement in other contract items such as trailers, re-use of photography and sound tract, options, layoffs, exclusivity in connection with series contracts, increase of flight insurance to $100,000, first-class transportation, screen credits, non-discrimination, conditions on the sets and holidays.

Election Won By Teachers In Yonkers

Yonkers, N. Y.—A spirited young local of the Teachers defeated a chapter of the National Education Association in a runoff election here to choose the exclusive collective bargaining representative of 1,177 teachers.

The vote, conducted by the Board of Education, was AFT 582, NEA 507. In a previous vote, the union came in second in a choice between three organizations and no union, when it got 488 votes to the NEA's 523 with scattered votes for the other two choices.

The winner has petitioned the board to recognize the wish of a majority as expressed at the polls. The board, which had declared that a majority among all teachers would be necessary for exclusive recognition, has the request under consideration.

The union margin was seven votes shy of an absolute majority. Fifty of the teachers who did not vote were absent because of illness or other reasons. The Yonkers local of AFT has asked that the board permit them to vote or eliminate them in counting the majority.

The NEA group petitioned for the election, and both union and non-union groups campaigned vigorously for bargaining rights. The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. cooperated with the Teachers in the ensuing campaign, one of several such cooperative efforts at organizing now under way.

A First for Texas:

New Hotel Contract Ends El Paso Strike

El Paso, Tex.—The first major hotel contract in Texas has been won by a plucky band of 125 low-paid workers, back on the job after a 54-week strike.

Culinary Local 628 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes succeeded in getting a contract from new management of the Plaza Motor Hotel that members never were able to win from the prosperous Hilton Hotel chain, the former owners.

The new management not only agreed to the return of all strikers to their jobs with no loss of seniority but also provided wage increases ranging from 5 cents an hour for some workers up to $87.50 a month—for cooks.

Every job classification won a rate increase. Also provided in the contract, besides a dues deduction or "checkoff" clause and a grievance-arbitration procedure, are the following benefits:

Hospitalization and surgical insurance for workers and their families, group life insurance, vacations of one or two weeks, two paid holidays, reduction of the workday to eight hours with time and one-half pay for overtime, maintenance of uniforms and linens at the employer's expense.

The contract is most notable, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Lester Graham said, because the hotel agreed to a settlement despite the opposition of the strongly non-union Texas Hotel Association. Graham has notified 27 labor central bodies in the state that the Plaza now is a union hotel and also free from racial discrimination.

Congratulations on the local's victory were voiced by Graham and by the officers of the Texas AFL-CIO—Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown and Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans. Those who helped, they said, included Mrs. Gustava Holohan, of the Hotel & Restaurant staff; J. M. Scott of the regional director's staff; and the Most Rev. S. M. Metzger, bishop of the El Paso Catholic diocese.

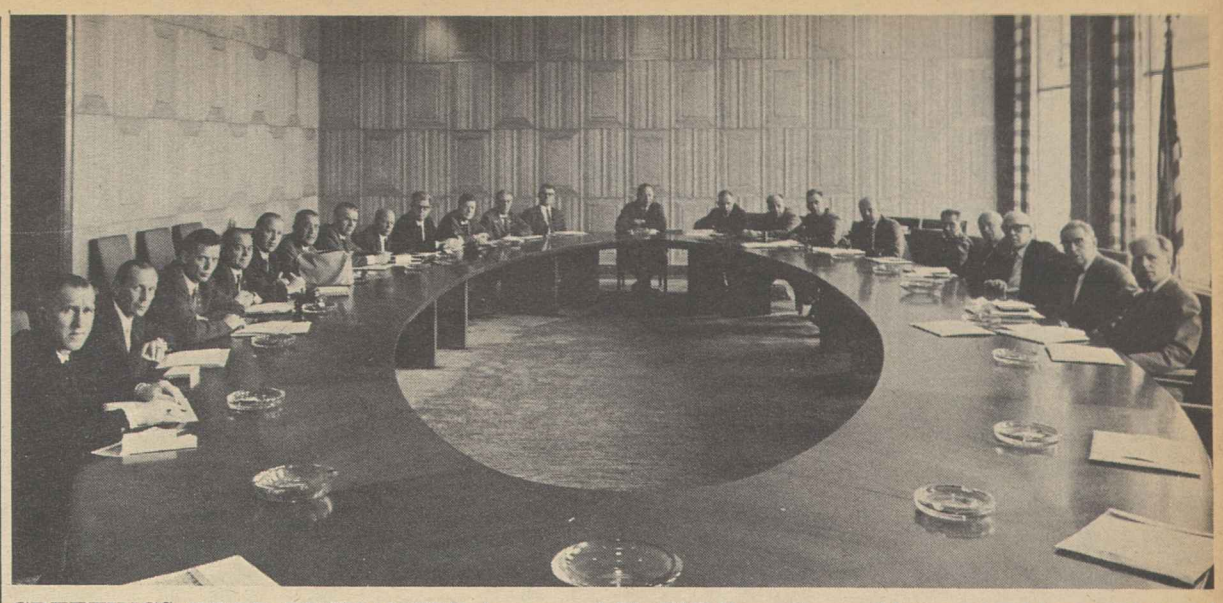
The Plaza was a Hilton Hotel when the workers picked the union as their representative in a National Labor Relations Board election. After months of futile trying for a first contract, the bellboys, maids and culinary workers walked out Apr. 18, 1963.

The strikers declared in public messages that the huge Hilton chain, with 34 U.S. hotels, was paying its El Paso workers lower wages than Mexican contract farm workers (braceros) were receiving for field work.

Some workers reported they got no wages at all, but had to live on tips. Others said they received as little as 13 cents an hour.

Hilton sold out after the first seven months of the strike.

After the settlement with the new management, the union won a second contract—with the Hilton Inn near the El Paso Intl. Airport, where it had been the legal bargaining agent for two years. The new pact provides wage hikes of 10 cents an hour and up for about 150 employes.



GREETINGS WERE EXCHANGED between AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (third from right) and 30 visiting members of the Swedish Metal Workers Union at a meeting in the AFL-CIO Executive Council room. Their hosts in the U.S. also included the Auto Workers, Machinists, Steelworkers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Study of Automation Job Losses Endorsed by Distillery Workers

San Francisco—The Distillery Workers convention urged Congress to create a top level Commission on Automation, as proposed by Pres. Johnson, to draft action preventing widespread job destruction and unemployment from new technology.

The DWU's 12th biennial convention wound up with re-election of incumbent officers headed by Pres. Mort Brandenburg and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto.

Resolutions and convention speeches sounded the alarm at automation's inroads against workers' jobs and urged constructive programs to extend the benefits of automation to working people rather than increase joblessness.

Other convention action included calls to beef up the war on poverty by enacting old-age social security hospital insurance, improving social insurance and welfare benefits, ending job discrimination, and extending labor's campaign to organize the unorganized. The convention urged passage of the civil rights bill and state and local legislation for equality.

The automation commission would comprise top labor, business and government leaders. Its tasks would include making information available to predict technological changes before they occur, aiding labor and management with information for collective bargaining solutions, drafting needed public and private economic policies, coordinating government agency efforts and studying other nations' answers to automation for possible adaptation.

The convention approved DWU bargaining aims of a guaranteed work force, shorter work week, sabbatical leave, a fifth week of vacation, severance pay and a ban on overtime as long as there is a jobless problem.

Oneto warned the convention that management does not yet accept full employment as a goal so the solution "is not entirely at the bargaining table." He said that management has the responsibility to retrain displaced workers while retaining them on the payroll. If management rejects such retraining, Oneto said, "then it is the employer responsibility to permit the worker to retire as superannuated by a machine just as surely as by age."

"Industry and labor must agree in principle that no worker shall join the permanently unemployed because of new technology," Oneto said.

The convention opposed further reduction now of U.S. tariffs on wines and spirits under present conditions. It charged that these conditions include discriminatory foreign barriers to American liquor imports and higher U.S. labelling and production requirements for domestic than for foreign products.

The delegates called on American negotiators at Geneva to propose international fair labor standards, guaranteeing fair shares of the benefits of productivity to workers in each country, as a prerequisite to tariff revisions, thus curbing low wage competition.

The union sought a larger sugar market allotment to domestic suppliers and larger acreage and urged that the minimum wage for beet sugar field workers be raised to conform with Fair Labor Standards Act levels.

Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Texile Workers, a convention speaker, discussed the job-displacing effects of automation and urged a union role in planning for new equipment so that technology's benefits are shared with the workers.

Addressing the Distillery Workers the day after defeat of the "right-to-work" proposal in Oklahoma, COPE Dir. Al Barkan said that "the miracle of Oklahoma" refutes any doubt that labor has great political effectiveness if it makes the proper effort.

"Work" forces in Oklahoma had the support of every major newspaper and enjoyed a 10 to 1 advantage over labor in newspaper, radio and television advertising, spending more than $2 million, Barkan said.

But the "work" proposal lost, he pointed out, because the state's labor movement went back to fundamentals—voter registration, appeals to the Negro and Indian communities, and above all speaking up in churches and the community.

Connors Named to Head Labor Panel on Safety

Toronto, Ont.—John D. Connors, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, was elected chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council at its semi-annual meeting here.

Connors, who is executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, will serve for one year beginning in October, succeeding Victor E. Whitehouse, safety director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Replacing Connors as vice chairman was Grand Lodge Rep. J. George Eichhorn of the Machinists.

The conference also recommended that the NSC re-elect Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers as vice president for labor of the Safety Council. Eichhorn was reelected a director of the council while Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan of the Carpenters, whose term as a director also had expired, was succeeded by the union's safety chief, Paul H. Connelley. Continuing as directors are Connors; Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers and R. J. Lamoureux, Canadian safety director for the Steelworkers.

Executive Vice Pres. Joe Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress in a luncheon speech predicted that organized labor will seek a greater voice in industrial safety programs.

"No one has a more direct interest in industrial safety than workers," he said. "If an injury occurs, it is the worker who gets hurt. Yet, to a considerable degree, workers and their unions have been relegated to a secondary position in the planning and the carrying out of safety programs.

"We recognize that management has definite responsibilities with regard to safety; but we say that a safety program can be successful only if it is carried out on an equal partnership basis at all levels.

"The time has come to establish this partnership. Safety is not just a matter of dollars and cents; it is a matter of human suffering and human lives. The people who suffer and the people whose lives are at stake are our members, and we intend to see to it that their voices will be heard."

At a session on growing radiation hazards the conference, which attracted about 50 union representatives to the first session it has held in Canada, heard a report from the CLC on the increasing use of ionizing radiation in Canada. The report warned that without proper safeguards, workers are being exposed to both immediate and long-term genetic dangers.

Radiation education is almost entirely neglected so far as workers in industries using radioactive isotopes are concerned, the report disclosed.

E. B. Haggerty of the Fire Fighters outlined plans for union participation in an industrial fire prevention program, which could protect both the lives and the jobs of workers.

Pensions Cover 75% Of California Workers

San Francisco—Collectively-bargained pension plans cover more than three out of every four California workers protected by union agreements, State Dir. of Industrial Relations Ernest B. Webb said on the basis of a survey conducted by the department's Division of Labor Statistics & Research.

Shoe Workers Approve Increase in Per Capita

Chicago—An increase of 15 cents a month in per capita payments was approved by the 234 delegates to the 13th convention of the United Shoe Workers here, subject to a referendum vote of the union's 50,000 members.

Shoe Workers' Pres. George O. Fecteau said that while the increase is not earmarked for any special purpose, it is likely that some of the additional funds would be used for organizing.

"We've had to work like blazes just to keep even," Fecteau said. "Rising imports of foreign footwear and the migration of shoe factories from organized areas to unorganized areas have cut into our membership."

In other actions the convention:

- Approved further negotiations with the Boot & Shoe Workers on a merger of the two unions.
- Took a strong position against further concessions to manufacturers of foreign shoes.
- Voted continued support of the AFL-CIO legislative program and the Committee on Political Education.
- Supported the national war on poverty, the fight for the 35-hour week and improvements in the federal minimum wage.
- Urged action to halt plant piracy and improve the federal area redevelopment program and the Manpower Development & Training Act.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and COPE Director Al Barkan praised participation in COPE activities by the union which received a COPE award at last year's federation convention.

Both urged the Shoe Workers not to let up on the political front in this election year. They stressed registration of union members and their families, getting to the polls on election day and voluntary COPE dollars to help elect candidates friendly to labor. The convention approved a resolution calling for a COPE "registrar" in every local union.

Schnitzler stressed that members should recognize the need for adequate financing of their union's activities and the honesty of trade union officials. He pointed to labor's performance in relations with bonding companies and in contrast to the performance of bankers and other businessmen.

The four-day parley was followed by a one-day wage policy conference.

Regan Ticket Wins Screen Extra's Vote

Hollywood, Calif.—A "Unity" ticket endorsed by Pres. Tony Regan won control of the board of directors of the Screen Extras Guild in a hotly-contested annual election, taking 10 of the 11 posts. Results of the vote were a setback for the ticket headed by former Pres. Jeffrey Sayre, who was defeated by Regan last year but whose board term continued to the present.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS, headed by re-elected Pres. David Sullivan, was the closing ceremony at the Building Service Employes convention in Los Angeles. The union's western conference president, Arthur T. Mace, administers the oath.

Inquiry Set On Hoffa Use Of Funds

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced that he has begun an investigation of possible misuse of union funds by Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa to pay his legal expenses in court cases.

Wirtz said he was acting on request of 16 members of Teamsters Local 107 in Philadelphia, who had previously filed a complaint with the union's executive board that union money was improperly used to pay Hoffa's legal expenses.

The Landrum-Griffin Act requires officers of a union "to hold its money and property solely for the benefits of the organization and its members" and authorizes a Labor Dept. inquiry if the secretary believes it needed to determine whether a violation has occurred or is about to occur.

The Dept. of Justice and the National Labor Relations Board are conducting an inquiry into a charge by James Partin, a Louisiana Teamsters official, that Hoffa once gave him $5,000 to bribe an NLRB employe. Partin recently testified against Hoffa in a Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S. district court trial on jury-tampering charges. Hoffa was convicted and sentenced to eight years in prison and $10,000 in fines. He is appealing the verdict.

He is currently on trial in federal court in Chicago on charges of defrauding the union's pension funds.

Building Service Union Votes 'Progress' Plan

Los Angeles—The Building Service Employes wound up their 13th convention by electing Pres. David Sullivan and Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild to new four-year terms and shuffling the general board to fill vacancies left when Thomas J. Burke and Henry Kruse, both of Chicago, declined to run for re-election.

Moved up to first vice-president was George Mardy of Los Angeles, while Charles C. Levey of Pittsburgh, Thomas Shortman of New York, and Albert G. Mearn of Toronto were elected to the second, third and fourth vice-presidencies. The final two positions went to Peter Ottley of New York, the first Negro to be elected to the board, fifth vice-president, and Thomas Kelly of San Francisco, sixth vice-president.

Program Adopted

The convention adopted a "Program for Progress" which included such goals as a $2 minimum wage, a standard straight-time workweek of 35 hours, improved working conditions, employer-paid hospitalization and surgical insurance or equivalent health protection, adequate pensions and employer-paid life insurance.

The convention also set up a program for retired members, including pension plans through collective bargaining, the establishment of an international pension fund and a retirement program for officers and employes of BSEIU affiliates.

Among several constitutional changes were mandates to local executive boards to establish civil rights and political education committees to assist in carrying out union programs and policies.

Another change, effective next Jan. 1, bars election or appointment to international union office of any member aged 65 or older.

William L. McFetridge, former President of the BSEIU, gave up his position as adviser and consultant to the parent union to devote more time to his position as president of a union housing project.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, urged intensified membership support of the King-Anderson bill to provide old-age social security hospital insurance in keeping with the vigorous support being given the measure by Pres. Johnson himself.

Under Sec. of Labor John Henning called attention to the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty.

Al Barkan, national director of COPE, called the dearth of local union activity "the weakest link" in labor's political drive. He urged local leaders to speak out against curbs on unions in the "life and death struggle faced by labor."

Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights discussed the federation's civil rights program, calling particular attention to the work being accomplished by the "task forces" operating in key areas.

Oklahoma 'Formula' Cited:

Colorado AFL-CIO Spurs New Coalition

Denver—A formula to turn the tide of conservatism in the West was outlined by state and national labor and political leaders at the Colorado State AFL-CIO convention here.

It was a formula that had been proved successful only a few days before when organized labor in Oklahoma—although it numbers only 7 percent of the state's total civilian working force—turned apparent defeat into victory and defeated a "right-to-work" proposal.

The formula calls for a "proud and informed" labor movement headed by militant leaders to form an "all-for-one, one-for-all" political partnership with minority groups and liberals in a program for social justice, equal rights and world peace.

Such a program was described here by Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), who told the delegates that "in 1960 my brother pledged a great national effort to build a greater America and Pres. Johnson is carrying on his pledge."

He described the program as one of concern for the poor and underprivileged, a showdown on the race issue, and turning the world away from war toward peace.

Kennedy predicted Senate passage of the civil rights bill without damaging amendments, followed by concentration on problems of poverty—particularly unemployment and job opportunities, which he called "the most crucial problems we as a nation are going to have to face during the rest of the '60s and perhaps the rest of the century."

In another major speech, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan lashed out at the apathy of unions that are unconcerned about poverty and growing unemployment and local leaders who "leave their COPE books on the shelf."

Unless there is a rebirth of a "militant labor movement," Keenan said, labor faces the prospect of "returning to the pre-1935 days before the Wagner Act was passed."

Roy Reuther Message

Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO COPE voter registration program, decried "pure trade unionists" who think a union's only concern is to negotiate wages and working conditions and forget about political action. "The political atmosphere," Reuther said, "is the key to collective bargaining."

Reuther said labor sometimes is too much on the defensive and too prone to "adjust" to restrictive legislation instead of mobilizing to overcome them. What is needed, he said, is the total mobilization in every state that takes place in one state in the face of a "right-to-work" threat.

The mobilization of labor in Oklahoma was described by Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown, National Farmers Union Pres. James Patton, and Colorado AFL-CIO Pres. Herrick Roth, all of whom took part in the Oklahoma campaign.

The model for the Oklahoma effort was the "Texas coalition," which is beginning to change the political climate of that state with a working coalition of labor, the Negro and Mexican-American communities, and liberals. In Oklahoma, another group was added—the farmer.

The Negro and farmer vote proved decisive, Patton said. In rural Oklahoma, where "right-to-work" proponents expected margins of 3-to-1 to 5-to-1, they gained only a bare majority. Returns of 401-3 and 81-2 against the "work" proposal were typical of Negro precincts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

"Workaday" Unity

The farmer's vote too often goes so-called "conservative" by default because he isn't presented with the issues, Patton said, and called for "solid workaday cooperation" of farmers and workers.

The "Texas Coalition," Brown emphasized is based on full partnership of all groups. To get endorsement, a candidate must be acceptable to all four partners. A candidate who is "right" on labor issues but "wrong" on civil rights gets no endorsement. Brown said labor leaders must be ready to take unpopular positions, as the Texas AFL-CIO leadership did in making a total comittment to civil rights and the Kennedy-Johnson rights program.

William Hart, president of the Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) labor council, stressed the need of building pride in the labor movement among union members and the need to gain the help of one more essential "friend," the members of one of the nation's established majority groups—women.

Organizing Theme Marks Furniture Union's Parley

New York—The keystone was organizing—and more organizing—at the Furniture Workers' 13th biennial convention here.

Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford stressed the need for an intensified effort to meet the challenge posed by a continuing shift of large segments of the industry to the South.

"Time and again," they said in a joint report to the convention, "our members have suffered unemployment as a result of chains shutting down all or part of their unionized operations and shifting the work to unorganized locations. This runaway threat also hangs over our members when it is time to negotiate contracts."

Pizer, in his opening address to the 150 delegates representing some 40,000 union members, warned that government action to stimulate the economy to full employment is only one part of the war on poverty. There is poverty also among workers employed at substandard wages, he stressed, and union organization is "the only sure way" to win that battle.

A "climate of fear" among unorganized workers, resulting from "the anti-union weapons placed in the hands of employers by the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts," has hampered union efforts, Pizer said. Despite this, he added, the Furniture Workers won bargaining rights in more than 60 percent of the campaigns in which it participated during the past two years, including 10 of 13 in the South.

He praised the joint organizing campaigns launched by the AFL-CIO in the Los Angeles and Baltimore-Washington areas and a series of campaigns coordinated by the federation's Industrial Union Dept.

"These programs of pooling the resources of participating unions have been helpful in creating the necessary spirit and atmosphere for further organization," the UFWA president reported.

The problem of "runaway" operations was touched on also by Pres. Johnson in a telegram of greetings to the convention.

'Many Serious Problems'

Johnson noted that while employment in the furniture industry reached an all-time high last year, there are "many serious problems" as "plants and companies located for many years in a community move to new locations, often far away."

This shift of the industry, he said, "poses a challenge both to collective bargaining and to government—to the labor movement as to the Administration."

Pizer told the delegates that the past two years has seen a further development of cooperative relations with the Upholsterers, lending encouragement to "the goal of merging and uniting all the furniture workers into one international union."

A telegram from Upholsterers Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann voiced "sincere satisfaction" that "virtually all of the problems and strife arising from years of division . . . have been peacefully and constructively solved."

Hoffman said he looked forward to "a united furniture workers organization and a spirt of unity."

Welcomed to New York

The convention was welcomed to New York by both Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the city's Central Labor Council and Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the State AFL-CIO.

With a rising workforce and a shift in employment patterns, the labor movement must intensify its organizing efforts to keep from losing ground, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston told the convention.

He said today's organizing, in the face of restrictive legislation, requires more money and manpower than during the decade of the 1930s, "when workers flocked into unions."

The convention also heard a report from James Pierce, coordinator of the IUD organizing campaign in North and South Carolina, in which the Furniture Workers are participating.

Scheduled speakers included Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Cleveland Robinson of the Negro American Labor Council.

On the business agenda, in addition to policy resolutions and election of officers, was a proposal by the union's officers for an increase in per capita tax.

Among the resolutions the delegates will be asked to adopt, Pizer told the convention, will be a formal endorsement of Pres. Johnson for election to a full term.

'Dreams and Determinations':

ACWA Pays Tribute To Union's Founders

New York—"Fifty years ago, a handful of workers in the clothing industry met in Webster Hall, in New York City, to form a new union. They had nothing—no money, no experience, not even a name. Their world was the sweatshop. . . ."

The speaker was Jacob S. Potofsky, who received his baptism in the trade union movement as a teenager on the picket line during the Hart Schaffner & Marx strike in Chicago in 1910.

The setting was New York's Hilton Hotel, the 50th convention site after opening ceremonies at the World's Fair.

'They Had Dreams'

"Many of them did not know the language and they were strangers in their own country," Potofsky went on. "They lived in slums, jammed together without light or air or privacy. But . . . they had their dreams and they had their determination."

Addressing the 1,500 convention delgates, "the successors to that handful who met in Webster Hall," Potofsky spoke of "the results of the dreams and determination" of the union's founders. He said:

"Our members enjoy decent wages and working conditions, paid holidays and vacations, health insurance and pension benefits. Their grievances receive serious attention as a matter of right.

"The union they fashioned now owns insurance companies and banks, health centers and a mobile clinic, several retired members' centers, four massive cooperative housing developments and a vacation resort. Through their union, our members have become an important force in their community. . . ."

Out to Villages

He spoke of the organization of the major clothing centers in the 1920's, of the "great campaigns of the 30's, which gave a new dimension of the union [and] took us beyond the big cities into the small towns and villages."

The ACWA, he reminded the delegates, "shared in the Roosevelt Revolution, but we also helped make it."

Potofsky spoke of the union's debt to its first president, Sidney Hillman, "who charted our course, who combined vision with realism to make our goals come true."

During the past half-century, Potofsky said, "we have traveled a long road, from poverty and helplessness to security and strength." But, he stressed, "the trip has just begun. There is much to do, for our nation, for all mankind."

The union's greatest achievements, Potofsky declared, "have not yet been done; our greatest victories have not yet been won."

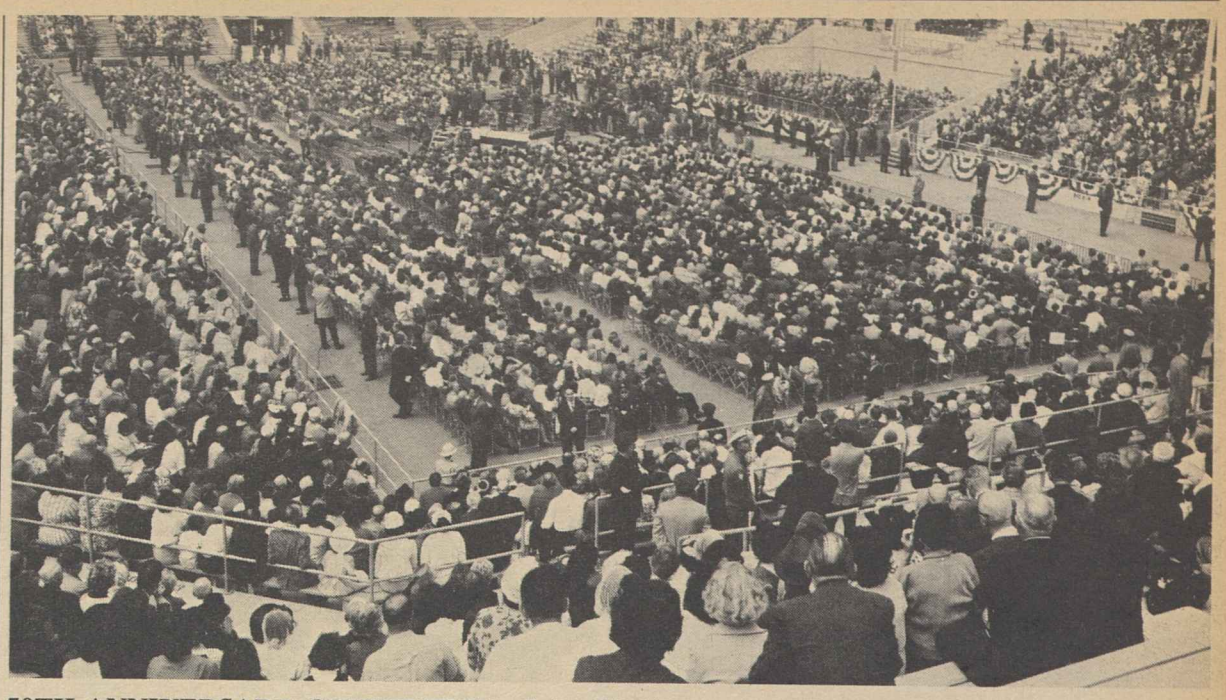
A similar theme was sounded by ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum when he addressed the convention the following day.

Social Idealism Cited

Rosenblum, who has served on the union's executive board since its founding convention, told the delegates that the source of the ACWA's strength has been the "idealism" and the "social philosophy" of the union and its leadership.

Speaking of the union's 50-year "journey," Rosenblum said the progress that has been made both through collective bargaining and social legislation "far exceeded the wildest hopes" of the union's founders.

At the same time, he stressed, "we cannot afford to relax, for the problems which face us are compelling and awesome. It will take all our intelligence, energy and good will to understand them—to cope with them—and finally to master them."



50TH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION of the Clothing Workers opened in New York's World's Fair, at the huge Singer Bowl, where some 10,000 delegates and guests heard Pres. Johnson ask labor's continued support in battling poverty and discrimination.

Johnson Gets Election Backing Of Clothing Union Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

some 10,000 union delegates and members amidst the futuristic backdrop of the fair's exhibits, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that they can take pride in their union's accomplishments in "meeting the unfilled needs of the workers of America," in serving as "an instrument of protest against injustice in every form," in its pioneering programs in housing, health, banking and its political activity.

"Let us take just a fleeting moment of satisfaction," he urged them, "and then turn our faces to the task ahead."

It is not material wealth but "the yardstick of human values" by which labor measures progress, Meany declared.

"This is not a wealthy nation if one-fifth of our people are living in squalor and need. . . . We cannot say that we are an enlightened and cultured nation as long as ignorance and want prevail . . . when we are still in the midst of an ugly specter of race bias and hatred," he said.

He praised Johnson as having done "a great service by bringing poverty out of the dark corner of neglect and putting it in the forefront of the public conscience," but cautioned that poverty "will not be eliminated by the enactment of a single bill."

Labor, he stressed, supports the President's program "as a beginning, not as an end to the war that he has declared."

Praise from Wagner

There was a welcome to the delegates from New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who declared that the history of the union and of the nation's largest city "are inseparable." To the "cruelly exploited" immigrants who had poured into New York early in the century, Wagner said, the union served as both "shield and sword."

With such leaders as the late Sidnel Hillman, "social justice and compassion were written into the laws of the state, the city and finally into the laws of the nation," Wagner declared.

In the audience, as well as among the union leaders on the platform, were graying men and women who had built the union, a second generation of dedicated unionists and, scampering up and down the aisles, boys and girls caught up in the excitement of the occasion.

There were business sessions later on when the convention shifted to New York City's Hilton Hotel, and comitteee meetings and resolutions to be acted on. but on the opening day the atmosphere was festive.

There were cheers for Mrs. Johnson, who accompanied the President and was introduced as an honorary member of the ACWA, who had sat down at a sewing machine to help publicize the Clothing Workers' union label campaign.

There was laughter as Pres. Johnson gave a tongue-in-cheek account of how Potofsky had warned him that the people in New York "are pretty mad" because word had reached them that Johnson had "pulled the ears of a bagel."

A bagel, no kin to the President's famed beagle dogs, is, of course, the hard doughnut-shaped roll which New Yorkers devour by the millions.

But the audience, laughing with the President one minute, listened with intentness as he spoke of the nation's problems.

"Not from charity, not from condescension, not from coercion, but from a deep commitment to justice must we open wide the door of equality and invite all Americans to walk through that door," the President said.

He spoke of the poverty he had seen on his Appalachian tour and the poverty also of "the widow around the corner barely surviving on a pension of $70 a month."

"What Sidney Hillman advocated . . . what Mr. Potofsky and this fine union urges," the President said, "I feel deep in my heart and I'm preaching it from one end of the country to the other."

National Party Focuses On Need for Indian Aid

American Indian reservations could serve as the testing ground for the nation's "war on poverty," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn. told the American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty.

The proposal was immediately welcomed by Interior Sec. Stewar L. Udall, who told the conference that Pres. Johnson wanted India "in the very forefront" of the anti-poverty struggle because of the seriousness of their problems.

Some 400 delegates, including 200 representatives of tribes from all over the country, attended the four-day meeting. It was called by the Council on Indian Affairs, made up of 13 organizations.

Humphrey said a major assault against poverty should be directed to the benefit of Indians because "no other group has been so totally victimized by the ravages of poverty." He said the reservation would be ideal for pilot projects.

Humphrey said Americans "have not treated the original owners of this country, indeed our forefathers, with a sense of decency and respect." The "cultural gap between tribal life and our modern society" is illustrated in the continuing isolation of the Indian, he added.

Udall said the anti-poverty program could help lift 400,000 reservation Indians out of destitution and enable them to make cultural contributions long suppressed by government paternalism.

Robert Burnette, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians and a Rosebud Sioux, also welcomed Humphrey's proposal. He urged that Johnson tour the reservations "to see for himself the indescribable conditions that exist."

Burnette cited these conditions: 90 percent of housing is substandard; family income averages $1,500 a year; the average life span of Indians is 42 years compared to 62 years nationally; the high school dropout rate is 60 percent and unemployment runs about 50 percent; some 9,000 children are out of school for lack of seating space.

Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Dept. and a member of the President's task force on poverty, outlined the proposed Economic Opportunities Act of 1964. He said nearly every section could benefit Indians.

Indian leaders in workshop sessions listed these major needs: a great increase in low-interest loans for industry, housing and hospital projects; more and better schools and vocational training; youth job corps centers; sanitation facilities and mobile health clinics.

Schnitzler Hails Local On 75th Anniversary

Chicago—"We go into Pres. Johnson's war on poverty with the same understanding of human beings as we have had in the past, but with our eyes open," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 75th anniversary dinner of Carpenters Local 80 here.

Addressing 1,500 local members, wives and guests, Schnitzler observed that labor has been conducting its own war on poverty for many years.

"In our early days," he said, "we asked the employers for an existence wage for our members. We got that and then we asked for a living wage. After that was won at the bargaining table, we began the fight for a saving wage.

"Today unions are not concentrating as hard on the wage issue as in the old days, but they continue to seek improvements in the lives of their members."

He noted that there are fully employed workers today receiving relief payments because of substandard wages and declared that unions have an obligation to help improve their pay scales.

Schnitzler paid special tribute to John R. Stevenson, first vice president of the Carpenters international union and a former president of Local 80, who served as toastmaster at the dinner.

Stevenson was initiated into the union on Apr. 1, 1907, and is one of 75 50-year members.

He urged the local to use the lessons of the past to guide it toward "a complete and satisfactory solution to all our problems," and declared:

"When asked what we as an organization want, we say: We want more wages, more improvements in working conditions, more of the better things of life. When we get that, we will still want more. More of the sunshine of life."

Other speakers were Pres. Ted Kenney of the Chicago Carpteners District Council; Pres. Earl J. McMahon of the Chicago Building Trades Council; and Pres. Oscar H. Larson of Local 80.

Private School UnionContract Ups Salaries

New York—Teachers at the privately-operated Queens School in Kew Gardens will get salary increases ranging from $300 to $1,200 over a three-year period under a new agreement with the United Federation of Teachers.

The union, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, said the agreement was the first in a current drive for contract protection of private school teachers. About 12 schools are involved.

The new pact raises the salary schedule and also provides fringe benefits for the Queens School staff.

In announcing the organizing drive, the UFT cited "generally low salaries" among faculties of private schools. The union's assistant to the president, Al Shanker, said private education is growing rapidly and the UFT feels it important to "help improve professional standards" in private schools.

Let the Nation Speak!

THE INTERMINABLE and essentially repetitious debate on the Civil Rights bill in the Senate—now nearly two months old—is producing a reaction, at last, of indignation and anger among senators.

A number of important conservative Republicans, as well as liberal Democrats, have indicated that they have had enough of the southern filibuster. They and other senators, even those holding some reservations about the House-passed measure, believe the "abuse of the legislative process" should be ended.

The filibusterers have pushed the basic American concept of fair play and justice too far and the conscience of their Senate colleagues and of the nation is being aroused despite the southern appeal to legislative tradition and custom and the privileges and rules of the Senate.

This apparent new determination by liberals and conservatives alike—the bipartisan coalition that was responsible for House passage and will in the end secure Senate passage—needs the vocal and manifest support of the majority of Americans who believe that the time has come to secure meaningful legislation providing equal rights for all.

Now is the moment for the conscience of America to speak—to speak out loudly and clearly in favor of Senate action, in support of the existing majority in the Senate that favors the end of aimless and frustrating debate.

Risk Capital?

"THE (STOCK) MARKET is useful to corporations, because it enables them to offer stock options to executives and also helps considerably in setting the terms of mergers. But as an instrument for raising capital, it is plainly of much less importance than it used to be."

Who said it? The May issue of Fortune Magazine in an article entitled "Personal Investing," which says that all the classic assumptions about the stock market's reason for being "correspond less and less to reality."

Fortune cites statistics to show that "in 1963, for the first time since the war, more old stock was retired than new stock was issued," and that since 1961 there has been a sharp decline in gross sales of new stock to the public and a rise in the retirement of outstanding stock.

The business magazine offers some explanations—the 1962 investment tax credit, the new depreciation guidelines and anticipation of the 1964 tax reduction "left many corporate planners feeling free to finance new projects internally without going to the capital markets at all."

The Fortune article underscores a growing trend in American business in the postwar years—that more and more corporations are financing expansions from profits rather than following the presumed classic pattern of raising capital from the general public through stock issues.

This reflects sharply the strong profit position of American corporations. It reflects also the fact that workers getting less than their fair share in wages are in effect paying for the internal financing; that consumers, also, living in an era of administered prices, are paying for the new plant and equipment, while the classic pattern of corporations going to the marketplace for risk capital falls into disuse.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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'Oklahoma, Okay!'

'Pernicious Cynicism':

University Labor Expert Charts Union Critic's Cockeyed World

The following is excerpted from "The Cockeyed World of Paul Jacobs" by Irving Bernstein, associate director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles, which appears in the May issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

I DO NOT CONSIDER it especially significant that Paul Jacobs holds the views he has or that he has written a book around them. What I do consider significant is the fact that he is representative in whole or part of a substantial group of intellectuals, persons who were either drawn into the labor movement, and especially the CIO, in the Thirties and Forties or were attracted to it by sympathy. Some of them form nowadays a coterie of disillusionment, those disenchanted because their particular dream of the union has not come true. Since they are unusually articulate, they have pressed their views upon many other less knowledgeable people. For reasons that will shortly be set forth, I feel that they did not understand the American trade union and collective bargaining in the Thirties and have done nothing since to perfect their knowledge. They are, therefore, purveyors of useless misinformation, empty moral judgments and pernicious cynicism. Jacobs is typical of them and I think they should be answered.

I should like to set out the essence of the Jacobs analysis of the trade union and collective bargaining in contemporary American society. This is difficult to do for two reasons: The first is that his book is not systematic; it is rather, a set of disparate pieces written largely for magazines over a period of a decade. Second, and more important, Jacobs is internally inconsistent over a wide range of problems, which I should like to illustrate.

He attacks Hoffa, Hayes and Dubinsky for undermining democracy within their unions; yet he fears that the democratic political system within the Typographical Union breeds social irresponsibility and may sap "the values of a democratic society." In the face of his conclusion that collective bargaining has collapsed, he says that government must step in to fill the void; at the same time he argues vigorously against compulsory arbitration. He contends that unions have lost their "militant stance" and now give "unquestioning acceptance" to the status quo; but he says that the strike problem is very serious.

Featherbedding, he says, is wicked, degrading, and useless, but workers, apparently those who do useless as well as useful work, have rights to their jobs. AFL-CIO must end discrimination against the Negro; but the discrimination is by international and local unions and AFL-CIO has little or no control over them. Most unions are badly led, but they are well-administered. Internal union judicial procedures deny due process, but there is little evidence that the unions violate due process. He denounces Hoffa in moral homilies ("Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters Union are the antithesis of what I believe a union leader and a union ought to be"); yet he is enormously impressed with Hoffa's ability to manipulate power and his achievements in collective bargaining.

The rendering of simple moral judgments on complex problems, to which Jacobs is prone, I believe adds nothing to either the analysis or solution of these problems.

WHAT JACOBS MISSES in the contemporary labor movement is the "sense of crusade." Militancy has been displaced by the Establishment, social justice by jurisdiction and contract. Hoffa is the prototype. He shares the dominant mores of business in our business-oriented society. With this narrowing of viewpoint organized labor has lost the support of the liberals and the reformers. Members regard their unions as "limited-purpose institutions and not as movement."

This dribbling away of social dynamism has meant that unions have failed to come to grips with the most pressing contemporary problems: automation, unemployment and, above all, the Negro.

This is the heart of the Jacobs attack. It is, I believe, fundamentally wrong because it is a fundamental misreading of collective bargaining and that essential element of it in the American environment, the business union.

I can see no basis for Jacobs' conclusion that collective bargaining is "collapsing." What he is really saying, if I understand him correctly, and I believe I do, is that his particular vision of the trade union that was shaped in the Thirties has not been realized. He is sorry; I am not.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize the affirmative elements in his position. The problems he stresses—automation, unemployment and the Negro—are very serious problems, indeed. While no individual union and no particular bargaining relationship can resolve them, each can and should make its own small contribution. But if they are ultimately resolved, this will come about by the cooperation of all the important institutions of American society.

Morgan Says:

Johnson's Grasp of Leadership Adds to Republican Frustration

MADISON, WIS.—We Americans confront a strange scene as we peer out at the political horizons of 1964, whether the view is from a window on Capitol Hill or from the woods of Wisconsin. The panorama is a paradoxical one of peace abroad and war at home.

Not a sure peace, by any means. An uneasy, unreliable one, but one which contains some crumbs of hope that the Cold War is turning into not a peaceful but a kind of restless coexistence.

Morgan

Nor, of course, do we have a shooting war at home. But we have been drawn into a genuine social revolution as the American Negro, with a combination of new confidence and exasperation, demands rights denied him for 100 years. His offensive has stirred a white "backlash" against his demands. The public first became tangibly aware of it here in Wisconsin when Alabama's Gov. Wallace captured a fat third of the state's presidential primary vote recently, almost but not quite repeated the performance in Indiana and may well outdo himself in Maryland on May 19. This serious two-way commotion with ugly overtones of racial violence could become the dominant issue in the presidential campaign.

A connected though lower-key conflict is Pres. Johnson's war on poverty. Poverty is more directly linked with the Negros' struggle than most people realize. Proportionately, the black man is the poorest of American citizens. His rights won't do him much good if he does not have the economic opportunities by which he can afford to enjoy them.

Though in its approach it is by no means acting with unanimity or sufficient boldness, the Democratic Party does seem to be facing up to these foreign and domestic situations with a little more candor, realism and sense of urgency than the GOP. The Republicans are gripped in a grave leadership crisis. The mounting struggle between the moderate and the right wings threatens to tear the party to pieces. The minority party not only lacks an acceptable leader, it lacks an appealing cause.

Republican frustration is heightened by the fact that Lyndon Johnson has not only seized the middle ground of moderation but has robbed the GOP of its classic economy issue by getting a tax cut and slicing government spending, ranging from reduced production of uranium to plowing under unneeded pamphlets of the Dept. of Agriculture and dousing lights in the White House.

Barring the unlikelihood of inflation between now and November, this leaves the Republicans only three apparent areas of attack, all of them dubious. They can and will decry the slippage of the American "image" abroad, accuse the Administration of being "soft on communism." But, sensing some popular relief at the easing of tensions, Pres. Johnson will be delighted to run on a "peace" platform.

SECONDLY, THE OPPOSITION is sure to ask, does the country want a wheeler-dealer in the White House? What about Bobby Baker and the Johnson family's profitable holdings—in trust though they may be—of a TV monopoly in Austin, Tex.? Et cetera. But unless such personal attacks cause the President to blow his top, they are not likely to shake out any vast number of anti-Democratic votes. At least the country does not appear to be particularly aroused on these subjects now.

The third and most dangerous issue is civil rights. We may well be in for a summer of smoke and violence, North and South. The Republicans presumably would try to lay the responsibility for such disturbances in the lap of the Administration, charging it had encouraged Negro "extremists," or at least had not curbed them sufficiently. Richard Nixon laid the groundwork for this kind of attack in a speech in Cincinnati some weeks ago by warning Negroes against excessive demonstrations. Some observers think that because he is the most experienced and best equipped by nature to handle the exploitation of such an aggressive campaign, Nixon therefore becomes the most logical Republican presidential nominee. Maybe so, though Sen. Goldwater is showing impressive theoretical staying power with a continued accumulation of convention votes.

But these prospects only point up basic Republican weaknesses. With the future packed with both promise and peril, it is hard to think of a time when our two-party system should be stronger, when the loyal opposition needs to challenge the Administration on the basis of real problems.

But while these problems include the population explosion, traffic strangulation of the cities, automation, health, education and the preservation of resources as well as war and peace, and while they demand the most imaginative, possibly even the most revolutionary approaches to solutions, the fine modern moderates in the Republican Party are threatened by extremists who seem to be becoming more firmly entrenched and whose ideas of solving a crisis seem to leap straight out of the Middle Ages.

No matter what you think of the Democrats, they don't deserve such irresponsible opposition.

Washington Reports:

Douglas, Javits Urge New Drive To Meet Nation's Social Needs

EDUCATION, urban renewal, mass transit, housing and conservation are not programs "to be kept pending" for use only when jobs are needed, but should be pushed and pursued "all the time in the public sector," Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) declared in discussing the recent report by the Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower.

Javits was heard along with Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service broadcast now heard on 700 radio stations, more than any other program in the country.

Douglas pointed out that continued high unemployment especially affects unskilled young people trying to enter the labor force and workers 45 and older who have been displaced by automation and who lack the skills needed to get new jobs.

Javits asserted that "no worker should ever be called upon to bear the hardship which results from the need to automate business" or industry. He urged government financial backing of retraining such workers by private business and expansion of the government's manpower retraining program.

He recommended a more technical, job-training high school education program to try to keep in school young people who might otherwise become drop-outs, plus public school programs to help retrain jobless older persons.

JAVITS SAID that private business retraining could be financed "through what would be analogous to the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the technique we used in the great depression."

He also urged expansion of U.S. exports, action on the Youth Employment Opportunities Act, enactment of the fair employment provision of the Civil Rights bill, revision of the anti-trust laws to facilitate U.S. competition with other nations, and tax legislation reserved along with public works "which could then be moved into the Congress very quickly in the event of a threat of a recession."

Douglas criticized businesses that do not put the earnings of capital into productive use to make more jobs. He also stressed the need of a conservation program, not only as a means of providing jobs, but also because of the increased need of the means for healthful recreation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICAN presidential primary season approaches its climax with only the "big one," the California primary June 2, plus Oregon May 15, still to be run, and backers of Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater are claiming "victory, victory." The senator himself says he expects to be nominated on the second ballot at the San Francisco convention opening July 13.

The Goldwater claim, if it stands up, will come in the face of mounting evidence that the rank and file of the Republican Party has little enthusiasm for the Arizona senator.

- In Nebraska's primary, where only Goldwater's name appeared on the ballot, more than half the state's GOP voters wrote in the name of others—former Vice Pres. Nixon, Ambassador Lodge, Gov. Rockefeller of New York, a scattering of others.

- **In the earlier Indiana primary, where no write-in votes were permitted, Goldwater and the shopworn Harold E. Stassen were the only recognizable names: Stassen did better than he has done running for many offices in years, rolling up 105,000 votes against Goldwater's 262,000.**

- Still earlier, in Illinois, Goldwater managed only 51 percent of the total Republican vote, although his name was alone on the ballot and Lodge, Nixon and Rockefeller benefited solely from write-ins.

These are midwestern states, the Republican heartland, the places where state GOP machinery has been taken over by Goldwater adherents while the so-called "Eastern Establishment," the group of finance, corporation and communications bigwigs that has chosen Republican nominees for decades, sat as if palsied. Even so, the Goldwater popular vote has been unimpressive.

* * *

CALIFORNIA OBSERVERS say that "almost beyond question" the current polls showing Goldwater with 43 percent of the likely vote, Rockefeller with 27 percent, will be reflected in the June 2 voting. (Subject only, they add, to whether Rockefeller scores an impressive victory in the May 15 Oregon vote to put spirit back into his disheartened forces.)

The California Republican Party organization, both Young Republicans and the state committee, has been captured or heavily infiltrated with Goldwater backers and John Birch Society fellow travelers, and they are seeking to expand their grip in the primary itself.

All of this in the face of the reliable Lou Harris polls that show Lodge favored by 41 percent of Republican voters across the country, Nixon by 30 percent, Rockfeller by 9, Goldwater by only 15 percent.

And in the face of the opinion, widely held in southern states, that while Goldwater clearly has the GOP party machinery in nearly all of them, he has little chance of carrying the South in November against Pres. Johnson. (Mississippi and Alabama, with provisions to set up "uncommitted" Democratic delegate slates, are considered the possible exceptions.)

* * *

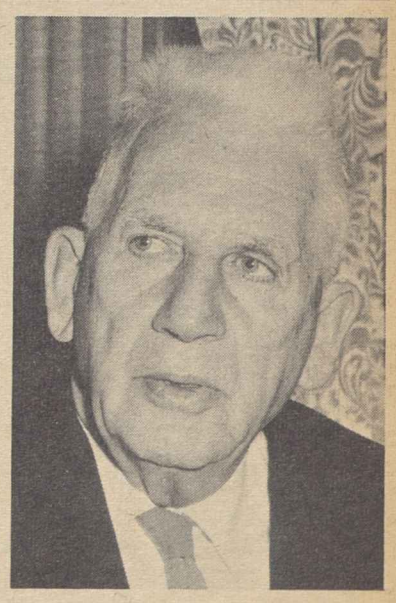
IN THE REPUBLICAN convention of 1960—the one that nominated Nixon—it was perfectly apparent that if the delegates had been given the chance of a secret ballot, they would have chosen Goldwater.

In a secret-ballot vote, they would have nominated Goldwater for Vice President rather than Lodge, who was chosen by Nixon.

They would have repudiated Nixon's "Fifth Avenue Compact" on platform modifications with Gov. Rockefeller and adopted a Goldwater platform.

In a convention that is nearly two months off, leadership might still be established by Republican Party leaders who clearly command far more popular strength than Goldwater. But any such leadership has been long allowed to lie dormant.

The suggestion that Goldwater is a sure-thing nominee means that Republicans who would not dream of following him where his cloudy policies might lead have decided to concede Mr. Johnson's re-election this time. It may mean that the Goldwaterites themselves are not so much concerned about winning in November as in getting themselves in control of the party nationally.



NO WORKERS should have to bear the hardship which results from automation, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), left, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) spoke on the same AFL-CIO public service program of the need for retraining of displaced workers 45 years of age and older.

How to Buy:

2-Door, No-Frost Refrigerators More Expensive to Buy, Operate

By Sidney Margolius

RETAILERS REPORT that a noticeable share of consumers' tax-cut savings is going into refrigerators and washing machines. Manufacturers and dealers have not offered any special price reductions on these appliances so far this spring, since consumers are buying without being enticed. But more special sales can be expected in July, traditional month for clearances of refrigerators.

The convenience and capacity of refrigerators has been improved in recent years. But in some cases, operating cost has increased as a result. Local power companies are urging dealers to sell, and families to buy, the modern two-door frost-free or frostless models. These require no manual defrosting in either the refrigerator or freezer sections.

But you also may want to measure the undeniable convenience and usefulness against the greater cost of buying and operating the frost-free models. They do use more electricity, which, of course, is why the power companies are urging everybody to buy them.

According to Manning Greenberg, appliance expert for Home Furnishings Daily, if a single door refrigerator uses 485 kilowatt hours a year, the equivalent combination model (frost-free in the refrigerator section only) will use 900, and the completely frostless models, 1685. At an average KWH charge of 2.5 cents, operating costs are $1 a month, $1.88 and $3.51 respectively. You can check your electricity bill to see if the KWH rate in your area is lower or higher, which would affect the relative cost.

For a family that needs to watch its utility bills, and such household costs truly have become a major expense, the middle-cost two-door combination model is a reasonable compromise. It provides much of the convenience of the completely-frostless models at a medium purchase price and operating expense. You really need to remove frost from the freezer section only several times a year.

IF YOU DON'T NEED the additional freezer space, estimate for yourself whether the job of manual defrosting of the freezer section occasionally is worth about $20 a year in operating costs, plus an additional initial expenditure of $30-$50.

In comparing different models and brands, especially compare the freezer capacity, rather than such deluxe but not essential convenience features as swing-out shelves, glide-out crispers, extra egg trays, ice trays or ejectors, etc.

Actually some of these features take away from your usable storage space, as well as being used by sellers to "step-up" buyers to more expensive price levels for the same basic refrigerator. One big chain offers a 14.4 cubic-foot bottom-mounted refrigerator, with 172 pounds of freezer capacity, for $250. It sells the same refrigerator with the same capacity, but with adjustable shelves, twin crispers, egg holder, and other space-using devices, for $289. Actually an egg box is a fine place to keep eggs.

On the other hand, if a refrigerator with large freezer capacity costs not much more, it does have potential financial usefulness in providing storage space for special buys in food, especially meats. For example, one model, recently observed, provides 150 pounds of freezer capacity for only $20 more than another with 116 pounds.

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THE NATION'S 33rd President, Harry S. Truman, surveys a cake given him for an 80th birthday celebration at the National Press Club in Washington. Still spicy, still a political figure with strong convictions, Truman returned to Washington from his Independence, Mo., home for a series of such occasions.

From Soup to Nonsence:

A Physical Checkup Is a Cinch If You Don't Die of Fright First

By Jane Goodsell

A PHYSICAL CHECKUP is a simple, precautionary measure, just to make sure that all systems are go. It's routine procedure—like balancing the checkbook and getting the furnace checked. That's what I keep telling myself, but I don't believe a word of it.

I can telephone the furnace company with barely a flicker of emotion. I remain cool and collected, and I display none of the anxiety symptoms (shaking hands, sinking heart and trembling voice) that betray me when I dial the number of the doctor's office to ask for an appointment for a checkup.

But last week I did it. I even scraped up enough courage to stay on the line until somebody answered. I explained into the telephone who I was, and suggested that an appointment several weeks hence would be plenty soon enough. To my dismay, the voice on the other end chirped brightly that I could come in that very afternoon. As luck would have it, they had just had a cancellation.

Numb with shock, I mumbled incoherently: "Oh dear" and "Un, well, I just don't know. . . ."

The voice purred silkily that she would put me down for 2 o'clock, and I replaced the receiver with trembling hands. I dressed carefully for the appointment. Wearing my best suit made me feel braver, although it seemed a little silly to get all dressed up to undress.

I sat in the reception room for 25 minutes, staring blurrily at a magazine. Then I was ushered into the doctor's office, which was filled with enormous books on pathology, radiology, mental disease, gynecology, endocrinology and other light topics. I amused myself by looking through these tomes and, by the time the doctor poked his head in the door (15 minutes later) I had developed the symptoms of five serious afflictions that I'd never heard of before.

The doctor greeted me heartily, which made me suspicious. He could probably tell, just from looking at me, that something awful was wrong, and he was trying to cover up his concern.

He asked the usual questions, which I answered in the negative, but I felt uncertain. Shortness of breath? How long were breaths supposed to be? Did I tire easily? What's easily?

He turned me over to a nurse for a chest x-ray and laboratory specimens. She hummed all the time she was drawing blood from my arm. Another attempt to fool me into thinking everything was okay?

Then she handed me a sheet, and told me to take off my clothes and put it on. Still trying gallantly to keep up appearances, I tried to drape it becomingly like a sari or a sarong, but finally settled for the slapdash effect of a Halloween ghost.

THE DOCTOR RE-APPEARED, and began probing, listening and peering. During the entire session, he kept up a constant stream of small talk. It was a one-sided conversation because I find it impossible to engage in aimless chitchat while having a reading taken on my insides. Besides, I was convinced that he was only talking to keep my mind off what he was doing. But I'm not that easily diverted. My blood pressure was probably 320, and he prattled about his golf score.

He patted my shoulder. "All finished. You get dressed while I check the lab reports. I'll see you in my office."

I was sitting with clenched fists in his office when he dashed in.

"You're fine," he said. "Everything's great. See you next year."

I was so dizzy with relief that I wandered into a drugstore and ordered a hot fudge sundae.

Writes Esther Peterson:

Shopper Is Fed Up, Hits Price Gimmicks

A HOUSEWIFE recently returned from a visit to the grocery store. She was emotionally exhausted trying to determine how she could put her limited funds to the best use, trying to understand false bargains and the gimmicks that were being offered.

Finally, she sat down and penned a letter to Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs.

"With a family of five young children," she wrote, "and 25 percent of my husband's weekly pay going for food and milk, I am concerned with some of the tricks that go on to take my money in nickels and dimes and pennies which all add up.

"Most important to me as a food shopper, of course, is the nonsense that goes on in the supermarket. I want my savings on each package of food . . . not with fabulous trips around the world. I want the manufacturer to be honest enough to have enough faith in the quality of his product to be able to sell it in 'old fashioned' standard weight packages . . . I want a chance to decide which product I want, the cheaper or the better quality. . . ."

This is just one of thousands of letters Mrs. Peterson has been receiving from housewives on consumer problems they face.

SHE TESTIFIED before the Senate Commerce Committee recently and emphatically endorsed Johnson's proposal for a bipartisan commission to study the changes taking place in the food industry.

"I feel certain that American consumers will welcome such a study," she told the senators. "They cannot help but benefit from a careful, thorough, unbiased appraisal of the present structure of the food industry, all along the line."

The importance of food to American consumers and their budgets was explained by Mrs. Peterson in this way:

"It is the largest single element in the family budget. Typical American city families, with incomes averaging $6,230 after taxes, spent about 23 percent of their dollars on food in 1960-61. Families with low incomes, under $3,000, spent an even higher percentage."

The consumer expert says that all of us who shop want to get the largest quantity, the most value, the greatest amount of real satisfaction for the dollars we spend. Food prices have risen. In February of this year the retail prices of food bought by the typical American city family were up about 6 percent over the 1957-58 figures, while prices of other elements in the family budget were up considerably more—about 8.5 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This means that some prices, such as for fruits, vegetables, cereals and bakery products, have risen most, while retail meats and poultry have dropped slightly.

In urging a food study commission, Mrs. Peterson said that it ought to answer the following questions, among others:

- Are the economies of large scale production and distribution being passed on to the consumers?
- What accounts for the growing spread between what the consumer pays and what the farmer gets? Given this redistribution of the consumer dollar, what additional services and benefits are provided that might explain this redistribution?
- Are state and federal laws governing the grading, branding and packaging and labeling of foods adequate from the consumer point of view? (PAI)

Presented to Widow:

Murray-Green Prize Cites Sen. Kefauver

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO honored the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) for his service to the people with presentation of the 1963 Murray-Green Award.

Mrs. Nancy Kefauver, the senator's widow, accepted the posthumous award—a gold medallion and a check for $5,000—from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee. The award was made at a dinner concluding the ninth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, praised the late senator's "determination in fighting for needed legislation to curb excessive drug profits and to restrict the sale of drugs until they are properly tested."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram, called Kefauver "one of a rare handful of statesmen who emerge in each generation to fight for principle, regardless of political risk. His contributions to the welfare of all the people, in many aspects of their lives, will never be forgotten."

The award to Kefauver was for his "drive and determination in fighting for needed legislation to curb excessive drug profits and to restrict the sale of drugs until they are properly tested."

The Philip Murray-William Green Award was originated by the AFL-CIO Executive Counsel to honor those whose achievements in the areas of health and welfare inspired others to work for the common good.

"It was the southern drawl of Sen. Kefauver which called for a department for the consumer," Beirne noted.

"He spoke against excessive profits by big steel companies, against the marketing of inadequately tested drugs, against the shocking mark-ups of drug prices . . . opposed the Dixon-Yates power deal . . . fought to help the small businessman, and the small farmer . . . called for increased federal aid to improve the nation's health and educational standards.

"Because of the Kefauver drug legislation, we in this country will never have to face the heartbreak of those mothers in Europe who bore deformed babies because of the effects of thalidomide."

Beirne also said that Kefauver's voice "was never the voice of the racist or the demagogue."

Friend of Labor

"Organized labor never had a better friend or supporter," he said.

The speaker described the late Tennessee senator as "a maverick in the Senate and in the political arena . . . a homespun intellectual, a quiet man who carried big ideas."

In accepting the award, Mrs. Kefauver said that "during Estes' public career he always felt that this country derived its real strength from the working people of the nation."

"If Estes were here today he would deny that he deserved this award, but he would have been tremendously proud," Mrs. Kefauver said.

THE MURRAY-GREEN AWARD for 1963 is presented to Mrs. Nancy Kefauver, widow of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrat who was a friend of labor, a fighter for the public interest, by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, left, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee. The posthumous award, voted to Kefauver by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last year, was given at the annual Community Services Activities conference at Miami Beach. CSA Dir. Leo Perlis is at right.

Dinner at World's Fair Marks Local's Birthday

New York—One of the nation's largest local unions marked its 30th anniversary with a dinner at the World's Fair with its officers helping to put some of the finishing touches on this newest wonder of the world.

The union is Building Service Employees, Local 32B, which observed its third decade with a celebration at the fair's French Pavilion attended by hundreds of shop stewards and guests.

The dinner is expected to provide sufficient revenue for the union to give college scholarships in memory of the late Pres. Kennedy.

After the invocation by Francis Cardinal Spellman, chief guest of honor, BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan paid tribute to the union staff which had worked from early morning to help prevent cancellation of the dinner.

Sullivan cited the gains made by the local during the past 30 years, noting that its 42,000 members today enjoy wages four times what they were when it was chartered in 1934. He also pointed to the local's free medical center, convalescent home, pension program and broad range of fringe benefits as "conditions which have taken once-forgotten building service employes up the ladder of progress to achieve human dignity."

Local 32B Pres. Thomas Shortman, a BSEIU vice president, noted that the union has given more than $230,000 in college scholarship awards during the past 14 years.

"We thought it especially appropriate to celebrate our 30th anniversary by giving scholarships in honor of our late Pres. Kennedy, who did so much for the youth of this country and was himself a man of considerable education," Shortman said.

The number of Kennedy Memorial Scholarships has not yet been announced, but it was indicated that each will be worth the same amount given under the union's regular scholarship program, or $4,800 to cover a standard four-year college course.

Other speakers included Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO; Pres. Paul R. Screvane of the New York City Council, and Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Foundation Dedicates Debs' Indiana Home

Terre Haute, Ind.—The big rambling house, built in the style of the early 1900s, where Eugene V. Debs spent 25 fruitful years of a life devoted to others, was dedicated as an archive and memorial to the internationally-known labor leader and Socialist at a ceremony attended by more than a score of union officials.

The dwelling, built when Debs' wife, Kate, received an inheritance, has an elaborate fireplace and mantel in each room. It was restored by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation, organized to perpetuate the memory and works of Debs. Contributors to the foundation include Albert Schweitzer, whose German mother was a cousin of Debs.

The dedication exercise featured an analysis of Debs' life and work by Norman Thomas, 79-year-old six-times Socialist candidate for President, who as a Presbyterian minister delivered the Debs funeral sermon from the porch of the home Oct, 23, 1926.

"His greatest contribution to mankind," Thomas said, "was his personality, which found expression in his writing and speaking. That was uneven in quality but at its best magnificent.

Vision of Brotherhood

"Debs' vision of a truly cooperative society, a brotherhood of races and nations, and with it an end of bittter poverty and war, was never more important than it is today. His dream is our necessary hope as we love life. His life should ever remain an inspiration to believe that we fallible men may yet learn to live together as brothers, controlling machinery and power far beyond any that he ever saw, for life and not for death, for fraternal peace and not for war."

President of the foundation is Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, who presided.

Tilford Dudley, director of the AFL-CIO Speakers' Bureau and one of the organizers of the foundation, described some of its accomplishments. Pres. Dallas Sells of the Indiana AFL-CIO also spoke and Pres. Raleigh Holmstedt of Indiana State College here brought greetings. Guests were introduced by Ned A. Bush, Sr., executive vice president of the foundation and former president of the Terre Haute Newspaper Guild.

W. C. Midcap, editor of the Enginemen's Press, official journal of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, presented the foundation with original files of the publication, of which Debs was the first editor.

RAMBLING HOME of Eugene V. Debs in Terre Haute, Ind., was dedicated as an archive and memorial to the union and Socialist leader with the main address given by Norman Thomas (right), six-time Socialist candidate for President. The home is owned by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation, of which Sec.-Treas. Patrick Gorman (left) of the Meat Cutters is president. With them is Mrs. Marguerite Debs Cooper, niece of Debs and his only living relative.

Nyasaland's Unions Face TrainingNeed

Unions have to be free to help the government of the new republic of Nyasaland develop its economic structure within the shortest possible time, Labor Minister Willie Chokani told the seventh graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Nyasaland will get its independence on July 6. Chokani, formerly a school teacher, expressed gratitude to the AFL-CIO, the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. and the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers for aid given local unions in his country. The main problem facing it, he said, is lack of trained leadership, and the type of training provided by the AIFLD would be welcomed.

"We believe that no amount of training outside the country would meet all the needs of the unions in the developing countries," he said. "However, if the union movement is going to succeed, if it is going to develop into a strong, free trade union movement, then a lot of training must be done at the local level."

State Scored On Mailing of Jobless Checks

Jobless workers, not their lawyers, should have first claim on unemployment compensation checks, the AFL-CIO declared at a Labor Dept. hearing.

Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank sharply criticized the policy adopted by New Hampshire of mailing unemployment checks, when requested by claimants, to the offices of attorneys who represented them in appeals or claims.

Testifying with Cruikshank were AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris and Exec. Vice Pres. Joseph Moriarty of the New Hampshire State AFL-CIO.

The hearing is to determine if federal funds to administer its employment security program are to be cut off unless the state abandons its policy of mailing checks to attorneys. The Labor Dept's. Bureau of Employment Security has recommended that this be done. The bureau maintains this amounts to a lien on the check, in violation of law.

Cruikshank termed mailing of benefit checks to attorneys a "diversion of benefit funds" which gives lawyers a greater right to the meager assets of a jobless worker than other creditors.

The real solution, Cruikshank suggested, is to have fees to attorneys who successfully represent claimants in unemployment compensation cases paid by the government, out of administrative funds, as is now done in six states and in a number of other states in workmen's compensation cases.

Such a procedure, Cruikshank noted, was recommended by the federal government to states as far back as 1950.

"In any case," Cruikshank told the hearing, "the United States government should not permit its legal guardianship of the unemployment insurance program to be diminished by the efforts of attorneys or bar associations to assert the priority of their interests as against that of an unemployed worker."

Appeal Upsets Potash Strike Jailings, Fines

Carlsbad, N. M.—The New Mexico State Supreme Court has reversed a lower court decision imposing a $10,000 fine following a strike two years ago in the Carlsbad potash basin by Local 177 of the Stone Workers.

The case involved a charge of contempt of a restraining order obtained by the Intl. Minerals & Chemical Corp. at the height of the strike called by the Stone Workers and other unions against six major potash producing companies.

The court reversed the fine against the local and also voided a fine of $1,000 against Pres. Casimir Alexandre of the local. The order further voided 30-day jail sentences against Alexandre and Harvey Barton, Ralph McKee and J. E. London, all members of the Stone Workers.

The sentences and fines were imposed by District Judge John R. Brand, of near-by Hobbs. In all he imposed jail terms on 10 members of the local. Six served their jail sentences while the other four appealed.

Basis for the Supreme Court ruling was that the lower court had erred in imposing criminal punishment in a civil proceeding.

The action of the high court released the bonds under which the four men had been free and lifted the threat of the $10,000 fine from the local.

Senator Sees Picket Line, Shifts Location of Speech

Wichita—One of the biggest trade associations in Kansas moved a convention session out of a struck hotel because its keynote speaker—Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.)—refused to cross a picket line.

Proxmire had a major address prepared for the opening of the Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association's annual meeting at the Lassen Terrace Hotel here. But when he discovered that the Hotel & Restaurant Employes were on strike because of the hotel's refusal to bargain, the Wisconsin senator told his hosts that they had two choices.

They could cancel his speech, or they could hold their meeting elsewhere.

The upshot was that the 1,000 delegates moved their session to a nearby auditorium—and then heard Proxmire deliver a blistering account of "What's Wrong with the Oil Industry?"

Senate Unit Nears Vote On Public Works Bill

A Senate Public Works subcommittee neared a vote on a bill to give the accelerated public works program a new lease on life, with a $1.5 billion extension and expansion of the job-creating measure.

If the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), approves the measure as anticipated, full committee action is expected to clear the way for Senate consideration after the civil rights bill is passed. The bill's sponsor, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), is chairman of the full committee.

The AFL-CIO has urged prompt action, warning that unless additional funds are made available hundreds of thousands of jobs created directly and indirectly by the program will come to an end.

Congress in 1962 authorized a $900 million program, but the funds are fast running out. The House Public Works Committee has approved a $900 million extension although the bill is stalled in the Rules Committee.

The McNamara bill was given endorsement by a Senate Labor subcommittee in a recent report. The panel, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), said the need was so great that the public works program should be considered as "semi-permanent" rather than temporary.

Pres. Johnson recently promised support for a stepped-up public works program if other Administration measures fail to bring full employment.

The AFL-CIO has called for $2 billion in public works and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged affiliated unions and union members to "help achieve action on this program by expressing their support in letters and other communications" to senators and congressmen.

Amendment Plan Offered:

Bipartisan Senate Coalition Presses Civil Rights Action

(Continued from Page 1)

from today's intolerable situation," the group said.

If the amendments are approved at the caucuses, possibly with further modifications, the bipartisan leadership hopes to be able to count the two-thirds vote needed to cut off debate through cloture or compel the southerners to permit a vote under threat of cloture.

Dirksen said cloture is being talked about by GOP senators who had previously been opposed to the move.

"There comes a moment," he said, "when there's a feeling in the air that the time has come for action, and we have just about gotten there."

The bipartisan discussions came amid signs of increasing impatience with the drawn-out debate that has blocked votes on both the House-passed civil rights bill and a mounting backlog of other legislation.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic floor leader for the bill, charged the Senate with "a display of adult delinquency."

He denounced the filibuster but stressed that the 19 southerners alone could not block a vote. The blame, he said, must be shared by those of the 81 other senators who up to now have been unwilling to vote to cut off debate.

He invited a national letter-writing campaign to help stir the Senate to action.

In floor debate, other senators echoed the cry for action. The nation is "tired" of debate, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) said. Continuation of the filibuster will "bring the Senate of the United States into disrepute," Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) added.

Sen. Norris Cotton, conservative New Hampshire Republican, took the floor to say that while he could not vote for the bill as it stood, he considered the filibuster "an abuse of the legislative process."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), normally mild-mannered, electrified the Senate with an angry denunciation of the southern tactics.

Mansfield Sees 'Travesty'

"We are witnessing a travesty on the legislative process," Mansfield said. "The majority is being told what it can do and what it cannot do. I hope what has been happening during the past two months will make itself felt in the mind of each senator, because the times call out for a change in the rules under which the Senate operates."

Mansfield's ire was aroused by what he considered a breach by Dixie leaders of an agreement that a vote would be taken during the past week on the jury trial amendment supported by the bipartisan civil rights leadership.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) said the Dixie bloc would not agree to a vote on the jury trial issue until after May 19—the day of the Maryland primary in which Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace is carrying his segregationist appeal into the presidential preference balloting. Russell's apparent hope was that a big vote for Wallace would weaken civil rights support in the Senate.

Meanwhile Pres. Johnson carried the case for passage of civil rights legislation to the country, telling audiences in Georgia as well as in the North that "justice demands" protection of the rights "of all of our citizens regardless of race, religion or the color of their skin."

Speaking as a southerner to southerners, he told an Atlanta audience which included members of the state legislature:

"Heed not those who would come waving the tattered and discredited banners of the past, who seek to stir old hostilities and kindle old hatreds."

And in Washington, D. C., addressing a gathering of business executives, he called for increased public pressure for Senate action on the rights bill, warning that if the bill should fail "we will have some very dark days in this country."

Union Issues Study On Automation

The economic implications of automation and its impact on bargaining are examined in a new 432-page book published by the Dept. of Research & Education of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers.

The volume is in the nature of a preliminary survey and does not itself supply final answers to the problems posed by technological advances. It presents instead, the union said, a basis from which locals "can forge their own solutions to automation in the light of their own particular circumstances" by concentrating on collective bargaining approaches.

Copies of The Automation Study may be obtained from the Dept. of Research Education, of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, 1145 Nineteenth St., N. W.,Washington 6, D. C.

McCulloch Answers Rights Bill 'Misinformation'

Concerned at misinformation being circulated about the civil rights bill passed by the House and now before the Senate, Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), one of the architects of the bill, has released the following summary:

False and misleading charges are being directed at the Civil Rights bill now in the Senate.

To those people who believe in equality under the law, who support the Constitution, and who love liberty for themselves and for others, the Civil Rights bill is moderate in scope, and in accordance with the best traditions of America.

Here is what the Civil Rights bill does and does not do.

EDUCATION

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to transfer students among schools to create racial balancing.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to dictate to schools or teachers as to what they must teach.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to force religious schools to hire teachers they do not want.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to interfere with the course content or day-to-day operations of public or private schools.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to interfere with the job or seniority rights of school teachers.

The bill does authorize the attorney general to bring civil suits to desegregate public schools where individual citizens are too poor or are afraid to bring their own suits.

Only at and after the request of a school board, the bill would authorize the commissioner of education to furnish limited technical and financial assistance to those public schools which need assistance in desegregating.

HOUSING

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to tell any home or apartment owner or real estate operator to whom he must sell, rent, lease, or otherwise use his real estate.

BANK LOANS

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to tell a bank, savings and loan company, or other such financial institution to whom it may or may not make a loan.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNIONS

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to interfere with the day-to-day operations of a business or labor organization.

The bill does not permit the federal government to require an employer or union to hire or accept for membership a quota of employes from any particular minority group.

The bill does not permit the federal government to destroy the job seniority rights of either union or non-union employes.

The bill does authorize a bipartisan commission to investigate charges that an employer has refused to hire or that a union has refused to accept for membership an individual solely because of his race, sex, color, religion, or national origin. If the commission cannot dispose of the charge through the voluntary cooperation of the employer or union, the commission must either drop the charge or bring a civil suit in a U.S. district court. In court the commission must prove its charge by a preponderance of the evidence.

This authority is weaker than that granted to 25 state commissions under state law. And, where a state commission is doing its job, the federal commission may not interfere.

FARMERS

The bill does not permit the federal government to interfere with a farmer's operation of his farm.

The bill does not permit the federal government to impose minority quotas upon a farmer's farmhands or tenants.

The bill does not permit the federal government to interfere with membership in farm organizations.

The bill only requires that a farmer, having 25 or more employes, may not refuse to hire an employe solely because of the color of his skin or his religion.

SOCIAL SECURITY, VETERAN'S BENEFITS

The bill does not permit the federal government to deny or interfere with an individual's right to receive social security or veteran's benefits.

VOTING

The bill neither authorizes nor permits the federal government to interfere in a state's right to fix voter qualifications.

The bill does not permit the federal government to practice "judge shopping," or otherwise interfere with the local federal judiciary.

The bill does provide limited procedural safeguards to assure that citizens are not denied the right to vote because of their race, color, religion, or national origin.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The bill does not permit the federal government to tell general retail establishments, bars, private clubs, country clubs, or service establishments whom they must serve.

The bill does not permit the federal government to interfere with or destroy the private property rights of individual businessmen.

The bill does not permit the federal government to tell a lawyer, doctor, banker, or other professional man whom he must serve.

The bill does not permit the federal government to tell a barbershop or beauty shop owner whom he must serve, except that such establishment, if located in a hotel, must serve all patrons of that hotel.

All the bill does is to require that the owners of places of lodging (having five or more rooms for rent), eating establishments, gasoline stations, and places of entertainment are to serve all customers who are well-behaved and who are able to pay.

This requirement is weaker than the public accommodation laws of 32 states. And, where these states properly enforce their laws, there is no reason for the federal government to interfere.

JURY TRIALS

The Civil Rights bill contains no primary criminal penalties. Only civil actions are authorized to prevent an individual from continuing to violate provisions of the bill. Historically and according to the Constitution, jury trials are not authorized in these types of cases. The laws of the 50 states are the same in this regard.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The bill does not permit the federal government in any way to interfere with freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POWERS

A majority of the states have enacted legislation which is as strong or stronger than the major provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Nothing in the bill interferes with the effective enforcement of these state laws. And, where these laws are being effectively enforced, there is no reason for the federal government to interfere in states' rights.

In each title of the bill, effective administrative and judicial safeguards are provided. Federal officials are granted no final authority to withhold federal financial assistance or impose penalties upon citizens. Every citizen is guaranteed his day in court with all the judicial safeguards that the Bill of Rights guarantees.

STATE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

A majority of states have strong civil rights legislation which is effectively enforced. The federal Civil Rights bill specifically provides that the federal law will in no way interfere with the right of those states to continue enforcing their laws. And, where the states do so, the federal government will have no cause to enforce the federal civil rights law in those states.

Thus, for the Americans who do not discriminate against their fellow citizens because of race, color, or religion, the federal civil rights bill will have no effect on their daily lives.

House Reverses Action:

Johnson Wins Tests On Foreign Aid Bill

Pres. Johnson won two major foreign aid victories in the House after a direct appeal to Democrats to back up his program and a letter from former Pres. Eisenhower to Republican House Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck urging GOP support.

By a startlingly large margin, the House reversed a three-month-old floor decision and authorized $312 million in U.S. contributions to the Intl. Development Association—a multinational agency which makes long-term loans at low interest rates to underdeveloped countries. The rollcall vote was 249-132.

In a second action, the House Foreign Affairs Committee beat down early efforts to slash the Administration's $3.4 billion direct foreign aid bill before sending it to the floor.

Both bills were strongly backed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before congressional committees. The Senate passed the IDA bill last year.

On the Intl. Development Association vote, Johnson with the help of Eisenhower's appeal got 17 Democrats and 36 Republicans to switch from opposition to support of the bill. More than a dozen other Democrats, mostly from the South, voted against the bill three months ago and abstained from voting the second time around.

Rep. Otto Passman (D-La.), normally a bitter opponent of foreign aid spending and Intl. Development Association loans, noticeably abstained from the debate. Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), who is retiring from Congress this year, took the floor to point out that IDA gets $1.40 from other countries for its projects for every $1 the U.S. advances.

The IDA lends "hard" western currency to underdeveloped countries for basic economic foundation projects, allowing as long as 50 years for repayment at less than 1 percent interest rates, Rains asked the House: "How can you go back to your constituents and say we turned down $438 million . . . from England and France" to match the U.S. contribution of $312 million across three years?

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, not a single Democrat deserted the Administration in defeating a series of Republican amendments designed to slash the "bare bones" $3.4 billion foreign aid request—the same sum finally appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year ending

Each year Passman's Appropriations subcommittee has chopped actual funds well below the authorized amount. Johnson is now seeking renewed southern support from powerful committee chairmen to hold the line against appropriations-slashing.

PRES. JOHNSON carries forward his fight for his "war on poverty" program with a six-state rapid-fire tour of the Appalachian mountain chain, pledging the support of the federal government to upgrade the education standards and economic opportunities of the region, where per capita income is below the national average and the unemployment rate higher than the average.

Morgan, Smith to Head ABC Convention Team

Television coverage of the national political conventions for the American Broadcasting Co. will be anchored by Edward P. Morgan, whose news and commentary is sponsored by the AFL-CIO on 200 ABC stations each week-night, and the veteran reporter Howard K. Smith.

In making the announcement, Elmer W. Lower, president of ABC News, Special Events & Public Affairs, said the two make up "a very powerful combination."

"These two reporters distinguished themselves and television journalism with the excellent job they did, under pressure and tension, of covering the assassination and funeral of Pres. Kennedy," he said. "Viewers acceptance of the new team was immediate and commendation was widespread. We think they will bring our viewers the deepest and most knowledgeable analysis of politics and politicians in the 1964 conventions."

"Anchoring" means Morgan and Smith will offer commentary of an interpretive nature and select the coverage provided by other ABC staff reporters.

Morgan's news programs have won him many honors, including the Peabody Award. He attended his first convention at the age of 18, accompanying his father, who was a delegate from Iowa, to the Republican session in Kansas City. As a reporter and analyst he covered the 1948, 1952, 1956 and 1960 conventions. He is co-author of Candidates, 1960, and has published Clearing the Air, a collection of some of his news commentaries.

Smith covered three conventions in 1948, the campaign of 1956 and the conventions and campaigns of 1960, and served as moderator of the first Kennedy-Nixon debate in 1960. He was in Europe on assignment in 1956.

NEWS TELEVISION coverage of the political conventions for the American Broadcasting Co. will be anchored by Edward P. Morgan (left), whose week-night broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, and Howard K. Smith, another veteran reporter.

Betancourt Elected AIFLD Trustee

Former Pres. Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela was elected to the board of trustees of the American Institute for Free Labor Development of its annual meeting in Washington.

The new labor trustees are Pres. Celeo Gonzalez of the Labor Federation of the North Coast of Honduras; Dr. William Thayer, Santiago,, Chile, labor lawyer; Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and his executive assistant, Ernest Lee.

New members chosen from the management field were Pres. William M. Hickey of the United Corp. and Ambassador Robert C. Hill, a director of Merck & Co.

Rep. Cannon Dies; Oldest In House

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), at the age of 85 oldest member of the House and second in seniority-of-service only to Rep. Carl Vinson (D-Ga.), died suddenly May 12.

An expert in parliamentary law, parliamentarian for many years at Democratic National Conventions, Cannon wielded great power as long-time chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, in which his budget-cutting tastes made him a factor to be reckoned with by several Democratic Presidents.

In the current Congress he extended his control of budgets by abolishing a subcommittee on supplemental appropriations and channeling Administration requests for supplemental funds through the regular subcommitees, of which he was ex officio a member with a vote.

Prospective ranking member of the House, after this session of Congress, will be Rep. Emanuel Cellar (D-N. Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, whose service began the same day as Cannon's, Mar. 4, 1923. Vinson has announced he will not seek re-election.

Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex.) was in line to replace Cannon as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Cannon was buried in his home town of Elsberry, Mo.

$2 Wage Floor Vital To Drive on Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

works than is now contemplated by the Administration.

"We regret very much that the accelerated public works program passed by the last Congress is now dying simply because there is no more money available."

There is no authorization for more money, he said, and labor will continue its "agitation" to get the speeded-up works program "revived," and "with more money" than the $900 million first authorization approved by Congress in 1962.

"We also think that other important construction projects, like mass transit [for major city systems] ought to be given very serious consideration, so that a bigger dent can be made in unemployment." the AFL-CIO legislative director said.

In addition to the bill for hospital care for aged social security beneficiaries, now pending in the House Ways & Means Committee, he said "we think that federal standards for unemployment compensation" should be carefully examined, "so that there will be more adequate funds."

In directing an attack against poverty, however, "extension of coverage under minimum wage laws and raising the minimum wage to $2 an hour instead of the [present] $1.25" would do "the most good," Biemiller said.

He pointed out that in testifying on the Administration's anti-poverty bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had cited the plight of city workers in Hoboken, N. J., who "have full-time jobs" but nevertheless are having to ask for and get supplementary relief funds from the municipal authorities.

"They are covered by the minimum wage, they are getting $1.25 an hour, and this income is not sufficient to meet the standards that New Jersey has for large families," he said.

"These are fathers who have 8, 9 and 10 children, and the city is supplementing their wages to the tune of $100 to $125 a month.

"This is why we say that the minimum wage law—good at it is, valuable as it is—must be strengthened if we are going to seriously attack poverty. A lot of people who are living in poverty have jobs, but they don't have enough money to get near the $3,000 standard that is generally accepted today as the border line" between poverty and a yearly income raising them above the poverty class.

The AFL-CIO supported the Administration's tax-slashing program, he observed, but adheres to its "consistent statement" that the tax cut alone cannot get the economy rolling fast enough to soak up the unemployment that for six years has stood at a 5 percent rate or higher.

"That is why we keep harping on public works and other measures of that type," he said. "We think that public works should precede another tax cut."

Job Bias Unit Sets Rule for Apprentices

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has proposed that federal contractors be required to comply with non-discrimination standards established by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

All apprenticeship programs registered with the Labor Dept. now prohibit discrimination against applicants on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin. A number of apprenticeship programs, however, are not registered with the Labor Dept. and therefore are not bound by the policy.

If the Equal Opportunity Committee's proposed regulations become final—a 21-day period is provided for interested parties to comment or suggest changes—employers could be barred from bidding on federal contracts if they failed to comply with the non-discrimination standards, whether or not their apprenticeship programs are registered with the Labor Dept.

The proposed regulations apply to the selection of apprenticeships, to waiting lists, and to employment during apprenticeship. The announcement said they "make clear that nothing contained in them requires or supports a quota system for minorities in apprenticeship programs."

You hit a Bull's Eye with UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Seniors Renew Health Care Support

'Essential Weapon' In Fight on Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

tional productivity and rising living costs.

- An increase in a widow's benefit to 100 percent of her husband's benefit at his death.
- Reduction or elimination of the existing waiting period under the disability retirement program.

House Speaker John McCormack, a convention speaker, reported 12 Democratic votes on the Ways & Means Committee for hospital care and appealed for "just one vote" from the 10 Republicans on the committee to give the bill a majority of the 25 members of the committee.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for legislation to make higher quality drugs available at lower cost and for repeal of state "fair trade" laws. It opposed "quality stabilization" or other "price fixing" legislation and recommended an investigation of doctor-owned drug firms. It also commended the Administration for its new consumer education program and for urging use by doctors of the generic names of drugs in writing prescriptions.

Drugs at Cost Proposed

Edelman, reporting as acting president before his election, proposed that the NCSC provide an at-cost drug service for members and launch a drive for 1 million "gold card" members paying $1 a year each to keep the council solvent.

He said he realizes that "some of you are tired of being called on again and again" to back social-security hospital care but "you dare not shirk" because the American Medical Association is "staging a bitter, costly battle" to defeat the program.

"We must do better," he declared. "Certainly the President of the United States will do his part, but no Chief Executive, even with the President's magic touch, will prevail if we fail to do our utmost.

"Everything you have done before has to be done all over again. We are coming down the home stretch in our seven-year battle."

Johnson Message

Johnson sent a message to the council, saying he would continue to urge Congress "to take long-overdue action to provide hospital insurance for the aged under social security" and adding "your council has done much to foster public understanding of the importance of this legislation."

Whitney M. Young, Jr., of the National Urban League compared the struggle of 19 million Negroes for equal rights with the battle of seniors for hospital care.

Declaring that "if we believe in democracy we must make it work," Young noted that "those who oppose civil rights also oppose medicare." He called for a "coalition of conscience" for the common good of all citizens.

AIME FORAND, retiring because of health as president of National Council of Senior Citizens, which he helped found, speaks to cheering audience at third annual council convention, held in Washington, D. C. From the left, House Speaker John McCormack, Forand, James C. O'Brien of the Steelworkers (partly hidden), Charles E. Odell of the Auto Workers, Mrs. Forand, and Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Labor Calls for Action To Protect Wilderness

The AFL-CIO has urged the House Interior Committee to approve a wilderness preservation bill which the Senate passed more than 13 months ago.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in letters to Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.) and other committee members, termed the Senate-passed bill the "best" of the wilderness protection bills pending in the committee.

The Senate bill, backed by the Administration and conservation groups, would place 8.2 million acres of undeveloped national forest land permanently in the wilderness system and add an additional 57.2 million acres of public land conditionally to the system, subject to review. Over a 10-year period, other "primitive" areas could be added on the recommendation of the President, subject to a veto by either house of Congress.

A similar bill was passed by the Senate in 1961 but died with the adjournment of the 87th Congress after the House committee reported a drastically amended bill that never reached the floor.

Biemiller wrote the committee that while the AFL-CIO preferred the Senate bill, two alternative House bills could, with amendments, "provide a basis for progress towards enactment of sound wilderness protection legislation."

Biemiller urged that mineral leasing in wilderness areas be restricted to those situations where the President has ruled that a special need exists for mineral development.

Job Retraining Pays Dividends In Organizing

Santa Ana, Calif. — A training program sponsored by Local 2125 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is turning out qualified workers for Southern California's booming electronics industry.

Two classes of women are undergoing instruction in the union's headquarters here in the mysteries of electronic wiring and soldering —a program that got under way last November.

The union pays the full cost for each trainee who takes the full 40 hours of academic and mechanical instruction. An inclusive 21-question test follows, and each student who passes it is presented with a training certificate at a general membership meeting of the local. Then the local makes every effort to place them in one of Orange County's electronics plants.

Clinton G. Brame, business manager of the local, pointed out that the program not only has made stronger union members out of unemployed women who hold IBEW cards, but in addition has recruited union supporters from among women workers who had been discharged from non-union plants. Those hired by non-union plants serve as a natural nucleus for organizing, he added.

Factory Hiring Up Less Than Seasonally

The factory hiring rate rose less than seasonally between February and March, the Labor Dept. reported. The hiring rate edged up from 34 to 35 per 1,000 workers—below past years. The seasonally adjusted layoff rate was unchanged.

Nixon Buoyed By Nebraska Write-in Vote

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon made his best showing of the Republican primary season when he picked up 31.4 percent of the GOP presidential preference vote in Nebraska on the basis of write-ins of his name.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), the only candidate whose name was on the ballot, ran first in the primary with 67,369 votes in complete though unofficial returns, and his backers claimed he had won 4 of 6 GOP convention delegates, with 10 others still to be chosen at a state convention June 1.

The Goldwater vote, nevertheless, was slightly less than 50 percent of the total—Nixon getting 42,811, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge 22,133 and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York 2,311—all through write-ins. Goldwater had the endorsement of the state's entire congressional delegation but won only 49.5 percent of the total vote —a slight decline from the 51 percent he had won in the Illinois primary, where the Lodge and Nixon write-ins also mounted impressively.

A former Eisenhower Administration official, one-time Interior Sec. Fred A. Seaton, said the vote showed a diminishing of Goldwater popularity and "the beginning of the Nixon surge."

Rockefeller, the only candidate listed on the West Virginia Republican primary ballot, won about two-thirds of the total GOP votes cast in fairly hot races for state offices. Goldwater supporters had urged a boycott of the presidential preferences. The New York governor's state campaign manager, Maf G. Guthrie, called Rockefeller's showing "beyond our expectations."

Full Pound Urged As Bread Standard

Sacramento, Calif.—California's Consumer Counsel, Helen E. Nelson, urged the legislature to require bakers to put 16 ounces of flour into a one pound loaf—not 15 ounces as permitted under present regulations.

She also asked that California follow the example of Arizona and Oregon and require bread whipped or fluffed to resemble a larger-size loaf be prominently labeled "balloon loaf."

Negro Actor Is Elected New Equity President

New York—Equity, the stage actors' union, has elected Frederick O'Neal as president and Ralph Bellamy, retiring from the top office after 12 years, as president emeritus.

O'Neal, an officer and Equity council member for 14 of his 20 years as an actor, is the union's first Negro president.

The first item of business at the first council meeting at which O'Neal presided was to name Bellamy president emeritus, and to send him a message of "humble thanks" for the "dignity, prestige and integrity" he brought to the office.

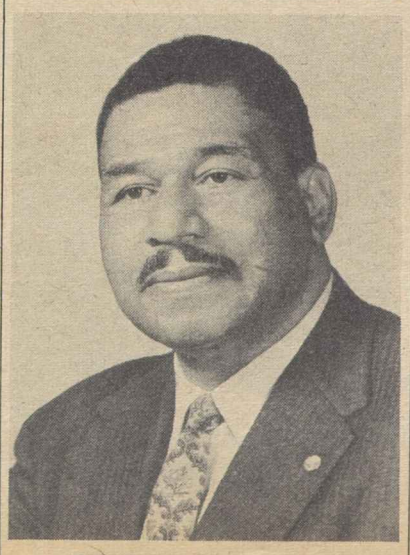
The message, sent to Los Angeles, saluted Bellamy for the "unselfish and devoted service" that has "providently and positively affected the long-range interests of all American performers."

In a campaign statement O'Neal had listed union objectives as improvement in various contracts particularly in the soon-to-be-negotiated major production contract; extension of employment opportunities, merger study, consolidation of pension and welfare funds, earnings under pay TV and others.

In the balloting for officers, O'Neal, who had been nominated by petition, got 1,872 votes to 1,590 for Eddie Weston, nominated by a committee majority. For first vice president, the vote was Theodore Bikel 1,746, Lillian Gish, 1,656.

The following candidates won council seats in contested elections: Alan Bunce, Roger C. Carmel, Mildred Dunnock, Frances Foster, Margaret Hamilton, Polly Rowles, Frederic Tozere, Rowan Tudor, George Voskovec and Iggie Wolfington.

Union officers said Helaine Feldman, business manager of Equity magazine, has been named editor to succeed Dick Moore, resigned.



FREDERICK O'NEAL

5-16-64

Disablement Rate Higher In Jobless Men

The rate of chronic disability reducing an individual's capacity to work is nearly twice as high among unemployed men as among those with jobs, a study conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service's National Center for Health Statistics reveals.

The study was based on household interviews conducted weekly from July 1961 through June 1962 in cooperation with the Census Bureau.

It found that during the one-year period, 15.5 percent of the jobless men were limited by chronic disease or disability, whereas the corresponding figure for employed men was 7.9 percent. Among women the percentages were 8.5 for those out of work and seeking jobs against 5.2 for the employed.

When limitation of activities in addition to work capacity was considered, such as recreation and community affairs, restrictive chronic conditions were reported by 10.9 percent of the entire labor force, employed and unemployed. The percentages in this overall category were 16.7 among the jobless and 10.5 among the employed.

Council Gives Top Priority To Rights Bill, Jobs, Wages

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Gains Won For 70,000 By ILGWU

New York—Three major units of the Ladies' Garment Workers reached contract settlements in the same week that gave about 70,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area substantial wage increases and other benefits.

The increases range at 5 and 6 percent as a first step up to 26 cents an hour for wages and fringe benefits—15 cents in wages, the rest in such fringes as a second vacation week and improvements in holiday and cost-of-living clauses.

The new agreements, effective June 1 and running for three years, cover 40,000 coat and suit workers represented by the union's New York Cloak Joint Board; 15,000 skirt and sportswear workers belonging to Blouse, Skirt & Sportswear Local 23-25, Cutters Local 10 and Pressers Local 35; and 10,000 workers on outerwear for infants, children and young teenagers represented by Local 105.

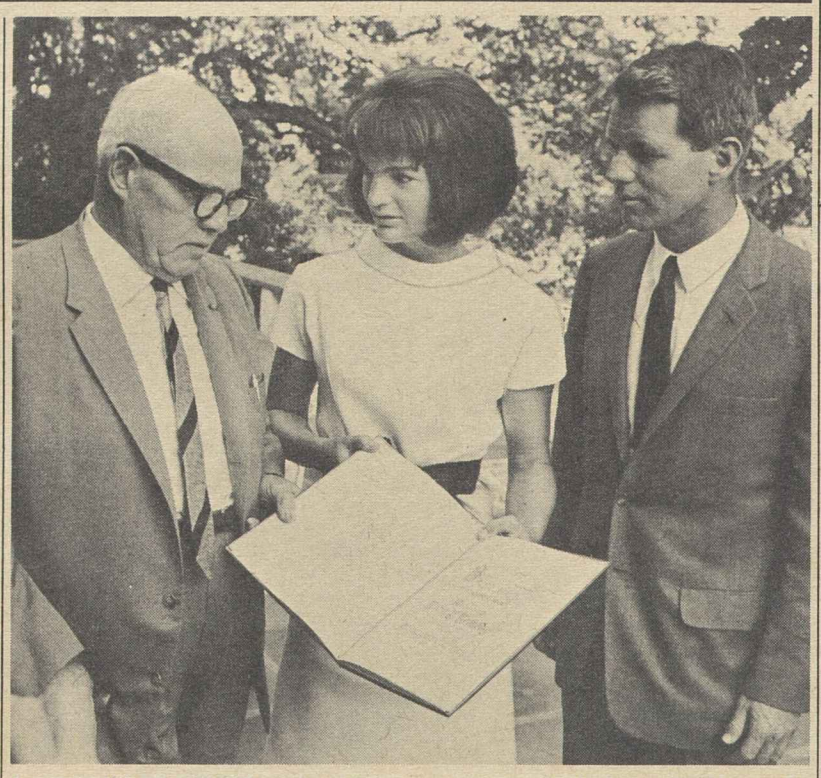
New Minimums Set

In each contract new minimum rates were set for craft workers, a second week of paid vacation was gained, and Election Day, now a half-holiday, was made a full paid holiday in alternate years when a governor or a president is to be elected.

"We are pleased that in renewal of the agreements settlement was reached peacefully at the bargaining table," said ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, who noted that the pacts cover "some of our oldest veterans as well as our most recent newcomers."

The cloakmakers won an estimated 26 cents an hour in gains,

(Continued on Page 11)



LABOR'S PLEDGE to build the world of which John F. Kennedy dreamed, contained in a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council a few days after the late President was assassinated, is presented to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy by Federation Pres. George Meany. With the specially bound copy of the resolution Meany presented also a copy of the AFL-CIO film, "John F. Kennedy's Last Words to Labor," for the Kennedy Memorial Library.

Urges Free World To Maintain Power

By Saul Miller

Immediate action on a strong civil rights bill, free collective bargaining for better wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, and a unified free world alliance emerged as the major themes of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting.

The three-day session at Washington surveyed these three key areas of the nation's concern and spelled out labor's position. It adopted policy statements as well on housing legislation, educational television, aid for Alaska, and the situations in Brazil and the Middle East.

On internal matters the council received a report indicating the continuing success of mediation in handling disputes under the internal disputes plan and welcomed the Canadian Labor Congress' adoption of a similar plan.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters at a press conference dealing with the council's statement rejecting a productivity yardstick as the sole means for measuring wage increases that rather than impinge on free collective bargaining, "we want the government to do something about jobs."

He cited again the need for an extension and expansion of the accelerated public works program as one among many measures the government can take to cope with the current high levels of unemployment.

Concessions Opposed

On the question of freer trade with the Soviet Union, the AFL-CIO president said he was clearly opposed to easing barriers on trade with the Communists unless the U.S. gets something in return. Those who believe that more trade and extended credits will convert the Communists from their goal of world domination are living in a "fool's paradise," he said, adding: "There's no profit in doing business with the Communists."

On the domestic scene the council took the following actions:

- Called on the Senate to "stop talking and start voting" on civil rights legislation and to shun "crippling compromise" and weakening and delaying amendments to the bill before it. **(Story this page.)**
- Rejected "completely" the concept that the national productivity rate is the only factor in collectively bargained wage levels and assailed wage restraints without similar restraints on prices and profits.
- Warned that a "distinct and dangerous lack of balance in the economy" is becoming evident as workers' buying power lags while business and industry become top-heavy with "booming profits, soaring dividends and capital gains." **(Story this page.)**
- Urged passage of the Administration's housing and community development bill, the need for which "grows daily more urgent." **(Story page 4.)**
- Asked low-cost loans to Alaskan businessmen seeking to recover from the earthquake on the same basis as loans under the foreign aid program—three-quarters of 1 percent. **(Story page 5.)**
- Called on unions to participate in the development of educational television as a major means of adult education and communication. **(Story page 2.)**

In the international affairs area, the council:

- Warned that neither the trouble of the Communist world nor the "tactical changes" they have forced on Moscow should serve as

(Continued on Page 3)

'No Single Formula':

Free Bargaining Key To Equity for Labor

Organized labor will press forward for "better wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions" on the basis of free collective bargaining in a free economy, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

"There can be no single wage formula in a pluralistic economy," the council declared in a statement reiterating the federation's position on the "much advertised national wage formula" promulgated by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that there is "nothing wrong with the government advising restraint," but that he does not agree the government has a right to assert the public interest to bring about certain results.

Labor and management, Meany said, have a responsibility to bargain "within reason" to assure that neither side prices itself "out of the market."

Pandora's Box

Meany commented that if the government asserts its right to get into bargaining on wages and fringes then it must also act on prices, profits, management wages, dividends and other such areas. But, he added, this would "open a Pandora's box," and that he strongly opposed all such actions.

He noted in reply to a query that government guideposts tended to act against wages rather than prices.

The council rejected "completely" the concept that the national productivity rate is the only factor in collectively bargained wage levels, declaring "other important, tangible factors—such as the cost of living, em-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rockefeller's Strength Up In California

New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater headed into California's climactic Republican presidential primary with Rockefeller for the first time looking like the frontrunner.

The copyrighted Louis Harris survey, based on California interviews following Rockefeller's upset victory in the May 15 Oregon primary over Goldwater, former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, showed a pronounced shift away from Goldwater to Rockefeller, with New York's governor having a 57-43 percent margin among voters who said they had made up their minds.

The Democratic presidential pri-

(Continued on Page 12)

Senate Pressed to Invoke Cloture, Shun Crippling Rights Amendments

"Stop talking, start voting," the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the Senate as the civil rights debate dragged into a third month.

"The filibuster must be broken," the council said, calling on the Senate "to shun crippling compromise; to reject weakening and delaying amendments; to invoke cloture and to pass the bill now."

The council asked for a single cloture action—the procedure for limiting debate through a two-thirds vote—covering the entire bill "and every pending amendment." To seek separate cloture votes on each title of the bill, the AFL-CIO statement said, "would only provide America with another 1,000 hours of meaningless talk."

As the council met, Senate Democratic and Republican leaders for the first time expresed public optimism that progress is being made toward the votes needed to break the filibuster. A cloture vote may come soon after the June 2 presidential primary in California.

Key to the search for cloture is the package of amendments, agreed to by party leaders but still subject to possible revision in a series of Democratic and Republican caucuses being held as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) emerged from a Dixie caucus to charge that the amendments made the bill "more obnoxious" than it was originally.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen he had become convinced that the challenge of civil rights "is inescapable, and the time has come to deal with it."

Asked how he had overcome the "misgivings" he had originally expressed about key sections of the

(Continued on Page 5)

AN EXPLANATION of one of the points under discussion at the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Washington is given by Pres. George Meany with the help of a raised pencil.

Labor Asks Pay Gains Under Free Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

ployer and industry profits, substandard wages and working conditions, inequitable wage and fringe benefit levels—all must be considered."

The council assailed "wage restraints without price and profit restraints" as "neither workable nor equitable," adding that neither wage nor price restraints "are tolerable in a free society except in the gravest national emergency and then only when coupled with stringent restraints upon excess profits."

In a companion statement analyzing the current economic situation the council warned of "a distinct and dangerous lack of balance in the economy" as workers' buying power lags while business and industry is "topheavy" with "booming profits, soaring dividends and capital gains."

The statement stressed that unemployment has remained above 5.5 percent of the labor force in the last five months despite expansion of economic activity and booming profits, adding that "the anticipated expansion" during the rest of the year "is not expected to reduce unemployment appreciably."

The council statement on wage policy hit out sharply at the "cries of alarm from some" that inflation is threatening the nation, asserting "today's threat is idle men, idle plants and idle machines."

"To the AFL-CIO the answer is simple: we must put America back to work. We must provide the consumer purchasing power which is the base of our entire economic strength."

To achieve this goal, the council stressed that wages, hours and conditions would be advanced on "a union-by-union, company-by-company and industry-by-industry basis" in the light of the needs of the workers involved and the economic ability of the companies and the industry involved.

Documenting the case for the growing unbalance in the economy, the council noted that in the first quarter of 1964 profits were running about 42 percent above 1961 while labor income was 16 percent greater.

It pointed up the fact that workers' buying power has lagged behind the nation's rapidly rising productivity since the mid-1950s, with productivity rising at a yearly rate of 3.2 percent from 1956 to 1963 while buying power rose an average of only 2.3 percent a year.

"What America needs is not a lid on collective bargaining and wage increases—as some people suggest—but strong unions, effective bargaining and substantial improvements of wages and fringe benefits," the statement declared.

The nation also needs "special efforts" to lift wages and working conditions of the lowest-paid workers through extended coverage of the wage-hour law and an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour, the council said.

It called again for increased public works programs and specifically extension of the accelerated public works program with a $2 billion federal appropriation.

Khrushchev's Egypt Tour Seen Worsening Tension

The AFL-CIO has charged that Premier Khrushchev's tour of Egypt "has deliberately sought to whet Nasser's appetite for aggression against Israel and encourage his maneuvers for dominating the entire Arab world."

The federation's Executive Council unanimously adopted a statement calling on the U.S. government to oppose aggression against any country in the Middle East, to pursue policies to prevent such action and to make new efforts to encourage and assist Middle East nations to develop their natural resources to help improve living standards.

The council noted "with dismay" the "hate-breeding tour" by the Soviet premier which, it said, has not only "disturbed the situation in the Middle East" but has aggravated international tension. The council charged that the Soviet leader promised Nasser additional shipments of "the most modern Soviet weapons of war and gave him the green light to do what he wants in the Middle East."

It noted that Khrushchev had denounced "our country's peaceful and humane role in the Middle East" as "aircraft carrier diplomacy," language "more abusive" than he has used in many months.

Still at 5.4 Percent:

April Job Gains Fail to Cut High Unemployment Rate

By Robert B. Cooney

Job gains in manufacturing and trade highlighted the employment picture in April, the Labor Dept. has reported, but the improvement made no real dent in the unemployment problem.

The number of workers on non-farm payrolls rose by 497,000 to a total of 57.9 million, according to the detailed job report. Normal seasonal patterns call for a rise of about 300,000, the report noted.

Earlier, the summary job figures—based on census surveys of households—showed that unemployment declined by nearly 400,000, as expected seasonally to a total of 3.9 million in April. The job gains thus were not to drop the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate below 5.4 percent, where it has hung for three straight months.

In a separate report, the Federal Reserve Board said industrial production scored its sharpest gain in almost a year in April. The record auto output and increased output in steel and machinery led gains which boosted the industrial production index by a full point to 129.2.

The Labor Dept. also issued its April survey of 150 major job centers and reported that Lorain-Elyria, O., had been removed from the list of areas suffering substantial unemployment. This reduced to 39 the number of areas with 6 percent or more jobless; a year ago this group totaled 47.

Other Areas Improve

The report said Lorain-Elyria dropped below 6 percent jobless due to sizable recalls in the area's iron and steel industry as well as pickups in trailer production and shipbuilding. Four other areas improved into the 1.5 to 3 percent category: Jacksonville, Fla., Saginaw, Mich., and Charlotte and Greensboro-High Point, N. C.

Both Labor Dept. and FRB officials viewed the employment and production gains so far recorded in 1964 with caution. The job gain is about 700,000, with some 160,000 of it in the factory sector, sizable but not impressively larger than in the same period last year, they noted.

In both of the past two years, these officials cautioned, the strong gains of the first half of the year were not sustained through the second half.

On the detailed job report for April, the Labor Dept. had this to say:

- "The pickup in factory employment was accounted for by a better-than-seasonal performance in all five major metals and metal-using industries, including electrical equipment, which had been declining since mid-1963.
- "On a seasonally-adjusted basis the primary metals group has shown steady job gains in recent months and by April was back to the comparatively high employment levels registered in June and July of 1963.
- "Reflecting continued strength in the auto industry employment increases in transportation equipment have amounted to 50,000 since January.
- "Manufacturing industries have reported seasonally adjusted employment gains totaling 165,000 over the past 3 months—135,000 in the metals sector.

"Employment in trade," the report continued, "rose between March and April, although there is usually a sharp decline after Easter and was 100,000 higher than in February, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Job developments in transportation, finance and services were about in line with normal seasonal patterns. Employment increases in contract construction were smaller than the usual spring gains; however, the total job gain since December has been about 50,000 greater than seasonal."

The factory workweek, the report said, remained at 40.4 hours in April. Overtime also was unchanged at 2.8 hours in April.

Hourly earnings of factory production workers edged up by 1 cent to $2.52, the report added. Average weekly earnings rose to $101.81, up 41 cents over the month and $4.45 higher than a year ago.

New Pension Talks Sought by URW

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have served notices of contract termination on three major firms in an effort to negotiate improved pension and insurance agreements covering 40,000 workers. Termination date is July 10.

URW Pres. George Burdon suggested that the negotiations, recessed since May 1, be resumed June 26 in Cleveland.

The union will open pension and insurance talks for 24,500 U. S. Rubber Co. workers June 2 in New York City, and for 12,000 B. F. Goodrich Co. employes June 9 in Cincinnati. The URW has asked "substantial improvements" in pension terms, severance pay, life insurance, hospital and surgical insurance, and sickness and accident benefits.

Meany Appoints Panel In Judy Bond Dispute

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed a three-man subcommittee of the Executive Council to investigate the activities of the United Garment Workers in a dispute involving the union and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Federation Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Paul L. Phillips and Paul Hall were named to look into the dispute and report back to the council. The request for an investigation by the ILGWU stems from the case involving the Judy Bond Co., a runaway blouse manufacturing firm previously under contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers, that signed an agreement with the UGW.

The council had earlier found that the ILGWU had "justification" in attempting to organize the Judy Bond workers despite the UGW contract without violating the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan.

The council also received notification that a 1959 merger agreement between the United Papermakers & Paperworkers and the American Wire Weavers Protective Association was being terminated by mutual agreement. The Wire Weavers will resume its status as a national affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

Another AFL-CIO affiliate, the National Association of Master Mechanics & Foremen of U.S. Naval Shore Establishments, informed the council that it must regretfully withdraw from the federation because under the presidential executive order on labor-management relationships for government workers, members of the association fall into the management category.

Educational TV Support Urged on Trade Unions

Unions can ensure the development of education television to its greatest potential by becoming involved "in the early planning and in the continuing policy structure," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council urged unions to follow the example of "many local and state labor bodies [that] have been quick to take advantage of educational television in their areas."

It also urged congressional elimination of the excise tax on new television sets equipped for all-channel reception as a spur to sales of sets capable of receiving educational TV programs. Congress last year adopted legislation requiring manufacturers of TV sets to equip them to receive both VHF (very high frequency) and UHF (ultra high frequency) programs. Educational TV for the most part uses UHF channels.

Noting that the AFL-CIO supported both the all-channel legislation and federal funds to assist in the development of educational TV, the council said the "most significant use" is in the areas of adult education and community service.

It continued:

"Educational television is a medium which can help create better understanding of current social and economic problems, greater awareness of the demands of citizenship in our time, and deeper appreciation of the arts and of our cultural heritage."

Commercial television, the statement said, "has often done a commendable job in programming educational material, public service features and material of social importance." But, the council said, "such programs are a secondary concern of commercial television."

The AFL-CIO, the council added, feels it would be "a serious mistake" to regard educational TV "as a substitute for a teacher, or for use only in schools." It can be no more than a "supplemental tool for good teachers in adequate supply," the council said.

AFL-CIO Region XIV Moves Headquarters

Chicago—The office of AFL-CIO Region XIV here has been moved to Room 1025, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 69695, Reg. Dir. Daniel J. Healy has announced. The new telephone number is HArrison 7-5908.

Council Spurs Action on Rights, Wages

Meany Urges Program To Cut Jobless Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

a basis for the West to relax its vigilance or reduce its strength. **(Story this page.)**

● Called on the new administration in Brazil to free the trade union movement in that country from the domination imposed on it by the ousted Communist-dominated Goulart regime. **(Story page 4.)**

● Charged that Khrushchev's tour of Egypt has sought deliberately to whet Nasser's "appetite for aggression against Israel and encourage his maneuvers for dominating the entire Arab world." **(Story page 2.)**

In other actions the council:

● Received a report from Meany that mediation efforts have brought about settlements in 61 percent of the cases filed under the internal disputes plan since its inception in January 1962. **(Story this page.)**

● Approved creation of a three-man subcommittee to investigate activities of the United Garment Workers in a dispute involving the union and the Ladies' Garment Workers. **(Story page 2.)**

● Named two council members—Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Al J. Hayes—to confer with Meany on proposals to be presented by the AFL-CIO to the platform committees of the Democratic and Republican national conventions.

● Approved $5,000 toward a fund to create a Harry S Truman chair in American history at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., where Winston Churchill made his famed iron curtain speech. It voted also a $5,000 contribution to the Southern Regional Labor Council and $1,000 to the National Child Labor Committee.

● Set the next council meeting for Aug. 3 in Chicago.

● Announced a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board Sept. 1 in Washington to consider endorsement of presidential candidates.

Meany named a two-man liaison committee to work with the group setting up the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh and Herman D. Kenin.

The council held a special luncheon for three foreign labor leaders and heard reports from them during council sessions on the situations in their countries. The three were Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg of the West German Trade Union Federation; Bruno Storti, general secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions and Pres. Tran quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Conferation of Christian Labor.

FOREIGN LABOR LEADERS entertained at a luncheon by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the Executive Council meeting greet him on occasion. Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) is at the left. On the other side of Meany are Gen. Sec. Bruno Storti of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL) and Pres. Tran quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Christian Labor (CVTC).

Council Calls on Western Allies To Maintain Strength, Vigilance

Neither the Communist world's troubles nor the "tactical changes" they have forced on Moscow should serve as an excuse for the West to relax its vigilance or reduce its strength, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement on foreign affairs adopted at its meeting in Washington.

"We dare not tire in the struggle to prevent a Communist takeover of the world," the council declared. "The hour calls for greater unity and strength of the Atlantic Community (NATO) to promote freedom, social justice and lasting peace."

The unity and strength of NATO have provided, over the past 15 years, the world's "most effective deterrent" to aggression and war, the council noted. To this deterrent power, in recent months, have been added "serious economic difficulties" for the Soviet Union and the Chinese threat to its domination of world communism. The result, the council said in its statement, which is entitled "No Time to Let Our Guard Down," has been that the USSR has made no major move to aggravate international tension.

"Its ardor for aggressive policies has been particularly dampened by the failure of its Cuban missile adventure," the council said.

"It is these difficulties, rather than any renunciation of its aspirations to Communist world domination or abandonment of Communist ideology as an instrument of its foreign policy that have led the Soviet government to mark time."

The effort to relax relations with the West is, for the Communists, merely another means to the same end, the council declared, adding that Moscow and its followers in the world of the Reds "have not become artisans of peace and partisans of democracy."

Basic Goals Unchanged

"They continue to adhere firmly to the fundamental aims of communism — totalitarian dictatorship and world conquest," the council charged. "The Soviet rulers continue to oppose the reduction of armaments through effective international inspections. They continue to garrison captive countries in the heart of Europe, maintain the shameful wall in Berlin and deny the German people and the captive nations the right of self-determination. Overtly and covertly, the Kremlin continues to instigate and support wars of so-called liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America and hate campaigns against our country as 'the gendarme of imperialist reaction.' "

Even while Russia seeks U. S. aid, the council declared, it is spending more than $1 million a day to keep Fidel Castro in power in Cuba and is financing and training Castro agents for subversion in Latin America, spreading hatred of the U. S. and sabotaging the Alliance for Progress program.

In spite of gestures the Soviet Union has made, Premier Khrushchev "stubbornly persists in all the old Soviet positions which are at the root of the cold war," the AFL-CIO officers asserted. Though "less abusive," he seeks to spread "illusions, confusion and division" among western democracies, the council said. His aim, it continued, is "to lull them into a false sense of security" so he can get the economic assistance the USSR "so urgently needs." It added:

A Call for Help

"Khrushchev wants the West to help him satisfy the consumer needs of the Soviet people while he continues to build up the Russian arsenal of missiles and nuclear weapons. He wants the free world to do for his dictatorship what the Communist system cannot do."

The council rejected as a "monstrous myth" the notion that the U.S. and its allies can promote world peace and freedom by helping Communist dictatorships "overcome the severe hardships and difficulties which their policies and practices have brought about."

It recalled that the U.S. gave more than $1 billion of aid to Communist Yugoslavia when it was threatened by the Soviet Union, but the nation did not "evolve into a democracy."

"Expanded western trade and the extension of long-term credits to the Communist regimes will not help them 'evolve towards democracy' or remove the sources of world tension," the council maintained.

"On the contrary, such help by the U.S. and Western Europe might well help the Communist regimes to emerge from their present difficulties strengthened for the next round of offensive actions against the free world. This would only aggravate the cold war."

The economic and political difficulties plaguing world communism, the council claimed, "provide a propitious moment" for the Allies "to initiate diplomatic, economic and political moves to eliminate the causes of world tension and to promote just and lasting peace."

"Their statesmen should insist that the Soviet and other Communist regimes stop their efforts to subvert democratic institutions and governments," the AFL-CIO statement said.

It called on Russia to end its opposition to self-determination in Germany, the Soviet satellites and annexed lands; to destroy the Berlin wall, to halt its support of guerrillas in Viet Nam and of Pathet Lao military forays in Laos, to cease encouragement of "terror and bloodshed" in Cyprus and the Middle East, to agree to international inspection of disarmament pacts and "stop sapping the authority of the United Nations."

"Such moves on their part," the council said, "would constitute vital contributions toward a world free from the perils of war and would entitle them to prompt and adequate aid from the U.S. and western Europe."

Voluntary Settlements Mark Internal Disputes

Mediation continued to play a key role in resolving complaints brought under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan, with voluntary settlements achieved in 61 percent of the cases handled in the over 28 months since the plant went into effect.

This was the highlight of a report by Pres. George Meany to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the operation of the disputes plan set up in the federation's constitution at the 1961 convention.

Meany announced also that the council had noted the recent action of the Canadian Labor Congress in setting up a disputes plan in Canada similar to the AFL-CIO plan and voted to notify the CLC that the federation will no longer process internal disputes cases involving Canadian unions. These cases will, in the future, be handled through the CLC machinery.

From Jan. 1, 1962, to May 15, 1964, there were 300 complaints or claims filed for "justification" for action that would otherwise violate Article XXI, with 168 resolved through mediation. Twenty-eight cases are still in the mediation process.

A panel of impartial umpires has made determinations in 91 cases and turned in seven fact-finding reports. Of the 91 determinations, violations of Article XXI were found in 67 cases.

The Executive Council subcommittee created to hear appeals from the impartial umpires' determinations has received 30 cases and denied appeals in 25. One appeal was withdrawn, one was referred to the council and three are pending.

Of the 16 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the impartial umpires received by the subcommittee, compliance was achieved in 10 cases, non-compliance found in five and one case is pending.

Three unions found in non-compliance are now under sanctions required by Article XXI—the Journeymen Stonecutters (two cases), National Maritime Union (two cases) and the Air Line Pilots Association.

$1 Million Paid Screen Actors In '63 Benefits

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild-Producers Welfare Plan paid a total of $1,016,577 to actors and their dependents during 1963, Chairman Dana Andrews of the board of trustees announced. Extra players received $209,327.

The disbursements raised to more than $3.3 million the amount paid out in life insurance, hospital and medical benefits in the first three years of the plan's operation.

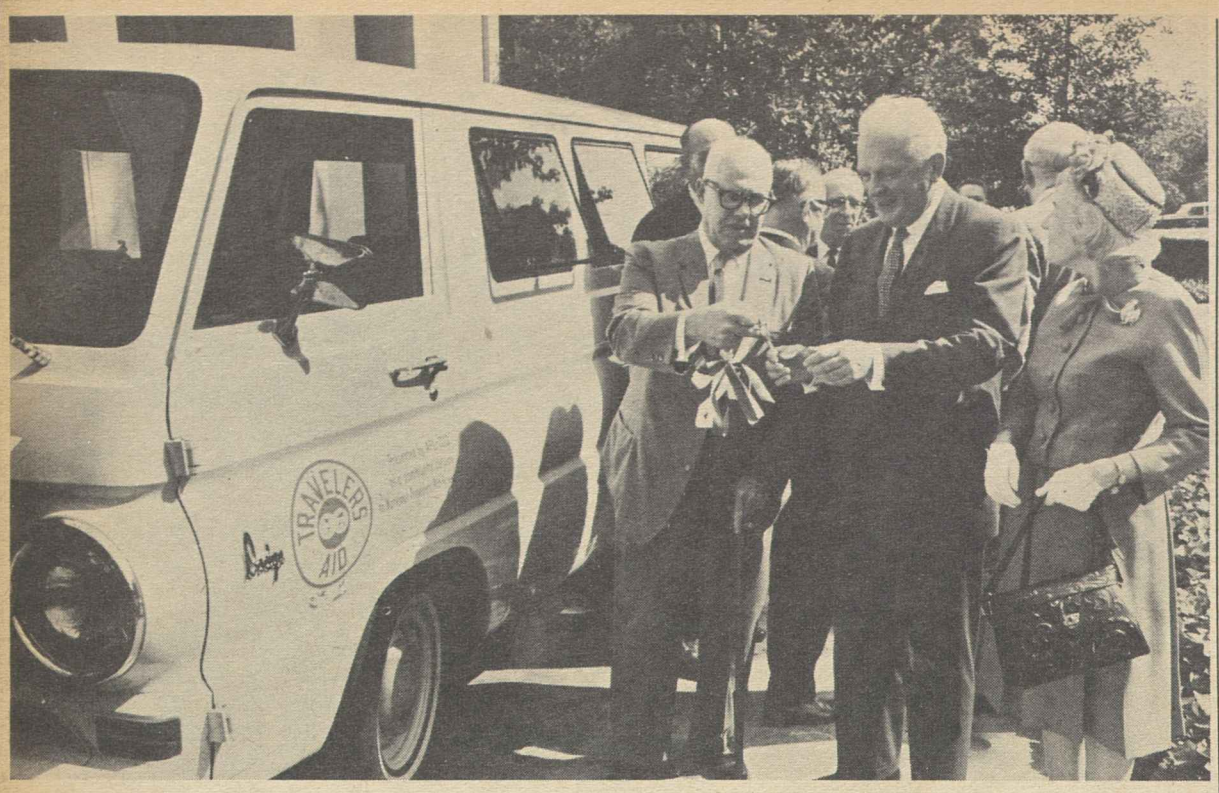
Coverage afforded by the plan reached an all-time high in the last quarter of 1963 with 8,475 actors and 1,818 extras eligible. With spouses and children, more than 29,361 persons enjoyed protection.

The fund is financed entirely by the employers. Their contributions during 1963 amounted to $1,908,537 for actors and $168,027 for extra players.

Butchers Local Wins 2 Raises in 3 Months

Topeka, Kan.—Two pay raises within 90 days were won by Meat Cutters Local 576 here in a new contract that will bring wage scales to the Kansas City level on Aug. 2.

The new agreement, which covers both chain and independent retail food stores, spelled out a $5 weekly raise retroactive to Feb. 2, with additional gains on Aug. 2 ranging from $2.16 to $3.75 a week. Management also agreed to install the union's health and welfare program effective May 1, 1965, and a pension program effective July 1, 1965.



TWO MOBILE UNITS, fully equipped, were presented to the National Travelers Aid Association on behalf of the American labor movement at a ceremony on the circular drive in front of AFL-CIO headquarters. Pres. George Meany (left) turned over the keys to NTAA Pres. Paul L. Mullaney and Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons, NTAA general director. The units will enable the NTAA to expand from its traditional booths at airports and rail and bus stations, and will be put in service on the roads of New Jersey and California to assist travelers with problems.

'Paramount Task':

Brazil Urged to Give Full Rights to Unions

A "paramount task" of the new Castelo Branco administration in Brazil is to free the trade union movement of government domination imposed by the ousted Communist-oriented Goulart regime, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

"We strongly urge that no time be lost in making Brazilian labor completely free of government domination," the resolution said.

". . . The rights of the working people must be unequivocally recognized. Organized labor must have the right to participate fully in the nation's program for social and economic development."

The Executive Council aligned the AFL-CIO with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the international trade secretariats "in pledging all-out effort and resources to help revitalize the Brazilian democratic labor movement and assure its progress on the path of freedom and independence as a truly representative organization of the interests of the workers."

At the same time the council noted the Branco administration's pledges to enact urgently needed social reforms, and specifically cited land reform. It pledged AFL-CIO support and collaboration to the free trade unions of Brazil in assisting the government to carry out "the long-overdue labor and social" changes.

In reviewing the recent civil-military revolution that swept Goulart out of office, the council described it as a demonstration of the people's determination "to end the grave threat to their constitution and the democratic processes."

"The Communists and the corrupt elements in the former government . . . were systematically exploiting the rapidly deteriorating economic situation," the council asserted.

"They were maneuvering deliberately to create an atmosphere of utter political chaos which would culminate in a putsch and the suppression of all forces opposed to them. In such a situation the Communists would control the legislative branch of the government through its executives and then rule by decree. This would . . . lay the foundation for a totalitarian regime."

Emphasizing that "the Goulart labor law had made the trade unions subservient to the government," the Executive Council pointed out that the General Workers Commando (CGT), "Goulart's de facto, extra-legal arm," was to play a prominent role in the projected putsch.

"Goulart's deliberate efforts to lend the CGT the prestige of his office was strictly opportunistic," the council charged.

It said that the CGT was financed by the National Confederation of Industrial Workers and the outlawed Communist Party of Brazil, "which provided its orientation." The government's domination of the trade union movement, it added, "weakened labor and made its organizations vulnerable to Communist penetration."

Reforms Essential

The Executive Council noted that the social reforms planned by the Branco government "are an absolute prerequisite for a healthy foundation for sound economic development in line with the spirit and aims of the Alliance for Progress."

It also welcomed the Branco regime's break with Castro Cuba as "another indication of its devotion to democracy" and its determination to push labor and social reforms, "while at the same time respecting the dignity of man."

Teenage Paper Boys Organize After Firings

Reading, Pa.—Labor leaders here are seeking how best to help a group of teenage boys who did what ought to be natural when they had a dispute with their employer—they asked the AFL-CIO for aid in forming a union.

The youngsters are newsboys who distribute the Reading Times and the Reading Eagle, dailies with a common publisher. Their leader is Ronald Haan, 17-year-old Reading High School junior whose discharge as a "little merchant" precipitated the growing protest movement.

Brothers Fired

Members of the Haan family had been serving the newspapers for 14 years until Ronald was fired last month. His brothers—Nolan, 15, and Kenneth, 13—were terminated at the same time. Reasons for the family-sized ouster were not given, but it appeared to grow out of Ronald's protests against practices in the papers' circulation department.

Ronald had learned about unions in schools, so he wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

"Will you please send me some advice on how I can REALLY get this thing going?"

Meany's office got in touch with AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Henry A. McFarland in Philadelphia, who sent AFL-CIO Rep. Ben Stahl to Reading. Young Haan, meantime, had sought aid from Reading trade unionists.

Through Sec.-Treas. Edward Haas of the Reading & Berks County AFL-CIO, he obtained use of the Labor Temple for a meeting attended not only by newsboys but by many of their parents and by executive board members of the local AFL-CIO and the Reading Building & Construction Trades Council.

The meeting served as an outlet for the boys' grievances against the publisher. Here were some of their questions:

Why do Philadelphia newsboys get one-third more per paper than those in Reading? Why do the boys have to post a minimum deposit of $70, with the employer collecting most of the interest? Why aren't newsboys insured against robbery instead of being held personnally responsible for loss of collections, as one boy was recently?

If newsboys are "independent businessmen," as the company claims, why can a portion of their routes be taken away from them after they had worked to build it up? And why should there be an automatic fine of 6 cents every time a subscriber complains?

Half the meeting leaped to its feet when Ronald asked for five or six boys to volunteer to serve as a continuing committee. They ended up by drawing lots democratically to see who would prepare demands and present them to the papers.

300 Sign Up

Meantime, like true union members, they've taken their case to the rest of the boys by appearing around the circulation department with signs bearing such messages as "Printers and Truckers Had to Organize to Get Better Treatment —You Can To" (there wasn't enough room for the second "o") and "Join the Newsboys Organization Now!" About 300 boys have signed up with the group.

The local labor movement is prepared to go a long way to help a group of boys who lean to collective bargaining to settle their grievances. The Young Men's Christian Association is interested in them, too, and will be represented at another meeting scheduled for the Labor Temple—along with parents and union officials.

Young Haan has intended to major in science and mathematics when he goes to college. Lately, however, his fellow-newsboys have been wondering if a different future might not be in store for him, for they greet him with cries of "Here comes our union leader!"

U.S. Labor Practices Described to Britons

Hull, Eng.—John C. Mitchell, a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee of Auto Workers Local 1097, Rochester, N. Y., is lecturing on American labor practices to unions in the Hull area under the auspices of Hull University's Adult Education Division.

Mrs. Mitchell, a Democratic member of the board of supervisors in Rochester, is giving a series of talks on race relations in the U.S. to student and faculty groups.

UAW Slates Two Industry Conferences

Detroit — Conditions affecting 100,000 farm implement workers and 75,000 foundry workers in the U.S. and Canada will be discussed by delegates at separate industry conferences called by the Auto Workers.

Chicago Session Held

The first of a series of collective bargaining conferences in the farm implement field was called May 21 in Chicago for negotiators and bargaining committeemen of UAW corporation councils, and local unions due to bargain with the industry this year.

Delegates represented UAW production, maintenance, clerical and technical workers. The union's bargaining policies were to be implemented at separate later meetings of delegates from Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, Massey Ferguson, John Deere, Caterpillar and other companies, said UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse.

Four UAW foundry subconferences will meet June 5-7 at Windsor to coordinate the union's health, safety and local union political action efforts in 1964.

Nelson Jack Edwards, director of the UAW foundry department, said conference delegates will "come to grips with the increasingly formidable health and safety problems" facing foundry workers whose working conditions "continually expose them to illnesses."

Edwards declared that many health hazards cannot be solved at the bargaining table. Needed is government action in the form of new and improved workmen's compensation benefits, and more realistic health and safety regulations, he said.

Central Body Cites 2 For Community Services

Columbus, O.—The fifth annual George Meany Award has been presented by the Community Services Committee of the Columbus & Franklin County AFL-CIO to Walter English.

The award, for devotion to the advancement of human welfare through the labor movement, was presented at the annual dinner of the local CSC. At the same time, the committee's Community Service Award was presented to Orville C. Jones.

Housing Bill 'Urgency' Stressed to Congress

The need for enactment of the Administration's housing and community development bill "grows daily more urgent," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement calling for "prompt action" by Congress.

Passage of the program, urged by Pres. Johnson in a special message last January, "would serve the humanitarian purpose of providing decent homes for Americans and employment for workers," the council said. It would also serve "the good business purpose of improving the American economy."

The labor-endorsed legislation would expand the public housing program through both new construction and rehabilitation of older apartments purchased from private owners. It would also make additional housing available for the elderly and launch a new program of federal assistance in the planned development of suburban communities.

In House and Senate testimony, the AFL-CIO has expressed strong support for the program and urged its expansion.

The council statement noted that the present urban renewal program "is rapidly approaching the limit of its authorization" with a backlog being built up "which cannot be processed until the new bill is passed."

Communities undertaking slum clearance programs "need assurance that federal assistance will be available when needed," the council said, and added:

"We have, at one and the same time, millions of slum homes—both in urban and rural communities—; intolerably high levels of unemployment; tremendous unused productivity capacity and an ever-expanding rate of productivity.

"We can solve many of these problems if we spur our entire construction industry by providing federal programs for housing and community development. In turn, this would spur all of the industries producing and transporting building materials and the economy as a whole."

GM Auto Plant Set for Canada

Montreal, Que.—General Motors of Canada will begin construction immediately of an auto plant in suburban Ste. Therese, E. H. Walker, GM president, and Quebec Premier Jean Lesage announced jointly.

About 1,000 workers will have jobs when the new plant goes into production late in the summer of 1965, with employment expected to rise to 2,500 as output climbs toward its estimated peak of 100,000 vehicles a year.

No Rights Question Involved:

Meany Sees Possible Pattern In N. Y. Plumbers' Settlement

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany suggested that an agreement resolving a dispute over the hiring of non-union plumbers and charges of racial discrimination could provide a possible pattern for solution of similar problems in the future.

He declared at a news conference during the federation's Executive Council meeting that acceptance by Plumbers Local 2 of a settlement proposed by New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner eliminated any question that civil rights were involved in the two-week dispute.

Members of the local had walked off a city construction job when the contractor hired four non-union men—three Puerto Ricans and a Negro.

Main points of the settlement included:

- Agreement by the city that its Human Rights Commission and other city agencies will refer future applicants claiming to be qualified plumbers to the local having jurisdiction. These applications would be processed under the local's normal procedures.
- Agreement by the local that all such membership applications will be processed without regard to race, color or creed.
- Agreement by the city that none of its agencies will in the future encourage contractors to violate their collective bargaining agreements with local unions.

"This is a fair procedure," Meany said at his news conference, "and certainly a procedure I would recommend that all locals go along with" in such cases.

For the immediate settlement, Local 2 agreed in addition to give its standard qualifying examination to the four men at once, with impartial observers present, and to admit them to membership and qualify them for work if they passed, waiving other induction requirements.

Picketing by Demonstrators

The case arose when 41 Local 2 members walked off a Bronx construction site after the hiring of the non-union men. Charges were made that white union members were refusing to work with Negroes and Puerto Ricans, and civil rights demonstrators began picketing the work site and the local's offices.

Local 2 denied that any question of racial discrimination was involved and noted that its membership had included Negroes for many years. It insisted that straight trade union matters were at the heart of the dispute and that the hiring procedures set forth in its collective bargaining agreement had been violated.

The settlement was worked out in talks involving Wagner, Meany and the local union. The Congress of Racial Equality then removed the pickets and the union plumbers returned to work.

The four men at first refused to take the examinations, charging through their attorneys that testing by the local was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's prohibition against closed shop agreements.

They subsequently changed their minds and three of them took the written part of the test and failed. The fourth, a Puerto Rican, was unable to take the examination at the time.

Spanish speaking interpreters were present during the testing, and observers included a city plumbing inspector and representatives of the Human Rights Commission, CORE and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An NAACP spokesman later expressed satisfaction that the test had been fair, but said the men had difficulty "translating the ability in their hands onto paper."

The men will be given another opportunity to take the examination in 90 days. Meantime, the NAACP indicated it will help them brush up on their technical knowledge through a training course.

Meany, who came into the labor movement as a member of Local 2 and still holds his card, recalled that he himself had failed the practical part of the qualifying examination when he first took it in 1915.

That occurred, he noted, when his father was president of the local and had appointed the examining board. He added that he passed the test six months later after gaining further experience.

Meany charged that the Human Rights Commission had kicked off the dispute by "deliberately" recruiting the four job applicants and forcing the contractor, the Astrove Plumbing & Heating Corp., to hire them.

He said the commission had been guilty of "coercion and duress" in threatening to force cancellation of Astrove's $1.4 million contract for work on the Bronx Terminal Market project unless the firm hired the men.

Asked about the charge that union supervision of the qualifying tests amounted to a closed shop, Meany observed that the law makes it illegal to have a closed shop agreement in a contract, but "there's absolutely nothing that compels people to work anywhere on any job at any time with people who are non-union."

He noted that Local 2 does not use a hiring hall or a job referral system, but does pass on the qualifications of its own members. If the charge that this procedure is illegal proves correct, he said, "it would upset the industrial relations picture from one end of the country to the other."

Contract Explained

A statement issued by Local 2 explained that its collective bargaining contract requires the employer to give hiring preference "to qualified and competent men based upon their length of employment in the geographical area of the union," the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the time the four men were hired, the local said, it had 200 members seeking work in the area, and its opposition to the hiring would have been the same no matter what the race or nationality of the non-union men.

"We are proud of our union and its record," the statement continued. "It does not and never has discriminated against anyone because of race, creed, color or national origin. It has been our policy through the years to admit qualified applicants without regard to these factors."

It noted that more than 20 Negro journeymen are active members of the local and two are retired. Three Negroes currently are undergoing apprenticeships, one of whom was sponsored by another Negro member, it said.

Screening Agreement

The local also declared it has a policy of active cooperation with the biracial referral committee set up by labor and management in the city's construction industry last year to screen Negro and Puerto Rican workers who apply for journeyman or apprenticeship status in any craft.

The committee referred nine journeyman applicants to the local, three of whom have answered the union's inquiries into their past experience, the statement said. One of these already has passed his written examination and the others are in various stages of processing.

Four of five youths referred for apprenticeships were scheduled to be inducted this month along with four other non-white apprentices who came in through other avenues, the local said.

Wagner, in a statement, acknowledged that weeks prior to the Bronx market dispute, he had been aware that Local 2 was preparing to induct the eight non-white apprentices.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS of the civil rights movement were explained by Norman Hill, program director of CORE, at the annual joint meeting in Cleveland of labor educators from the trade unions and the universities. At left are Robert Repass of the labor education program at Michigan State University and AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; at right, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman.

Senate Pressed to End Filibuster on Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bill, Dirksen enumerated the controversial ideas that have ultimately triumphed—the civil service merit system, women's suffrage, pure food and drug laws, the ban on child labor and the eight-hour day—because "the time of the idea had come." He then added:

"Civil rights—here is an idea whose time has come."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic floor leader for the bill, observed that some Republicans, who support the presidential aspirations of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), want the cloture vote held up until after the California primary. Goldwater is opposed to cloture and Humphrey told newsmen he "surmised" that "if Goldwater Republicans were to sign a cloture petition it might be construed as withdrawal of support from Goldwater."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council statement stressed that labor's position on the bill "is abundantly clear. We believe that the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in substantially the form by which it passed the House of Representatives, must be enacted."

Negroes, said the council, "have been waiting a full century for the Emancipation Proclamation to be translated into equal citizenship" and 10 years "for the educational opportunity the Supreme Court then decreed."

They have shown "patient faith," the AFL-CIO said, adding: "Their patience—and more—is exhausted."

The Executive Council reminded the Senate that "there are many other measures dammed up by the civil rights obstructionists, which must also be enacted. They, too, bear upon civil rights; for they have to do with the prosperity of the nation, with the war against poverty—the war which must be won before equal opportunity can be achieved."

An "awesome responsibility" rests on the Senate, the council said, "which transcends small minds and petty politics."

A majority of both parties realizes this, the Executive Council declared, adding:

"It is up to them to stop the talking. The Senate must vote, and it must vote now."

IAM, Seafarers Name Scholarship Winners

Eleven children of members of the Machinists and one member of the union have been awarded four-year college scholarships, IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes has announced. The Seafarers also announced names of five scholarship winners.

Each IAM award pays $1,000 a year for the full four years and may be used at any accredited college. The winners were chosen by a committee of educators from among 1,477 applicants in all parts of the country. Sons and daughters of IAM members and members themselves under 35 years of age are eligible.

One scholarship went to Allan Lahr, 32, who belongs to Lodge 68 in San Francisco and works as a machinist at the American Can Co. He has been attending the City College of San Francisco for the past two years with the help of his working wife, and hopes to become a mechanical engineer.

Other winners were Frances Allegra, East Boston, Mass.; Paula Boland, Donahue, Ia.; Autumn Coffman, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; John James, Houston, Tex.; Marylin Jensen, Fresno, Calif.; Mary Mulvihill, Rochester, N. Y.; Mary Parrott, Covington, Ky.; Stuart Rubinstein, Portland, Me.; James Rugowski, Manitowoc, Wis.; Margaret Simmons, Richland, Wash., and Susan Teale, Calgary, Alta.

The SIU awards—all going to the children of members—were four-year scholarships worth a total of $6,000 each. The victors were chosen on the basis of their scholastic records, extra-curricular activities and scores in standard College Entrance Examination Board tests, and were picked by a committee of educators from among SIU members and children of members.

One of the winners was Timothy Mosseau, 18, Alpena, Mich., who suffered the loss of his lower legs in a train accident in 1959.

Others were Lawrence Carleton, St. Clair, Mich.; Bruce Carroll, Jersey City, N. J.; Christine M. Kalke, Detroit, and Elaine M. Smith, Metairie, La.

Low-Interest Loans Sought for Alaskans

The Small Business Administration was urged by the AFL-CIO to make disaster loans to Alaska businessmen at the same interest rate as loans to foreign countries under the foreign aid program—three-fourths of 1 percent.

The AFL-CIO request came in a statement adopted by the federation's Executive Council calling for all possible government action to aid in the "early restoration of economic life in Alaska," badly impaired by the recent earthquake.

In addition to the $23.5 million appropriation recently approved by Congress, the council said "we look for constructive legislative recommendations to come from the Federal Reconstruction & Development Planning Commission for Alaska headed by Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico."

Loans to Alaskan businessmen at the lowest possible rates by the Small Business Administration is essential, the council declared, adding:

"It is inconceivable to us that overseas loans to foreign countries under the U.S. foreign aid program should be made at an interest rate lower than the interest rate charged to American victims of a natural disaster within the U.S."

The council pointed out that the SBA, under the Disaster Loan Act, can make loans at any interest up to 3 percent with any appropriate delayed repayment terms.

Pulp-Sulphite Workers Reach Coast Settlement

Vancouver, B. C.—The Pacific Coast Wage Conference of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers has reached agreement with the owners of pulp and paper mills on a new contract evaluated at between 16 and 17 cents an hour.

It provides for a 5 percent general wage increase; an additional 5 cents for qualified mechanics, who constitute 20 percent of the work force; 2 cents on the night differential; funeral and jury duty pay; job analysis for revised jobs, and a millwrights' apprenticeship training program. The old base rate was $2.18 an hour.

Cloture – Now!

THE SENATE of the United States today [May 18] began its 58th day of debate on the civil rights bill.

We say to the Senate of the United States: Stop talking, start voting.

The Senate prides itself on being "the greatest deliberative body in the world." But by now every meaningful point has been made; every objection, whether as to principle or procedure, has been aired at length. Now the Senate is disgracing the democratic practice of deliberation.

The position of the AFL-CIO is abundantly clear. We believe that the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in substantially the form by which it passed the House of Representatives, must be enacted into law.

We believe the filibuster must be broken by cloture—cloture that limits debate on the bill and every pending amendment. We specifically oppose the concept of cloture on every title—a device which would only provide America with another 1,000 hours of meaningless talk.

★ ★ ★

NEGRO AMERICANS have been waiting a full century for the Emancipation Proclamation to be translated into equal citizenship. They have been waiting 10 years—since May 17, 1954—for the equal educational opportunity the Supreme Court then decreed. Their patient faith in the ultimate triumph of justice will illuminate the annals of American society for as long as mankind survives. Their patience—and ours—is exhausted.

Therefore, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO calls upon the Senate to shun crippling compromise; to reject weakening and delaying amendments; to invoke cloture and to pass the bill now.

We remind the Senate that there are many other measures dammed up by the civil rights obstructionists, which must also be enacted. They, too, bear upon civil rights; for they have to do with prosperity of the nation, with the war against poverty—the war which must be won before equal opportunity can be achieved.

An awesome responsibility rests upon the Senate; one which it cannot avoid; one which transcends small minds and petty politics. The majority in the Senate—from both parties—understands and appreciates this fact. It is up to them to stop the talking.

The Senate must vote; and it must vote now, if this beloved country is to remain true to its heritage.

—*Statement on Civil Rights*
Adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council
May 18, 1964.

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John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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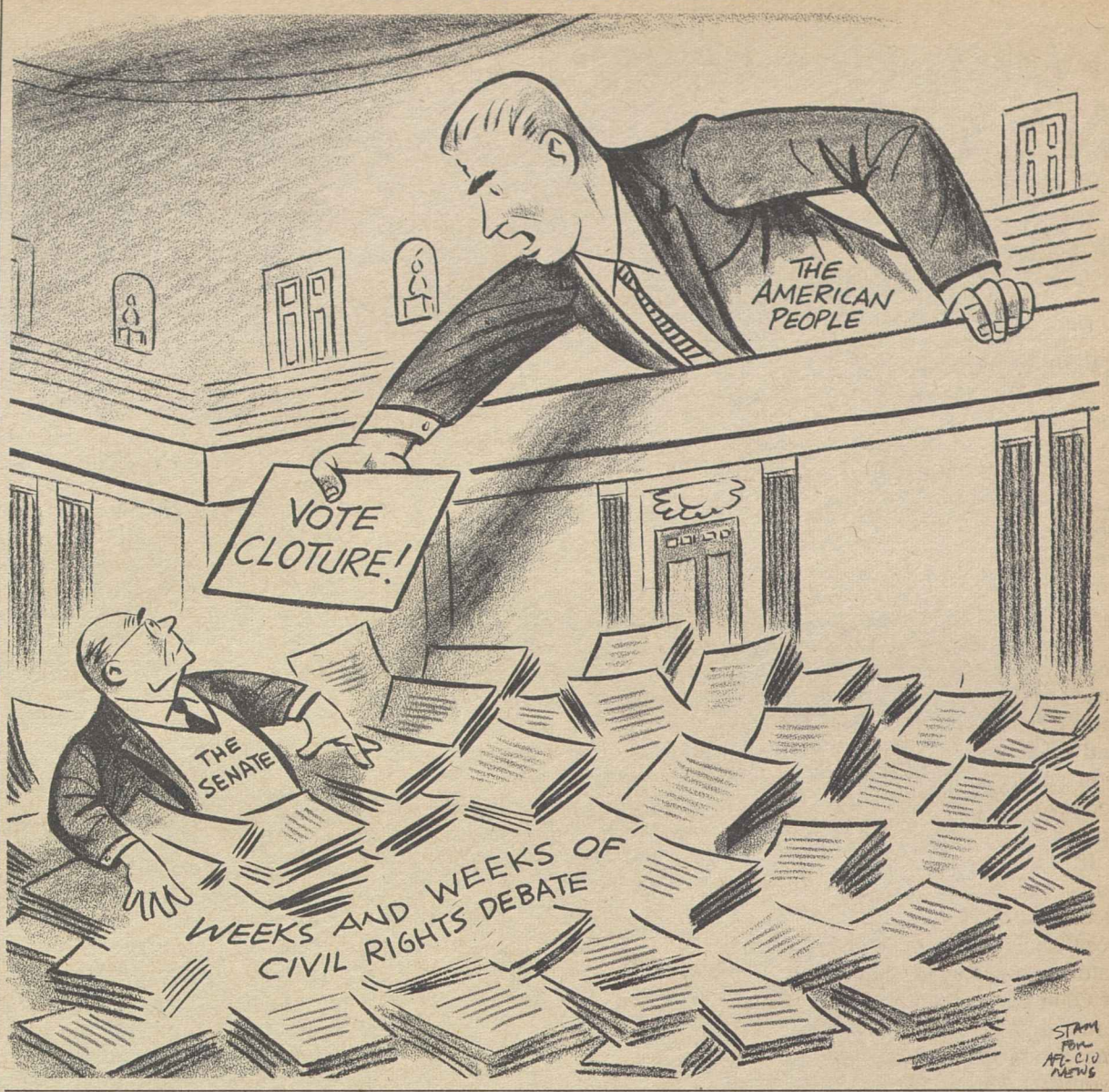
The Time Has Come



Lack of Balance Cited:

Economic Danger Signals Seen As Buying Power Trails Output

The following is excerpted from the statement on the national economy adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 19, 1964 at its meeting in Washington:

UNEMPLOYMENT has remained about 5.5 percent of the labor force in the last five months, despite the continuing expansion of economic activities and booming profits. In the face of rapid increases in both productivity and the labor force, the rise of sales and production has not been great enough to create the employment opportunities needed to reduce joblessness. Moreover, the anticipated expansion during the rest of this year under the impetus of the tax cut is not expected to reduce unemployment appreciably.

Automation is continuing to spread—reducing manpower requirements in many white collar occupations, as well as in production and maintenance types of employment. And the labor force is growing rapidly, with the influx of young people seeking their first jobs. The persistent high level of unemployment remains America's number one problem in 1964.

For the third consecutive year, however, after-tax corporate profits are continuing to rise twice as fast as the gross national product. In the first quarter of 1964, corporate profits, after taxes, were running about 42 percent above 1961. But annual labor income was only 16 percent greater than the 1961 level. Despite the obvious volatility of profits, these trends underscore the existence of a distinct and dangerous lack of balance in the economy.

Industry's productive capacity, which increased 4 percent last year, is expected to expand 5 percent in 1964 and by a similar amount next year. Who will buy the goods and services this growing, automated capacity can produce, if workers' buying power continues to lag?

Consumer markets, which account for about 70 percent of total national production, must expand along with the economy's growing ability to produce more goods and services more efficiently. Failure to maintain such balance results in unemployment, with roller-coaster ups and downs of business activities, unless weakness in consumer markets is offset by increased federal budget deficits. If the buying power of the workers' wages continues to lag behind the nation's rising productivity it will be increasingly difficult to wipe out the plague of high unemployment.

Lack of balance in the economy has been growing for many years. In the decade 1953-1963 the corporate cash-flow—after-tax profits plus depreciation allowances—rose 90 percent. In contrast, total personal income after taxes increased only 60 percent.

In the last five years, the cash-flow of non-financial corporations, after payment of rising dividends to stockholders, was nearly $9 billion greater than their investments in new plants and machines. The corporations are loaded with cash.

Part of these excess corporate funds have been invested in western Europe, contributing to the balance of payments deficit and often resulting in the export of American jobs. Another part of this hoarded cash has been used for stock manipulations, corporate mergers and retirement of outstanding stock. Last year, manufacturing and mining corporations retired more than twice as much outstanding stock as they issued in new stock.

HOWEVER, workers' buying has lagged behind the nation's rapidly rising productivity since the mid-1950s. Between 1956 and 1963, the real volume of production per manhour rose 24.4 percent in the total private economy—a yearly rate of 3.2 percent. But the buying power of all employes in the private economy per hour worked, including fringe benefits, increased only 17.1 percent—2.3 percent a year.

Obviously some major groups have fared even worse. In the last seven years, the buying power of the hourly earnings of factory workers rose a mere 11.8 percent; bituminous coal miners, only 3 percent; workers in wholesale trade, 12.4 percent and retail trade, 13.9 percent—none as much as 2 percent a year. Even after adding the real value of improvements in non-payroll fringe benefits, such as pensions, it is evident that a great and growing gap has been developing between the buying power of workers and the rapid rise of national productivity.

The American economy cannot reach healthy expansion and full employment with a top-heavy load of booming profits, soaring dividends and capital gains, while workers' buying power lags. Such unbalanced trends in the 1920s eroded the foundation of the economy and brought about the Great Depression of the 1930s. Balance is required between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to sell the rising output of increasingly automated industries.

Morgan Says:

What the Negro Wants Is IN—Now That the Door Is Unlocked

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF 10 YEARS AGO the President of the United States had issued an executive order commanding every federal agency to support and activate to the fullest degree the Supreme Court decision declaring segregated public schools unconstitutional, defiance of the law, the most thoughtful observers agree, would have been minimized and orderly progress encouraged if not assured.

Morgan

But no such order came and bigots and racists and demagogues moved into the vacuum and filled it with dissension which corroded our society with more acid of hate.

If after the presidential election of 1876, Democrat Samuel J. Tilden of New York had been declared the winner, as the facts now indicate he was, or if Republican Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio had entered the White House on different terms than the deal which gave him the office by one electoral vote in the aftermath of the so-called "vote fraud scandal" of that disgraceful campaign, our history would have been vastly different.

For, as Harry Golden writes in his newest book, Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes, ". . . the North finally lost the Civil War because by this (Hayes) compromise the South won a free hand with its Negroes, which once again made us two countries."

And, in the iffiest but most tantalizing hindsight of all, if after Appomattox in 1865 thoughtful men of good will from both North and South could have met and agreed on a version of the history of the Civil War that was neither vindictive nor emasculated but candidly stated the basic facts, there might well have been no civil rights issue for reverse carpetbaggers like Alabama's Gov. Wallace or a handful of misguided Negro extremists to make irresponsible capital of today.

For the schoolbooks on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line have been teaching parochially prejudiced accounts of the war for a century and the Negroes in the spacious "separate but equal" status hardly got any education worthy of the name.

But the hard fact is that those hindsighted possibilities are bygones that never were and perhaps could not have been, given the characteristics of the key people involved and the ingredients of the circumstances surrounding them.

The harder fact is that 10 years after the benchmark Supreme Court decision on civil rights, the Negro is no longer content to rely on the white man and the white man's judgment on the tempo and the turn of his efforts to nail down the civil liberties without which he cannot enjoy his constitutional rights.

Encouraged by but impatient with the progress of the last decade, the Negro is waging the social revolution for first-class citizenship himself. This is the great central development of these 10 years.

A letter reached my desk from a Negro college student in Los Angeles who described himself as a "militant young black" who rejects the "strong but invalid attempt to 'keep me in my place.' . . .

"A REVOLUTION is at hand," he wrote; "a people are no longer asking but demanding their rights . . . The point is not (that) the majority has to like us . . . The point is freedom now for equal opportunities, educational and economic."

The mail brought another letter from a white native of New Orleans who now lives in Wichita, Kan. He said he was nervous, confused and sincerely concerned.

"We are told that it is up to each and every citizen to solve this problem," he wrote. "But what should we do?"

Neither passing laws nor demonstrations, he thinks, got to the basic problem of how to change the feelings in people's hearts.

"How do we bring this about? We can pray, as many have done, for divine guidance. We can try to persuade those who hate or who are indifferent. But is there something else?"

Perhaps there is: a deeper understanding of what the Negro wants. It is not your sister. It is not your worldly wealth or your home. He wants an end to what might be called U.S. domestic colonialism and he wants, paradoxically enough, that which is his by his birthright as an American citizen and which the rest of us do not have the power to give—his rights as provided by the constitution.

That is, basically, all. There may be, indeed there have been, excesses on the part of individuals and groups in reaching for these rights. But for every excessive act or demand on the part of Negro citizens there is an overwhelming pattern of cruelty and provocation on the part of extremists who would deny them their citizenship. This is not an excuse for wanton, irresponsible acts in impatient reprisal, but it would be well to remember this unbalanced set of facts when somebody asks again, "What will the Negro want next?"

What he wants is what most of us already have. This has led Golden to observe that the Negro is a unique revolutionary. He does not want to overturn existing American institutions. What he wants is in. There is a thought to dwell on 10 years after the Supreme Court unlocked the door.

Washington Reports:

Poverty's Cost to U. S. Greater Than Its Cure, Shriver Says

SARGENT SHRIVER, director of the President's task force in the anti-poverty program, warned that "the most expensive thing we can do is to do nothing" about the poor, because "the number of persons who are potential members of the poverty group is increasing." He talked about the Administration program on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations—more stations than those transmitting any other U.S. radio program.

Shriver pointed out that "public welfare payments have increased over the last five years at three times the rate of national productivity." The 9 million on assistance, he said "are a drag, like a weight on the back of the American economy."

"Every person we can take off the negative side, every person we can make productive who has been unproductive, makes it just that much easier for the whole economy to progress. We turn a person who is a consumer only into one who is a better consumer, one who is productive, who pays taxes instead of costing them—a full-fledged citizen in our economic life."

Shriver said first concentration in the Administration program is on youth, because "to save a person who is 16, 17 or 18 is to take that person out of poverty for the rest of his life."

A PROPOSED job corps, he said, is planned for these young persons "to make the illiterate literate, to make the unhealthy healthful, to teach skills, to show young people the importance of punctuality and reliability in holding a job."

"Some would be given part-time work," Shriver continued, "to prepare for holding a job or advancing within a certain type of employment, or to give them enough money and incentive to go back to high school or even to college.

"We also plan to have a special program for those who are now in college, but who would otherwise have to leave for financial reasons. We propose to give them part-time work so they can pay their own way. We hope to reach about 400,000 young men and women with these programs."

Shriver emphasized that the anti-poverty program must be based on an expanding economy.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. GOLDWATER COMPLAINS BITTERLY that a "stop-Goldwater" drive has started against him in California, and of course the Rockefeller-Lodge alliance is exactly that. The astonishing thing is that such a drive comes so late.

The Arizona senator's campaign has developed in this way: He has not won a single seriously contested primary but he has picked up very heavy delegate strength in southern state Republican conventions and in various other areas.

A Newsweek survey dated May 18 showed him with 370 certain first-ballot delegate votes, a likelihood of 222 more—that is, if he should win California's powerful 86-vote bloc in the June 2 primary.

This would give Goldwater 592 delegates as against only 97 for Rockefeller, 66 for Lodge, 60 for Pennsylvania's Gov. Scranton as a favorite son, 8 for former Vice Pres. Nixon. Goldwater would have needed only 63 more for the required 655 for nomination.

When he now bitterly charges a "gang-up" against him in California, he must also acknowledge that such delegate strength has been in no way sustained by his record with the voters.

His was the only name, among the serious candidates, on the Illinois ballot, yet the unofficial count gave him only 51 percent of the GOP voters against heavy write-ins for Lodge and others. And the official count showed he got only 47 percent. He ran poorly by any standards in New Hampshire and Indiana.

He is suffering now principally because of Oregon, where in the May 15 primary Gov. Rockefeller was first, Lodge was second, the Arizona senator a bad third. The California polls promptly reflected a shift showing that Rockefeller, not Goldwater, was gaining. If pro-Lodge voters in California move heavily to Rockefeller on June 2, the New York governor will win the state's 86 delegates—and Goldwater will look more like a "stopped" candidate than a first-ballot winner.

* * *

THE DISMAL PRESIDENTIAL "CANDIDACY" of Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace ended its northern phase in Maryland, where the segregationist champion claimed an enormous moral victory in gaining 43 percent of the Democratic primary vote. It was the highest proportion he attracted in the three primaries he entered, including Indiana and Wisconsin.

But the so-called "white backlash" against the civil rights bill that Wallace tried to stir up and ride was non-evident in congressional races.

Maryland's seven members of the House seeking re-election—two Republicans and five Democrats—all voted for passage of the rights bill and all were renominated, without trouble. A right-wing Republican, assailing the rights bill, was smashed down in the heavily populated 6th District by incumbent Rep. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., who voted for the bill; the two leading Democratic candidates running for nomination in the same district were both for it.

The "loser" in Maryland's primary, to some extent, appeared to be the state Democratic organization, which backed State Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein for a U.S. Senate nomination as well as backing Brewster as "stand-in" presidential candidate for Pres. Johnson against Wallace.

Gov. Millard Tawes' state administration had just raised taxes, and Tydings made this an issue. He beat Goldstein for the senatorial nomination by an enormous 277,000-152,000 margin, though Goldstein tried to disclaim responsibility for the tax boost. In all three non-southern states where Wallace ran, in fact, Democratic governors opposing him had just hiked taxes—though this may not have affected the presidential vote in Maryland.

No doubt Maryland like other states has many people who resent Negro demonstrations and represent a "white backlash" element. No doubt the new Tawes state public accommodations law provoked some votes for Wallace. But the evidence is clear that the Alabama governor's forays into northern states have changed no prospective votes on the rights bill in the Senate, will have no effect on the rights platform planks the major political parties adopt this summer.

SARGENT SHRIVER (left), director of the President's task force on the anti-poverty program, said the millions with insufficient income in this nation "are like a weight on the back of the American economy." Every person we can make productive "helps make the whole economy go forward more rapidly," he said. Shriver was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, by Harry W. Flannery (right).

How to Buy:

Cheap Health Insurance Plans Often Provide Scant Protection

By Sidney Margolius

RISING COSTS of hospital and medical care are leading moderate-income families—young as well as older people—to buy seemingly cheap health policies which actually provide little worthwhile insurance.

Deceptive practices of some insurance sellers were spotlighted by hospital administrators in recent hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Frauds Affecting the Elderly. The deceivers sometimes use names similar to those of reputable companies; they advertise heavily, urging you to "Protect Yourself;" often they use the mails to invade states in which they are not licensed; sometimes they avoid paying any benefits at all, and when they do, the benefits often are pitifully inadequate.

Jack Owen, director of the New Jersey Hospital Association, told about one man who was hospitalized and told the admitting desk he had insurance in a large insurance company for complete hospitalization, and had paid the premiums for the past two years.

He thought he had insurance with the well-known Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., but scrutiny of the policy revealed it was with a smaller company which also had the word "Equitable" in its name. It turned out that it was not a complete hospitalization policy, but limited payments to $15 a week. The patient's hospital bill came to $603, of which the insurance company paid exactly $27.

In another case, a patient had been paying $124 a year in premiums to a small company for what was claimed to be complete hospitalization insurance. When he had to be hospitalized, the insurance company was contacted but refused to respond either to the hospital or the patient. The patient's family finally paid the hospital bill without ever hearing from the insurance carrier.

Another hospital filed a claim in November 1963 on behalf of a patient. The claim still has not been acknowledged. Letters to the company have been returned and phone calls have gone unanswered although premiums still can be paid to the address.

Owen said such deceptive policies hit not only older people but younger ones; that in general it is lower-income people anxious for health protection who get caught by the insurance deceivers.

The hospitals are concerned because often patients believe the hospital is collecting from the insurance company and trying to collect from them, too, for the same bill.

"When an unscrupulous agent tells a prospective client he will have full hospitalization and then only pays $10 or $15, the patient doesn't understand why he received an additional bill," Owen said.

His group of hospitals has been having trouble with three companies in New Jersey, one in Michigan, one in Massachusetts, one in New York, another in Delaware. Others have been reported by other agencies, and Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), chairman of the subcommittee, reported receiving complaints from people who are sometimes "hopelessly confused" about policies. Often these policies have failed them when they most needed hospital or medical insurance, Williams noted.

ESPECIALLY revealing is the FTC's comment that while this company is licensed to do business in 20 states, as the result of its mail solicitation it has policyholders in many others. Consequently, the misrepresentations are not regulated by state law in states where the company is not licensed.

Several other mail sellers recently active in promoting seemingly cheap policies are domiciled in Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois.

But if seemingly cheap insurance sold by some of the mail-order and other fringe companies is so limited as to be almost useless, the more adequate policies offered older people by reputable companies are so costly as to be virtually financially impossible for the average retired person. Latest in the Senior 65 plans, (a pooled effort by major insurance companies), is "Western 65." Sacramento, (Calif.) City Councilman Richard H. Marriott, who also is a labor editor, reported that California unions have been disturbed about the way this plan has been represented.

This plan, which is the insurance industry's answer to demands for some degree of hospital insurance under Social Security, shows the impossibility of such plans for most oldsters. Its "comprehensive" medical and hospital policy costs $23 a month, or $46 for a couple. In comparison, half the older familes have incomes of under $2,600 a year. Thus, this policy would take about 22 percent of the total income of these senior citizens and they still would have to pay out of their pockets for dental and eye care, minor illnesses and that portion of their major illnesses not included in the 80 percent coverage of the policy.

Depending on which policy is selected, Western 65 pays up to $20 or $25 a day for up to 31 days for hospital care. In comparison, actual hospital charges in major California cities are about $32 a day for semi-private care. Hospital "extras" for serious illnesses often are much higher than the $200 allowed.

In general, the pooled "65" plans have been found to cost about $100 a year less for combined hospital-medical coverage than individual policies, but usually more for the same benefits than Blue Cross-Blue Shield.

A leading hospital administrator advised us that if you want prepayment, Blue Cross is still hard to beat despite recent rate rises. A major reason for the increases is that Blue Cross plans are covering more and more "extras."

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Things Never Really Clear Up In Spite of Life's Little Lessons

By Jane Goodsell

LESSONS I've learned from life:

That everything from showing a baby to getting a rug back from the cleaner takes longer than I expect.

That Never-Fail Seven Minute Frosting can, too, fail.

That the teacher whom my 8-year-old describes as "a real old lady" will turn out to be several years my junior.

That firms which guarantee to refund your money gladly if you are not fully satisfied have a very strange way of behaving gladly.

That my children and my best friends' children will never be good friends.

That the toy submarine which appears to be three feet long in the picture on the cereal box will, when it arrives in the mail, prove to be the size of a razor blade.

That people never answer questions you ask them in a letter.

That yanking the end of your shoelace in hope that the knot will come untangled is a gamble that never works.

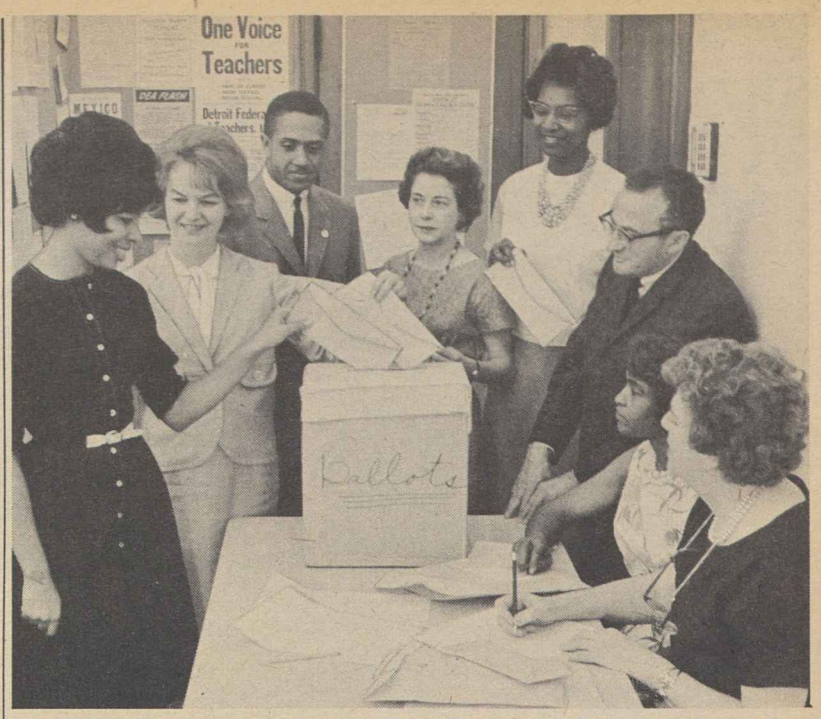
That it is easier to get into situations than it is to get out of them.

THAT SHOE STORES which announce "Sensational Savings in All Sizes and All Colors" don't have any blue kid pumps in my size.

That it is much kinder to whisper behind people's backs than to tell them to their faces.

That children never know any other kids who get better grades and smaller allowances than they do.

That mail marked "Personal" is almost as dull as the mail that arrives postage-due.



THIS WAS TYPICAL SCENE in Detroit schools as 9,600 teachers voted exclusive bargaining rights to the Detroit Teachers Local, casting 5,738 for the union, 3,848 for the Detroit Education Association. Left to right, at Goldberg elementary school, Teachers Doris Jefferies, Otis Stechishin, Tommy E. Flowers, Merle B. Peltier and Ella R. Cooke line up to vote, with Principal Maurice Lax and two observers watching—Evelyn L. Green of the union and Frances Moylan of the association.

For Safe, Effective Use:

FDA Booklet Tells Facts About Drugs

MEDICINES—what to do and what not to do with them—are the subject of a new publication issued by the Food & Drug Administration.

The booklet, "First Facts About Drugs," was written in response to many requests for basic information on drugs. FDA said its purpose is to provide the kind of knowledge needed for the safe and effective use of today's drugs, knowledge which most people acquire only through long experience.

The publication answers questions frequently asked about prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, "dope," barbituates, amphetamines ("pep pills" or "bennies"), and controls for drug safety. It includes "true or false" questions and a bibliography to add to its usefulness in the classroom.

"The story of modern drugs reads like a tale of magic, but it is all true," the booklet says. "An amazing improvement in health in the United States has been seen since 1900. Much of this progress can be attributed to modern drugs and improvements in medical practice.

"THE LIFE expectancy of the average person has been pushed upwards from 47 years in 1900 to 70 years today. More than 4 million Americans are alive today who would have died had the mortality rate remained the same as it was even in 1937."

Drugs, the new booklet advises, are powerful friends, but they can be misused. It advises on proper purchase, use and storage.

Following are some facts and warnings contained in the booklet:

Your body is a chemical factory. It manufactures powerful drugs such as hormones and enzymes. These regulate body processes, stimulate growth and aid digestion. Introducing other drugs into this chemical factory is a complex business which can have serious consequences.

A prescription is as personal as your name. It is designed for one individual alone and is based on his age, weight, condition of health and other factors, as well as the illness being treated.

Never take a prescription written for another person even if you think you have the same disease. Prescriptions weren't meant to be traded over the back fence or passed around the family.

Any drug may be poisonous if misused. Even aspirin causes about 100 deaths every year, mostly of small children. But many drugs are safe and effective for most people if used according to directions on the label.

Use over-the-counter drugs only for minor ailments that last a little while only. The pill-taker who prescribes for himself for a continuing illness could be suffering from a serious disease.

Read carefully and follow the label on every drug. Keep all medicines out of the reach of children, under lock and key if necessary. Never take a "pep" pill before an examination, a big game or driving.

"First Facts About Drugs" also speaks out against cosmetics that go overboard on promises and formulas which promise a slim, trim figure without dieting. "To reduce, you must consume fewer calories than you use up in daily living. It's as simple as that. Crash diets can break down your health."

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 15 cents each. A discount of 25 percent is available for purchases of 100 copies or more.

Revamped Structure Urged:

Federal Reserve Money Policy Held Threat to Job Expansion

The need for changes in the Federal Reserve System is underscored by reports that the "Fed" is considering a tighter money policy at a time when the tax cut and other government programs are geared at stimulating economic growth and cutting into persistently high unemployment.

That theme is developed in an article in the May issue of the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, the American Federationist, which declares that after "10 years of a rising trend of joblessness . . . the nation needs a positive, growth-generating money policy, not a fight against an imaginary 'inflation' which can slow down the economy and create a recession."

The article, "Gearing Money Policy to Economic Growth," appears as an Economic Trends feature of the Federationist, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

It notes that Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin raised the prospect of tighter credit and higher interest rates to combat "inflation" even as Congress was winding up debate on the $11.5 billion tax cut designed to speed economic expansion.

The Federationist asserts that the FRB's fears of possible inflation have outweighted its fear of actual unemployment and have served to restrict the economy since 1953. It suggests that in 1957, for example, the recession was heightened by tighter money, which the Fed did not ease until March 1958, seven months after the recession started. And when the Fed tightened money in 1959—before the nation had completely recovered from the 1957-58 recession—it contributed to the causes of the 1960-61 slump, the analysis declares.

The "open market" operations of the reserve system could alone wipe out the economic push of the tax cut, it states, if the FRB follows the policy expounded by Chairman Martin—a policy of financing the federal deficit from the real "savings of the community" rather than through purchases of government securities by banking institutions and the Federal Open Market Committee.

The comment of one economist is cited that if through such a policy there is no increase in the money supply, "the government expenditure multiplier may be zero or negative." The tax cut, in other words, would give no push at all to the economy.

There is no sign on the horizon of inflation arising from shortages, the analysis continues.

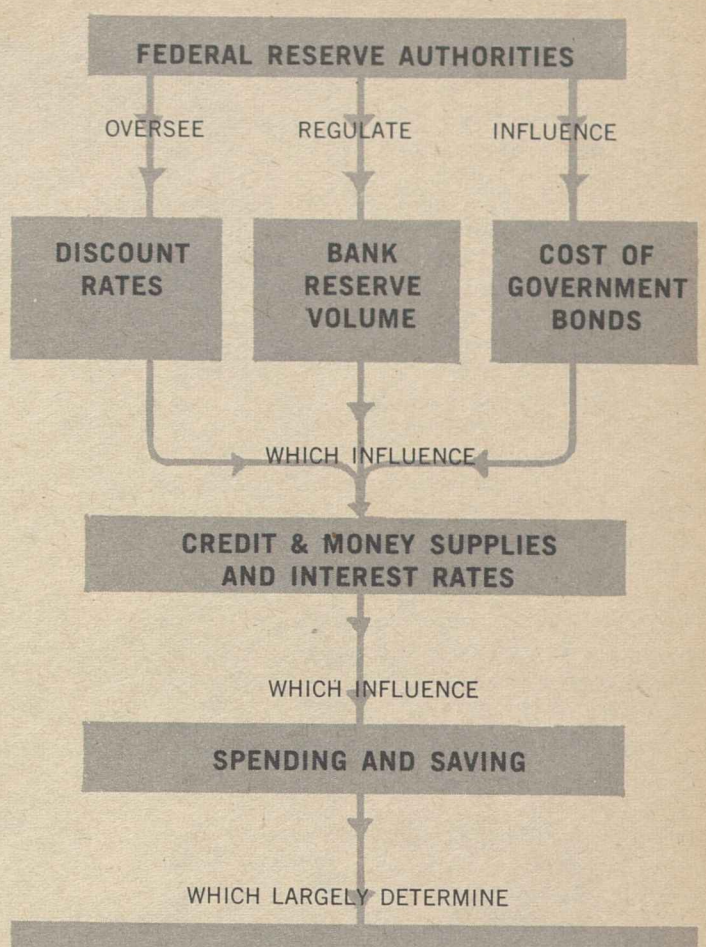
"U. S. manpower and factory capacity in 1964, as in the recent past, are ample. Unemployment is the major domestic problem, not labor shortages. Failure to reach our productive potential, not pressure on plant capacity, is the problem of America's industrial system. America is short of jobs, not short of workers."

The conflicts between the government's economic policies and the money policies of its central banking system can be resolved only through changes that will assure coordination and make evident the public character of the Fed, the analysis declared. It urges:

- Setting the terms of the chairman and the vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to coincide with the term of the President who appoints them and thus "formalize some degree of basic harmony."
- Revision of the seven-member board to include representatives of various economic groups, including labor and consumers, and an end to domination of the Fed "by bankers, big businessmen and monetary technicians."
- Revision of the governing structure of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Advisory Council to provide the same broad representation.
- Abolition of the Federal Open Market Committee, made up of the seven board members and five of the 12 presidents of regional Federal Reserve Banks, and assignment to the board itself of its responsibilities in the areas of open market policies, rediscount rates and reserve requirements.
- Establishment of formal relationships between the Fed and other government agencies to assure coordination and end conflicting policies.
- Application of the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 to the Fed as well as to the rest of government to carry out the purposes of the Act to "use all practicable means . . . to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

"The Federal Reserve System," the Federationist article concludes, "must be changed to make it a truly public system and a regular part of the U.S. government. . . ."

THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



Source: Chart based on "The Federal Reserve System," Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Dec. 1963.

Court Voids Restriction On Naturalized Citizens

The Supreme Court, in a landmark decision affecting the rights of naturalized Americans, has struck down a federal law cancelling their citizenship if they live in their native countries for three consecutive years.

The vote ruling the statute unconstitutional was 5 to 3.

The majority opinion, written by Justice William O. Douglas, declared that the law, enacted in 1940, gives naturalized citizens "second-class" status instead of the equality they are entitled to.

"We start from the premise," Douglas wrote, "that the rights of citizenship of the native-born and of the naturalized person are of the same dignity and are coextensive. The only difference drawn by the Constitution is that only the 'natural-born' citizen is eligible to be President."

The decision also was viewed as making unenforceable another part of the 1940 law, depriving naturalized Americans of their citizenship if they live anywhere abroad—not only the country of birth—for five years.

The case developed from a challenge brought by Mrs. Angelika L. Schneider, who was born in Germany and brought to this country before she was 5. She was educated in New York schools and graduated from Smith college in 1954. Two years later she married a young German lawyer, Dieter Schneider, who was studying here, and moved with him to Cologne. Three years later the government informed her she had lost her citizenship.

The government argued before the high court that Congress had a right to cancel the citizenship of persons like Mrs. Schneider to avoid conflicts or entanglements with other nations.

This position was rejected by the five-man majority, which included, in addition to Douglas, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, Potter Stewart and Arthur J. Goldberg. A dissent by Justice Tom C. Clark was joined by Justices John Marshall Harlan and Byron R. White. Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., did not participate in the case.

Douglas wrote that "living abroad, whether the citizen be naturalized or native-born, is no badge of lack of allegiance and in no way evidences a voluntary renunciation of nationality and allegiance. It may indeed by compelled by family, business or other legitimate reasons."

State Dept. officials said thousands of persons who have lost their citizenship in recent years under the law may re-establish themselves as Americans by applying for passports at U.S. consulates abroad. Where expatriated Americans have died leaving children, the children would have been Americans themselves except for the law, and now are entitled to citizenship.

Labor Disputes 'Facts' On Food Industry Costs

"An objective study of the food industry from the farmer to the consumer" is "urgently needed," the AFL-CIO declared in a letter to the House Agriculture Committee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed the federation's support for an Administration bill to create a National Commission on Food Marketing. At the same time, he criticized portions of a recent House committee report which listed higher wages as one reason for a growing gap between farm prices and the retail price of food.

"There are no facts to support this charge that wages have raised costs, nor could there be," Biemiller wrote Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-N. C.).

"While it is true that wages of workers in food processing and merchandising have risen from the substandard levels of 1947," Biemiller said, "worker productivity, output per manhour, has gone up faster. As a consequence, unit labor costs per item sold—the only legitimate basis of measurement of the impact of labor costs on prices—have actually gone down."

Biemiller reminded Cooley that the AFL-CIO "has long supported legislation to help provide a better income for farmers." He cited labor's support for the recently-enacted cotton-wheat bill as an "example of our continued willingness to help achieve this goal."

He expressed the hope that the proposed commission will objectively study "the question of labor income and productivity in the processing, distribution and selling of food products."

Both the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee have approved legislation to set up the proposed commission, although the House bill would limit it to a fact-finding study while the Senate bill would provide for legislative recommendations by the commission.

The proposed bipartisan commission would be composed of five members of the House, five from the Senate, and five appointed by the President from outside the federal government.

Witnesses Charge Farm Labor Exploitation

Farm workers, the rural poor and their advocates in labor and social welfare organizations have charged that the government is not administering or enforcing farm labor laws fairly.

Witnesses testifying before public hearings sponsored by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor presented these cases:

- That the U.S. Labor Dept. and California state agencies have supplied growers with Mexican nationals, certifying a domestic "labor shortage" and no adverse effect despite the existence of 400,000 unemployed in California.
- That the U.S. government has depressed farm labor wages and contributed to rural poverty by bringing in 13,000 British West Indians for Florida growers and postponing a 95-cents an hour minimum wage until the harvest was over.
- That a Mississippi woman sharecropper, paid $174 last year as her "half" for 23 bales of cotton worth $3,500, has never received welfare assistance.

The NACFL hearings attracted some 200 delegates to consider ways to help farmworkers, migrants and others of the 15 million rural poor climb out of poverty.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and co-chairman of NACFL, told the conference that the farm worker needs old protections as much as new anti-poverty programs.

"No war on poverty can hope to achieve victory," Randolph declared, "unless it includes a campaign to extend to farm workers protections against unemployment and exploitation.

"At present, workers in agriculture have none of the three basic economic rights enjoyed by the majority of industrial workers: minimum wage, protection of the right to organize and bargain collectively and unemployment compensation. Expanding civil rights can only take on full meaning for these 'excluded Americans' when they have achieved these economic rights."

Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver, named by Pres. Johnson to head the proposed anti-poverty program, explained how that program can operate to create opportunities for farm and rural families.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, described the Florida case in a prepared statement. He said grower and political pressures led to the postponement of the 95-cent hourly minimum which the Labor Dept. said would have to be offered Americans before West Indians could be imported. This left the wage level at about 70 cents, he said, and stands as a "tawdry story" of government-created poverty.

Mrs. Anne Draper, a West Coast staff member of the Clothing Workers, testified for the California Citizens for Farm Labor. She compared figures on the use of Mexican nationals in April with past Aprils as proof that state and federal officials are making no visible effort to "phase out" the Mexican import program due to expire in December.

Strike Time Shows Sharp Drop in March

Lost time due to work stoppages in 1964's first quarter was substantially lower than for the same period a year ago, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Lost time totaled 10 hundredths of 1 percent in the 1964 quarter as against 15 hundredths of 1 percent the year before.

The BLS also reported that all measures of work stoppage activity in March declined from February.

Mass Transit Approved by Rules Panel

The long-stalled mass transit bill, carrying a strong endorsement from Pres. Johnson, moved out of the House Rules Committee where it had been held up for more than a year. The committee vote was 8-4.

A companion bill passed the Senate Apr. 4, 1963 by a 52-41 vote after it was amended to include job and bargaining safeguards sought by labor, and the House Banking & Currency Committee reported its own bill the following week. The House bill does not contain labor safeguards and an amendment to include this protection will be proposed when the bill reaches the floor.

The measure would provide federal grants and loan guarantees to help metropolitan areas cope with mounting transit problems.

Training Set For Migrants In Michigan

A Manpower Development & Training Act program to inculcate 150 former migrant farm workers in Lansing, Mich., with skills in 10 occupations reporting manpower shortages has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The students will be selected from a pool of predominantly Negro and Mexican-American workers between the ages of 19 and 60 who have settled in the Lansing area in recent years. Ninety percent must be heads of families. They will be given intensive testing, guidance and counseling, and will receive initial training in language-literacy, arithmetic and cultural understanding before instruction in specific skills. Job fields for which they will be trained include auto mechanic helper, cook, landscape laborer, greenskeeper, groundskeeper, formal waitter, maintenance worker, farm equipment mechanic, welder and machine operator.

The program is sponsored by the Michigan Catholic Conference in cooperation with the Dept. of Labor and the Dept. of Health, Welfare & Education. Assisting will be the Michigan Employment Security Commission, Lansing Community College, Michigan State University, the Michigan Dept. of Public Instruction and a 13-member Citizens' Advisory Committee.

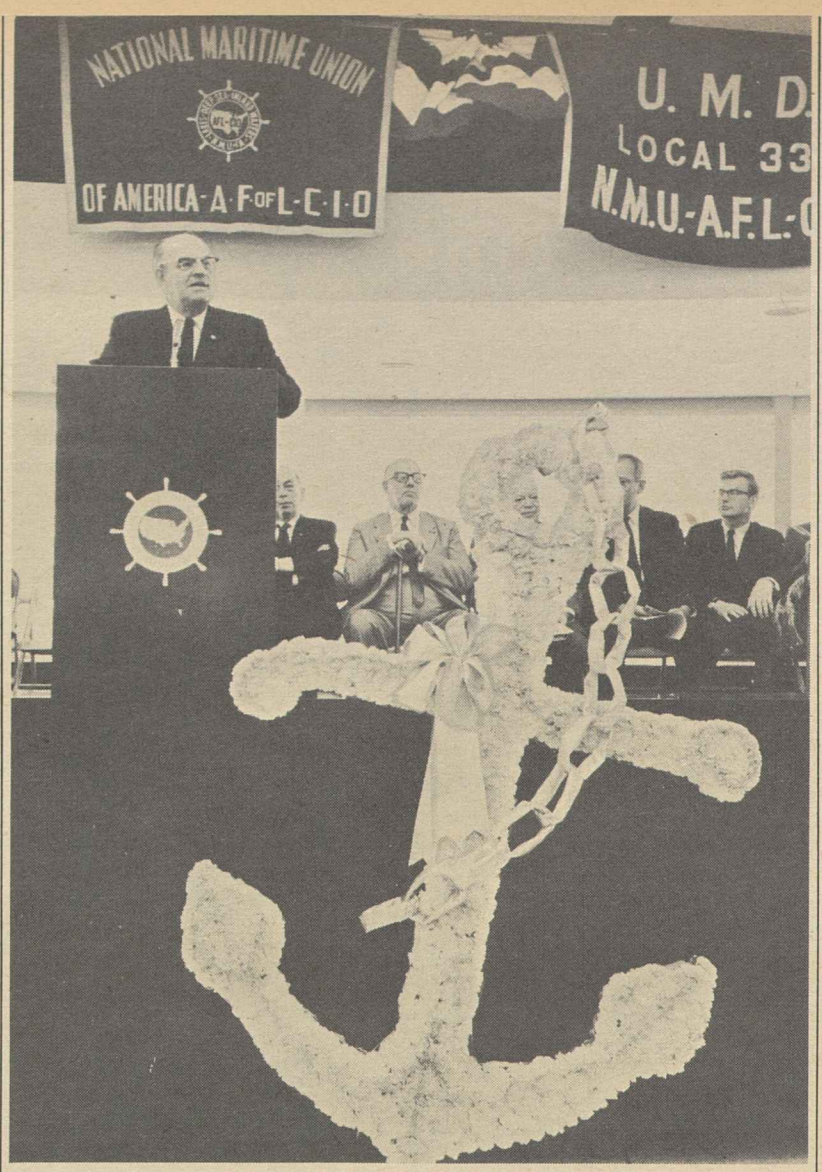
Studebaker Yields on Health Fund

South Bend, Ind.—The Studebaker Corp., facing court action in a dispute with the Auto Workers over health insurance payments for 7,000 laid-off workers, has paid $111,000 to the union-management health security fund, the UAW has announced.

The union said Studebaker sent it a letter dated May 11 threatening to cut off company payments unless the UAW agreed to modify the terms of an agreement reached last Oct. 30.

The union replied that it would take "appropriate legal action" unless Studebaker kept its agreement. Payment was made four days later, according to Dir. Ray Berndt of the UAW's Studebaker Dept., who said 7,000 workers and their families are covered by the health fund.

Berndt said more than half of Studebaker's 7,000 employes are still jobless, five months after the firm shut down most of its South Bend operations and transferred auto production to its Hamilton, Ont., plant.



NEW HEADQUARTERS of National Maritime Union, a block-long, six-story building in New York, was dedicated in the presence of 5,000 members and their families and nearly 1,000 labor, government, industry and community leaders. It is named in honor of Pres. Joseph N. Curran, shown at podium. Speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, on platform with Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York and Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Oregon High Court Rejects 'R-T-W' Title

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon Supreme Court has barred the use of the phrase "right-to-work" on an initiative petition for a state constitutional amendment outlawing the union shop.

The court found "merit" in labor's contention that "right-to-work" is a "false . . . misleading . . . prejudicial" description of a proposed measure which "does not provide or guarantee any employment for anyone."

Its decision came as the anti-union drive, rebuffed by Oklahoma voters in a May 5 election, veered to the Pacific Northwest. Under Oregon law, sponsors have until July 2 to secure 46,000 valid signatures needed to gain a place on the Oregon ballot in November for the proposed amendment.

The court, after hearing arguments from attorneys for the State AFL-CIO, rewrote the ballot title drawn up by State Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton (D). The initiative petitions being circulated, the court said, must describe the proposition as a "constitutional amendment prohibiting union security contracts." A joint council of the unaffiliated Teamsters joined in the appeal to the state court.

Although proposals to ban the union shop were twice petitioned to referendum in neighboring Washington—and twice rejected by the voters—the issue has never reached the ballot stage in Oregon.

Occasional efforts to move a "work" bill through the legislature have been defeated, including a "back door" attempt in 1961 to camouflage the proposal as an amendment to a civil rights bill. Union legislative watchdogs spotted the maneuver, civil rights groups denounced it, and it was killed in committee.

'Specialists' Seen Turning to Unions

Montreal, Que.—Specialists often considered as in "management ranks" are moving into organized labor as automation takes over their jobs, the Rev. Emile Bouvier, director of the University of Sherbrooke's Political Economy Dept., told the Canadian Industrial Trainers' Association at a meeting here.

"Within five years we will see the unionizing of engineers, scholars, lawyers and administrators who will organize to protect their job security," he predicted.

Some corporations are discharging executives as young as 50 to make way for computer methods of management analysis, thus creating what he called "disguised unemployment" and "creeping insecurity."

President Sends Salute:

New Headquarters Dedicated by NMU

New York—Strong unions and a strong merchant marine were the dominant themes as nearly 1,000 community leaders and officials of labor, government and industry joined with 5,000 members of the National Maritime Union and their families to dedicate the union's new national headquarters building here.

The dedication of the unusual block-long, six-story steel and concrete structure on Manhattan's Seventh Avenue, between 12th and 13th Streets, also marked the 27th anniversary of the seamen's union. The ceremonies featured a greeting from Pres. Johnson, recorded for the occasion, and addresses by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Maritime Administrator Nicholas P. Johnson and Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.), who is chairman of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran presided.

"Your union has sailed in the vanguard of the long voyage toward equality," Pres. Johnson noted in his recorded message. "The NMU is made up of seamen of all races, creeds and national backgrounds and they all sail together. You have much to be grateful for today, much to be proud of and so has your country."

The President noted the importance of a strong American merchant marine and the labor standards achieved by maritime unions.

"The men who sail our vessels must have assurance of living and working conditions and security in keeping with the progress of our time," he declared. "We are a competitive nation. We welcome competition (but) we do not accept as a basis for competition a lowering of standards so long and so hard in coming."

Meany Voices 'Delight'

Meany expressed "surprise and delight" in the NMU building's "bold approach" and used the occasion to stress the importance to organized labor of maintaining control of its own resources and operations.

"This building, built with your funds, is a tribute to union leadership and responsibility," he said. "What this building symbolizes is an answer to the critic who says labor is standing still. This shows we keep pace with modern times. Keep it that way. Maintain ownership and control of your own building. Maintain control of your hiring halls."

The ceremonies took place in the union's hiring halls, which occupy the entire ground floor of the building. Two circular hiring halls convert into a single huge auditorium extending nearly a full city block, by raising an intersecting wall—actually the shipping board on which job vacancies are listed. Through the use of steel columns imbedded in concrete at the outer edges and 90-ton steel cross beams, it was possible to make this huge arena without a single obstructing column.

"We wanted a building that would both serve our needs and be a real contribution to the community," Curran said. "We think this building does that. We think it tells the world how far seamen have come and what we mean to the well-being of the community."

The NMU headquarters was designed by Albert C. Ledner, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright. It was named for Curran by vote of the NMU membership last year.

Union Error On Profit Voids Election

An inaccurate statement about company profits, made in a union handbill the day before a representation vote, has resulted in a National Labor Relations Board order setting aside an election won by the Steelworkers last Feb. 19 and ordering a new ballot.

The Halsey W. Taylor Co. in Warren, O., complained that the union distributed a leaflet asking "What is the financial status of the Halsey Taylor Co.?" and giving this answer:

"The company has sales amounting to $3 million annually. Stockholders in 1962 received a total of $2.35 million."

NLRB Reg. Dir. Philip Fusco investigated and reported that the union got information that sales were in excess of $3 million annually and that the firm's "net worth (stockholder's equity) totaled $2.35 million on Dec. 31, 1962." This information was "erroneously interpreted" or transcribed in the handbill, said Fusco, adding that stockholders in 1962 actually received dividends amounting to "less than 2 percent of the amount which the leaflet implies they received."

The "erroneous" information said Fusco, "exceeded the permissive bounds of propaganda."

USIA DIR. CARL ROWAN confers with members of the AFL-CIO staff on the agency's policies and problems. From left, Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO international affairs director; Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Rowan; Maida Springer of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack and Morris Novik, AFL-CIO radio and TV consultant and a member of the USIA Advisory Commission.

In UAW Incentive Plan Case:

Board Upholds Union's Right To Make Own Time Studies

By Eugene A. Kelly

The right of a union to make its own time studies of jobs covered by an incentive wage plan has been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board in a 3-1 decision ruled that refusal of the Fafnir Bearing Co. to let an expert time-study man make on-the-spot observations for the Auto Workers in the firm's plant at New Britain, Conn., was a violation of its legal duty to bargain in good faith.

The decision was hailed as a landmark in labor-management relations and a ruling of major importance to many unions with contracts covering incentive wage plans.

Unions seeking to enforce contracts with such plans have found it difficult to process grievances over production standards unless they can make their own time studies, said Bertram Gottlieb of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, who appeared as an expert witness for the UAW in the Fafnir case. The Fafnir ruling now spells out union rights in this area, he said.

Management had 10 days to comply with the order or give notice of its intent to appeal to the courts. The order was signed by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. A dissenting opinion was filed by member Boyd Leedom, who agreed with the trial examiner that management was not obliged to do more than give the union its own time study data.

UAW Local 133 said it needed to make its own studies to determine whether it had grounds for arbitrating four grievances over standard production rates set by management.

Having failed to settle the disputes in the first two steps of a grievance procedure provided by the UAW's contract with Fafnir, officials representing both sides met Feb. 7, 1963 in the third and final step before arbitration, the NLRB decision related.

Kermit K. Mead, director of the UAW time-study and engineering department, obtained the firm's time-study reports and questioned Fafnir representatives. The company witnesses "answered to the best of their ability," the board majority said, but in one instance were "unable to account for a 5 percent 'adjustment factor' which appeared in one of the time studies."

In this situation, Mead said, he was unable to advise the union whether the rates set for certain jobs were in conformity with the contract and therefore could not advise the union whether to arbitrate, the NLRB noted. Mead asked permission to perform his own studies by observation on the job but management refused, insisting instead on arbitration of the grievances.

The NLRB majority said it is "well settled" that an employer must upon request furnish "all information relevant" to the union's "intelligent performance of its functions." This obligation extends to information needed by the union to "police and administer existing agreements." Of this the majority wrote:

"We find . . . that the information which the union sought to obtain by means of time studies was not only relevant but also necessary" to enable the union to "make an intelligent decision whether to proceed to arbitration."

It is clear, the board declared, that it was within management's power to make plant facilities available for the proposed union study. The majority, differentiating the case from an appellate court's decision, in a 1953 case involving the Otis Elevator Co., found the information could not have been obtained from UAW members at the plant.

Union representatives in the case included Gottlieb, Mead and Merlin D. Bishop, subregional UAW director at Hartford, Conn. The Fafnir firm makes ball bearings for auto, aircraft and farm implement firms, among others.

Gottlieb had reported in "Labor's Right to Technical Data," a Collective Bargaining Report feature of the AFL-CIO American Federationist for October 1963, that management use of engineering systems affects wages and working conditions and therefore every aspect of such systems is legally subject to collective bargaining.

Despite a scarcity of NLRB decisions and court rulings on the subject, unions have the same legal basis for making their own time studies as for making requests for company data, the study pointed out. Also it advised unions to negotiate contract language spelling out these rights.

70,000 Win Pay Hikes In 3 ILGWU Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

with 15 cents earmarked for wages and 11 cents for improvement of fringe benefits. All major timework crafts will receive a flat $5 a week pay hike, with piece workers getting a 5.5 percent increase. The second week of vacation will be financed by an additional employer contribution of 2 percent of payrolls to the union's health and welfare fund, with another 1 percent to pay for substantial improvements in health benefit coverage.

The wage reopening clause was revised to eliminate the requirement that the cost of living must rise by a minimum of 5 percent, measured by the Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, before the union can initiate action.

The skirt and sportswear workers, most of them members of Local 23, will receive wage increases of 5 percent on June 1 and an additional 2.5 percent on June 1, 1966. The average wage in about 500 shops is now $2.30 an hour, according to ILGWU Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of the local.

Holiday pay was boosted from $13.50 to $14.50 for operators on better-quality lines, from $12 to $13 in the lower-grade lines, and from $16.50 to $18 for pressers.

Flat pay raises of $6 weekly were negotiated for some 500 cutters, markers and graders, and increases of 6 percent, with a $6 weekly top, for about 500 pressers.

Overtime bonus rates for all crafts were raised by 10 cents an hour to $1.20 in the quality lines and $1.05 in the lower grades.

Local 105's new contract calls for a 6 percent wage increase for piece workers and a flat hike of $3.50 weekly for time workers. Minimum rates for craftsmen were raised from $3.50 to $5.75 a week. The agreement covers the employes of some 300 jobbers, manufacturers and contractors who belong to several employer associations.

Government Aid Seen Vital to Survival of Arts

An urgent plea for House action on a Senate-passed bill to stimulate the growth and development of the performing arts was voiced by Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians as he warned a Labor subcommittee that the arts and artists cannot survive except in a few major cities without "the helping hand of government."

Pointing out that Pres. Eisenhower and the late Pres. Kennedy had both given strong endorsement to creation of a Federal Council on the Arts, Kenin called it an "overdue acknowledgment" of government responsibility to expand "conservation of national resources to include talented human resources."

The "shrinking work opportunities" of professional musicians have reduced them to a "sorry economic status," he said, making it impossible for them to survive alone "as prideful and necessary elements" of our society.

With a new social order now emerging, music and other performing arts offer a vital contribution to the climate and quality of a mature civilization, Kenin declared.

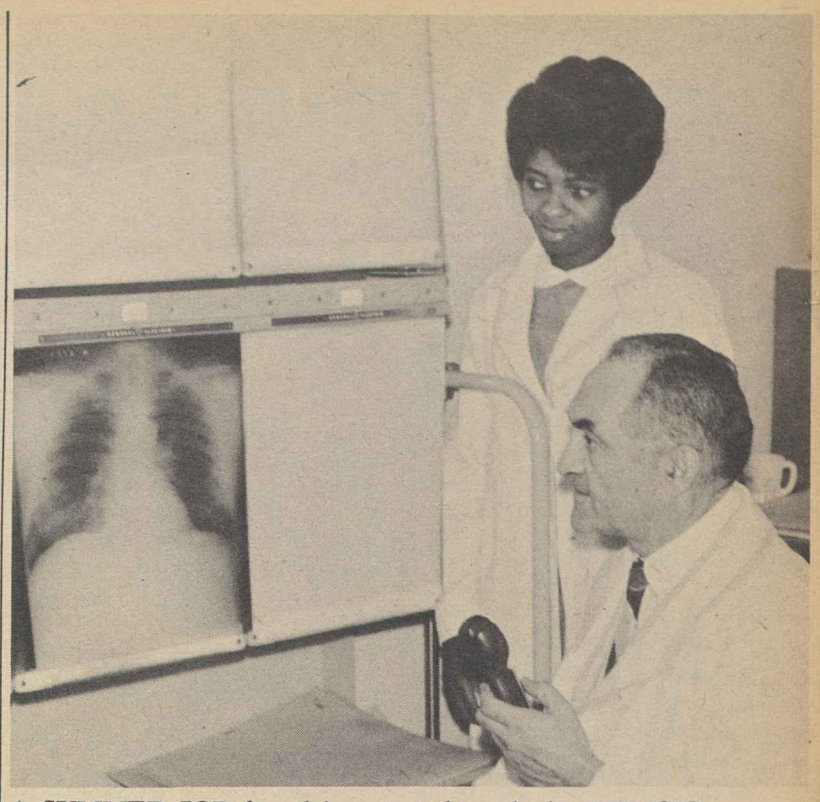
He pointed out that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had endorsed the Senate-passed legislation, which is sponsored in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill.

The bill, which now includes a "modest" authorization of funds, might well "provide the catalyst, the 'seed money,' that will be multiplied many times by states, counties, municipalities and patrons to make the arts an economic reality," he said.

But a Senate-passed bill in 1956 was tabled in the House Education & Labor Committee, he reminded the subcommittee, and a committee-approved version of the Thompson bill died on the House floor in 1962 "when the Rules Committee neglected to protect [it] with a rule limiting debate."

Kennedy created a Federal Council on the Arts by executive order and the presently pending bill, Kenin said, would provide it with specific statutory authority and "miniscule" funds.

"We have put government into this arts business simply because it is not a business. It is not now—and never can be—a commercial venture capable of sustaining itself any more than are our public school systems, our libraries and our museums," he quoted from earlier testimony.



A SUMMER JOB found last year through the AFL-CIO summer employment program is helping Jemima Laryea of Nigeria continue her education in the United States. A laboratory technician, she is shown here as Dr. Joseph Zausner examines an X-ray plate at the Health Center of Building Service Employes Local 32B in New York. This year more than 900 applications have been received from African students seeking summer work, and more are anticipated.

Summer Jobs Sought For African Students

AFL-CIO unions have been urged to step up summer employment of African students in the United States, many of whom face difficulties in paying for their education.

In a letter to affiliates, Federation Pres. George Meany noted that through its summer employment program, instituted in 1961, the AFL-CIO has succeeded in placing an average of 400 African students from 17 countries each year in summer jobs ranging from bus boy to laboratory technician, secretary and research assistant.

There are more than 6,000 Africans studying in the United States, however, and this year some 900 applications for summer work already have been received by Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, who is in charge of the program.

"We urge all AFL-CIO internationals to support, generously, this program, which has won us new friends and increased our knowledge of their homelands," Meany's letter said.

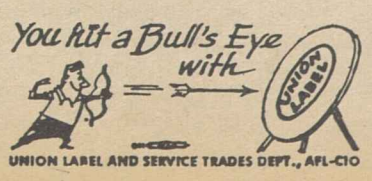
He noted that summer jobs filled under the program in past years have "meant much more than timely help to appreciative students who are likely to play a vital role in the democratic and economic development of their respective countries."

He cited a report from Mrs. Springer following her attendance at the Kenya independence celebration last December that "former students from African countries now holding important posts as diplomats, industrial relations officers and teachers confirm that their experience with the trade unions in the United States broadened their understanding of the dignity of work and the civic responsibility of the labor movement."

Meany said that where unions would like to take part in the program but lack adequate funds, the AFL-CIO would consider underwriting part of the pay for students placed on their staffs.

Examples of what the program has accomplished in past years include the hiring or placement of 60 students by Local 99 of the Ladies' Garment Workers in such jobs as shipping and tabulating, employment of several students in organizing work by Local 144 of the Building Service Employes and the placement of others as nurses aides and in hotels, hiring or placement of 30 to 50 students in clerical and shipping jobs by Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and employment of many students on international union staffs to fill in during vacation periods.

Information on the qualifications and availability of student applicants may be obtained from Mrs. Springer.



Gil Brunner Named IAM Vice President

Members of the Machinists by referendum vote have elected Gil Brunner of Lodge 1377, Waukesha, Wis., a vice president to fill out the unexpired term of the late Vice Pres. Jesse C. McGlon.

IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, after installing Brunner at a ceremony in union headquarters in Washington, assigned him to the union's northeastern territory, with headquarters in New York.

Hayes also announced that Vice Pres. Matthew DeMore, who had held the New York post, was being shifted to international headquarters in Washington as resident vice president. Vice Pres. George Watkins, the previous resident vice president, has been assigned to the southern territory, which McGlon had served, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Brunner, who is 57, was born in South Milwaukee, Wis., and learned the machinist's trade at Waukesha Motors. He worked in different parts of the state, returned to Waukesha, and joined IAM Lodge 1377 in 1934, being obligated to membership by Hayes, then a young organizer. He held a series of local and district posts and became a grand lodge representative in 1941. In recent years he has been working largely as a troubleshooter in the Middle West.

In Labor Testimony:

Quick Action Urged On Federal Pay Hike

Quick congressional approval of "comparability" pay raises for federal employes was urged by the AFL-CIO and the federation's Government Employes Council in testimony before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Spokesman for the 700,000-member Government Employes Council was Letter Carriers Pres. Jerome J. Keating, who was joined at the witness table by officers of seven other affiliated unions. Keating also presented a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urging "early action" on the legislation.

Falling Further Behind

Rank-and-file government workers "are falling further behind the economic parade with every passing month," Keating told the committee. He called on Congress "to redeem the promise it made" in the 1962 Salary Reform Act, which declared that federal pay scales should be kept comparable with rates in private industry, based on annual salary reviews.

"It is a rare experience," Keating told the Senate panel, for federal employe unions to have "the active support of the President of the United States, the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Dept." in seeking pay raise legislation.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO supports the "basic provisions" of the salary bill which has been approved by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee and cleared by the Rules Committee for an early vote.

He said the AFL-CIO favors "larger increases" in pay for federal executives, members of Congress and the judiciary than are contained in the House committee bill. Federation Pres. George Meany was a member of the Randall Commission which recommended a substantial increase in executive salaries, Biemiller noted.

He also urged the Senate to correct an "inadvertent omission" in the House bill by including the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in the group of key executives whose salaries would be boosted to the $29,000 level.

The House bill, providing raises averaging about 5 percent for 1.7 million government workers, is similar to the measure defeated in March in a controversy over pay raises for members of Congress. The revised bill would raise congressional and top executive salaries $7,500 instead of the $10,000 in the original bill, and defer the congressional raise until next January, when a new Congress takes office.

Keating reminded the committee, headed by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), that the pay legislation, based on 1963 recommendations from the Administration "already is one year late."

Federal and postal employes, Keating said, "need this pay increase" and "by their performance, they have earned it."

FEDERAL EMPLOYE UNIONS join in urging the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee to approve pay raise legislation. At the witness table, left to right, are: Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes; Pres. George Warfel, Special Delivery Messengers; Albert Raeder of the Fire Fighters Research Dept.; Pres. Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers, spokesman for the group; Legislative Dir. John F. O'Connor of the Postal Clerks; Pres. Everett Gibson of the Motor Vehicle Employes, and Pres. Harold McAvoy of the Mail Handlers. Other union officials are seated in the audience.

Furniture Workers' Convention Endorses Continued Unity Talks

New York—Delegates to the Furniture Workers convention here endorsed continued merger negotiations with other unions in the industry and authorized UFWA officers to call a special convention to ratify merger proposals if an agreement can be reached.

The resolution, adopted without opposition, followed a report from Pres. Morris Pizer of "fruitful" informal discussions with the Upholsterers and increased cooperation between the two unions in bargaining and organizing.

Pizer, president of the 40,000-member union since 1948, and Fred Fulford, secretary-treasurer since 1950, were re-elected unanimously to new two-year terms.

Delegates approved, by close to a 2-1 margin, a 25-cent per capita increase, of which 10 cents is earmarked for the UFWA's district councils. The new monthly rate will be $1.35 for unions with a business agent and $1.60 for unions without a local staff.

Before acting on a broad-ranging legislative program, the convention heard national issues discussed by various speakers including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Industrial Union Dept. Pres. Walter P. Reuther and COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan.

The convention voted a strong endorsement of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for the Democratic nomination and election to a full term, declaring that the nation needs "his steady, compassionate and resourceful leadership."

Johnson, the resolution said, "has placed the strength and high prestige of his office behind the historic struggle for equal rights" and "with unbounded energy, has set to work to diminish the corrosive and wearying poverty that daily haunts the lives of a fifth of all Americans."

Meany told the delegates that the "great, unfilled need" in the nation is for "full employment at good wages for all who are able and willing to work."

Labor is asking the 35-hour week, he stressed, to provide jobs for the unemployed and not because the 40-hour week is unduly burdensome. On the economy's ability to adjust to a shorter workweek, he pointed out that the arguments against a cut in hours today are the same used in every past reduction of the workweek —and proved groundless.

In other major addresses:

- Wirtz said the only answer to the problems of automation is "to find new jobs for the workers the machines displace; there isn't any other answer." The Secretary invited questions from delegates and took part in a lively, 30-minute exchange of views.
- Reuther told the convention that organizing the unorganized is only "half the job" of the trade union movement. Of "equal importance," he stressed, is the need "to unionize the organized."

It isn't enough, Reuther said, "to have a trade union card in your wallet—you have to have unionism in your heart and understand why you belong to a union."

- **Barkan reported on the lessons of the recent Oklahoma "right-to-work" campaign, where a small labor movement did an effective job of political education and organization.**

The key to the victory, in which Oklahoma voters rejected "right-to-work" in a statewide referendum, was the alliance forged by labor, Negro, farm and senior citizen groups, Barkan stressed.

Fulford presented Barkan with a $3,000 check, carrying the union over its quota in its COPE dollar drive campaign, and 40 UFWA locals received COPE awards.

Along with the two general officers, the convention unanimously re-elected three regional vice presidents, Michael DeCicco of New York, Sam Sloan of Chicago and Fred Stefan of San Francisco, and one newcomer to the executive committee, Carl Scarbrough, Memphis, Tenn.

5-28-64

Organizing Stressed At ACWA Convention

New York—The 50th anniversary convention of the Clothing Workers approved a program calling for stepped-up organization, education and legislative activity.

They also voted a 25-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax—from $1.25 to $1.50—to wipe out an operating deficit and finance the union's new and expanded programs, including union label and consumer education campaigns.

The union's two general officers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, were nominated without opposition to start the union on its second half-century. The union's officers, nominated at conventions, are elected through a referendum.

Also nominated were 22 incumbent vice presidents, including Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, and 20 candidates for one vacancy on the board.

Veteran Officers

Potofsky, president of the union since the death of Sidney Hillman in 1946, has been an ACWA officer since 1916. Rosenblum has served on the union's executive board since its founding convention in 1914.

The convention, which opened at the New York World's Fair with major addresses by Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, heard other prominent public and union leaders during its five days of business sessions. The list included Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Exec. Dir. Whitney M. Young, Jr., of the National Urban League, and Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs and a former legislative representative of the ACWA.

In major resolutions, the convention:

- Pledged "a constant campaign" to organize the union's jurisdiction.
- Hailed the work of the union's health centers and medical programs and recommended expansion to other areas.
- Voted stepped-up promotion of the union label.
- Adopted a broad-ranging legislative program including a shorter workweek, a higher minimum wage, civil rights and civil liberties legislation, enactment of social security health care for the aged, aid to education, congressional rules reforms and anti-poverty programs.
- Urged stricter control of apparel imports, and saw a need for "new guidelines to chart the search for peace."
- Stressed the importance of the 1964 elections and strongly urged every local and joint board to carry out register-and-vote drives.

Wirtz praised the ACWA for having contributed to the building of a free trade union movement "out of a potent blend of practical common sense and sturdy idealism."

He told the delegates that while "it is too often assumed that poverty results only from denial of work opportunity, the truth of the matter is that too much of it comes from cruelly low wages."

Reuther told the delegates that the nation's "basic problem" is that we know how to create abundance but haven't learned to "manage abundance by sharing it."

He warned that this "serious imbalance" was the cause of the depression of the 1930's.

California Primary Poll Puts Rockefeller Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

mary season — made controversial solely by hit-and-run raids of Alabama's segregationist Gov. George C. Wallace in three selected states —neared its end May 19 when Maryland Democrats handed Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, the state's "stand-in" for Pres. Johnson, a 265,713-to-211,123 victory over Wallace.

The Oregon election gave Rockefeller his first victory in a contested primary and instantly projected him as a potential winner in California, where only he and Goldwater are on the ballot and write-in votes for other candidates are not permitted.

In nearly complete unofficial returns, Rockefeller had 92,142 votes, Lodge was second with 77,334 and Goldwater ran third with 49,197—barely more than Nixon's 47,078. Counting 8,162 for Sen. Margaret Chase Smith and 4,456 for Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton.

Oregon was the only state in which the names of all six generally mentioned GOP candidates were printed on the primary ballot. Rockefeller, who was shown in advance polls as running second to Lodge, apparently benefited from a late surge of support. He got 33 percent of the Republican total; Goldwater about one-sixth.

Lodge managers in California promptly urged the ambassador's supporters to vote for Rockefeller in that primary, saying that Lodge could expect more "second-choice" support from the governor's prospective delegates than from Goldwater's. Goldwater, calling the Oregon results a victory for the "radical left," also charged a gang-up in California to "stop" him.

In Maryland, Brewster acknowledged that he had made a mistake in underrating the Wallace challenge until after both Wisconsin and Indiana primaries, but he carried the election with more than 53 percent of the vote against slightly less than 43 percent for Wallace, the balance going to two minor candidates. Wallace, as he had done earlier after Indiana and Wisconsin, claimed a "moral" victory. Brewster said, "We made the fight and we won."

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Virginia County Ordered To Open Closed Schools

Engravers, ALA Meet On Merger

By Saul Miller

Minneapolis—The birth of a new graphic arts union—the 60,000-member Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union—was nearing completion here amid hopes that it would pave the way for labor unity in the printing industry.

More than 300 delegates of the AFL-CIO Photo Engravers and of the Lithographers were involved in a section-by-section examination of a constitution to govern the merged organization. Approval of the detailed document, drafted by a 50-man committee equally representing both unions, was expected on May 29, after which it will be submitted to a referendum of the membership of both unions.

Before the delegates went into separate sessions on the constitution, they met jointly and heard a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, read by Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, applauding "the statesmanship of your leaders and the wisdom of your rank and file" in setting up the merger.

Praising the sessions to unite "two proud and strong crafts into a single organization," Meany pointed out that the purpose of merger is clear:

"It is to do a better job for the men and women that you delegates are privileged to represent. It was for that purpose that the AFL and CIO united—to do a better job for the wage earners, to do a better job for working people, to do a better job for America."

Schnitzler told the joint session that while merger may not solve all the problems that the unions faced separately, the new organization will be able to deal more effectively with these problems. He predicted a "new era" of progress for the LPIU and a new, strong union capable of dealing with the problems facing the trade union movement—political action, unemployment, poverty, "right-to-work" laws and anti-union attitudes.

Hall, Brown Speak

IPEU Pres. William J. Hall and ALA Pres. Kenneth J. Brown spoke to the joint session against a backdrop of signs denoting the merger atmosphere, with Hall declaring that the historic sessions would set an example for other unions in the printing industry to follow in working out mergers, of creating more harmony among graphic arts unions and bringing about "one big happy family." The dramatic events of Minneapolis, he said, will be noted with "keen interest" in the trade union movement. He characterized the draft constitution as a "tremendous document" that would allow the new organization to function effectively.

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A JOINT HANDSHAKE of the presidents of the Lithographers and the Photo Engravers with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (center) marks the opening of the merger convention. Kenneth J. Brown (left), president of the ALA, is slated to be president of the merged organization—the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union William J. Hall (right), president of the IPEU, is scheduled to become executive vice president of the new union.

State Labor Hails High Court Ruling

By David L. Perlman

The Supreme Court has ordered the reopening of public schools in Virginia's Prince Edward County and warned that the slow pace of school desegregation generally would no longer be accepted.

It directed "quick and effective" action to reopen the county's schools, abandoned five years ago to avoid compliance with court-ordered desegregation. If necessary, the Supreme Court said, a district court could frame an order directing county officials to levy taxes "to reopen, operate and maintain without racial discrimination a public school system . . . like that operated in other counties in Virginia."

The Virginia State AFL-CIO hailed the decision as a vindication of its strong stand for free and equal public education throughout the state.

Labor's only regret, State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold B. Boyd said, is that "there will be some children who never will have the opportunity to make up their five years of lost education."

Boyd said both the state and county should now make a special effort to improve, as well as keep open, the school system.

At each session of the legislature, Boyd said, the state labor federation has sought reopening of the schools and convention resolutions have called for enactment of statewide compulsory school laws and denounced closing of public schools for any purpose.

At last year's convention, delegates contributed funds to help pay the expenses of members of New York and Philadelphia locals of the Teachers who came to Prince Edward County to conduct special summer classes for the "locked-out" Negro children.

The Supreme Court's decision, written by Justice Hugo L. Black, was unanimous in holding that the school closing and county contribu-

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Dividends Soar Above 1963 Rate

Cash dividend payments for the first four months of 1964 have risen almost 10 percent above the levels of 1963, the Commerce Dept. has reported, and both corporation profits and management executive salaries are booming.

The increase in cash dividends for the first four months of 1964 runs clear across the board, the Commerce Dept. said, with manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors of the economy contributing almost equally to the rise.

$5.3 Billion Paid

Total cash dividends paid by corporations issuing public reports rose to nearly $5.3 billion in the January-April 1964 period as against slightly more than $4.8 billion in the corresponding period last year.

The Dept. of Commerce also announced that corporation profits hit an alltime record high for the first quarter of this year both before and after taxes. The corporation profit figure is so impressive that earlier Budget Bureau estimates for the full year were described by the department

(Continued on Page 4)

Congress Steps Up Pace:

Senate Sets Stage For Cloture Move

Congress quickened its legislative pace as Senate Democratic and Republican leaders set the stage for a civil rights showdown and three major Administration bills moved impressively ahead in the House.

In a first step towards an expected mid-June cloture vote, the Senate's bipartisan leadership joined in introducing a substitute bill incorporating modifications designed to win the two-thirds support necessary to choke off the southern filibuster, now in its third month.

The Senate has "now reached the point where there must be action," Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) declared as he introduced the leadership's modified civil rights package. Its co-sponsors are Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.).

In the House, meanwhile, there were these key developments:

- The Administration's anti-poverty bill—a presidential "must"—won solid Democratic support as it cleared the House Education & Labor Committee on a 19-12 party line vote.
- With strong bipartisan support, the House approved a five-year extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, carrying a $1.4 billion authorization. It includes for the first time money earmarked specifically for modernization of older hospitals, as well as new construction, although the amount is less than the Administration and the AFL-CIO had urged.
- The House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a striking demonstration of confidence in the President, for the first time in its history approved every dollar the Administration had requested for the foreign aid program. The $3.5 billion request, including an additional $125 million later added for South Vietnam had been described by the President as a "realistic" figure. The AFL-CIO had urged a higher amount during committee hearings.

Deleted from the bill was an Administration request for broad firing authority to oust employes without regard to civil service regulations. The AFL-CIO and affiliated unions representing federal employes had strongly protested this proposal.

In the House Education & Labor Committee, northern and southern

(Continued on Page 10)

Senate Unit Approves Public Works Extension

The Senate Public Works Committee voted approval of a bill authorizing $1.5 billion in new funds to keep alive the accelerated public works program.

A subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) had previously voted to recommend the additional money, which would be provided under a bill sponsored by McNamara. The subcommittee held hearings last December and March.

A companion bill in the House, providing $900 million in new funds, was reported last year by the Public Works Committee, but it cleared by a narrow 16-15 majority and has remained stuck in the Rules Committee.

Under the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962, the President was permitted to make grants to speed up construction of two categories of projects—federal projects previously authorized but not yet allocated specific appropriated money, and state and

(Continued on Page 9)

Supreme Court Rejects Boycott Damage Award

The Supreme Court has reversed a federal court decision awarding $33,000 in compensatory and punitive damages against a union in an Ohio case of secondary boycott. It affirmed only a small part of the total damage award—for $1,600—which the court held was justified under the illegal boycott penalties of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The lower court had awarded the larger sum in damages under Ohio state common law, and its judgment was upheld by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court reversed the lower courts under the "preemption" doctrine, holding that Congress had clearly defined the types of secondary activity it wished to prohibit and clearly provided that an employer was entitled to recover only "actual compensatory damages" suffered in case of a violation in which there was merely peaceful persuasion and picketing.

The case involved the unaffiliated Teamsters Union and the Lester Morton Trucking Co. of Toledo. The high court upheld the $1,600 awarded the company on the basis of activity by the union to persuade employes of three other firms to force their employers to cease doing business with Morton.

In the case of another firm, however, the union was found to have

(Continued on Page 2)

FORMAL OPENING of the AFL-CIO Union Industries Show in Louisville shows AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the microphone with officers of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and distinguished guests on the platform with him. The week-long show attracted, as usual, thousands of visitors lured by exhibits of union-made products and union services.

Johnson Hails Exhibit:

Union Label Show Seen by Thousands

Louisville, Ky.—The 19th annual Union Industries Show—the biggest trade union show on earth—thrilled thousands of visitors from the Kentucky-Indiana area who viewed the goods and services free labor and free management contribute to a better society.

Pres. Johnson, in a message read at the opening day ceremonies by Under Sec. of Labor John F. Hanning, called it "a clear demonstration of the success of the American free enterprise system."

AFL-CIO Sponsorship

The show, held May 22-27 in the massive new Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center here, was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The crowds saw 425 individual exhibits set up by the federation affiliates and private firms operating under trade union contracts. Visitors received some $80,000 in gifts, prizes and souvenirs.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, at the opening day ceremonies, pointed out that the Union Industries Show teaches a basic lesson of the American way of life in a colorful, dramatic and entertaining way.

"The exhibits in this auditorium," he said, "exemplify labor and management working together—working together to furnish high-quality goods and services at fair prices, working together to assure fair wages on one hand and reasonable profits on the other."

While there may be built-in disagreements between management and workers, Schnitzler said, they can be resolved as long as there is mutual respect and good faith on both sides.

There are undeniable benefits from union-made goods, the AFL-CIO official added.

Better Goods, Services

"We say that union label goods are quality goods," he said. "We base our whole case on that principle. True enough, we also say that the union label is a guarantee of fair wages and working conditions. That is important, especially to union members. But we have to go farther than that to make a case to the non-union consumer. We have to say that union label goods give better value, dollar for dollar. We have to say that union services are better services."

Among those who welcomed the show to Louisville this year were former Gov. Bert Combs, representing Gov. Edward T. Breathitt; Louisville Mayor William O. Cowger, Kentucky Sec. of State Thelma Stovall, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle and Eugene Land, president of the Louisville Central Labor Council.

From the traditional ribbon-cutting ceremony to the final day, the show had all of the excitement, education and color of past exhibitions. Young and old marveled at the exhibits, took their chances on valuable prizes and filled their union shopping bags, given out by the Retail Clerks and the Ladies' Garment Workers with choice free items.

Carnival & Classroom

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offered a complete electric kitchen installed in the home of the lucky winner. The Glass Bottle Blowers gave away a glass boat. . . . The Meat Cutters not only gave away hundreds of pounds of beef and poultry, but also fascinated visitors with sheep shearing. . . . The United Textile Workers presented bolts of cloth to the St. Joseph Orphanage. . . . The Bricklayers' apprenticeship contest captured much attention. . . . The Amalgamated Clothing Workers gave out free suits and shirts to lucky winners . . . The Hotel & Restaurant Employes, in addition to other activities, gave away a spinet piano. . . . The Chemical Workers put on a magic show. . . . The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers baked and gave away free cakes.

Altogether it was the excitement of a carnival coupled with the education of a classroom.

High Court Reverses Damages in Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

urged the management of a Morton customer—not the employes of that customer—to cease doing business with Morton. The lower court awarded $9,000 to Morton for this activity, awarded another $9,000 for loss of a contract by Morton during a strike because the firm had insufficient drivers available, and slapped $15,000 in punitive damages on top of this.

Intent of Congress

The Supreme Court, in its unanimous decision, said through Justice Potter Stewart that the Taft-Hartley Act both by language and in legislative history spelled out "with great particularity" the type of peaceful secondary-boycott activity. Congress sought to prohibit.

It prohibited a union from secondary-boycott activity aimed at employes of an outside firm, designed to persuade them to coerce their employer to take sides in a union's battle with its primary target. But it did not prohibit a union from asking the outside employer himself for assistance, Stewart's opinion noted.

Congress thus left an appeal for assistance to an employer as legitimate weapon of union self-help. To award damages against a union under state law, over and above damages available under the Taft-Hartley Act itself, "would be to frustrate the congressional determination . . . and upset the balance of power between union and management expressed in our national labor policy," the opinion said.

State law is "displaced" by the Taft-Hartley Act "in private damage actions based on peaceful union secondary activities," the court ruled.

Justice Arthur J. Goldberg in a concurring opinion noted that his agreement with the decision did not "indicate approval" of two earlier court rulings, involving non-peaceful picketing, cited in Stewart's opinion.

Meany Sees Loss In Death of Nehru

American labor joins with the Indian labor movement in mourning the death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in messages of sympathy to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha, national labor centers.

Saluting Nehru as "dynamic leader of your great democracy," Meany called his death "a great loss to all liberty-loving people" and added:

"Millions of American workers in the AFL-CIO will more than ever help the people of India build a strong and prosperous democracy capable of assuring their national security and territorial integrity and serving in the front ranks of democratic nations fighting for a world free from the perils of poverty, dictatorship and war."

AFL-CIO Sets Safety Parley On June 22

An all-day conference on safety has been called for June 22 in Washington, D. C., by the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. Beginning at 9:30 a. m., it will meet in the Mayflower Hotel.

The AFL-CIO safety conference will immediately precede the June 23-25 ninth biennial session of the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, to which the White House has invited several hundred unionists.

In the one-day AFL-CIO conference, proposed revisions of safety and health standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will be discussed. Also on the agenda are labor's program for protection of workers from the widening industrial hazards of ionizing radiation, noise-control practices and joint labor-management safety programs.

Advance registration of union representatives planning to attend the AFL-CIO June 22 conference should be sent to Executive Sec. John D. Connors, AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Job Safeguards Asked At Atomic Installations

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress' Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to provide more adequate safeguards for workers at Hanford, Wash., and other atomic installations where government operations are being reduced or turned over to private industry.

A proposed new section of the Atomic Energy Act on disposal of property fails to provide adequate protections for workers who may be adversely affected "if certain activities now carried on at Hanford by the Atomic Energy Commission are turned over to private business operation," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a letter to Chairman John O. Pastore (D-R. I.) and other members of the joint committee.

Metal Trades Protest

The Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council voiced its opposition to the proposed new section in a May 18 telegram, Biemiller said. He added:

"The labor movement most strongly supports the proposed five-year extension of the commission's patent licensing authority which would otherwise lapse this year.

"We also support the clarifying amendments to Sec. 170 of the 1954 act, the Price-Anderson indemnity provisions. These provisions would be extended to cover production and utilization facilities, including licensed facilities receiving an AEC constructon permit pror to Aug. 1, 1967, even if the actual operating license is issued by the commission after that date."

Sen. Pastore's committee is considering an annual "omnibus" bill of amendments to the Atomic Energy Act.

HARD AT WORK mastering the intricacies of electronic wiring and soldering under a training program sponsored by Local 2125, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Santa Ana, Calif., are (seated, left to right) Jane Thibodeau and Joyce Cook. Behind them from left are Business Mgr. Clinton G. Brame of the local, Jerry Bowman, the instructor, and Local Pres. Millard Fuller.

Schnitzler Hits Open Shop Ordinances

Louisville—Enactment of local ordinances banning union shop contracts in nine small Kentucky communities came under sharp attack at the Union Industries Show here.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William P. Schnitzler, at opening day ceremonies, spoke of the benefits of good labor-management relations.

Formula of Compulsion

"There is no sure-fire formula for building that kind of relationship," he said. "But there is a sure-fire formula for preventing it—and that is the compulsory open shop so falsely called 'right-to-work'."

Schnitzler praised Louisville Mayor William O. Cowger (R), who was on the platform at the time, for his recently-issued statement that if the Louisville Board of Aldermen passed such an ordinance he would veto it.

Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO, also applauded Cowger's stand.

Former Gov. Bert Combs, representing Gov. Edward Breathitt, said that progress had been made in the past in the state "without any so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

The State AFL-CIO has sued in Barren Circuit Court to challenge the legality of the ordinance passed in Glasgow. Ordinances have also been passed in Shelbyville, Scottsville, London, Morganfield, Harlan, Greensburg, Cave City and Crofton.

Not a 'Labor Dispute':

Court Upholds ILA Boycott Of Ships in Cuba Trade

The right of the Longshoremen to boycott foreign ships carrying grain to Castro's Cuba has been upheld by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals as not subject to disapproval by the National Labor Relations Board and "a recognized part of the freedom constitutionally guaranteed" by the 1st Amendment.

The court, in its 2-1 decision held that the Longshoremen's Association was not engaged in a "labor dispute" when its Baltimore local boycotted the British flag freighter Tulse Hill last January. The NLRB's regulatory powers are limited to the area of labor disputes, and it lacks jurisdiction when a union's actions are "political in nature," the court declared.

Even if the NLRB had jurisdiction, the majority continued, the ILA was guilty of no "threat, coercion or restraint" aimed at forcing affected maritime firms from doing business with each other and "the board erred in finding an unfair labor practice" on the part of the ILA.

The court reasoned:

"One may disagree with the soundness of ILA's reasons for persistently refusing to work on a ship which has offended its policy" on Cuban trade.

"But it is not within our province or that of the . . . [NLRB] to require the men to engage in work they find obnoxious because the ship has traffiked with a political regime they consider loathsome," the majority ruled.

ILA Policy Set

The factual background of the case was outlined by the court in Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff's opinion.

On Oct. 8, 1962, when the crisis over the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba was at its height, the ILA announced publicly that it would not load or unload cargoes of any nature "in ships of any owner whose vessels are used in trade with Cuba."

Four months later, when the U.S. government issued a memorandum prohibiting foreign-flag vessels that had traded with Cuba from carrying U.S. government-financed cargoes, the Maritime Administration prepared a "blacklist" of vessels which had been used in Cuban trade. On the list was the "Tulse Hill," flying the British flag, manned by a foreign crew and owned by Ocean Shipping Service Ltd., a Bermuda corporation.

The ILA circulated a "fact sheet" in December 1963 saying "our Cuban boycott is still in effect" and urging members to "report any of these ships that enter your port. . . . By no means work them."

Off U.S. List

Later the Tulse Hill was removed from the Maritime Administration blacklist when its owners agreed that no other vessels under their control would be employed in trading with Cuba, but the ship remained on the ILA list.

The Tulse Hill's owners notified the Maryland Ship Ceiling Co., Inc., that the ship would reach Baltimore Jan. 21, 1964, and the manager of Maryland Ship telephoned ILA Local 1355 to ask that five gangs of carpenters be notified to report for work fitting the vessel for a grain cargo. The union refused to refer workers to the Tulse Hill but continued to work other vessels for Maryland Ship.

The owners of the Tulse Hill filed a complaint in the Baltimore City Circuit Court, which dismissed it, and the company next filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB.

While the case was pending the NLRB petitioned in federal district court for an injunction, which was granted, but a stay of execution was allowed by the appellate court while the board expedited its processes. On Apr. 10, 1964, the board entered a cease-and-desist order and sought enforcement by the circuit court.

The court based its reversal of the NLRB on this definition of a labor dispute: "The term 'labor dispute' includes any controversy concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment" or "the representation" of persons seeking to negotiate terms of employment. There can be no jurisdiction, the majority ruled, where the complaint is not related to such a dispute.

It added: "Not every activity of a labor organization, not even every controversy in which it may become involved, is a labor dispute within the statutory meaning. The union activity here pertains to a general political question, in which ILA shares an interest with all citizens. It is not seeking to alter any employment conditions."

Sobeloff's majority opinion noted that boycotts by workers or consumers against a foreign regime they find obnoxious are "not uncommon."

Precedents Cited

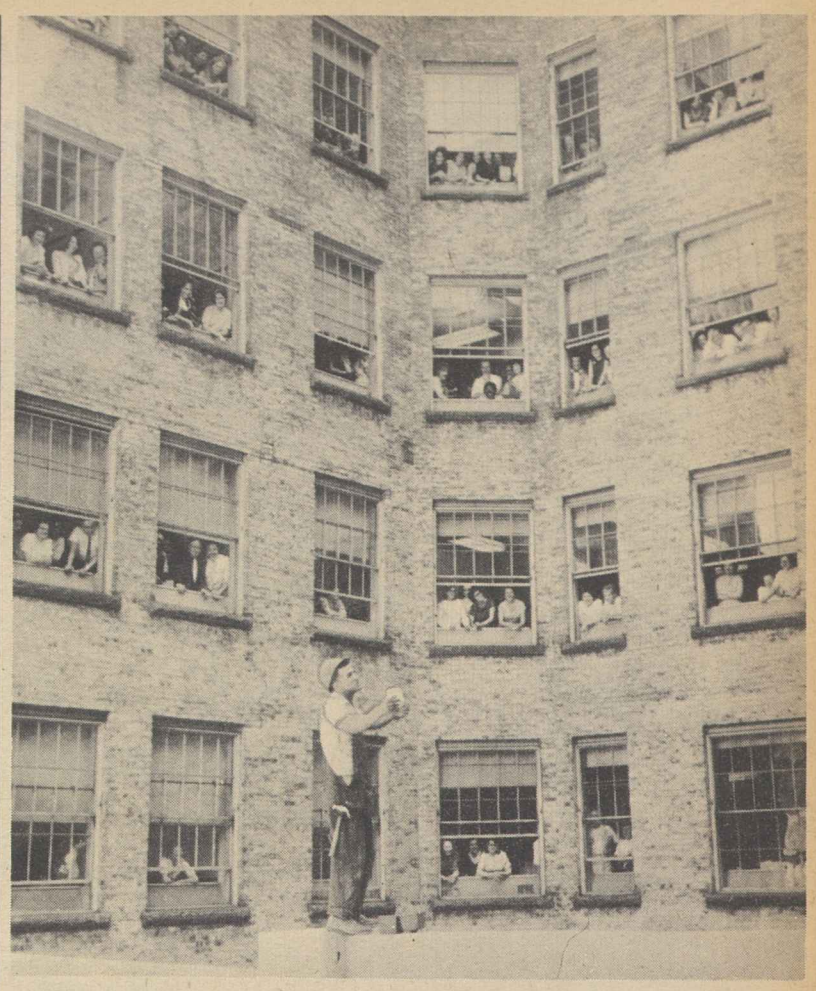
Such demonstrations have been made against "Hitler's Nazi system" and against various Communist governments, the court pointed out.

It went on: "The 1st amendment affords protection not merely to the voicing of abstract opinions upon public issues. It also protects implementing conduct which is in the nature of advocacy."

Union members, they concluded, "need not mount a platform to voice their moral revulsion against Castro; if they deem it more appropriate . . . to express their sentiments by refusing to assist a vessel that trades with him, they are at liberty to do so."

"Nothing in the labor law speaks to the contrary," the majority ruled.

Sobeloff was joined in the decision by Judge J. Spencer Bell. Judge Albert V. Bryan dissented in two sentences, saying the case "fits snugly the design of the National Labor Relations Act, unequivocally putting jurisdiction of it in the board," and "I would enforce the order" of the NLRB.



MUSIC AL FRESCO is provided for downtown office workers in Buffalo, N. Y., by John A. Giardina, a member of Carpenters Local 9 employed on a nearby construction project, who uses his rich baritone voice to entertain during his lunch hour.

East St. Louis Walkout Wins Pact for Teachers

East St. Louis, Ill.—The first strike of public school teachers in local history has produced the first written agreement ever won by the young Teachers' union here—an agreement by the School Board to increase wages by $306,000 next school year for 715 teachers, attendance officers and supervisors.

More than 500 members of Teachers Local 1220 stayed away from school four days until the board agreed to sign a contract—provided it is referred to not as a contract but as a "memorandum of understanding."

It was, said an Illinois Federation of Teachers statement, a "total victory" for the union and its members, most of them on their first picket line. The victory was won despite all the efforts to break the strike by 200 non-union teachers who walked through the lines at many of the city's 35 school buildings, union leaders said.

The walkout started May 18 after the School Board met the union's request for increases of $300 to $900 a year with an offer of $200 across the board—"take it or leave it, strike or no strike." The picket lines held firm through May 21, with only 10 teachers deserting the union ranks and all but 4,500 of the schools' 21,000 pupils remaining home.

Settlement Reached

The night of May 21, Pres. Robert Hackmann of the local Chamber of Commerce called a meeting of the contract negotiators at the offices of the Union Electric Co., where Hackmann is general manager. Ten hours later the settlement had been reached, and all classes resumed at 10 a.m., May 22.

The agreement provides wage increases of $250 a year for teachers without a college degree, $400 for those with a bachelor's degree, $550 for those with a master's degree, and $700 for teachers who complete 30 semester hours of work toward the doctoral degree.

The new salary schedule starts at $4,250 a year and rises in $200 yearly steps to a maximum of $7,900 for those with the highest study credits. The new 11-year schedule is a step in the direction of the American Federation of Teachers goal—$6,000 to $14,000 within eight years for those with a bachelor's degree, said Local 1220 Pres. Clyde Reynolds.

The new pact also provides that no other school employe will lose a job because of the wage hikes; no teacher or pupil shall be penalized or rewarded for participating or failing to participate; and all examinations for pupils will be rescheduled if necessary.

Board members headed by the Rev. William Lahey, Episcopal clergyman, agreed to this union proviso: that teachers who missed class shall work an extra four days if necessary after the scheduled June 5 closing date and that non-strikers may volunteer to serve after that date but will not be paid for such extra service. No one who stayed out will lose pay, it was also agreed.

NLRB Affirms Ruling On Insurance Unit

The National Labor Relations Board, spelling out its reasons for agreeing to hold elections among insurance agents in smaller than state-wide units, again has ordered the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to bargain with the Insurance Workers.

The order was the latest of some 20 findings that Metropolitan and other firms are required by law to bargain with the union after it has won representation elections.

At issue is the refusal of major firms to accept NLRB rulings that any unit smaller than state-wide is an appropriate bargaining unit. Two such refusals have been carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, where review has been asked.

Meanwhile the union has won bargaining rights for several thousand new members but their status will remain unsettled until the top court disposes of the industry's challenge to the NLRB. Many will not become full dues-paying members until that time, said IWIU Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen.

In the latest case, three board members ruled that elections may be held in units limited to the Metropolitan district office at New London, Conn., plus a detached office at Westerly, R. I., and the district office at Meriden, Conn. Each district office, the board found, is a "separate administrative entity" operating as a complete, self-contained autonomous unit.

Rail Unions Negotiate Job Security If Pennsylvania, N.Y. Central Merge

Eighteen railroad unions have reached agreement with the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads on a job-protection pact to take effect in the event the two railroads win approval of a pending merger proposal.

The unions, affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives' Association, described the agreement as one that will provide long-lasting job guarantees and other protective features. Its signing, they said, does not remove their objections to the merger itself.

In an announcement of the agreement, Pres. G. E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers, chairman of the RLEA, said a major objection to the proposed merger was lack of adequate job protection for employes and that the new pact overcomes this specific objection.

In another development, a federal arbitration panel settled three disputes involving firemen and enginemen laid off under an earlier decision of the arbiters. Two gave management a freer hand, one upheld the union position.

The board ruled that railroads can eliminate low-seniority men in the 13 states with "full crew" laws and replace them with higher seniority men whose jobs are eliminated in other states.

The board settled an allied dispute by ruling that management may terminate the services of low-seniority firemen in road or yard service, or extra men who work irregularly, and fill the vacancies with higher-seniority men.

A third ruling was that firemen with two to 10 years' seniority who choose severance pay instead of a comparable job must be paid an amount equal to 50 percent of their earnings in the previous two years—an increase from the $2,400 maximum the roads wanted to pay bringing the ceiling to as much as $10,000.

Highlights of the agreement reached by the RLEA with the Pennsylvania and the New York Central:

- In the event of merger, the new road will take all present employes of the Pennsylvania and Central into its employ.
- No present employe of either road "shall be deprived of employment or placed in a worse position" with respect to wages and conditions at any time.
- There shall be no reduction in force unless the merged company's business declines more than 5 percent in a 30-day period. In such an event, the force reduction in any craft shall not exceed 1 percent for each 1 percent decline from the 5 percent "floor."
- Advance notice of any such reduction shall be given under union agreements and when business rises, employes must be recalled in the same ratio within 15 days.

In addition to the agreement, the parties signed five "memoranda of understanding." They involve job and wage information which managements must furnish on union request; moving expenses up to $500, and lump sum separation allowances for those who choose to quit a job rather than accept a transfer.

LABOR SITUATION in Brazil was discussed by AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan at luncheon given by the federation in Washington for the labor attaches at all foreign embassies. At McLellan's right is AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone. The luncheon was one of a series of meetings to discuss AFL-CIO policies on international affairs.

Schnitzler Urges Strengthening Of Labor, Negro 'Grand Alliance'

Cleveland—The "grand alliance" between the labor movement and the Negro community must be preserved and strengthened for the advantage of both groups, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the Negro-American Labor Council at its meeting here.

"We operate as a team" in the fight for civil rights "and it's going to be a winning team," said Schnitzler, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. If it should fail, he warned, "America will fail."

Working together, Schnitzler stressed, "we are going to put an end to the . . . half-hidden, unacknowledged, shamefaced segregation and discrimination in the North" as well as the "open, deliberate" discrimination in the South.

Even that victory, he said, won't solve the problem "unless equal opportunity is also full opportunity." He added:

"We cannot build a better America through integrated unemployment, integrated poverty or integrated ignorance. . . . There is no real future in a program for sharing the misery. What we need in this country is a full, rich, secure life for every citizen."

Schnitzler cited as an example of the "two-way street" of Negro-union cooperation the successful "uphill battle" to defeat a so-called "right-to-work" amendment in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Negroes, he said, voted 20-1 against "right-to-work," listening to such leaders as A. Philip Randolph, vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Negro-American Labor Council. If the Negro votes, mostly cast by persons who weren't union members, had gone the other way, Oklahoma would be a "right-to-work" state, Schnitzler noted.

There is a "fringe of bigots" in the labor movement, Schnitzler acknowledged. "Because of that," he added, "you have in the Negro community a radical fringe that says the whole labor movement ought to be torn apart."

Both groups, he stressed, are "fringes—and not fringe benefits."

The fact that some white union members "still cling to ancient prejudices" doesn't mean, Schnitzler said, that there is a difference between union members and civil rights groups "that cannot be bridged. What it means is that all of us must work harder at our common task."

Schnitzler noted that an industrial Indiana county which voted for Alabama's Gov. Wallace in the presidential primary also nominated in the same election a Negro candidate and a white leader of the integration movement.

Even after passage of civil rights legislation, "neither Birmingham, nor Cambridge, nor Cleveland will magically be transformed into harmonious, integrated communities, governed solely by considerations of humanity and justice," Schnitzler pointed out.

The task of the Negro-labor alliance "will be just beginning," he stressed.

"You know, as union members, that all workers, regardless of race, creed or national origin, need a union," Schnitzler said.

"You know, as union members, that the labor movement—despite its pockets of prejudice—has fought for equal opportunity and equal rights, on and off the job.

"You know that employers have been the greatest single obstacle to that objective," he added.

There may not always be "immediate agreement on strategy and tactics," Schnitzler said, but as in a union negotiating committee "the differences are settled . . . and a common program is followed."

Dividends, Profits Show Sharp Rise Over 1963

(Continued from Page 1)

as having "erred strongly on the low side."

Earlier, the Dept. of Labor had reported the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment stood at 5.4 percent in April, unchanged from the March and February figures.

The net profit first-quarter figure after taxes ran at a seasonally adjusted rate of $31.1 billion, a whopping 22 percent higher than profits in the corresponding period in 1963. The indication is that the Budget Bureau has been compelled to revise upward its estimates of government revenues as a result of the zoom in profits and revise downward its estimates of the prospective federal budget deficit.

The annual survey of executive salaries by the authoritative magazine Business Week reported that "robust profits" had "added more zip to the upswing in executive compensation that has marked the 1960s."

Basic salaries were boosted by "almost 60 percent of the companies" covered in Business Week's survey—"at an average rate of about 15 percent."

In addition, the magazine reported, "hefty bonuses pushed totals still higher." Compensation to executives was slashed by fewer than 8 percent of the companies filing information with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Companies turning in "healthy" 1963 profits "rewarded top management with fat salary increases and fatter bonuses," the magazine said. Among these, some automobile company executives "paced the field," but even in the iron and steel industry, "which had spotty profits," some companies raised executive pay.

The "top auto brass took home more pay than any other group," Business Week reported, for the fifth year in a row. General Motors Chairman Frederic G. Donner "added $11,000 to last year's pretax salary and bonus of $543,975," and he has contingent credits payable if stock options are not exercised lifting him to a potential $800,000-plus figure as "the highest paid executive" among the companies surveyed.

The sensational rise in corporation profits for the first quarter of the year—a gain of $2.5 billion from the fourth quarter of 1963—was in contrast to a third-quarter to fourth-quarter 1963 rise of $1 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The tax liability of corporations dropped by $900 million from the fourth quarter of 1963. The actual extent of the tax-cut benefits to business were revealed in a comparison of the 1964 first quarter and 1963 first quarter figures. The tax obligations of corporations rose by $2 billion, but after-tax profits jumped a spectacular $5.7 billion.

The corporation profit advance reflected not only the effects of tax reduction, AFL-CIO economists observed, but also a widening of profit margins and declining unit costs of labor.

'Workable Adjustments' Needed:

Disaster Foreseen in 'Blind' Automation

Philadelphia—Unless the United States rapidly develops social and economic adjustments and adaptations, "the blind forward plunge of the technological revolution can lead to disaster," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger warned during a discussion of the impact of automation at the 15th annual convention of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers.

To achieve a healthy economic expansion and full employment, he pointed out, the nation must act to create a balance between ability to produce and ability to consume the products of an automated industry.

Need for Bargaining

Labor and industry, Goldfinger said, have an obligation to develop "workable adjustments" to technological advances through collective bargaining at the level of the plant, the company or the labor market. These, he said, should include advance notice of "radical technological changes, retraining of workers in the new skills that will be needed, and relocation assistance to workers and their families."

"But we must recognize that labor and management alone, at the plant level, cannot solve broad national social problems," he warned. "Federal government efforts—nationwide programs—are needed."

The "tremendous challenge" of providing more than 80,000 new jobs a week for the rest of this decade to meet the demand, Goldfinger said, calls for "a series of bold measures—now."

Among these he listed:

- Expansion of job-creating public works.
- Extension of the federal minimum wage law "to millions of low-wage workers" and an increase in the minimum "to strengthen consumer markets for the sale of the growing volume of goods and services that can be produced."
- "Significant move toward reducing hours of work—to increase job opportunities."
- "A national manpower policy . . . as well as a program of financial relocation allowances to assist unemployed workers and their families to move to areas of job opportunities."
- Modernization of "our woefully inadequate programs of assistance for the unemployed, the aged and the disabled," as well as development of "an effective social system to meet the costs of proper medical care."

Goldfinger pointed out that because of the speed with which the technological revolution is spreading, measures required at present may be "altogether inadequate" in the 1970s. To examine problems as they develop and to recommend measures to solve them, he maintained, a national commission on technological change is needed.

"Vast changes" in "the very nature of work itself," he said, have to be met "by similarly vast economic and social changes" to provide adequate adjustments for people and communities.

"And after thousands of years of struggle with scarcity—since the beginning of the human race—America must now learn," he said, "to live with the potential abundance made possible by the new technology."

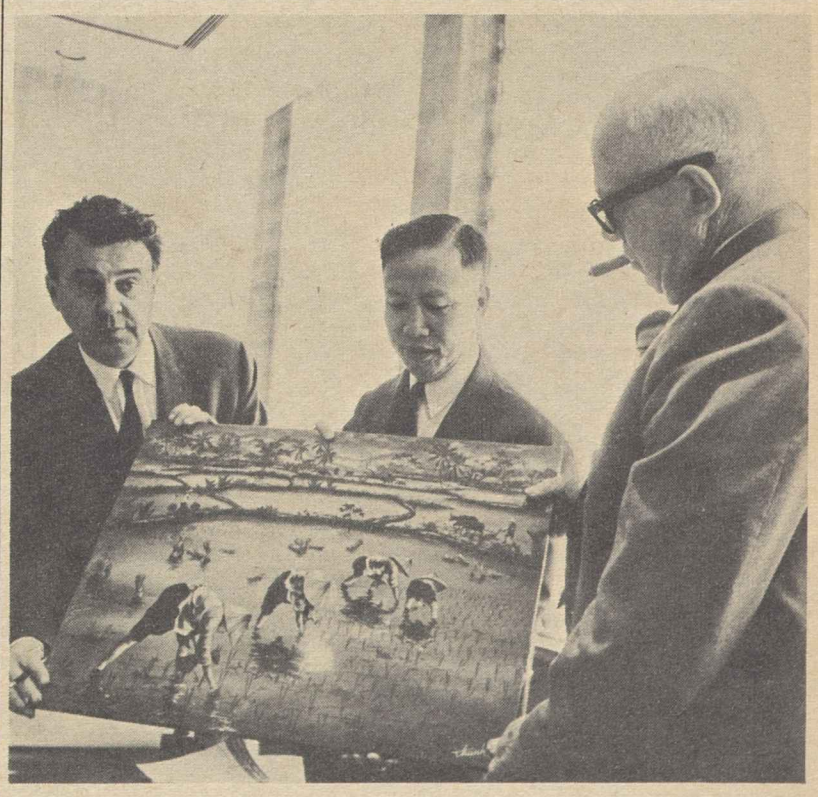
Fast Ruling Due on Vote At Kingsport

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has agreed to speed up the process of deciding if the National Labor Relations Board may open and count ballots cast by strikers and strikebreakers at the Kingsport, Tenn., plant of the Kingsport Press.

The court denied a company request for a temporary restraining order to prevent the NLRB from counting the ballots but agreed to expedite the case. The judges directed the court clerk to set a date for oral arguments on the appeal as soon as possible.

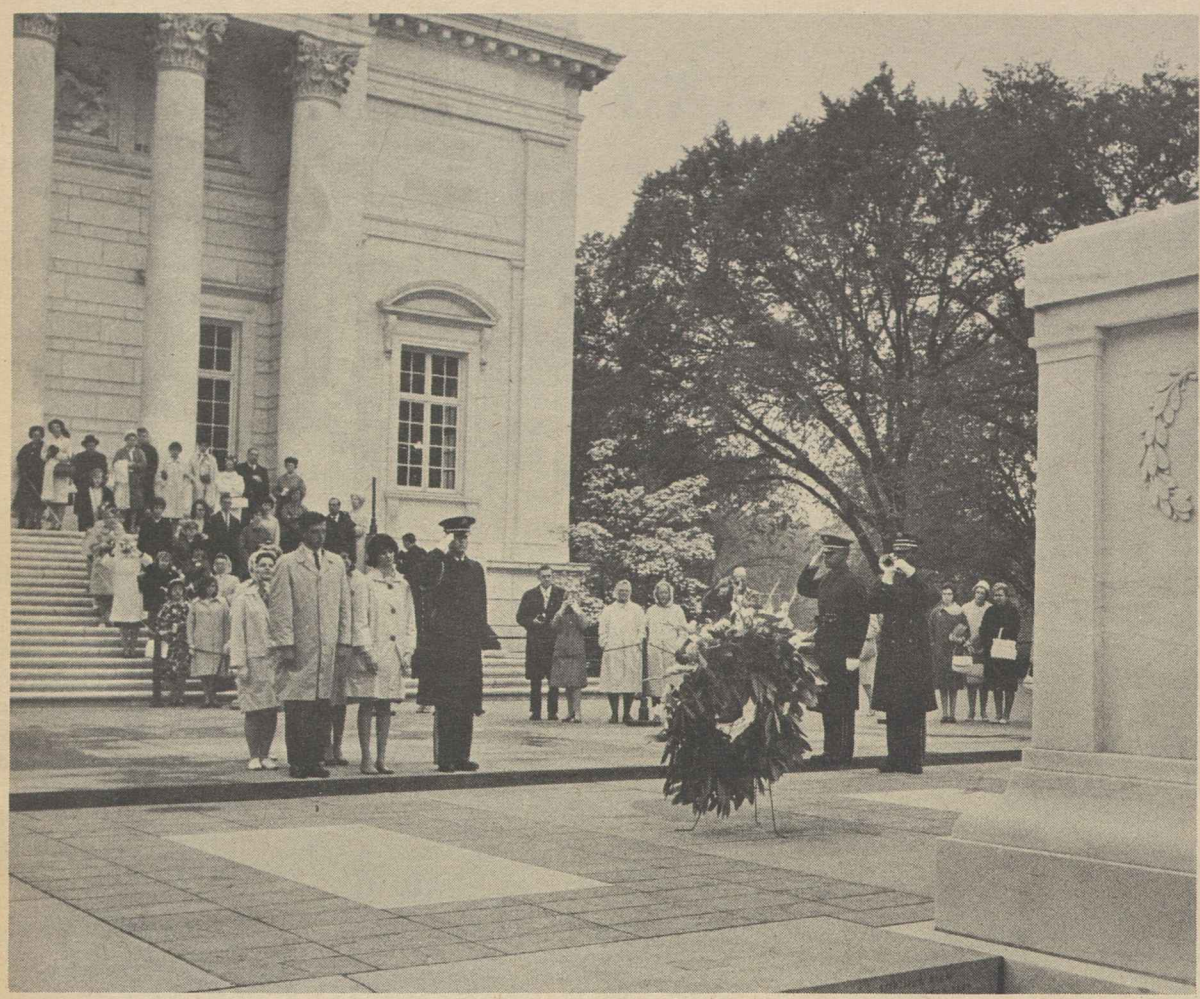
Five unions struck the plant Mar. 11, 1963, in a contract dispute—the Bookbinders, Machinists, Pressman, Typographers and Stereotypers.

The board held a representation election last Mar. 10 and impounded the ballots to give union and management lawyers time to argue about whether the election should have been held.



VIETNAMESE WORKERS are pictured in this painting, a gift to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany from the Vietnamese Federation of Labor. Pictured left to right are Irving Brown, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations; Pres. Tran quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Christian Labor, and Meany. Buu was one of three overseas labor leaders who were luncheon guests of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Essay Contest Winners Tour Capital

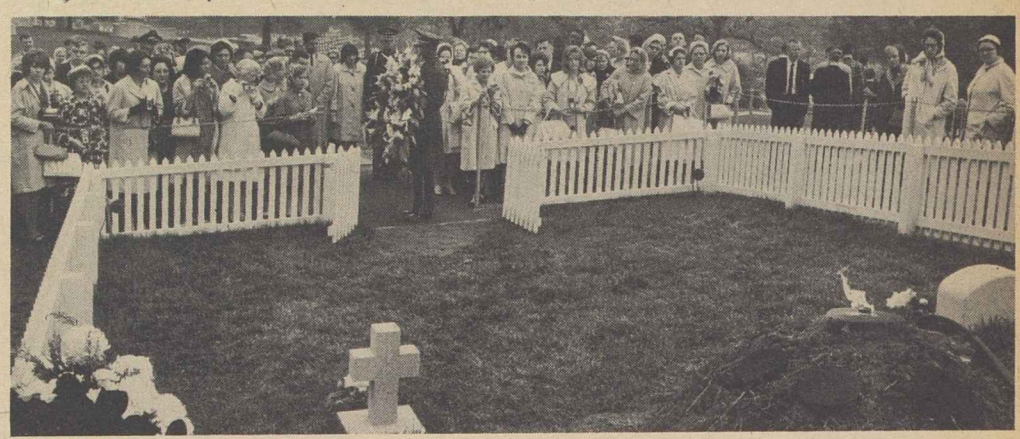


STATE WINNERS of Ability Counts essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped were taken on a tour of Washington, laid a wreath at Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington Cemetery.

BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON for annual meeting of committee by their state AFL-CIO bodies, winners visited Mount Vernon, George Washington's home, stopped at tomb of his nephew, Bushrod.

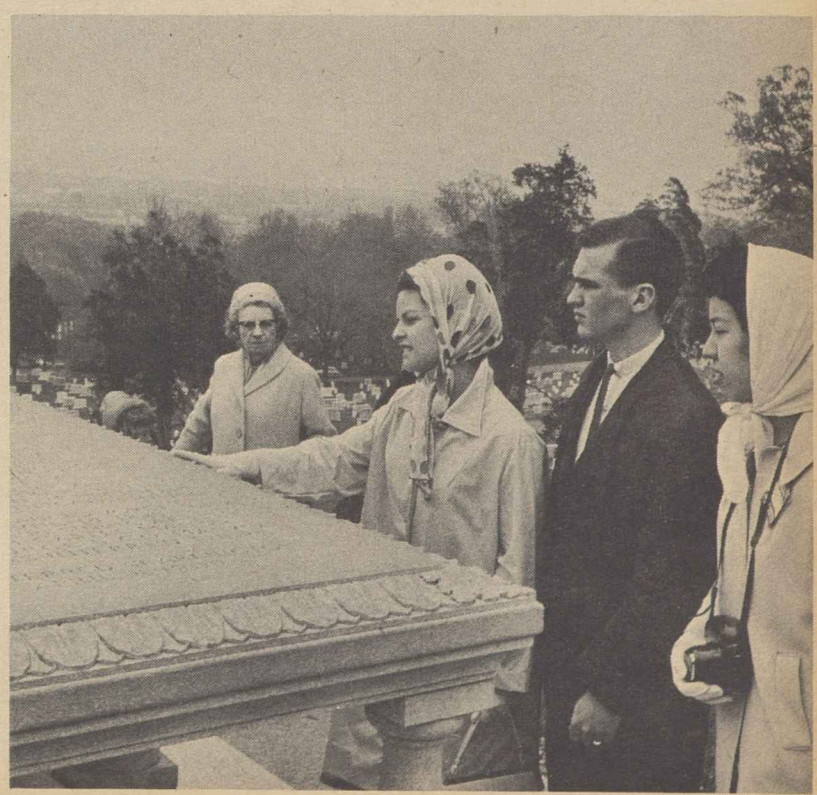
ADDRESS by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler marked AFL-CIO luncheon for the visitors. At left is Harold Russell, committee chairman; right, Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice chairman.

FIRST PRIZE winner in essay contest, Donald J. LaVoy, Reno, Nev., is shown at head table during luncheon at Gordon Freeman's left. At right of Harold Russell is Margaret Frawley, Eau Claire, Wis., second prize winner.



ON BEHALF of prize winners, LaVoy and Miss Frawley placed a wreath at the grave of late Pres. John F. Kennedy in Arlington Cemetery. They are seen with the officer beyond the open gate.

THE YOUNG VISITORS, from secondary schools all over the country, were impressed by Mount Vernon, which they inspected thoroughly. Their tour was made possible by the IBEW, which in addition entertained them at a luncheon in the Senate dining room in the U.S. Capitol.



ARLINGTON CEMETERY stop also was made at tomb of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, designer of Washington. From left, Pat Howell, Kansas; Edward J. Benz, Jr., Pennsylvania; Karen Maeda, Hawaii.

The Boomers

DIVIDENDS ARE BOOMING, profits are booming, the salaries and bonus arrangements of management executives are booming. The picture would be extremely satisfying—except for the nagging doubt provoked by the fact that all this affluence and boom are accompanied by a high level of joblessness. A 5.4 percent rate of joblessness unchanged for the past three months despite lifts and encouragements in some areas, despite the recently effective tax cut.

To restate the nagging doubt is to risk seeming to carp at what used to be called prosperity. But of course there is no prosperity for those who have no jobs but only a technique of getting by.

They get by on the basis of unemployment insurance that replaces about one-third the normal income, provided the worker is eligible for jobless compensation to begin with. And when the maximum payment period under state laws runs out, they get by on the bounty of relatives, or borrowing, or on general assistance.

We have a clear-cut problem to face. The whole country is booming—but there are not enough jobs to employ our potential workers. It is no answer to say that "everybody" could have a job if the potential workers were well-educated enough and well-trained enough to move into the areas of high skills where job opportunities allegedly are going unfilled.

The fact is that workers automated out of jobs, tractored off the farms, driven into the faceless anonymity of the millions of the unemployed, were not in the past well-educated and well-trained for the skills required today. Our youth are not being well-educated enough and well-trained enough now.

The fact is that our economy, booming though it is, has not yet begun to create sufficient new job opportunities to meet the needs of the millions of young people coming to age in this decade.

THERE IS SOMETHING ludicrous, under these circumstances, in the political philosophy—and it exists—that the cure for joblessness is better education, but that we must not legislate a massive injection of federal funds to improve the quality of education in the elementary and secondary schools.

For a great many American children and teenagers, the elementary and secondary schools are the only chance our school system will ever get. Somehow Congress after Congress has proved itself incapable of providing the needed infusion of federal funds.

Fifteen years ago, in 1949, the Senate passed a school-aid bill with the help of the late Republican Sen. Taft of Ohio, but the House and Senate have never been able to approve such a bill at the same time and send it to the White House for signature.

THE ACTUAL RATE of joblessness is considerably above the 5.4 or 5.5 percent rate officially reported year after year, and it is so acknowledged. It may be as high as 8 percent or more. There is the element of part-time work—short workweeks and periods of work-and-layoff. There is the element of a shutdown in a community's major enterprise that makes job applications meaningless.

A great deal more is needed for a healthy economy than rosy corporation profit figures, dividends and jack-rabbiting executive salaries and bonuses. It is the business of a modern democracy to make sure that all its citizens have equality of opportunity—and the right to earn a living was certified in the Employment Act of 1946.

The peril lies in our getting accustomed to this 5.4 percent rate of unemployment as somehow endurable because things otherwise are booming. It is not permanently endurable; it is cancerous.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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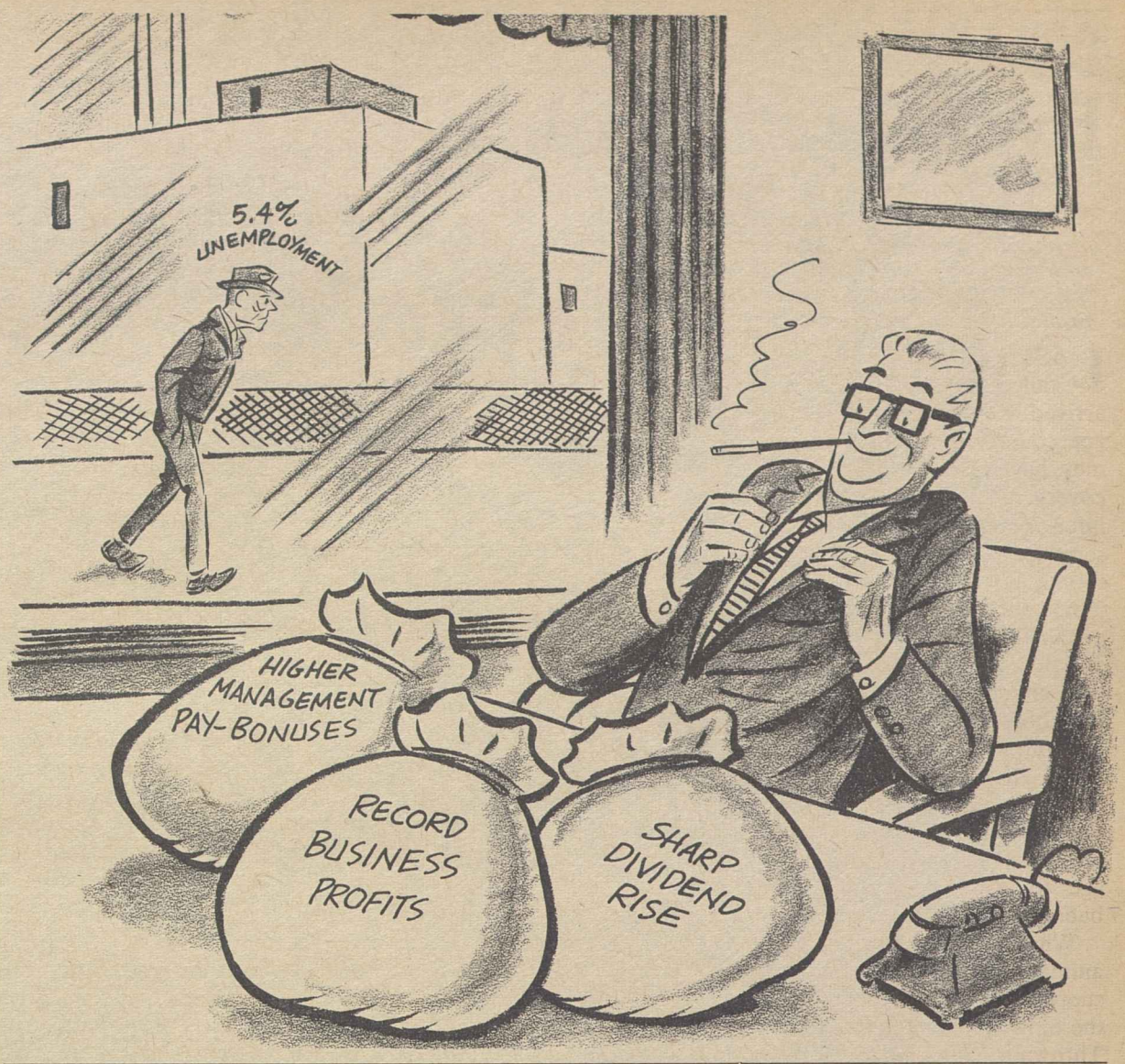
Room With a View



In Land-Water Conservation Bill:

Permanent Revenue Plan Urged For Federal Recreation Areas

The following is excerpted from a recent address by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.) to the Women's National Democratic Club on the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill.

BACK IN THE 1890s and the early 1900s when the conservation movement was getting strongly under way, when giants like Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot and others were with us, it was such things as parks, forests, water power, and irrigation that constituted the focal points of the conservation movement.

This movement was not in favor of locking up our great stores of natural resources and of natural beauty and simply putting them in a deep freeze. It was a movement against waste and despoliation, a movement in favor of wise use. And while wise use may in some cases mean a single use (our national parks, for instance), it will in more cases mean multiple use—our national forests and our flood control and irrigation reservoirs, for instance. But it will not mean, except in the rarest of rare cases, a policy of no use, a policy of preserving simply for the sake of preserving.

The use of the outdoors for recreation at the time the conservation movement got started was a minor part of the story. Certainly people wanted to enjoy the outdoors, but the outdoors was all around them except in a few of our larger cities, and little thought needed to be given to its accessibility, its adequacy, or its cost. Today such thought must be given. The outdoors today for most of us city-dwellers is far, far away. It is getting scarcer and scarcer. It costs time and money to get to it. And it is costing more and more to preserve and restore it. These, in the final analysis, are the reasons for the Land and Water Conservation Fund bill.

We are no longer in a position to dedicate unlimited areas of the public lands to recreation and other conservation purposes. The 1.8 billion acres that the United States acquired by cessions from the original 13 states and by treaties over the years between the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the Alaska Purchase in 1867 has shrunk to 711 million acres and of these only 484 million are not already given over to one federal function or another. Moreover, 309 million of these remaining 484 are in Alaska. This leaves about 175 million in what our Alaskan fellow-citizens like to refer to as the "lower 48" and particularly in about a dozen of these 48. Large as even this figure of 175 million acres may seem, the pressures on it for all sorts of developments—military bases, city growth, oil field developments, grazing, and so on and on—is tremendous and, in many cases, meritorious.

There is a romantic view in some quarters, fostered by our history and by our inability or unwillingness to keep our eyes open to the trends of the last half century, that says that the "outdoors" is and always has been and ought always to be free. This is nonsense.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund bill proposes three permanent sources of money:

1—That portion of the present so-called gasoline tax which is derived from fuels used in motorboats. This will yield about $25 million a year.

2—Proceeds from the sale of surplus government real estate. This will probably yield about $50 million a year.

3—Proceeds from admission and user fees collected from those who make recreational use of our national parks, national forests, and other installations. It has been estimated that this, after it is fully under way, may yield $60 to $70 million a year.

The bill, moreover, offers a bargain to the American people. It authorizes an automobile sticker which will admit the owner and all his passengers into virtually every federal recreation area in the country for a maximum of $7 a year. For those who do not wish to buy an auto sticker, the bill provides for admission fees to individual recreational areas. We anticipate that these may range, depending on the area and the types of recreation it affords and the amount of federal investment in it, from 25 cents to a dollar or two.

The yield from all fees and from various types of user fees may add up to $60 or $70 million dollars a year. This will not even begin to cover the cost to the taxpayers of the recreational opportunities the United States now furnishes. It will, for instance, be only about half of our appropriations to the National Park Service alone.

More than half of the money that will be appropriated from the fund will go to the states to be used to match state funds available for planning their recreational development, for land acquisition, and for development. Two-fifths of the funds available to the states—two-fifths, that is, of a potential total of $90 million a year—will be available for distribution equally among all 50 of them and three-fifths will be allotted on the basis of need, with primary attention to their populations, the use of outdoor recreation facilities by residents of other states, and the extent of federal outdoor recreation programs within the state.

Morgan Says:

Modern Political Battles Make Even Baboons Look Civilized

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

LAST FEBRUARY, a pretty, blond and pony-tailed British biologist named Jane Goodall arrived in Washington after a 3½-year stay in the ape country of East Africa and announced what may have seemed to some to be a startling discovery: chimpanzees regard human beings as inferior creatures—in the same class as baboons. I submit, however, that this is not an odd but an inevitable scientific finding and that in all probability the chimpanzees made their observations of people during an election year. There are times during a political campaign when the politicians and the public manage to make even the baboons look superior.

Morgan

What a trial we are to ourselves; how savagely animalistic we can become as we pursue what is supposed to be the civilized process of selecting the officials by whom we consent to be governed. Throwing Christians to the lions in pagan Rome was a humane and inspiring exercise by comparison with some of the sporting events featured in a modern political contest.

Reputations are clawed to death, verbal genocide is practiced against entire segments of the American society in attempts to exterminate the opposition. In the end the winning candidate is so exhausted and the electorate so embittered or benumbed or both that everybody sinks into a comatose condition until the next seasonal siege of balloting begins and the contentious process is cranked up all over again.

In the lull between presidential primaries, an observer turns wistfully to Miss Goodall's description of life with the chimpanzees in the jungles of Tanganyika. She noted that they had devised a complex society of their own which includes a long period of care for the young and "close family ties." She discovered their talents of ingenious improvisation, such as fashioning drinking cups out of crumpled leaves. With an interesting fastidiousness for grooming and cleanliness, they even use leaves as napkins to wipe their sticky hands after eating. Chimps can, the scientist found, influence each other's behavior by vocal calls. They have a variety of these, including, she said, a kind of "panting hoot."

Ah, well, maybe they're just a mild holler away from our system after all. In any case the panting hoots of politicians can be heard trying to influence the behavior of voters, this time in most strident volume in the state of California. The Oregon campaign wasn't so vicious as it might have been. The state has a tradition of moderation in political judgment and the extremist fringe, though its squeaks were audible intermittently before the primary, was not taken seriously and was not an issue despite the fact that somebody spent a good deal of money on postage to send a number of candidates running for delegate to the Republican convention bundles of hate letters by registered mail containing scurrilous attacks on New York's Gov. Rockefeller.

BUT THE BEHEMOTH of the 1964 primary battles, Rockefeller vs. Sen. Goldwater in California, will strain the tempers and indeed the very sanity of the voters. Not only is the senator's bid for the presidential nomination riding heavily on the outcome—he is likely to be unstoppable at San Francisco in July if he wins the primary, his hopes mortally wounded if he loses—but every important right-wing extremist outfit from the Dixiecrats to the John Birch Society, overtly or covertly, will be involved in the campaign.

Furthermore, as far as they are concerned, it isn't simply a Goldwater-Rockefeller battle; it is in addition a thrust by the radical right to get a foothold in the California Republican party with the ultimate objective of controlling it.

Let us not, however, blame all our political problems on the lunatic fringe. An observer covering primaries across the country can't help wondering sometimes if the ballot were not devised by subversives. Oregonians in the Portland area got not only their so-called bedsheet ballot but five others besides requiring decisions on such things as a $300,000 item to build a pachyderm house for the bull elephant in Portland's zoo. They voted that down.

This is not too much time to spend on making democracy work but the trouble is the end product is often so discouraging. The United States Senate at the moment is still wallowing in a sordid quarrel over what, if anything, to do about its questionable morals as reflected in the Bobby Baker hearings. And it would be hard to devise a more depressing spectacle at this stage of history than the sly demagogic pitch of Alabama's Gov. Wallace for votes in the Maryland primary on the basis of white supremacy. It makes you hanker for the solitude of Miss Goodall's jungle and her discerning chimps. Such escapism won't do, of course, so you settle for Winston Churchill's observation that democracy is the worst possible form of government except all the others—including, I suppose one must add, Animal Farm.

Washington Reports:

Senate Food Stamp Approval Pushed By McCarthy, Aiken

SEN. EUGENE J. McCARTHY (D-Minn.) and Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), both members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, called for passage of the food stamp bill as soon as civil rights has been acted upon. They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

The food stamp measure, passed by the House, would permit communities to use the program to help persons on relief obtain more balanced and nutritious diets, instead of the corn meal, flour and powdered products now distributed. The stamps, which would be purchased by welfare recipients, might be cashed in grocery stores for almost any foods, except soft drinks and luxury frozen foods, intoxicating liquors, tobacco or imported items.

McCarthy reported that the program is now operated as a pilot project in 40 counties and three large cities in 22 states. He said 180,000 persons are now participating, and that "studies have shown that those who take part do improve their diets. Something over 80 percent of the increases were accounted for by purchase of livestock products, fruits and vegetables."

Both senators agreed that the food stamp program aids not only the recipients, but producers and business as well.

AIKEN ESTIMATED that proposed legislation would help provide better diets for 25 million persons. He said he expects the Agriculture Committee to take up the bill early in June. McCarthy predicted that after a day or two of hearings the Senate would approve the bill overwhelmingly.

"We have had considerable surpluses of grain in this country for years," Aiken pointed out. "When people consume grain through this program they will do away with much of this surplus, which is expensive to store, and rather embarrassing at times. Milk, eggs, meat, fruits, vegetables and oils and fats would be added to this diet. It is not estimated that the consumption of bread will be affected."

McCarthy said that the food stamp program can be an important part of the "war on poverty" since "the fundamental objective is to provide food for those who are suffering from malnutrition and under-nutrition, and who, because of poverty, are unable to purchase needed food for themselves and their children. Strengthening the farm economy is important, but secondary to aiding the needy."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN showed Sen. Goldwater of Arizona not very gracefully on the defensive a few days in advance of the June 2 primary. It was an extraordinary picture the senator deliberately arranged for an audience at Shasta Junior College to see—a pose with an arrow tucked under his arm from the rear to suggest he had been shot in the back and this was the kind of treatment he had been getting in the past few weeks.

He made the statement and posed the picture the day Dwight D. Eisenhower broke his momentous silence and set down his viewpoints, for his newspaper outlets, on the qualifications needed in the Republican Party's nominee.

The arrow Sen. Goldwater held under his arm may not have been specifically intended to intimate that he felt he had been "shot in the back" by the Eisenhower statement. Indeed, since nothing counts in politics except the vote of the voters in the polling booths, it would be most unwise to draw the inference.

The California primary returns will settle the issue of how the state's GOP delegation will vote for a Republican nominee on the first ballot in the party's nominating convention barely six weeks away. Goldwater partisans—and indeed the senator himself—expressed the formal viewpoint that he was covered by the former President's description of the proper qualifications for a nominee.

Almost no one else thought so—specifically not Gov. Rockefeller of New York, who was bidding directly against Goldwater for the 86 California convention delegates. Not the backers of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, nor the late-emerging California supporters of an astute potential dark horse, Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania. And not the watchful backers of former Vice Pres. Nixon.

Sen. Goldwater was severely wounded in a wing by Republican voters of Oregon in the May 15 primary in which they gave Rockefeller a persuasive victory, gave Lodge second place, put the senator from Arizona in a bad third place. The picture in California changed instantly, or perhaps coincidentally.

Voters were reported by the polling services to be switching to Rockefeller. The majority of California Republican legislators were recorded as anticipating a Rockefeller victory. The Arizona senator has a large bag of delegates for the first ballot in the GOP convention and may play a role, of undetermined importance, in the tone of the platform and other matters whether or not he wins the nomination.

He cannot claim he has run well, anywhere, in the popular vote in Republican primaries. Even in Nebraska, where only his name was on the ballot, a majority of GOP voters took the trouble to write in the names of other candidates.

* * *

GEN. EISENHOWER'S statement on the qualifications of the 1964 Republican nominee has its elements of hilarity entirely apart from the carefully-phrased declaration that he has no intention of naming names and picking a candidate.

He thinks the GOP nominee should be a man of firmness—but not impulsiveness—in foreign policy (Goldwater berated Pres. Johnson for not sending the marines to Cuba to turn on the water and advocates use of minor-type atomic bombs in North Vietnam to solve our problems in Southeast Asia).

The General says he believes that we have to keep government "close to the people," and Goldwater's campaigners says this fits their man.

The odd elements in Gen. Eisenhower's statement emerge in his description of what he says his own administration produced.

One of the "examples" he cited was legislation in behalf of so-called depressed areas. Mr. Eisenhower in fact vetoed two bills —in 1958 and in 1960—to set up a federal program of assistance to distressed areas. The bill was passed by Congress a third time in 1961 and was the first measure signed into law, as a public program, by the late Pres. Kennedy.

Another example of "positive" Republicanism revealed in his administration, Mr. Eisenhower indicated, was expansion of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act. There wasn't any "expansion of coverage" and protection of broader classifications of workers in the minimum wage law in his eight years. In 1955 the hourly wage was boosted from 75 cents to $1 despite Mr. Eisenhower's effort to keep the increase to 90 cents, but coverage was not expanded.

THE FOOD STAMP PLAN must be the Senate's first order of business after it has disposed of civil rights, Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), left, and Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Wasteful Buying Costs More As Food Prices Continue Rise

By Sidney Margolius

RISING FOOD PRICES are a cause of real concern this spring. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index in one recent week scored its largest advance since last January, and is now at its highest point of the year.

Working families tend to use cold cuts and frankfurters frequently, especially in warm weather and for lunch boxes, in the belief that these meats are cheap and can help them cut food costs. This is a myth. A comparison of recent prices by this writer shows that in terms of protein value—which is the important value you buy in meat — bologna, franks, etc., actually are among the most costly.

You would think they would be cheap, since they are processed at the factory with resultant savings in handling and transportation. But a funny thing happens on the way to the market. While prices of fresh meats normally fluctuate according to supplies, packers and retailers tend to maintain their prices for processed meat rigidly.

Another reason why bologna, frankfurters and other cold cuts prove to be expensive protein, is that their protein value is relatively low. They seem to be all meat and no waste, but actually, have a high percentage of water and sometimes fillers and binders such as cereals. Packaging practices also may fool you.

We have worked out the cost of 100 grams of protein of a number of meats and other protein foods such as eggs and cheese. The 100 grams is about the amount that a family of four or five might consume in a meal. Prices may vary locally, from store to store and seasonally. Too, specials or leaders can affect the relative position of some items.

Note especially the difference in price between cold cuts bought sliced and by the chunk or piece —a difference sometimes of as much as 23c a pound. As we've advised before, you can make money just slicing. Some special types of bologna, salami, etc., sell for as much as $1.10 a pound. Note, too, that when there is a difference of more than 12c a pound, as there usually is, chuck steak with bone in is a better buy than boneless chuck.

Hamburger turns out to be the best buy in red meats. Even though ordinary hamburger has more fat than chopped chuck, the low price at which stores often feature it makes it a better buy.

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR money lessons to be drawn. One is to do your own cooking. Note, for example, the difference in cost between boiled sliced ham and smoked ham even with the bone. The other is to use home-cooked meats and other proteins for sandwiches and lunch boxes rather than cold cuts.

Because of the high protein cost of bacon, canned luncheon meat, home-cooked ham or almost any other breakfast meat gives higher-quality nutrition for less money.

Other big values in protein, usable for main dishes as well as lunch boxes, are poultry, cheddar cheese, canned tuna and eggs. These also happen to be the outstanding food buys this June. Calories per pound, for growing children and active adults, too are a food value if you don't pay a high premium. Otherwise, calories are available from many low-cost foods and there's no need to pay a protein price for fats and carbohydrates.

June is a month to find exceptional values in dresses. Cold weather this spring hit dress manufacturers hard, to the extent that there was practically no season, labor union officials in the garment industry confide. Manufacturers have had to cut prices drastically.

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NEW POSTER promoting the "Let's All Register—Let's All Vote" campaign of the American Heritage Foundation is displayed by Robert Sprague, the foundation's national chairman for finances and industry, during a visit with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The federation, through COPE's register-and-vote drive, is cooperating with the foundation and other public-spirited organizations to stress the obligation of citizens to exercise their rights and fulfill their duties at the ballot box.

21% on 'Bare Existence':

'Average' Income Up But Poverty Persists

The average American city-dweller is living more comfortably on an income of almost $6,700 a year but the U.S. still has a "substantial proportion" of low-income families able to "eke out only the barest existence," the U.S. Dept. of Labor has reported.

An estimated 54 percent of city and suburban families had incomes between $3,000 and $7,500 but 21 percent earned less than $3,000 according to a report on consumer incomes for 1960-1961 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the low-income group, 2.4 percent were under $1,000, 8.7 percent between $1,000 and $2,000, 9.9 percent from $2,000 to $3,000.

The study, based on data provided by 9,500 families out of 14,000 contacted by BLS interviewers, was made public by BLS Assistant Commissioner Arnold Chase, who called it "a story of affluence vs. poverty, homeowners vs. renters, working wives vs. stay-at-homes, central city vs. suburban—in other words, of average Americans."

It showed that, since 1950:

- Average income before taxes rose by 58 percent, after taxes by 51 percent.
- On the basis of real income, the average increase was 22 percent.
- Families increased their spending for consumer goods and services by 42 percent. They put more money into personal insurance, social security and retirement funds, gave more gifts and contributions and—mainly those with incomes over $5,000 a year—saved a little.

As income rose, families did not raise their food and clothing purchases proportionately but channeled more into autos, better housing, medical care and other items.

After adjustment for price increases, actual spending per family for food went down from nearly 30 cents per dollar in 1950 to 24 cents in 1960-61. The share for shelter increased from 15.5 to 18.5 cents, and for auto purchase and operation from 11.5 to 13 cents.

But poor families spent 59 cents out of every dollar for food and shelter, as against 41 cents for families with incomes above $4,000. Low-income families spent more for medical care than for clothing, yet they spent only a third as much for medical care as the above-$4,000 group.

The average head of a low-income family was 63, and had an average of 8 years of schooling.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Toddler Set Destined For Fame, Any Grandparent Will Tell You

By Jane Goodsell

HAS THE HUMAN RACE stopped evolving? No, it has not. I'm happy to report that the new generation of babies shows a marked improvement over the rest of us. The toddler set is destined for greatness. Well, anyway, all the toddlers I hear about are destined for greatness, and my informants are people who ought to know. I've been listening to grandparents.

Take little Tommy, for instance. He's only five years old, but that child is clearly destined to be a scientist. Tommy's grandfather is absolutely thunderstruck by that boy's interest in things mechanical. The little lad is so full of scientific curiosity that he takes everything apart to see how it works.

With pardonable pride, his grandfather told me that Tommy not only removed all the knobs from the TV set, but he so thoroughly dismantled his grandmother's cuckoo clock that it took a professional clock repairman three weeks to put it back together again. Obviously, that youngster is headed straight for a Nobel prize.

Or take little Jennifer. At the age of three, she shows unmistakable signs of becoming a concert pianist. She's never had a lesson in her life, not one. Yet on a visit to her grandmother's house, Jennifer spend her every waking moment playing the piano. Oh, not the loud, crashing way most children bang on the piano, not at all. Jennifer has a delicacy of touch that is positively astonishing

To see her sitting there in rapt absorption, her little fingers fluttering over the keyboard and a positively ethereal expression on her face—well, of course, her grandmother admits that she might be just a teensy, weensy bit prejudiced, but still, anyone would be impressed.

Michael is a different type entirely. Michael is destined to be an All-American fullback. He's only six months old, but you should see the shoulders on that kid! And the way he can grip a ball! And talk about lung power! It won't be too many years before that lad is charging 90 yards down the field for a touchdown!

SUSAN'S GRANDMOTHER disapproves of grandparents who brag about their grandchildren but, nevertheless, she has to admit that Susan is something special. She's only six months old, but she's already talking! With her very own ears, her grandmother heard Susan ask for a drink of water, just as plain could be. She held out her hands and said, "Wa-wa!" Now maybe you'll think the child didn't know what she was saying, but obviously this wasn't the case because when her Grammy brought her a drink of water, Susan smiled and said, "Da-da!" Now isn't that something! Imagine a child that age saying, "Thank-you"!

On the other hand, there's nothing precocious about little Sara. She's just a perfectly normal child, as natural and unspoiled as she can be. There's just one thing her grandmother can't help mentioning: Sara has an uncanny resemblance to Shirley Temple—when Shirley was Sara's age, of course. And the amazing thing is that Sara, like Shirley, is a born mimic. Why, you ought to hear her sing the songs from "Bye, Bye, Birdie." She knows practically every one of them by heart. Just picked them up.

Considering the shape the world is in, it's consoling to know that the next generation is so full of gifts and promise.

"That does it, Hooper, we'll file bankruptcy papers at once!"

$1.5 Billion Extension:

Senate Group Clears Added Public Works

(Continued from Page 1)

local projects previously authorized but again lacking specifically appropriated funds.

To be eligible for APW funds, an area was required to be suffering from an unemployment rate of 6 percent or higher in nine of the preceding 12 months or to be classified as a "redevelopment area" under strict standards.

The federal share of financing for a state or local project can run between 50 and 75 percent, but each state is required to increase its own capital outlays by approximately the amount of the federal grant to ensure that its own projects are carried forward as previously planned.

Jobs Running Out

The AFL-CIO in testimony before committees of both houses has warned that the $880 million appropriated under the 1962 program has "all been committed" and that unless new funds are authorized and appropriated the 200,000 jobs created for otherwise jobless construction workers will run out as projects are completed.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reminded the House Public Works Committee last October that the federation supported a "single-shot" accelerated public works program in 1962 only with the specific "proviso" that the program should be extended "if the national unemployment rate continued to exceed 5 percent."

"Unfortunately, unemployment still exceeds that rate," and "all evidence indicates that it will continue to exceed it during the year that lies ahead," he testified.

"Unemployment remains our No. 1 economic problem," and it would be a "tragedy" if the special works program, "which creates public improvements of lasting worth" in addition to creating jobs, "were allowed to die," he declared.

2 Million on Part-Time

The official figures on joblessness, Meany pointed out, "understate the real extent of the problem." In addition to the large number of people "officially reported as unemployed, there are more than 2 million compelled to work only part-time because full-time jobs are not available," he said.

Citing Prof. Charles Killingsworth of Michigan State University, Meany told the House committee that a "true measure" of available working time lost through joblessness and underemployment would run at 8.8 percent instead of the officially cited 5.5 percent.

The ending of the accelerated public works program, he re-emphasized, "would be a tragedy."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before the McNamara Senate subcommittee re-emphasized the value of the now-expiring program as "a most effective weapon for creating jobs—good jobs on needed public facilities of permanent worth."

Without additional money, he said, "the 200,000 jobs [the program] is currently providing will vanish," and he said, "this must not happen."

The record shows, he said, that after the $880 million provided by Congress for the initial program had been committed, states and communities continued to seek funds in substantial amounts, so that the "backlog" as of January 1963 exceeded the amount originally made available.

The $880 million appropriated is paying half the cost of nearly 8,000 projects in more than 3,000 communities where unemployment is "most severe," Biemiller observed. The projects "are not only putting people to work; they are also helping to create the basis for future economic growth and well-being," he added.

On completion, the projects "will have generated 220,000 years of work in on-site employment and in the production of materials and supplies," he continued. The facilities made possible by the program "will establish permanent jobs" beyond the construction jobs, he pointed out.

Bigger Program Urged

The AFL-CIO would prefer a $2 billion new authorization for accelerated public works—half a billion more than that proposed in the McNamara bill, Biemiller urged.

"A federal effort of this magnitude, plus the supplemental state and local matching funds, would stimulate almost $4 billion in construction projects, at the right time and in the right places," he said.

This outlay, according to Dept. of Labor studies, would "directly create about 400,000 badly-needed jobs in on-site construction and the production and distribution of materials and equipment" and "another 200,000 to 400,000 indirectly."

"These are jobs America badly needs," he said. "What we are talking about is one avenue toward the implementation, at long last, of the Employment Act of 1946."

Housing For Elderly Still Short of Needs

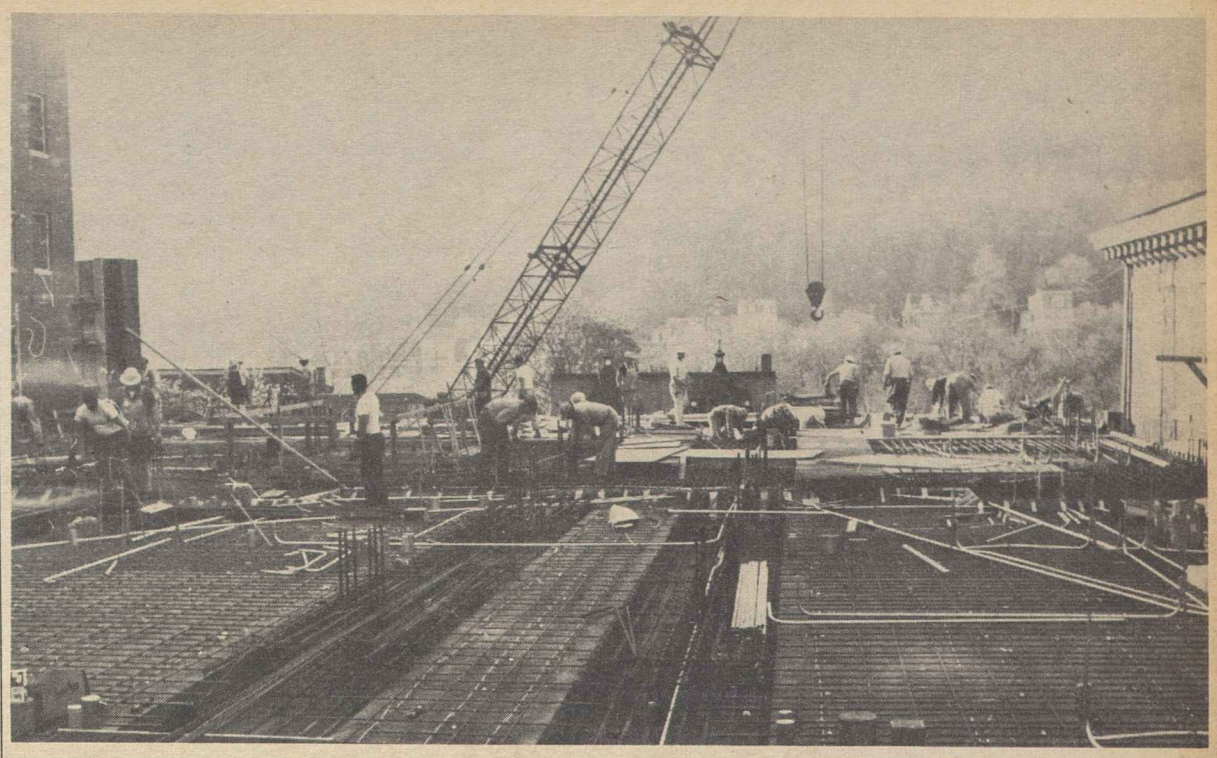
More than four times as many federally-aided housing units were available to the elderly at the end of 1963, or were being prepared for them, than at the end of 1960, but no more than a modest dent has been made in the demand, according to a report to Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver.

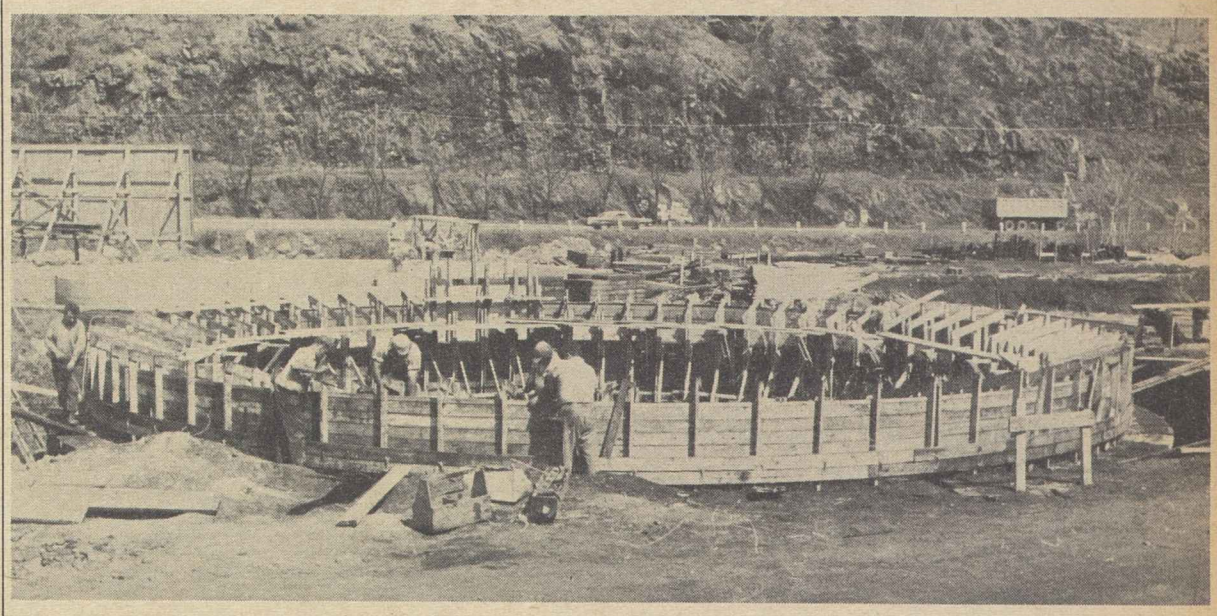
A total of 133,211 units built with some form of federal assistance had been erected, were under construction or were in planning at the end of last year, the report said. Nearly 50,000 units had been completed or were authorized in 1963 alone, it added.

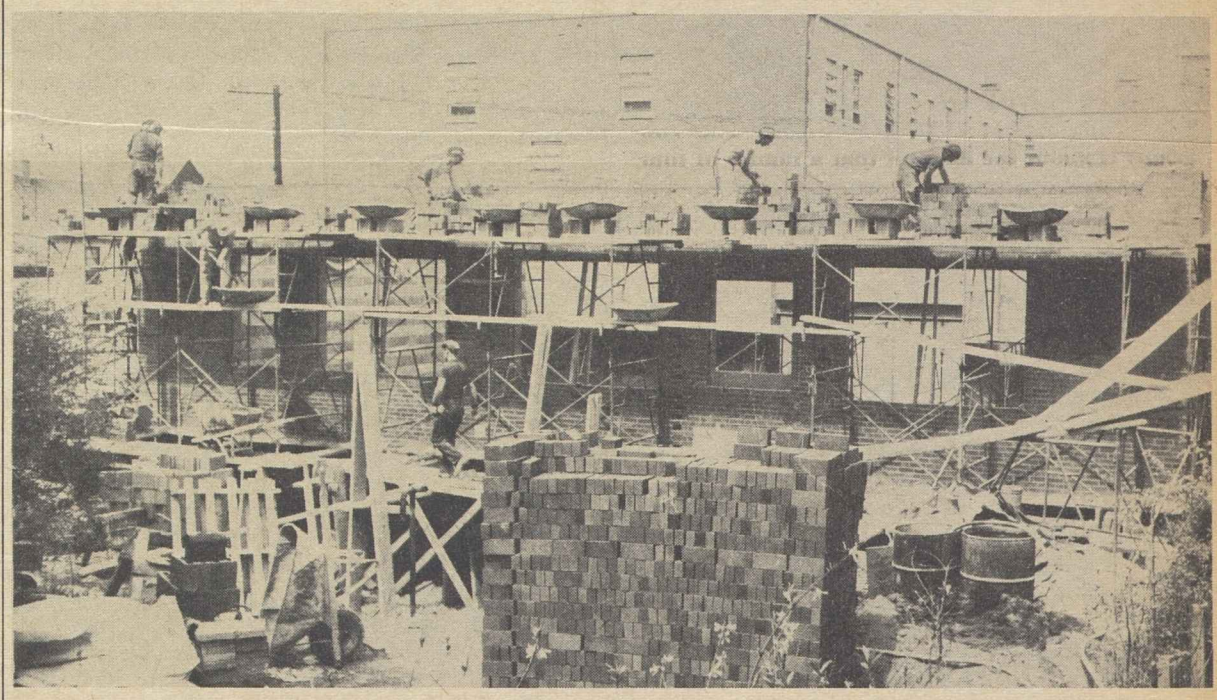
The report also pointed out that nearly 3.2 million elderly families—nearly half of all elderly families—have incomes of less than $3,000 a year; that about the same number of elderly individuals who had no families or relatives have incomes of less than $2,000, and that the 1960 census classified as deficient, more than 2.7 million dwelling units where the head of the household was 65 or older.

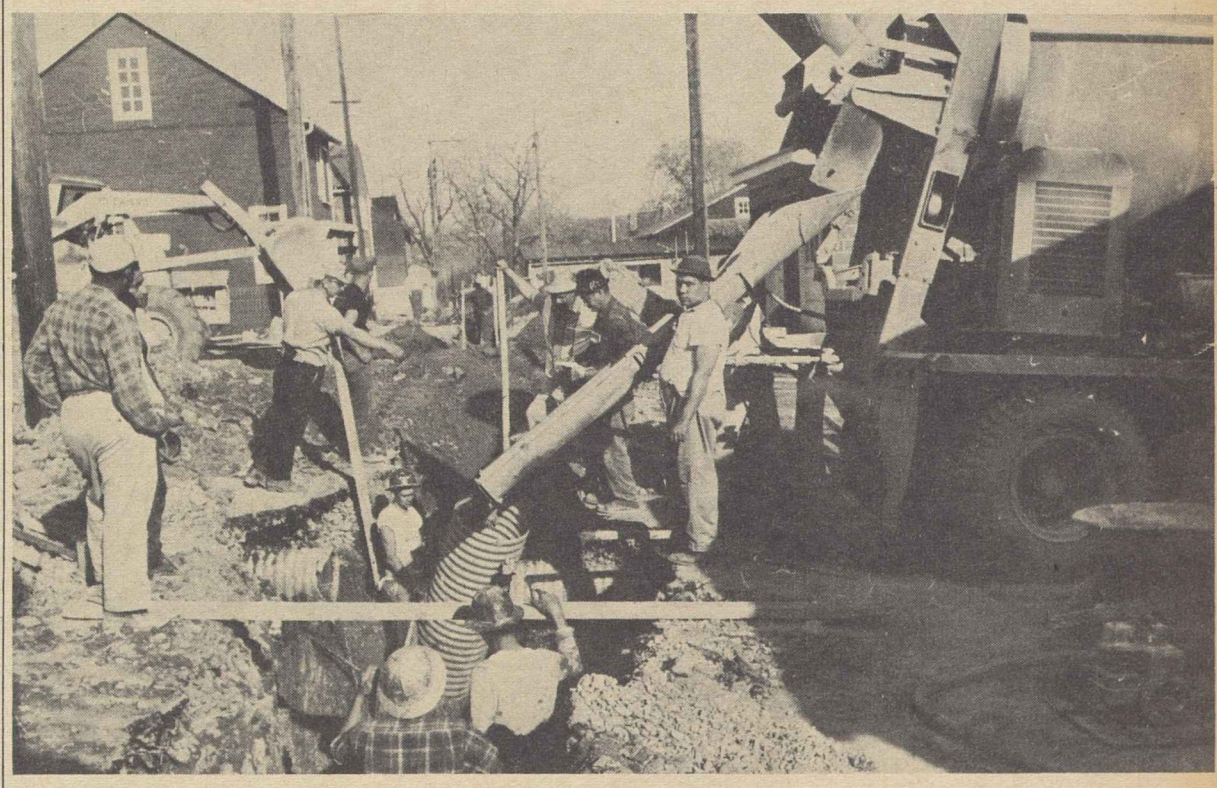
Three programs of aid to housing for the elderly are open—public housing, with 83,760 units occupied or under contract; direct long-term, low-interest loans to private nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives and public agencies for rental, 14,126 units; and FHA-insured mortgages for rental housing owned by a public body, a nonprofit organization or a profit-motivated sponsor, 35,325 units.

Pres. Johnson has asked Congress to extend both the public housing and direct loan programs for the elderly as part of housing and community development legislation.









THESE FOUR SCENES OF MEN AT WORK are samples, from the single state of Pennsylvania, of the useful local projects made possible by the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962. From the top down, men are working on a hospital addition in Pottsville that will employ 100 at peak construction; then a sewage treatment plant at Tamaqua, employing 50; next an addition to and remodeling of Mercy Hospital in the namesake home town of Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton (R), to employ a maximum of 60; at the bottom, a sewer system for Orwigsburg, where 45 will be employed. Overall cost of these four projects will be $7,383,000, toward which the federal government is contributing $3,887,000. States and localities put up the rest of the money in matching funds. All four of the construction jobs shown are under union contract.

$5,000 in Aid Sent Southern Rights Group

The AFL-CIO's check for $5,000, voted, as a contribution to the Southern Regional Council by the Executive Council on May 20, has been transmitted by Federation Pres. George Meany in a letter expressing the hope that the "long and friendly association" between labor and the Southern Council will be "maintained and expanded."

"We in the AFL-CIO," Meany wrote, "are trying to step up our own activities that will contribute to achieving first-class citizenship and equal opportunities for all Americans."

His letter enclosing the check was sent to two Southern Regional Council board members, former U.S. Sen. Frank P. Graham, one-time president of the University of North Carolina, and Pres. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College.

The Southern Regional Council, made up of southerners drawn from both major races and from all major religious faiths in the 13-state region it covers, has been committed since 1951 to the aim of an unsegregated society.

It provides consultative services to private and official agencies involved in the problems of desegregation, carries on research, works with the press, radio and television, and serves as a clearing-house and coordinator for other agencies concerned with southern problems.

The council, one of its reports states, "seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements." It offers "no panaceas," the report continues, but tries to offer "a method in which representative citizens, white and Negro," can come together "in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead."

"NO HIDING PLACE," prize-winning television drama originally shown on the East Side, West Side program, has been acquired by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education as a 50-minute film, available for showing at union meetings at a $7.50 rental. It shows the reaction of a suburban community to the first Negro couple to buy a home there—and the effort of "blockbusters" to exploit prejudice and fears. Actor George Scott, right, is featured in the film and stars in the television series.

Wirtz Spurs Leadership In Job Equality Fight

Chicago—"Aggressive leadership by labor, industry and community representatives and equality in education and training are essential to equal job opportunities," Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said here.

Wirtz was the principal speaker at a one-day conference for more than 1,000 community leaders from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. He also presided at a panel discussion on "the role of unions."

Summarizing the workshop session, he said progress has been made in unions, but more work remains, and passage of the civil rights bill will be a beginning in the fight to end bias—not a goal to achieve and then relax.

As vice chairman of the President's Committee, he brought the same message to the parley's luncheon session, declaring that the attack on discrimination contained in the civil rights bill "will be only a beachhead on the shores of disadvantage."

"I suggest that so far as equal employment opportunity is concerned," Wirtz said, "civil rights will become real only as there is developed a three-point program of civil responsibilities:"

- "There must be more total opportunity created, more jobs. Fair unemployment is no good; the goal is fair employment as part of full employment.
- "Equal employment opportunity will be meaningless except as there is real equality of educational and training opportunity.
- "Local equal opportunity programs must be developed within every disadvantaged community. They must be by the members of that community, and they must include the rebuilding of the whole structure of life and attitudes in that community."

Wirtz said employers, labor unions and the community as a whole have an obligation to counteract the inequality which has developed in connection with various education and training programs, including apprenticeship programs.

Members of the panel on "the role of unions" were Thomas J. Nayder, secretary-treasurer, Chicago Building Trades Council; Robert E. Hess, executive vice president, Minnesota AFL-CIO; William G. Caples, vice president, Inland Steel Co.; James H. Keml, president, Building Service Employes Local 189 and executive board member of the Chicago AFL-CIO, and John E. Cullerton, director, Illinois Dept. of Labor.

The panel of labor spokesmen agreed that achievement of equal job opportunity is a major responsibility of union leadership at all levels.

Other speakers included Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner (D); Mayor Richard J. Daley (D) of Chicago; and Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee.

Congress Speeds Pace; Rights Showdown Nears

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrats, after extensive closed door caucusing, closed ranks to approve a one-year program carrying a $962.5 million price tag.

Its chief ingredients include a job corps for youths 16 through 21 with both conservation camps and residential training centers, a work-training program for unemployed youth, work-study grants to help college students finance their education and a large-scale program of federal grants for community anti-poverty programs.

It also provides a small-scale "domestic Peace Corps," a 5,000-member volunteer group to assist in anti-poverty programs.

The committee, at the request of the AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trades Dept., included a requirement that federally-assisted community construction projects be covered by the Davis-Bacon Act's prevailing wage provisions. Other committee changes to the bill opened the youth programs to women as well as men, and authorized grants to improve conditions of migrant farm laborers and set up day-care centers for their children.

In other House action, the Ways & Means Committee approved Administration bills temporarily raising the national debt ceiling and renewing for one year $1.9 billion of excise taxes.

As the backlog of House-passed bills continued to pile up in the Senate, leaders began talking in more detailed terms of the date final action could be expected on civil rights.

Democrats spoke hopefully of the second week in June; Dirksen told newsmen it is "a reasonable guess" that a cloture petition would be acted on in the week of June 15.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), floor leader of the southern bloc, tore angrily into Dirksen and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy who, with his key aides, was instrumental in reshaping a number of Dirksen's original group of proposed amendments to the bill.

Russell told Dirksen that his support of the civil rights bill "has killed off a rapidly growing Republican Party in the South, at least so far as his party's prospects in the presidential campaign are concerned. He may not have defeated any Republican representative from the South. They know on which side of the street to walk on this issue. But if he has not killed the chances that any Republican presidential candidate might have had in carrying any southern state in November, I am badly deceived."

Earlier Humphrey told the Senate that the leadership's package of amendments can be amended on the floor if a majority so decides. "But let us soon come to the time where votes will be possible," he added, "where the Senate can begin to legislate instead of procrastinate."

Labor Body Rejects CofC Affiliation

Kitchener, Ont.—The Kitchener-Waterloo Labor Council of the Canadian Labor Congress has voted unanimously to reject an invitation to join the Kitchener Chamber of Commerce.

The council cited "basic differences in objectives and beliefs" which, it said, "made it impossible" to link itself with the CofC.

In Virginia Case:

High Court Orders School Reopening

(Continued from Page 1)

tions to the support of private, segregated schools for whites was unconstitutional. Two justices, Tom C. Clark and John M. Harlan, dissented as to the steps federal courts might take to compel the reopening of the schools.

Case Harks to 1954

The court noted that Prince Edward school children were among a group of Virginia Negroes whose complaint that school segregation denied them equal protection of the laws was upheld by the Supreme Court in its landmark 1954 decision.

Tracing the "continued, persistent efforts to circumvent" this decision, the Supreme Court noted caustically that by this time the original plaintiffs "have doubtless all passed high school age."

While the Supreme Court 10 years ago mandated school desegregation with "all deliberate speed," the opinion said, "there has been entirely too much deliberation and not enough speed in enforcing the constitutional rights" of Negro school children.

Most white students in the county have been attending private segregated schools initially supported by state and county tuition grants and county tax rebates. Negro children and some whites were without formal education until this year, when a privately-financed free school association, established with assistance from Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, began operating an emergency educational program on a non-segregated basis.

In 1962, U.S. Dist. Judge Oren R. Lewis ordered Prince Edward County to reopen its public schools. His order was upset by a 2-1 decision of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled that only the Virginia state supreme court has the power to consider the "uncertain and unsettled" questions regarding the obligations to maintain a public school system throughout the state.

The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the appellate court, upheld Judge Lewis and sent the case back to him with instructions to see to it that Prince Edward school children get "their constitutional rights to an education equal to that afforded by the public schools in the other parts of Virginia."

In a separate case, the Supreme Court sent back for further lower court hearings a challenge to Atlanta's "grade-a-year" school desegregation plan. While acknowledging "Atlanta's commendable effort to effect desegregation," the court said the pace of desegregation should be considered in light of the long period which has elapsed since the 1954 decision.

N.Y. Teachers to Tutor Mississippi Children

New York—Twenty-five teachers in New York schools have volunteered to teach in Mississippi this summer to give remedial and enriched instruction to culturally deprived children, principally 10th and 11th grade pupils.

Seventy-five other teachers, all volunteers, will be sought in a campaign by the United Federation of Teachers here. By the end of June, the union hopes to have books, teaching aids, and $300 in expense money for each volunteer.

The union—Local 2 of the Teachers—joined the "Freedom School" crusade on the invitation of a Mississippi group called the Council of Federated Organizations. Council members are active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The Freedom School concept will be carried out on two levels, according to UFT Pres. Charles Cogen and Chairman Richard Parrish of the union's human relations committee. One will consist of boarding schools where 150 to 200 pupils may live on campus, and the other of a mobile school visiting smaller communities around the state.

The program will be aimed at helping the average or poor-but-promising student who needs remedial work in reading, composition and mathematics; and the better-than-average student who needs a broader, more intensive education.

Cogen noted that Mississippi ranks 50th and last among the states in per capita expenditures for education. He added that 70 percent of Negroes over 25 have four years or less of schooling, and 93 percent of Negro high schools in the state are not accredited for college admission of their graduates.

UFT members here pioneered the Freedom School concept by teaching last summer in Farmerville, Va., and other Prince Edward County schools. Negro children there had received no schooling since 1959, when county officials cut off the funds in a dispute just decided by the Supreme Court.

Louis Levine Honored by 800 in N.Y.

New York—Nearly 15 years of service to the sick, the handicapped, the underprivileged and the troubled among workers and their families was honored when labor and community leaders paid tribute at a dinner to Louis L. Levine, director of Community Services & Rehabilitation for the New York City AFL-CIO.

Eight hundred men and women joined to laud him for his devotion to the cause of trade unionism and of humanity generally. He was presented with citations by the local AFL-CIO, its Community Services Committee, the Greater New York Fund, Comeback, Inc., and from trade union counsellors he had helped train.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the central labor council praised him for the "tremendous" job he has done, saying he had "enriched" the labor movement by his contributions in the areas of rehabilitation and social services.

Other speakers included Chairman Michael Sampson of the local Community Services Committee, who presided; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, and Mary Switzer, director of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

At Packinghouse Convention:

Helstein Asks Halt To Plant Closings

Kansas City, Mo.—A strongly-worded notice to the meat packing industry to halt the march of plant shut-downs, voiced by Pres. Ralph Helstein, brought a cheering endorsement from some 600 delegates to the biennial convention of the Packinghouse Workers.

With the union confronted frequently during recent years by loss of plants and jobs, Helstein voiced hope that "the word would go forth from this convention" to industry "that the threat of plant close-down is no longer a useful instrument in the collective bargaining process."

The UPWA president added: "We will no longer negotiate contracts that permit plants to close down and not operate, either in present or replaced form, for the duration of the contract."

How seriously the shutdowns have affected employment in the industry was evidenced in a report that while the union had gained more than 5,000 new members in two years, total membership had nevertheless declined slightly.

Poverty, Civil Rights Stressed

Helstein's speech concentrated heavily on the union's need to involve itself deeply in the national war on poverty, and to continue to place itself squarely in the struggle to gain basic civil rights for minorities.

The union's pioneering record in the civil rights field "is not enough," the delegates were told, and they were urged to take an active and constant role of leadership in close alliance with Negro organizations in the rights area.

Two of the convention speakers were Bayard Rustin, coordinator of last summer's civil rights demonstration in Washington, and Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America" and consultant to Sargent Shriver on plans for attacking the poverty problem.

Rustin defended civil rights demonstrations, saying that "from the beginning of our history most progressive actions began in the streets and not in the legislatures." He cited as an example the wave of sitdown strikes that helped speed enactment of the Wagner Act.

The civil rights leader declared "We need white, black and brown men to recognize that there is no freedom, no dignity, unless they have a job to support themselves and their families." He said the government should assume responsibility for putting men back to work "since private industry can't or won't do the job."

Harrington on Poverty

A similar note was sounded by Harrington, who said, "Poverty will never be abolished until we implement the Employment Act of 1946." He described the "social cost" of poverty as "billions of dollars just to keep people alive and miserable."

He noted that the government has described poverty income as anything below a $3,020 a year level. "Yet by law we ordain a minimum wage that would earn a man only $2,500 a year," Harrington pointed out. If poverty is to be ended, he went on, "there must be an investment of money, energy and imagination."

Mrs. Mary Keyserling, newly appointed head of the U.S. Women's Bureau, told the convention that opportunities for employment of women are limited in too many industries or occupations.

The rate of economic growth, she said, has been moving too slowly, and needed legislation has not been passed. Mrs. Keyserling pointed out that nearly 13 million women workers are exempted from coverage by federal or state laws.

COURSE OF AUTOMATION in three basic industries—textiles, construction and machine tools—was described by Dr. Donald Schon, director of the Commerce Dept's Institute for Applied Technology, at one session of a meeting of research personnel of AFL-CIO unions, sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Research. Department Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger presided.

Lithographers, Photoengravers Approach Completion of Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

Brown said the merger would enable the new union to meet the challenges of technological change, organization and collective bargaining. He noted that the New York local of ALA with about 8,000 members was not present at the merger convention. "We would rather have them with us and the door is still open, but we will proceed without them," he said.

The absence of the New York delegates, he added, is not in the best interests of the membership in New York.

Merger Benefits Cited

One of the great benefits of merger, Brown declared, will be to bring the Lithographers back into the AFL-CIO. The ALA had disaffiliated in 1958. The new union will be affiliated with the federation. The proposed merger received the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in August 1963 and was followed by approval of a merger agreement by the IPEU and the ALA at regular conventions. The memberships of both unions backed the agreement in referendums setting up the merger convention.

The Lithographers union was founded in 1882 and has 40,000 members. The IPEU was organized in 1900 and has 20,000 members. The merger, when finally approved by membership referendum—expected in time for formal proclamation of the new union on Labor Day, Sept. 7—will be the first in the graphic arts industry since 1900 when four craft unions in the lithographic field united.

Before tackling the constitution at the merger convention, the memberships of both unions had approved a merger agreement which laid out the broad outlines of the new organization and how it shall be created and function. The constitution spells out in great detail the actual structure and operating methods of the new organization.

In draft form, the constitution provides for a 10-year period in which both organizations have defined strengths and representation. During the first decade, the president of the new organization will come from the Lithographers and the executive vice president from the Photo Engravers. Under the merger agreement, at the effective date of the constitution the incumbent president of the ALA—Brown—will become president of the LPIU and the incumbent president of the IPEU—Hall—will become executive vice president.

The secretary-treasurer of the ALA will become recording and financial secretary of the new union and the secretary-treasurer of the IPEU will become treasurer. There will be four vice presidents from the ALA and two from the IPEU to be elected at their separate sessions here.

The new union's 25-member international council will have the 10 incumbents of the ALA and five from the IPEU to be elected at the sessions here, plus the officers. The votes of the individual members are weighted to provide for a 15-15 balance.

The draft constitution asserts jurisdiction for the new union over all forms of platemaking, including lithography, offset, gravure, photoengraving, intaglio. The ALA also includes lithographic pressmen.

Policies within the merged organization would be subject to membership referendum on election of officers, amendments to the constitution or issues proposed by petition of the membership.

The president's annual salary will be $20,000 with $17,000 for the executive vice president. The draft constitution provides for annual pay increases for each officer equal to the percentage pay increase in major bargaining contracts.

Under the draft constitution all existing locals of the two unions will be locals of the merged organization. Merger on the local level is to be accomplished as soon as practicable and shall be based on membership approval of the locals either at a local membership meeting or by referendum.

The new union will have biennial conventions, with the first one slated for August 1965. Headquarters of the LPIU will initially be in New York City.

Toy Workers' Record Cited In Bias Fight

New York—The Doll & Toy Workers may be proud of their record for seeing to it that "discrimination in employment or any other area of union activity has been unknown" since the union was chartered by the former AFL 12 years ago, delegates were told at their convention here.

An officers' report emphasized also that, in spite of job losses due to automated machinery and foreign imports, the IUDTW has gained several thousand members since the last convention in 1960.

Among 21 resolutions up for convention action was one, unanimously approved, calling for vigorous opposition to political extremism. Noting that many Americans are attracted by political candidates who "offer quick but extreme remedies" for economic evils, it stated the union's unqualified opposition to any candidate "who attempts to win votes" with extremist views conflicting with the basic views of organized labor.

Pres. Harry O. Damino reported that hundreds of toy industry jobs have been lost because of competition from products made in substandard labor areas, some made by American firms with overseas plants, selling for a fraction of their cost in this country.

It is his union's aim, he asserted, to help the labor movement bring labor standards abroad to a higher level more in keeping with U.S. standards.

Uranium Subsidy Ended by Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Definite ending on July 1 of the federal government's one-year, $25 million uranium stockpiling program has been announced by Acting Trade Minister Harry Hays. An estimated 2,000 jobs will be wiped out.

Ohio AFL-CIO Convention Backs Hospital Care, Anti-Poverty Drive

Cleveland—Pres. Johnson received the unanimous support of the Ohio AFL-CIO convention in his campaign against poverty.

In a letter read to the 2,000 delegates by Secy.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the state central body, the President appealed to the Ohio unionists "to enlist with us in the war on poverty which we have launched."

The letter was presented to Bollard by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze. The secretary in a later address to the convention called for the passage of health insurance for the aged under social security as one means of helping the Administration in its efforts to wipe out poverty.

Legislation Backed

The delegates responded by unanimously adopting resolutions pledging the Ohio AFL-CIO to "support legislation designed to alleviate poverty in the United States" and calling for passage of the King-Anderson bill to provide social security old-age hospital care.

The President's letter also declared that "the time has come to stop just talking about civil rights and to act to put the full protection of the law behind the rights God gave every human being. The pending civil rights bill will be a major step toward achieving that ideal."

I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers, told the delegates that "in the midst of affluence, we have the worst poverty and greatest slums that a society can produce."

The Steelworkers' official warned of increased political activity by big business and called upon labor to do more on the political front or "relive the past of broken unions and bread lines."

John W. Livingston, director of organization for the AFL-CIO, urged the delegates to step up their organization of workers. He said the number of unorganized workers in the nation had increased by 4 million in the last eight years and noted that while 40 percent of Ohio's workers were organized in 1956, the percentage now is down to 38. The state still ranks fourth in the number of organized workers, he said.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for the 35-hour week, retirement under social security at age 60 and the right to picket on public property. The latter resolution was aimed at the refusal of Ohio Turnpike Chairman James O. Shocknessy to permit peaceful picketing of turnpike restaurants.

Speakers on Issues

On the agenda for the remainder of the convention was "State Issues Day," when a series of speakers was to discuss state finances, mental health, reapportionment, fair housing, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation. Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the Auto Workers, and George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, were scheduled to speak.

Debs Foundation Establishes Fund

Terre Haute, Ind.—Directors of the Eugene V. Debs Foundation voted to change the bylaws to provide for the establishment of a $250,000 endowment fund, the income to be used for the upkeep of the Debs home here and to finance educational activities.

The directors appropriated $5,000 from the foundation's treasury and received gifts of $1,000 each from the Meat Cutters, through Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the union and president of the foundation, and from Auto Workers Region 3, through Dir. Ray Berndt, a foundation vice president.

Trustees of the endowment fund are Berndt; Alexander Bookstaver, head of the AFL-CIO investment advisory, and Tilford E. Dudley, director of the AFL-CIO speakers' bureau.

Since 'One Man, One Vote' Ruling:

Major Headway Marks Drive For Equal Districting of House

Labor-supported campaigns to redistrict the House to ensure that congressional districts will be approximately equal in population have made significant headway since the Supreme Court last February, in a Georgia case, spelled out a "one man, one vote" doctrine.

One man's vote—if he is a city or suburban dweller—may not be worth as much as that of his country cousin in this November's congressional elections in all states. But court decisions indicate that by 1966 elections the most glaring inequities will have been corrected, and some have already been remedied.

Not Truly Representative

The AFL-CIO in its November 1963 convention called for "equality at the ballot box" for urban voters and urged establishment of congressional districts "of reasonably equal population and of compact boundaries." As presently constituted, the convention said, "the U.S. House of Representatives fails to be truly representative of the people, in violation of the clear intent of the Constitution."

An AFL-CIO News survey showed that three states have acted—Georgia, Connecticut and Colorado—and a fourth, Michigan, is in the process of redistricting. Federal courts in five other states, while permitting 1964 elections to be held on the basis of existing districts, have mandated electoral reform and court suits in a number of other states are pending.

Here is a list of the legislative and court redistricting actions:

Georgia—The Supreme Court's landmark 6-3 decision in this case held that the intent of the Constitution is that "as nearly as is practicable, one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

Georgia's congressional districts, which the court held "grossly" discriminatory, ranged from 272,000 in a rural area to 824,000 for the district encompassing the Atlanta metropolitan area.

Within a week of the decision, the state legislature adopted what the Georgia AFL-CIO termed a "good" redistricting bill consolidating two rural districts and dividing the Atlanta area into two—one primarily in the city proper, the other largely suburban.

Connecticut—A special session of the legislature set up six districts, ranging in population from 404,000 to 482,000, to replace the five districts of 319,000 to 690,000 which had been unchanged since 1911, and the one at-large seat created in 1931.

The State AFL-CIO said it has "congratulated the leaders of both parties for their successful agreement on a congressional redistricting formula which met the requirements of equal representation and preserved an equitable political balance in the overall state picture."

Colorado—Of several redistricting plans considered by the GOP legislature, the one adopted was "not the worst," the State AFL-CIO comments. But while it equalized the population, the legislature also moved an influx of Republican votes into the western district represented by Democrat Wayne N. Aspinall.

Michigan—With populations ranging from 177,000 to 690,000, inequities had long been obvious, but a solution proved hard to obtain from the Republican-controlled legislature. The legislature in 1963 adopted a plan which would have resulted in districts ranging in population from 306,000 to 490,000. A three-judge federal court last March ruled that this system did not meet constitutional standards and ordered the state's 19 House members elected at large unless an acceptable redistricting were enacted.

Both houses of the legislature, largely along party lines, have now passed a bill which a State AFL-CIO representative said meets the "one man, one vote" criteria, but was "designed to create as much political mischief as possible."

One effect will be to put four incumbent Detroit area congressmen into two congressional districts. Still uncertain, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was the effect on the primary election schedule.

Federal courts have ruled that existing congressional districts in Texas, Maryland, Kansas and Alabama do not meet constitutional standards, but have stayed enforcement orders until after the November elections.

Lower Court Upheld

The stays followed a Supreme Court decision upholding a lower court decision that Texas must redistrict but instructing the lower court to consider the situation "in view of the imminence of the forthcoming election" and the early primary date in the state. Likewise, a federal court in Idaho put off a decision on a redistricting suit until after the election.

No firm guidelines have come from the Supreme Court on maximum degree of population discrepancies which might be permitted by the Constitution. The autoritative weekly, Congressional Quarterly, has estimated that an "ideal apportionment," overall, would increase both suburban and city representation in the House. Suburban areas would pick up an additional 10 seats and cities over 50,000 would gain an estimated six seats, mostly in the South, it stated.

Court Remaps Legislature In Wisconsin

Milwaukee — Wisconsin AFL-CIO leaders have hailed the action of the state supreme court in reapportioning the state's 33 senatorial and 100 assembly districts as the culmination of a long fight by labor for such action.

George Hall, Wisconsin AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of the Legislative Committee, pointed out that labor for many years has been in the forefront of the battle to bring about redistricting "to restore the principle that one man's vote is equal to any other's."

Hall lauded Wisconsin Gov. John W. Reynolds (D) for his "untiring fight" to bring about reapportionment.

The state court's action followed a stalemate in the Republican-dominated legislature, which had sought to block any equitable redistricting. Bills of the GOP were vetoed by Reynolds and bills introduced by Democrats failed to pass.

At this point the court stepped in and took action. It was the first time in history that a Wisconsin high court performed a function that the state constitution requires the legislature to do. The court is also that first state court in the U.S. to redistrict a legislature.

Hall said: "This victory is particularly sweet to us as redistricting on a fair and equitable bases has been one of our most sought-for goals."

He pointed out that the redistricting gave urban areas more seats and that workers would be more equitably represented.

WILLIAM PACA Award of the Italian Confederation of Workers' Unions is presented to Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) by Bruno Storti, left, confederation secretary-general. The award, named for only Declaration of Independence signer of Italian descent, hailed Bolling as a fighter "for liberty and justice for all men everywhere" in the Paca tradition.

Miami Mayor Loses Bid for Governorship

Mayor Robert King High of Miami, backed by liberals and labor, was beaten for Democratic nomination for governor by Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville in Florida's May 26 primary, but promptly announced he would run again in 1966, when a special two-year term for governor expires and the state returns to a four-year term.

In Florida's Republican primary, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) suffered a setback when a slate of convention delegates pledged to him was defeated by a substantially unpledged slate headed by GOP state Chairman Tom Fairfield Brown.

In Oklahoma's runoff Democratic primary the same day, U.S. Sen. J. Howard Edmondson and Rep. Victor Wickersham of the 6th Congressional District were knocked out of office.

Oklahoma's voters in a referendum made a last-ditch effort to maintain rural control of at least one branch of the state legislature by approving a reapportionment plan that bases the state senate largely on area rather than population. Decisions approving a generally similar system in Maryland and other states are now pending on appeal in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Former Louisville Mayor

In Kentucky, Democrats chose former Louisville Mayor Charles Farnsley to run against incumbent Republican Rep. M. G. Snyder in the 3rd Congressional District. Snyder, a right-wing spokesman, won in an upset two years ago.

In the Florida race for governor, the segregationist Burns beat High handily by an unofficial vote of 634,346 to 460,363, but High's showing was considered impressive in view of the fact that he was a surprise victor for the runoff primary against four other widely known candidates. It was his first statewide race. A moderate on civil rights, an advocate of a $1.25 state minimum wage law, he is also the first serious candidate for governor from the southern part of the state.

The Goldwater-pledged Republican delegate slate headed by Rep. William C. Cramer had open backing from the senator himself, and victory for the slate headed by the party's state chairmen, Brown, was a direct blow to his presidential candidacy. Brown said the delegates will "represent Florida the best we can" and expressed disenchantment with the Arizona senator's campaign.

Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was elected Florida's Democratic national committeeman.

Winner of Democratic nomination for the Senate in Oklahoma was State Sen. Fred Harris, who beat Edmondson 273,992 to 175,941. Edmondson resigned as governor and accepted appointment to the Senate after the death of the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr. Harris, who had substantial labor backing, will run in November against Republican Bud Wilkinson, former football coach, for the remaining two years of Kerr's term. Jed Johnson, Jr., son of a former member of the House, beat Wickersham for the congressional nomination.

Gain in Union Membership Reverses Trend

A small gain in union membership in 1962 "may foreshadow a change" from the decline that has continued since 1958, a new Labor Dept. survey has reported.

Total union membership in 1962 was 16,586,000, compared with 16,303,000 in 1961—a gain of 283,000, according to an article in the department's Monthly Labor Review in which H. James Neary, of the Division of Industrial & Labor Relations in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, summarized the results of the survey.

Not only did actual union membership grow, the summary showed, but the number of union members as a percentage of the total working force showed a slight rise—from 22 percent in 1961 to 22.2 percent in 1962.

AFL-CIO unions accounted for 263,000 of the increase. Membership of AFL-CIO unions in 1962, the study showed, was 14,835,389 compared with 14,571,892 in 1961.

The survey reported the department's biennial examination of union membership. Most of the information it obtained came in the form of replies to a questionnaire mailed to all AFL-CIO affiliates and to unaffiliated unions that are interstate in scope. In a few cases the department derived its information from other sources it regards as authoritative.

"While membership in private industry declined by 541,000 in manufacturing and 86,000 in nonmanufacturing between 1960 and 1962," Neary wrote, "a significant increase (154,000 members) was achieved in government service. Most of this increase was in the federal service, reflecting both the combination of a long-term trend and, more significantly, the stimulation of a 1962 Executive Order giving official recognition to federal workers' right to organize. Since the bureau asked for an annual average dues-paying membership figure for 1962, the full effect of the Executive Order was not yet evident."

Neary recalled that union membership grew steadily between 1936 and 1956 to a peak of 17.5 million members and has dropped off since then except for a rise of 48,000 between 1958 and 1959. The total decline has been about 900,000.

'Trend Seems . . . Reversed'

"In 1962, U.S. membership was slightly below the 1955 level and the downward trend seems to have been reversed when totals climbed over those of 1961 by [nearly] 300,000," Neary wrote.

Since 1956, the survey showed, there have been "sharp losses" in union members in manufacturing industries, a "modest decline" in nonmanufacturing, and a "slow but persistent rise" in public employment.

Contributing to the 541,000 drop in union membership in manufacturing since 1960, the summary said, "were losses of 308,000 and 136,000 in metals and transportation equipment, respectively."

White collar membership at 2,285,000 in 1962 showed little change from 1956 and although it represented a 93,000 gain over the previous year, the summary says, "it must be viewed against an organizable potential of about 22 million" such workers.

"Moreover," the study adds, "about two-fifths of this gain is accounted for by two unions of federal employes surveyed for the first time. Thus, as in previous years, the evidence—rough as it is—points to a near standstill in union organization in the white collar field."

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Labor Backs Substitute Bill As Rights Showdown Nears

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER Levi Eshkol views the mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO building after he was greeted by Federation Pres. George Meany. Eshkol, a founder of the Israeli labor movement, visited the AFL-CIO headquarters while on a state visit to Washington. With him are Israeli Labor Attache Hugo Morratt (left), Israeli Ambassador to the U.S. Avraham Harman (center) and the Histadrut representative in the U.S., Ben Ilan. **(Story on Page 4)**

Cloture Vote Set In Long Filibuster

By David L. Perlman

The Senate is expected to vote June 9 on a petition due to be filed by Democratic and Republican leaders to cut off debate on the civil rights bill and end—on its 74th day—the longest continuous filibuster in the nation's legislative annals.

If two-thirds of senators present and voting impose cloture, final passage of the civil rights bill is assured. The second key vote then would come on approval of a bipartisan substitute bill, acceptable to civil rights groups and the Administration.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote Senate Democratic and Republican leaders that labor believes the bipartisan substitute measure "will establish a workable civil rights program, providing no further amendments are adopted which would weaken it."

Urging the Senate "to vote for cloture, and to proceed to a prompt legislative resolution to this great moral issue," Meany declared:

"Unless debate is terminated, and the Senate allowed to work its will, the viability of the democratic process is in jeopardy.

'A Willful Minority'

"The civil rights of all Americans," he stressed, "should not be made the pawn of a willful minority."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) announced that they would file their cloture petition June 6, which under the rules would bring an automatic vote one hour after the Senate convenes on June 9.

"To put it briefly," Mansfield said, "it's time to fish or cut bait."

Southern opponents of the bill

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Romney Calls Guard In Strike

Hillsdale, Mich.—Fear of violence still gripped this small Michigan community as imported strikebreakers reopened the struck Essex Wire Corp. plant under the protection of National Guard machine guns and bayonets.

The town's hopes for settlement of the bitter three-month-old strike were briefly rekindled last week when Gov. George W. Romney (R) sent in state troops to close the plant after clashes between armed strikebreakers and picketing members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers reached a new peak.

When Romney issued his original order, IUE Pres. James B. Carey quickly pledged the governor the union's "complete cooperation."

But the spark of peace sputtered and died when Romney rescinded his shutdown order and boosted the Guard force from 230 men to more than 1,000 in a city that has a population of 7,700. Labor-management talks

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'Giant Step,' Says Senator:

California Boosts Goldwater Hopes

By Willard Shelton

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona moved within clear striking distance of a first-ballot or second-ballot Republican presidential nomination by defeating New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in California's key GOP primary.

The prospect thus unfolded of a showdown fight between a Republican self-described conservative and the liberally oriented Pres. Johnson in the Nov. 3 general election.

Goldwater's margin of victory was narrow—approximately 64,000 of more than 2.1 million Republican votes cast, or 51.4 percent of the total—but it came in the face of an apparent popularity drop that threw him into a late uphill battle to regain his strength.

He has won no primaries convincingly before, losing in New Hampshire and Oregon, getting less than half the GOP votes in Illinois and Nebraska against concededly weak opposition, but the California contest was considered a major battleground. His final-week campaign performance was rated by observers as effective.

Republican conservatives, who have argued that the party's "eastern power elite" had dictated the nomination of "me-too" candidates from 1940 through 1960 and that devoted party regulars therefore "sat on their hands" and "stayed home" on election day, appeared on the verge of getting a chance to test their theory that only a conservative can win.

Goldwater himself phrased the

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'White Paper' Rebuts Digest ARA Article

Reader's Digest has been accused of "misleading and incorrect" statements in an article about activities of the Area Redevelopment Administration by ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., who asked the editors to publish the agency's reply "to give your readers an opportunity to get the other side."

Two weeks later Batt had received no reply from DeWitt Wallace, Digest editor to whom he addressed his May 18 letter enclosing a documented repudiation of specific charges.

The documented repudiation, referred to in ARA circles as a formal "white paper," charged

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Fights TV 'Smears' In Mississippi

The Mississippi AFL-CIO has urged the Federal Communications Commission to deny renewal of the broadcast license of a Jackson television station it says has served as a propaganda arm of right-wing extremist groups and attempted to smear the state's trade union movement.

Charges against Station WLBT were filed with the FCC by the state labor federation and its president, Claude Ramsay. The action was overwhelmingly endorsed by delegates to the recent State AFL-CIO convention.

The petition charged that the WLBT station manager, Fred L. Beard, employed the local John Birch Society coordinator as director of public service programming and used the station as "the semi-official organ of the John Birch Society, the White Citizens Council and other right-wing organizations."

Extremist commentators sought out by the station, the AFL-CIO said, used such language as "our lying, thieving federal government."

Court Defiance Cited

Beard, himself, the petition charged, has "editorially and personally" used the station to urge Mississippi citizens to disobey and resist the laws of the United States and decrees of federal courts. While Beard is entitled to express his opinions, the state federation said, the station should not be

(Continued on Page 5)

Political Defense Fund Voted in Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO unanimously voted a boost in the per capita tax to create a special defense fund for political education.

The state central body's 4th constitutional convention voted to raise the per capita from 4 cents to 7 cents per member per month, effective July 1.

The resolution established the fund to be used for "voter registration of all union members and their families and all other citizens in our communities; realistic and effective get-out-the-vote activity, and a continuing education campaign on the issues."

The convention acted on the per capita boost to meet what it termed a "critical threat of 'right-to-work'" and to rally the labor movement to fight the "concerted Gov. William W. Scranton-Chamber of Commerce onslaught" which recently put through labor opposed unemployment compensation amendments.

In a news conference May 27, Scranton said he was opposed to a state "work" law and would veto such a bill if the legislature should pass it.

Several state AFL-CIO bodies in the South have voted over the past few years to raise per capita taxes for political education purposes, but Pennsylvania is the first northern industrial state to take such action.

(Continued on Page 2)

Telegraphers, Western Union Agree on Pact

The Commercial Telegraphers, mobilized for a walkout at Western Union Telegraph Co. offices in major cities, won a new two-year contract for 24,000 employes in a settlement reached 30 minutes before a June 1 deadline.

The new pact, subject to a nationwide secret-ballot referendum of affected CTU members, provides wage boosts of 6 cents an hour this year, 7 cents more next June 1, or $9 this year for monthly rated employes, $11 next year; four-week vacations effective next year for 20 years' service or more; an increase in vehicle allowances to 70 cents an hour, up from 64 cents, for auto messengers; and other improvements.

An important gain, according to CTU Pres. E. L. Hageman, was management's agreement to reduce the amount of money deducted under the Western Union pension plan from a half to a third of any social security benefit received by pensioners. This applies to present and future pensioners, said Hageman, with some benefiting by up to $20 monthly.

The union represents all groups of employes from messengers through clerks, operators and technicians. It won a contract clause providing better treatment for employes who win a promotion. Under the new pact, walking and bicycle messengers will get 5 cents more an hour this year after one year of service, 5 cents more next June 1.

Not affected by the settlement are 4,500 Western Union employes in New York City, who are represented by an unaffiliated union.

A CHECK FOR $10,000 is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson for use toward restoration of the Lincoln Room in Blair House, famous Washington residence diagonally across the street from the White House which for many years has been used for housing distinguished foreign visitors in Washington on state visits. Mrs. Johnson in accepting the gift, voted by the Executive Council last month, commented that it was "especially appropriate" that the trade union movement should participate in restoration of the Lincoln Room, named after the Civil War President because he frequently conferred there with his postmaster general, Montgomery Blair.

ARA Paper Answers Reader's Digest Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

the authors of the Digest article—Digest staff writer Charles Stevenson and Eugene Methren—with numerous distortions of fact. Typical examples cited:

Charge: ARA had put up money for construction of an access road to a ski area at Sandpoint, Ida., "despite Idaho Health Dept. warnings that this could contaminate the municipal watershed" and that the town's water supply, in fact, was ultimately condemned.

ARA reply: Dr. T. O. Carver of the Idaho Health Dept. certifies that the water supply at Sandpoint has not been condemned and that the Health Dept. has not within the last two or three years warned the community about health hazards or contemplated condemnation.

Company Joins Rebuttal

Charge: That ARA made a loan to Technical Tape Corp. which resulted in the firm's moving a gift-wrapping division from Beacon, N. Y., to Carbondale, Ill., where ARA had helped the community transform a warehouse into a factory building. Thus the government "induced an industry to expand in one depressed area at the expense of another," the article declared.

ARA reply: Technical Tape, according to a sworn statement, from its president, Paul Cohen, did not even consider Beacon for its gift-wrapping operation because of lack of space, and employment at Beacon increased from 85 in 1961 to 358 in 1964. The firm's other operations in New York and New Jersey have added 20 percent to its 1961 employment, and the 428 persons working in Carbondale "represent new additional jobs and payroll for the company and the community."

Charge: Rice County, Kan., is an example of a prosperous region classified by ARA as a "depressed area."

ARA reply: Rice County during the Eisenhower Administration participated in a development program under the Dept. of Agriculture, and Congress directed that such areas be placed under ARA. The county itself, furthermore, filed a development program to make itself eligible for ARA activities.

'Gift' Really a Loan

Charge: ARA is "dressing up" an eastern Oklahoma area as a "palatial" state-owned resort without its "costing the state a penny."

ARA reply: The agency lent a state agency $9 million repayable with interest, which can hardly be described as "not costing the state a penny." The area has high unemployment rates—ranging between 8.4 percent and 18.7 percent (national average 5.4 percent for the last three months)—and the tourist facility is expected to provide about 1,500 jobs at the resort center and in tourist service enterprises.

Political Defense Fund Voted in Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page 1)

The convention asserted that "the defeat which we suffered in the defense of unemployed workers" did not occur in the legislature, but "was fashioned at the polls . . . when the present legislature was elected."

"It follows," the resolution continued, "that the major contribution in the victory or defeat of 'right-to-work' in Pennsylvania will take place initially at the polls on Nov. 3, 1964. Of almost equal importance will be the success or failure—statewide or locally—to develop support in the broad community among the various groups which are or which should be interested in promoting the victory of free collective bargaining and union security over 'right-to-work' legislation."

Scranton was assailed in a separate political action resolution.

The Scranton program, it said, is "regressive." The resolution continued: "We have seen in rapid succession the imposition of the highest sales tax in the country upon its citizenry, the virtual emasculation of a none too vigorous civil service system, and an attack upon . . . the state prevailing wage act."

The convention acknowledged that Scranton had "done battle with" the Goldwater forces in the state, but said he had "refused to disassociate himself from Goldwater ideologies."

The State AFL-CIO vowed "to undertake in all ways possible and with all energies and resources available to it an immediate program which will qualify all of its members and their families as voters" and to "cooperate fully with the AFL-CIO national program for registration of all eligible citizens and to get out the largest possible vote."

The convention voted after hearing National COPE Dir. Al Barkan warn that "right-to-work" is not going to be defeated on the picket line or at the collective bargaining table, but "you are going to lick it in one place, and that is the ballot box."

Carl A. McPeak, AFL-CIO special representative on state legislation, described labor's recent victorious fight against "right-to-work" in Oklahoma, in which he assisted, and stressed the importance of worker registration and voting.

Assistant Sec. of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., discussed the war on poverty in Appalachia, which he directs, and read a message in which Pres. Johnson said "the time has come to stop talking" about civil rights and to "write legislation to protect the right of all citizens in all parts of the country."

Other speakers included Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Msgr. Charles Owen Rice of Washington, Pa., veteran labor priest, and Dr. George W. Taylor of Philadelphia, noted arbitrator who was presented with the State AFL-CIO's Good Citizen of the Year Award by Pres. Harry Boyer.

Among other actions the convention called for the recognition of May 29, birthday of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, as a day for rededication to "the vital, everlastingly sacred human goals" for which he lived and died.

AFSCME District Fills Post Vacated by Wurf

New York—Calogero (Charlie) Taibi, assistant director of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, has been elected executive director to fill out the unexpired term of Jerry Wurf, who was elected president.

Wire Plant Reopens:

Guardsmen Called In Michigan Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

which had been resumed following the plant closing have again bogged down and community resentment against the company is running high.

Most of the town is on the side of IUE Local 810, which struck the plant Feb. 28. The strike followed three months of fruitless negotiation on a new contract after the local won an NLRB election last November and replaced the Teamsters as bargaining agents for 180 production workers.

It was out-of-state importation of armed "security guards" and strikebreakers, and the violence that followed in their wake, that put the final stamp of community disapproval on a company which reportedly was resented earlier for its lack of civic concern and participation.

Guards 'Trigger-Happy'

Resentment has also turned in the direction of Romney. Early in May a citizens committee took to Romney a petition signed by 700 Hillsdale residents urging that he either order the armed guards removed or close the plant. The committee described the guards as "trigger-happy" and showing "complete irresponsibility and disregard for public safety, even for the safety of school children and smaller ones at play."

Romney turned down the request, asserting he had no authority to act.

He did act last week after one picket was slashed by a strikebreaker and other unionists narrowly escaped injury from a shotgun blast aimed at them by a plant guard. Previously, pickets had been run over by strikebreakers' cars, cut by hurled pieces of glass and injured in a wild free-for-all in which axes and hammers were principal weapons. Sheriff Ralph Gilbert's car was stoned by company guards.

Townspeople wanted the plant to stay closed until the strike was settled. The reopening came after the company threatened court action and newspaper editorials complained that the shutdown was aiding the union. Romney's action, just short of martial law, was taken under his "public emergency" powers.

With the plant reopened, Romney extended National Guard control to all of Hillsdale County and imposed a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew. He said the broadened order was necessary because "threats to public life and property are more serious than realized" and that hired strikebreakers were driving to the plant from distant areas. The plant is about 90 miles southwest of Detroit.

Romney criticized the conduct of both union and management in the dispute, but levelled his sharpest attack against Essex Wire Pres. Walter Probst, who fought both the plant closing and resumption of negotiations.

This marks the first time since the Auto Workers 1937 sitdown strike in Flint that National Guardsmen have been called out in a labor dispute in Michigan.

The use of imported strikebreakers—many of them ex-convicts—points up the basic weakness of Michigan's recent law dealing with strikebreakers. The statute prohibits the importation of "professional" strikebreakers; all at Essex Wire claim amateur standing. Many have come here from Indiana and some have been imported from as far away as West Virginia.

Reporters Barred

Romney has barred newsmen from the vicinity of the factory and limited union pickets to five. Guards have been disarmed and the work force is reported to number 40 strikebreakers.

Home of Hillsdale College, this has been a compartively peaceful community until now, with only the pranks of college boys to liven up things on occasion. Some townspeople doubt it will ever be the same again. IUE negotiator George Gould charges that Essex Wire management "has no intention of bargaining but rather is bent on wrecking the union."

Said one Hillsdale clergyman of the company: "It begins to look very much to me as though they've been taking pages from the Kohler strike and playing it page by page."

Sanctions Invoked Against Switchmen

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that the Switchmen's Union of North America has been found to be in non-compliance with the decisions of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Meany and Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Karl F. Feller. Meany said it followed refusal by the Switchmen's Union "to withdraw from its efforts to supplant the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as the collective bargaining representative of the yardmen of the Georgia Railroad."

The impartial umpire had found this action to be a violation of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution. An appeal from the umpire's decision was denied by the Executive Council subcommittee.

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said that the Switchmen's Union, effective May 27, 1964, would be subject to the following provisions of Section 15 of Art. XXI:

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16.

"2—The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article.

"3—The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution.

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

The Switchmen's Union is the fourth AFL-CIO affiliate currently in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision. The other unions remaining in non-compliance are the National Maritime Union, the Journeymen Stonecutters Association and the Air Line Pilots Association.

Stressed by Convention:

UPWA to Demand Greater Job Security

Kansas City, Mo.—Proposals for greater employment security will lead the list of demands to be presented to major meat companies later this summer by the Packinghouse Workers, delegates to the 14th constitutional convention made clear.

Other contract terms to be proposed include a shorter workweek, a wage increase, overtime at double the regular rate, or at triple rates if there are employes in the department on layoff. The 600 delegates also endorsed a proposal by Pres. Ralph Helstein and called for a prohibition on plant closings without at least one year's notice and an opportunity given for work at replacement plants.

"Ruthlessly and openly the threat of plant closing has been used to foster a climate of fear in which to present demands that our membership relinquish contract rights and protections gained," the convention charged.

"The willingness of the packers to attempt to profit from this insecurity" was branded by UPWA as "contemptible."

The convention gave its support to a resolution endorsing the Dept. of Agriculture's action in holding beef imports from Australia and New Zealand to 1962-63 levels despite pressure from cattle growers to cut the imports. It was stressed that the increase in import volume of beef has come as an offset to declining domestic production of lower quality beef.

Jobs at Stake

Without a rise in imports of less choice meat grades, used in making sausage or hamburger, several thousand packinghouse jobs would have been eliminated, the resolution said.

Acknowledging that two-way foreign trade is vital, the union called for adequate provisions to protect those who lose their jobs as a result of increased imports.

All the union's officers were re-elected unanimously for two-year terms. Re-elected with Helstein were Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway and Vice Presidents Russell R. Lasley and Fred Dowling. The union's nine district directors, who serve as executive board members, were also re-elected without contests.

Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman urged unions and farmers to forget mutual fears of technological progress in a joint search for new economic prosperity. He told the convention that farmers' concern that improved technologies would depress farm prices were similar to workers' worries that automation will destroy jobs.

Freeman conceded that the fears were "real enough, for we have seen farms and jobs disappear." But fear of technology "should not paralyze our minds and our will so that we fail to grasp that we can be the master of abundance and not its servant," Freeman went on.

"Agriculture is the cotter key holding 16 million non-farm jobs in place," the secretary said, "jobs producing what the farmer needs and processing and distributing what he grows."

The delegates applauded a filmed greeting to the convention from Pres. Johnson which urged support of his economic programs, especially the anti-poverty program and the quest for peace.

New York Teachers Elect Albert Shanker

New York—Members of the United Federation of Teachers, voting in a city-wide referendum, have chosen Albert Shanker as their next president. He won from Ben Mazen, 7,247-4,143.

Shanker will succeed Charles Cogen, whom he served as assistant to the president. Cogen led the union—Local 2 of the Teachers—during its successful fight for a first contract covering 43,000 city school teachers.

OVER 300 DELEGATES, both Photo Engravers and Lithographers, met in the opening joint session of the historic merger convention before going into separate sessions to approve a constitution for the new Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union. Final approval of the constitution of the merged organization will be via a membership referendum with proclamation of the new 60,000-member union scheduled for Labor Day 1964.

Engravers, ALA Delegates Vote Constitution for New Union

Minneapolis—The first merger of graphic arts unions in nearly 50 years was unanimously approved by delegates representing the Lithographers and the Photo Engravers at a special convention here.

Final approval of the proposed constitution which will govern the new 60,000-member Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union came a full day earlier than had been scheduled.

Several months of work on the document by committees representing locals of both ALA and IPEU were climaxed by a week-long meeting in advance of the convention by a 50-man constitution committee made up of officers of 25 of the largest locals in each of the unions. The delegates, who met in separate conventions until their final joint session, found nothing to differ with on concepts and only rare instances where a further merger clarification of language was required.

Approval of the constitution during a July-August referendum of the members of both unions will lead to the formal proclamation on Labor Day, Sept. 7, of the existence of the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union.

Pres. Johnson, conveying his "warmest congratulations upon this merger of two strong, democratic unions" termed it "an indication of the affirmative and progressive leadership of the two unions and of the enlightened attitudes of your memberships."

In his message, sent to the convention by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, the President declared: "Your organization, speaking with a single voice, will now represent a stronger force, not only within your industry, but also on behalf of the President's war against poverty, on behalf of equality for all Americans, for medical care under social security, and for world peace with freedom that our nation is pursuing."

Addressing a special joint session of the merger convention Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman told the delegates working on the merger that "for three years you have discussed this move, and I congratulate you for the vision and determination to see it through.

"Together," Freeman asserted, "you will not only protect the advances each union has made, but also will be able to secure even greater benefits for all your members."

Pres. John Connolly and Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor of the Bookbinders, in a message to the convention, declared "we know this merger will prove beneficial not only to your membership, but to the printing trades workers as a whole."

The officers of the new union will be: Pres. Kenneth J. Brown (ALA), Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall (IPEU), Recording and Financial Sec. Donald W. Stone (ALA) and Treas. Ben G. Schaller (IPEU).

Vice presidents will be Walter F. Risdon and Henry J. Dillon of the Photo Engravers and Jack H. Wallace, Gus Petrakis, Richard J. Clarke and James H. O'Neill of ALA.

Representing IPEU on the new union's 25-member international council will be: Atlantic Region, Frank H. Ostertag of Newark; Central Region, Charles G. Thompson of Cleveland; Mountain Region, Charles R. Harris of Houston; Pacific Region, Kenneth H. Davis of San Francisco; and Canadian Region, Leslie J. Young of Toronto.

ALA international councilors are: Atlantic Region, George W. Luke of Buffalo, Theodore T. Meyers of Pittsburgh, Newton C. Quick of Schenectady, Milton N. Williams of Philadelphia; Central Region, Harry F. Spohnholtz of Chicago, George K. Gundersen of Chicago, John L. Petitti of Cleveland; Mountain Region, Edward V. Donahue of Minneapolis-St. Paul; Canadian Region, Roy Turner of Toronto; and Pacific Region, Earl Kinnery of Vancouver, B. C. The votes of the individual members of the international council are weighted under the new constitution to provide for a 15-15 balance of voting strength for 10 years.

Per capita taxes approved by the convention are $3.25 per month for journeymen and apprentices and $2.75 monthly for general workers.

Anti-Poverty, King-Anderson Bills Backed By Group Health Institute

Minneapolis—Strong support for Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty program and the Administration's bill for Social Security hospital and nursing home care for the aged was unanimously voiced at the 14th annual Group Health Institute here.

Sponsored by the Group Health Association of America, the institute brought together nearly 400 representatives of local group health plans, cooperatives and labor unions for a three-day examination of the "health of group health."

Speakers and members of discussion panels found the group health movement growing, with existing plans looking for means to expand their services and work more closely with labor and management in providing high-quality health care for wage earners.

In the non-profit group health plans, members and subscribers generally pre-pay a fixed monthly sum in return for comprehensive medical care provided by the plan's own staff doctors. Administration of the plans is ordinarily in the hands of the consumers, while professional medical matters are under the control of the physicians.

Many of the group health plans were created by unions, or have close ties with unions and cooperatives. In the past few years, the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters and others have served as sponsors for new plans having membership in the scores of thousands.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, one of the principal speakers at the institute, recalled that the UAW, through "determined collective bargaining," had won a "relatively high level Michigan Blue Cross-Blue Shield pattern of service benefits" for employes of Ford, General Motors and Chrysler. But while labor is "uniquely responsible" for whatever success the voluntary insurance plans have achieved, Greathouse added, experience with them has not been "entirely satisfactory." He said the union became convinced "there must be a better way to achieve the kind of comprehensive, high quality medical care service benefits which our people require and demand."

The result, he said, was the Community Health Association, the Detroit group health plan the UAW was instrumental in creating. It now has a membership of almost 65,000 and the union is "delighted" with its success, Greathouse reported.

Steel Plans Cited

John Tomayko of the Steelworkers recalled successful union ventures into group health at Pittsburg, Calif., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Union members of the Steel Industry Human Relations Subcommittee on Health Care, he noted, are now developing a "practical, business-like approach" to making group practice plans available to steel workers and their families through creation of a dual-choice system.

Tamayko said the union hopes to enable its members to enter present plans where they exist, to "enlarge, improve and strengthen" the group health plans in other areas, and to help develop joint community group health plans where they do not exist but where "local circumstances permit such undertakings."

Mel Glasser, head of the UAW's social security department, urged joint action by existing group health plans to provide better care for workers suffering from mental illness. He called also for programs to manufacture or to buy medical drugs in large quantities "to make possible major economies for the consumer."

The resolution to support the President's anti-poverty program followed a speech to the GHAA by Hyman H. Bookbinder, former AFL-CIO legislative representative now serving as executive director of the President's Task Force on Poverty.

Johnson, in a telegram to the organization, "praised its role in working for the improved health of all our citizens" and expressed hope the "Administration's medical programs will continue to merit your support."

Kenneth McCaffree, an associate professor of economics at the University of Washington, was elected president of GHAA. A trustee and former president of the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound in Seattle, McCaffree has also had experience as an arbitrator.

Dr. Frederick D. Mott of Community Health Association in Detroit, the retiring president, was elected chairman of the GHAA.

Pan American, Engineers Sign New Contract

The Flight Engineers have announced the signing of a one-year agreement covering members who work for Pan American Airways.

The new contract provides pay increases, plus improvements in transfer and crew-basing provisions, effective June 1, 1964, termination date of an existing agreement. The parties also agreed, FEIA Pres. William A. Gill, Jr., said, to extend by one year the provisions of a voluntary arbitration agreement between union and management.

The new contract, signed one year from the date of an agreement on crew complement, took only three days to negotiate. Brown said emphasis in negotiations was placed on obtaining a short-term pact to "resolve some of the immediate working condition problems" of the engineers.

Gill called the agreement "an example of collective bargaining at its best," and said the union will seek similar agreements with American and Eastern Airlines.

EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION of the Washington Area Metal Trades Council as bargaining agent for the 819 employes of the Naval Ordinance Laboratory, White Oak, Silver Spring, Md., was extended by Capt. R. E. Odening (second from right), the commanding officer, at a meeting with (from left) Assistant Dir. John Lorden of AFL-CIO Reg. IV, Pres. Raymond Searles of the metal trades council, AFL-CIO Field Rep. W. Robert Probey and, at right, Sec.-Treas. Clayton W. Bilderback of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Democratic Leader in Ohio Senate Elected State AFL-CIO President

Cleveland—State Sen. Frank W. King of Toledo, veteran member of the Bricklayers and Teachers unions, was elected president of the Ohio AFL-CIO and Robert D. Bollard was re-elected secretary-treasurer by delegates to the 4th constitutional convention of the state labor organization.

King, 52-year-old Democratic minority leader of the Ohio Senate, defeated incumbent Pres. David Kane, a member of the Bookbinders. The vote was King, 3,334; Kane, 1,279. Kane had been elected president at the 1962 convention.

Some 2,000 delegates attending the convention in Cleveland's public hall voted unanimously to continue the 41-year-old Bollard as secretary-treasurer. A former staff representative of Dist. 25 of the Steelworkers, he was appointed to the office last August by the executive board of the state body to succeed Elmer F. Cope, who resigned for health reasons.

The new president of the State AFL-CIO began a long and successful political career in 1949 when he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives from Lucas County. He was a member of the Toledo City Council in 1950-51. Since 1953 he has continuously represented the 34th Senatorial District (Lucas County) in the Ohio Senate.

King was majority leader of the Senate in the 1959 session, following defeat of the so-called "right-to-work" amendment and the election of the first Democratic legislature in 10 years. Ohio workers made some of their most significant legislative gains in the 1959 session—approval of supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB), passage of Ohio's first FEPC law, increases in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, and liberalization of the laws covering the injured and unemployed.

He is a member of Bricklayers Local 3 and Teachers Local 250 of Toledo. He is apprentice training coordinator and instructor of bricklaying apprentices for the Toledo public schools.

Among legislative goals for 1965 adopted by the convention were:

- Reform of Ohio's tax structure, which places too much of the burden on low-income families, and opposition to "the enactment, extension or increases of existing regressive taxes such as the sales tax."
- An increase in unemployment insurance to two-thirds of weekly wages and extension of the payment period to 39 weeks.
- An increase in workmen's compensation to 75 percent of the claimant's average weekly wage.
- More adequate support of public schools but not by "regressive taxes."
- A fair housing law "to eliminate discrimination in housing because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.
- A state minimum wage law "in line with the federal minimum wage law."
- A little Wagner Act giving Ohio workers, including public employes, the right of self-organization and collective bargaining.
- Legislation outlawing the use of professional strikebreakers.
- A prohibition against lie detector tests and television surveillance of workers by hidden devices.

In another resolution the convention urged the 1965 legislature to "give favorable consideration in the spirit of the American tradition of fairness by enacting a fair bus law which provides school bus transportation to all children regardless of the school which they attend."

The convention also went on record in favor of the 35-hour week, hospital insurance for the aged through social security and retirement under social security at age 60 with full benefits.

The Convention heard speeches by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebreeze, USWA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston, Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, and AFL-CIO Cope Dir. Al Barkan.

Israel Leader Hails AFL-CIO World Role

Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol hailed the AFL-CIO as a "positive influence" throughout the world that "gives labor movements everywhere the confidence that progress through stability is indeed possible."

Eshkol, a founder of Histadrut—the Israeli General Federation of Labor—and head of a labor party government, made a special trip to AFL-CIO headquarters to meet with Federation Pres. George Meany, AFL-CIO vice presidents and staff members during his official state visit in Washington.

After conducting Eshkol on a tour of the headquarters building, Meany declared that the trade union philosophy "that the basis of wealth in society lies in the wealth and health and comfort of the people" has been translated in Israel into the philosophy of the state itself.

He hailed Israel as a state which not only opens its arms to peoples from all parts of the world but which in its practice of democracy has demonstrated that it "has a wonderful people, is a wonderful land and has a wonderful trade union movement."

Eshkol, in a brief address, recalled his role in the founding of Histadrut and found encouragement "that labor in many countries has shown itself capable of adapting itself to the new requirements of the modern age and to the challenges and opportunities of the changing international political scene." He added:

"From contacts with labor leaders—both in developed and less-developed countries, I can say that AFL-CIO is not only a central force in American progress. Its positive influence is felt throughout the world. You give to labor movements everywhere the confidence that progress through stability is indeed possible."

Israel, he said, derives "strength from the continuous expression of your fraternal solidarity. We feel your friendship not only in the broad question of our survival and progress. We are daily reminded of it through the institutions you have established in Israel."

He cited the "great stadium rising in Nazareth to bear the name of George Meany which will serve Jewish and Arab workers of the region," the Ladies' Garment Workers Union and David Dubinsky for the hospital serving the Negev region and an Auto Workers youth center in Holon named for Walter P. Reuther.

He cited also the joint effort of the AFL-CIO and Histadrut in the creation and operation of the Afro-Asian Institute and the cooperation with the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Belanger Defeated:

Textile Convention Re-elects Pollock

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America, at the union's 25th anniversary convention, re-elected Pres. William Pollock, Sec.-Treas. John Chupka and a full slate of officers pledged to their support.

Pollock defeated J. William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO and a vice president of TWUA, 608 to 340. Chupka turned back Wesley W. Cook of Washington, also a vice president, 596 to 335.

Twenty vice presidents, running at large, defeated 19 challengers by approximately the same margin, as did three trustees backing the Pollock group. Previously the Belanger-Cook forces had held a 12 to 10 majority on the union's executive council.

The election was conducted by secret ballot under the direction of the Honest Ballot Association. The outcome was indicated on the opening day, when a credentials dispute precipitated the first roll call vote in the union's history. The Pollock group won by 2 to 1.

Pollock's keynote speech declared that sweeping changes in the textile industry, resulting in greater price stability and higher profit margains, coupled with a "friendly and understanding administration in Washington," promise to bring about a "new day" for the nation's textile workers.

Pollock noted that the textile industry, once described by Fortune magazine as the "last uncleared jungle of free enterprise" in American industry, was increasingly coming under the domination of large companies.

"This union does not favor monopoly, or its direct by-product, administered prices," he said. "But if the constantly-changing world we live in demands this kind of concentration . . . management must show a concern for something far beyond economic power and profits. . . .

"So I make this proposal to the managements of these growing giants:

"Go modern all the way.

"Don't stop with your machinery and your marketing methods; modernize your labor policies, too."

Pollock hailed recent shifts in policy of the National Labor Relations Board with respect to organizing rights, and urged use by the board of its power to seek injunctions against unfair labor practices.

In many other respects, he pointed out, textile workers have been helped by federal policies put into effect since 1961. He recalled that TWUA was the first union to endorse John F. Kennedy for president in 1960, and added:

Endorsement Urged

"The same considerations that prompted us to speak out in behalf of John F. Kennedy . . . apply to Pres. Johnson's candidacy now. . . . I urge this convention to go on record in support of Lyndon B. Johnson in November."

The convention heard R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director who is also heading the anti-poverty program, praise TWUA as "long-time veterans" of the war on poverty. Sec.-Treas. John Chupka gave Shriver a $10,000 check as down payment on the union's quota of $61,000 for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund and the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, and pledged that the balance would be raised promptly.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress emphasized the common bonds between the two nations and thanked TWUA for its role in the Canadian labor movement.

FTC Crackdown Hits Phony 'Labor' Paper

The Federal Trade Commission has cracked down on the two operators of a self-described "labor paper" by ordering them to stop representing that the publication is endorsed by, affiliated with, or an official organ of a labor union.

The order names Joseph Lash and Eugene Serels as co-partners in both Trade Union Advertising Associates, Inc., and the Trade Union News, of New York City, "or any other publication." It adopts an initial decision issued last Dec. 8 by Hearing Examiner Loren H. Laughlin and climaxes a case brought to the commission's attention by the Intl. Labor Press Association in its continuing campaign to protect the reputation of the legitimate labor press and combat unscrupulous competition.

In addition to charges of "false, misleading and deceptive representation" to advertisers that the Trade Union News has labor union sponsorship, the FTC charged that the publication was misrepresented as the winner of national advertising and international editorial awards, and that the respondents placed "unauthorized advertisements" in the publication and then sought "to exact payment from such alleged advertisers."

The order adopted five specific "cease and desist" recommendations spelled out by the hearing examiner. They were:

- "Representing, directly or by implication, that said newspaper is endorsed by, affiliated with, or an official publication of, or otherwise connected with a labor union or trade union.
- "Representing that said newspaper was the 'Winner of the National Trade Union Advertising Award,' or 'Winner of International Editorial Excellence Award,' or otherwise misrepresenting that any of respondents' publication has been presented with an award or distinction as a result of a competitive contest.
- "Misrepresenting in any manner that competitive contests are or have been conducted by impartial and qualified individuals to determine the relative quality or merits of any of respondents' publications in comparison with competing publications.
- "Placing, printing or publishing any advertisement on behalf of any person, firm, or corporation, in any of respondents' publications without a prior order or agreement. . . .
- "Sending bills, letters or notices to any person, firm or corporation, with regard to an advertisement which has been or is to be printed, inserted or published on behalf of said person, firm, or corporation, or in any other manner seeking to exact payment for any such advertisement, without a bona fide order or agreement to purchase said advertisement."

Foe of Extremists:

Mississippi AFL-CIO Backs Ramsay Stand

Jackson, Miss.—Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, an outspoken foe of right-wing extremist groups, won easy re-election and a strong vote of confidence for his policies at the state federation's biennial convention here.

Delegates adopted a resolution branding the John Birch Society and other "radicals of the far right" as "subsersive" and equally as dangerous to democratic institutions as the Communists. "Masquerading as patriots," the resolution said, the radical right groups "are constantly injecting their poison into the minds of the people."

Earlier Ramsay warned the delegates that state laws enacted "under the guise of segregation maneuvers" include anti-picketing and anti-boycott legislation that could become weapons against Mississippi's trade unions.

Ramsay charged that "hate groups" in Mississippi had singled out officers of the state AFL-CIO for attack because "the labor movement in the state has been making progress" and its opponents hoped to "destroy the movement" by destroying the leadership.

In a contest for the presidency, Ramsay was elected to a third term as president by better than a 4-1 margin. Re-elected also were Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight, who was unopposed, and Vice Presidents James E. Clark, C. E. Shaffer and Marvin Taylor.

Delegates voted twice to support the action taken by the officers in asking the Federal Communications Commission to refuse a license renewal to a Jackson television station, WLBT.

The resolution, which denounced the station for having "deliberately and fraudulently attempted to discredit the Mississippi State AFL-CIO and its officers" and operating as a forum for the radical right, was first passed by a voice vote. After a local newspaper reported the vote as "close" and said Ramsay ignored calls for a standing vote, angered delegates gave a convincing refutation of the news story. They passed the resolution again by a standing vote of 198-12.

Delegates gave a standing ovation to Mississippi's Pulitzer Prize-winning editor, Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith of the Lexington Advertiser, who told the convention:

"The second half of the 20th Century belongs to the South if we can put aside our racial prejudice and hate and join forces with the progress of our republic."

She told her fellow-Mississippians that the time has come to organize the "great silent majority" and speak out against groups seeking to control their thinking.

"The time has come in this state," Mrs. Smith said, "to join the rest of the nation and tell the Citizens' Council to go to hell."

The convention heard labor's political role stressed by Deputy COPE Dir. Joseph M. Rourke and Area COPE Dir. Daniel A. Powell. Earlier a report on the Mississippi political education program by Knight charged that the state political race last year "reached an all-time low" which made it difficult "to get the truth to the rank and file members due to the walls of confusion, propaganda, mud and slime and gutter politics."

Despite these obstacles, Knight said, labor mailed out 125,000 pieces of literature on the issues and candidates and helped elect a majority of COPE-endorsed candidates.

Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies told the delegates that collective bargaining by itself cannot solve "today's complex problems." It is the "peculiar responsibility" of labor's central bodies, Smith said, to help make democratic government responsive to the views of the people.

Also on the convention program was the Rev. L. J. Toomey, director of the School of Industrial Relations at Loyola University in New Orleans, who declared that if the nation fails to live up to its "profession of faith as outlined by the Constitution, we will probably not survive and we do not deserve to."

Labor Fights TV 'Smears' In Mississippi

(Continued from Page 1)

closed to the dissenting views of others.

The petition also accused the station of:

- Attempting to discredit the Mississippi AFL-CIO, including an unlawful attempt to influence a National Labor Relations Board election.
- Falsely accusing Ramsay of having attempted to block the showing of an anti-Communist film, even though the charge was without foundation and was publicly retracted by the person who had made it.

Filing of the petition came after a two-year check of the station's programming by the state central body. The petition pointed out that the Mississippi AFL-CIO is made up of citizens and television viewers who are entitled to a fair presentation of matters affecting their interests "without slanting, bias, distortion or prejudicial programming."

Ramsay said in a statement that "the time has come for the people of Mississippi to free themselves of the radicals of the far right, who are equally as dangerous as the radicals of the far left . . . Under the pretense of preserving freedom and the Constitution, these extremists and their 'front' organizations would destroy our government and our Constitution."

NEW HALL OF HONOR in Dept. of Labor is dedicated with unveiling of a plaque jointly honoring the Clothing Workers and the Hart Schaffner & Marx Co. for more than half a century of constructive labor-management relations. Shown, from left, are: ACWA Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Hart Schaffner & Marx Pres. John Gray, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and ACWA Vice Pres. Bessie Hillman. Potofsky, Rosenblum and Mrs. Hillman were among the company's employes who walked the picket line for four months in the historic 1910 strike.

Rail Firemen Meet on Rules Arbitration

Chicago—National officers, general chairmen and staff personnel of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen met here to deal with issues raised by arbitration board rulings in the work rules dispute, and to chart the future course of the brotherhood.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the 250 BLF&E leaders would review the forced arbitration of the fireman-helper question, with a vote due.

In his call for the meeting, Gilbert said the union's membership is being subjected to unfair treatment by some managements under the compulsory arbitration award which, he said, forced many men off their jobs and forced some railmen out of the industry.

'We have run into such inhuman treatment by some managements that we find it hard to believe," Gilbert declared. He cited the "critical situation" on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad as a major example of employes with many years of service ordered to work far from their home base and barred by a court order from defending themselves against management actions.

CITY POLICE and U.S. marshals in Lansing, Mich., have their hands full trying to remove wives of union railroaders from a picket line at a Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad crossing. Thirty wives picketed the Lansing crossing after an earlier demonstration in Grand Rapids, protesting layoffs and transfers of male members of Lodge 265, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen. The men were barred from demonstrating by a court order. Three women were arrested on charges of resisting an officer.

'Hall of Honor' Praises Era of Labor Peace

A union and a company which forged more than half a century of industrial peace after a bitter four-month strike shared the honor of launching a new Hall of Honor in the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz opened the exhibit hall by unveiling a plaque hailing the joint contribution to "the private democracy of labor-management relations" by the Clothing Workers and the Chicago firm of Hart Schaffner & Marx.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the company's acceptance of the role of trade unions just as "the trade union movement accepts without reservations" the private enterprise system.

Meany suggested that it is time the "leading business associations" in the United States "try to follow in the footsteps of some of their members" in relations with unions.

On hand for the dedication were three veteran officers of the ACWA who had walked the picket lines together during the historic strike—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Vice Pres. Bessie Hillman, widow of Sidney Hillman, leader of the strike and ACWA's founding president.

Potofsky and John Gray, president of Hart Schaffner & Marx, spoke of how the company and the union had worked to build a solid foundation of labor-management relations which proved durable enough over the years to resolve the day-to-day problems which arose. They both praised Wirtz for having conceived the idea of a Hall of Honor to mark "notable achievements in the living history of labor-management relations in America."

Later, at an informal luncheon, there were reminiscences of the days when Potofsky was a pocket maker for Hart Schaffner & Marx, when Rosenblum was a cutter and secretary of the strike committee, and when Mrs. Hillman was an underage worker who, she told the gathering, used to be locked in the washroom along with other child workers when the state factory inspector would visit the plant.

During the good-natured bantering between union and employer, Gray told the gathering that the relationship reminded him of the story of a teen-age boy struggling to carry a younger lad on his back.

"Isn't he heavy?" the boy was asked.

"No," came the answer. "He's not heavy. He's my brother."

That, said Gray, is how management feels about the union.

Wirtz Upheld On L-G Complaint

New Haven, Conn.—The 60-day period in which the secretary of labor may file suit in a union election case under the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin) is directory rather than mandatory, the U.S. District Court here ruled.

The court refused to dismiss a complaint filed two days late by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz asking that an election held by Hod Carriers Local 611 be set aside.

The law says a complaint must be filed 60 days after a member protests the conduct of a local union election. Local 611 asked for the dismissal on the ground it was filed 62 days after.

The court ruled the filing was timely because the 60th day fell on a Sunday and the 61st day was a federal holiday, and in addition ruled that the 60-day period is not a statute of limitations but rather a directive to the secretary.

Court Rules Union Must Arbitrate

San Francisco—The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has ruled that arbitration of a dispute between the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Square D Co. over an incentive wage plan is required by the language of a contract between the parties.

Refusing a National Labor Relations Board request for enforcement of a board order, the court said it agrees with company management that, in the absence of an arbiter's decision, the board has no power to determine that the firm committed unfair labor practices.

The NLRB had ruled that Square D violated the law by refusing to negotiate with IUE Local 1503 on grievances arising out of the operation of an incentive plan the firm refused to write into the contract.

Management claimed, and the court agreed, that the union waived any right to bargain or "grieve" under the plan when it accepted a contract with a "zipper" clause, foreclosing further bargaining for the contract term but providing for arbitration of disputes over language.

Moment of Truth

THE SENATE is fast approaching its moment of truth. After interminable weeks of debate it is nearing the hour when the question of how much longer a handful of men can frustrate the will of the majority is decided.

The move to impose cloture in the civil rights debate—to shut off debate and initiate "yea" or "nay" voting—was made possible by a bipartisan agreement on a substitute bill that meets the needs of reasonable men.

This bipartisan agreement will go a long way toward placing on the statute books substantive and meaningful legislation that can provide a sound legal base for equal rights for all Americans.

To assure that this legislation will in fact become the law of the land, the first job is to put an end to the 12-week-old filibuster by voting cloture. A vote against cloture can only be construed as a vote to continue fruitless discussion, to delay and deny equal rights to all Americans, to further subvert the democratic process.

Toward a Stronger Union

THE MEMBERS and the leaders of the Photo Engravers and the Lithographers, acting with painstaking care to protect all the equities involved, have put together a merger that holds great promise for building a stronger union in this area of the graphic arts.

The merger agreement and constitution for the new union—the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union—were carefully drafted and checked every step of the way toward final merger with the membership via referendums and conventions.

Local unions were deeply involved in the drafting and discussions. Now there remains one more step, a final referendum of the memberships of both unions before the new organization is formally born.

These are old unions, proud of their craft traditions and skills. The Lithographers date back to 1882, the Photo Engravers to 1900. They have served their members well in the past decades, but the time has now come where that service can be improved by building a new, single organization to serve the members better.

A Deserved Honor

THE LABOR DEPT.'S new Hall of Honor commemorating notable achievements "in the living history of labor-management relations in America," was dedicated with a plaque honoring the 50 years of industrial peace between the Clothing Workers and Hart Schaffner & Marx; the honor was signally deserved.

The ACWA history of collective bargaining with the Chicago clothing firm is firmly rooted as an example of how a union and a company can work out their common problems, an example that is followed today in thousands of peacefully arrived at collective bargaining agreements.

The sad fact is that conflict and struggle are too often the standards used to report on labor-management relations. The overriding majority of bargaining sessions are settled peacefully and in good faith. These are not news, are infrequently reported. Yet in a real sense it is this day-by-day handling of labor-management relations that has made America a strong and free nation. It is this overlooked facet of trade unionism that is honored in the Hall of Honor.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Showdown Time

Hits Burnham Book:

Msgr. Higgins Scores Rightist For Diatribe Against Liberals

The following is excerpted from "The Yardstick," weekly column by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

JAMES BURNHAM, well-known author and lecturer and an editor of National Review since its founding, recently published a book entitled "Suicide of the West" which takes the cake as the most uninhibited, free-wheeling, all-out, no-holds-barred attack on the so-called "liberals" written in this or possibly any other generation.

Burnham summarizes his book in one brief sentence. "This book," he says, "is a set of variations on a single and simple underlying thesis: That what Americans call 'liberalism' is the ideology of western suicide." He does not say that liberalism is necessarily responsible for the decline and possible disappearance of western civilization, but he does contend that liberalism "motivates and justifies" the contraction and "reconciles us to it."

What is this horrendous ideology that "Americans call liberalism?" In answering this question, Burnham first draws up a list of well-known American citizens from many different walks of life who "everybody knows" are "liberals."

But this, he hastens to add, is only a partial list. It is limited, in other words, to the "pure-bred, pedigree-registered, blue-ribboned, Westminster liberal champions." A complete list of those who subscribe to the "ideology of western suicide" would, he reminds us, include millions of others and notably "the Jewish and non-evangelical Protestant clergy, and not a few Catholic priests and bishops."

Strangely enough, Burnham's nerve seems to fail him at this point, for he neglects to mention Pope Paul VI and his three or four immediate predecessors in the papacy. And yet, by the logic of his own definition of "liberalism," he should have singled them out for honorable mention.

Burnham says it is not too difficult to devise "a fairly accurate diagnostic test" for liberalism. All you really have to do, he contends, is to ask the "patient" to answer yes-or-no, true-or-false, to a list of 39 sentences or propositions.

"A full-blown liberal," he maintains, will agree with every one, or nearly every one of these 39 propositions. A convinced conservative, on the other hand, will disagree with most of them, and a reactionary will disagree with all or nearly all."

For my own part, I have never met anyone—liberal, conservative, or reactionary—who would be foolish enough to try to dispose of all of these propositions with a simple yes-or-no, for many of them are very ambiguous, to say the least, and one or two of them are downright silly.

But that's beside the point. The point is that if Burnham's list of 39 sentences or propositions is really, as he contends, the authentic litmus-test of "liberalism," then Paul VI is a "liberal," and so were his three or four immediate predecessors.

A random sampling will suffice to demonstrate:

4. "Political, economic or social discrimination based on religious belief is wrong."

7. "The government has a duty to provide for the ill, aging, unemployed and poor if they cannot take care of themselves."

8. "Progressive income and inheritance taxes are the fairest means of taxation."

11. "The United Nations, even if limited in accomplishment, is a step in the right direction."

13. "Wealthy nations, like the United States, have a duty to aid the less privileged portions of mankind."

21. "We always ought to respect the religious beliefs of others."

ANYONE who has even a nodding acquaintance with the social encyclicals and other authoritative papal statements would find it as easy as rolling off a log to demonstrate, from the record, that these propositions are substantially in harmony with the teaching of recent popes.

For present purposes, I am not arguing, nor do I even mean to imply, that this in itself is any proof that these propositions are valid.

I am merely saying that if Burnham insists on using them as a quasi-infallible "diagnostic test for liberalism" on the part of certain Catholic priests and bishops in the U.S., he ought to be prepared to follow his own logic to the bitter end.

After all, when it comes to motivating and justifying the possible disappearance of western civilization, a few "liberal" popes are obviously more influential and considerably more dangerous than all the so-called "liberal" priests and bishops of the U.S. put together.

I realize, of course, that Burnham would look a little foolish if he were to try to persuade the American public that the papacy has been and is today guilty of all the grievous faults which he nonchalantly ascribes to other lesser "liberals."

But if the future of western civilization is really at stake, he ought to have the courage to put aside all human respect and come right out and call a spade a spade, regardless of the consequences.

Morgan Says:

Shift in Age Groups to Pose New Problems in Adjustment

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THIS IS THE COMMENCEMENT address season. The President of the United States opened it officially at the University of Michigan. This is the time when public figures appear on the campuses across the nation and eloquently challenge graduating seniors to succeed by solving the world's ills which the speakers' own generation helped to cause and complicate. The planet with all its throbbing problems is a rather dubious graduation present for even the hopeful young, but there it is, a hand-me-down not without some value.

Morgan

To keep pace and company with this quickie age of instant food, instant drink, instant beauty, instant election returns and instant everything I was about to invent the instant graduation speech—dehydrated cliches dissolvable in a wash of sentimentality—when two developments stayed my ingenious hand. One is the projection of the demographers, the population experts, that by 1975 half the citizens of the United States will be under 26 years of age. The second was the lead story in a Wall Street Journal issue which reported that in order to help employes meet the problems of old age a number of companies are sponsoring retirement schools.

How quickly the shoe is being fitted to the other foot. Before we know it teen-agers will be the commencement orators, telling graduating classes of senior citizens how to meet the new challenges of a world they thought they were leaving behind. Obviously such a switch in circumstances calls for a quick change in my recipe for instant elocution.

But what a vista of opportunities this revolving picture suggests. Of course, with the population shift in age groups will come other changes. No longer a minority group, youngsters will be more sure of themselves, less rebellious, and instead of juvenile delinquency, the truant officers will be confronted with a spate of lawlessness by frustrated, misunderstood senior citizens. There is a fruitful moral theme for a 19-year-old spellbinder before a graduating class of octogenarians at Cozy Corners State Retirement College for the Elderly.

We can reasonably expect that those Easter weekend riots that have been nightmares for beach resort police surrounded by beer-drinking, window-breaking, sap-running undergraduates will be replaced by the hi-jinx of maturity in which a recently retired chairman of the board is sloshing through the fountain of youth on a dead run in pursuit of a pensioned secretary who has just had her face lifted, her hormones rebalanced and her life's purpose refreshed.

The retirement school curricula reported by the Wall Street Journal includes such rewarding studies as how to live on a reduced income, how to pick the Shangri La of retirement, what to do about ill health and learning to ride a hobby.

However, the Journal's dispatch continues, in its admirable tradition of candid journalism, that "a few hours of advice and discussion obviously can't eliminate all the troubles of the elderly, and some of the tips offered workers in retirement courses appear to be of dubious value. One retirement booklet (for example) suggests retired people economize by making their own greeting cards out of cut-up seed catalogs and observes that back-yard dandelions, pokeweed, chicory and other weeds make 'delicious and nutritious' eating."

Dubious value, indeed. There is on the contrary something touchingly refreshing about the suggested spectacle of small bands of senior citizens, like fat and well-adjusted sheep, happily foraging on the lawn for dandelion greens.

THE JOURNAL dispatch concludes with a sage piece of advice: don't move in with the children. (I know of some families who would like to move the children out now but that may be a non sequitur beside the point.)

The paper quotes a University of Chicago retirement booklet as follows: "There is growing evidence that most older people not only want to live apart from their children but are better off living alone in their own way just as long as possible. Few roofs these days are large enough to give each generation in a three-generation house the personal freedom it needs."

Well, there goes togetherness. As for personal freedom, that is what an open society is supposed to be all about. The problem of mixing freedom and security in proper proportions so that individuality will flourish, not wilt, calls for a recipe that nobody has quite come up with yet in any full measure of satisfaction. The search for it provides a thoughtful commencement theme for a graduating class of any age.

Washington Reports:

Special Effort Urged to Combat Extreme Poverty in Appalachia

NO ONE HAS a job. The man lives with his family in a completely dilapidated shack. They have no central heating, plumbing or lighting and, of course, no one ever heard of a telephone. The road there is in most cases just a foot path. Even a jeep can make it only part of the way. The family usually has a small potato patch; potatoes are their major staple of a diet to carry them through the winter.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., under secretary of commerce and chairman of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, thus began his description of a typical part of the 10-state area that comprises Appalachia.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program carried on 700 radio stations, Roosevelt said that most of the people in the area "live on food surplus commodities and sometimes a relief check. They are miles from any hospital. Children are often without shoes and cannot walk the miles to school in the winter, and that school is often a one-room shack with a leaky roof and draughty walls."

Roosevelt said that although the War on Poverty program will aid Appalachia, the region also needs special programs. Before industry and business will come in, he said, roads must be built, sewerage plants and other facilities installed. He recommended replenishment of the once plentiful timberlands, development of the vast recreational facilities of the scenic areas, and aid to agriculture.

He declared that Appalachia should be a concern of all Americans for humanitarian reasons and also because the improvement of the area and aiding the people to get jobs will make it more productive.

"If we can upgrade the standard of living, the purchasing power, then they will be able to buy more dresses made on Seventh Avenue in New York, more cars made in Detroit, and other goods made all over the nation," he asserted.

AT PRESENT, said Roosevelt, unemployment in Appalachia is double that in the rest of the nation, and the per capita income is far below the national average.

The legislative authorization to start the Appalachia program would be for $228 million. Roosevelt explained that the part of it which has to do with retraining of unskilled workers, with education and health, would be taken care of under the overall Anti-Poverty program.

Since Pres. Johnson has placed the program high on his priority list, Roosevelt expressed optimism that it will be approved "by this Congress."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. GOLDWATER OF ARIZONA is conceded to be at the point of the presidential nomination in next month's Republican National Convention following his victory over Gov. Rockefeller in California's primary. If the appearance is ratified by the final result, the Old Guard which for years has demanded a "real Republican" as the party's nominee will have won its heart's desire.

Not only will the Old Guard have blocked a candidate more liberal than the GOP voting record in Congress; it will have successfully put over the nomination of a senator substantially more conservative than the majority of his party colleagues. He will be a candidate to the right of his party, not the left of it.

Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, a Democrat but a careful man with words and a senator tolerant of the give-and-take of politics, put into speech the feelings of many who for many months could not believe that the Republicans would end up with Goldwater.

The Republican Party is "too responsible to do such a disservice to the country," said Hart. Goldwater's nomination might be in the best election-year interest of the Democrats, he suggested, but "in the long-term public interest" it would be a mistake to let the leadership and organization machinery of either great major party fall into the hands of a "medicine man" who thinks "everything can be cured by magic potion."

So many others have felt. But in fact Goldwater has a hard core of devoted followers; they carried California for him; and they must be rated as very likely to sweep him to the nomination next month.

THE RECORD SHOWS, abundantly, that the Republicans have never in this century nominated a candidate with Goldwater's peculiar set of qualifications.

Goldwater regularly shows up on the index of the highly conservative Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA) as having a 100 percent record for "adherence to constitutional government as interpreted by the ACA." Only eight other Republican senators and one Democrat, Sen. Frank Lausche of Ohio, share his top billing.

The Arizona senator is the only member, Republican or Democratic, who is shown on key rollcall votes selected by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education to have voted wrong every time for as long as 10 full years in the Senate (1951-62 inclusive). The issues listed do not include so-called labor bills alone, but range across the field to include foreign policy, farm policy, civil rights, housing, education and taxation.

There is another key: the record of "bipartisan voting" as compiled by the authoritative reference publication, Congressional Quarterly. CQ reports the record of each senator in comparison to actions taken when majorities of both parties have been in agreement —a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voting together for or against a bill or a resolution. Goldwater's record of concurrence on such "bipartisan" rollcalls is among the low ones.

An eastern liberal like Sen. Aiken of Vermont voted with the bipartisan (and Republican) majority 72 percent of the time in 1963, against it only 9 percent. A Colorado middling-conservative like Sen. Allott of Colorado voted with the bipartisan majorities 65 percent of the time, only 15 percent against.

Goldwater's record: only 36 percent of the time did he vote with the bipartisan (and Republican) majority; 26 percent of the time against.

THIS RECORD DOES NOT READ to many like that of one who could be described by the term "real Republican." It is the record of a senator such as the Old Guard wants.

The Old Guard, that is, from some of the mountain states and from the South, where conservative Democrats have recently shifted into the GOP. In these states, activists and kingmakers can control the Republican state conventions and handpick the national convention delegates.

No Wendell Willkie is Sen. Goldwater, no Tom Dewey, not even an Alf Landon (1936) nor a Nixon nor an Eisenhower, about the latter of whom Goldwater has been often caustic. A true-blue "real Republican," Old Guard version.

APPALACHIA is a section which merits and will receive special attention in the War on Poverty, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (right), under secretary of commerce and chairman of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, pointed out as he was interviewed for Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, by Harry W. Flannery.

How to Buy:

New 'Noisy' Vegetables Echo In Emptier Consumer Pockets

By Sidney Margolius

THAT MAN ON TELEVISION keeps asking: "Why should vegetables be the quiet corner of your plate?"

We have discovered why. It's because the noisy vegetables cost actually two to three times as much as the quiet ones. And that is what the Green Giant really is ho-ho-ho-ing about.

The noisy vegetables, in case you haven't observed the latest television campaigns, are frozen vegetables already creamed, or with butter sauce added, or additional ingredients like bits of mushrooms or green peppers, or all mixed up and almost ready to serve, like rice with peas.

As shown on TV, when you serve these to your family, orchestras play in the background and you draw admiring glances.

But wait till you see the glance you get from your husband when he sees how much your food bills have gone up. Nor will the sounds you hear be those of an orchestra.

For example, Seabrook's chopped broccoli au gratin costs you 9 ounces for 31 cents, or 3.4 cents an ounce. Ordinary frozen chopped broccoli costs you 14 cents for a 10-ounce package, or 1.4 cents.

Green Giant broccoli spears in butter sauce are 39 cents for 10 ounces; 3.9 cents an ounce. Ordinary frozen broccoli spears cost just 1.8 cents an ounce.

Birds Eye cut green beans in butter sauce come to 3.4 cents an ounce; ordinary cut green beans, 2.1 cents. Or take frozen peas. Birds Eye peas in butter sauce come to 3.1 cents an ounce; ordinary frozen peas in 10-ounce cartons, 1.6 cents; frozen peas in two-pound polyethylene bags, 1.4.

You can make it a modern shopping law, that the more manufacturers mix things together, the disproportionately more they cost you. When Birds Eye mixes rice and peas and adds a sprinkle of mushrooms, the package costs you 35 cents for 7 ounces, or 80 cents a pound. Or when Birds Eye mixes peas and potatoes with cream sauce, the result costs 55 cents for an 8-ounce package. That's $1.10 a pound.

Even if you don't want to cook, you can buy canned cooked potatoes for as little as 12-14 cents a pound.

Your best buy in ordinary frozen vegetables is the two-pound poly bags now sold by many stores. These are not only cheaper than frozen vegetables in the familiar small boxes but even more convenient. You can pour out the amount you need for a particular meal and return the rest of the bag to your freezer compartment, thus eliminating leftovers.

WATCH THE WEIGHTS marked on the packages when buying packaged frozen vegetables. You can't assume that all are 10 ounces. Some are only 8 or 9. In fact, some of the 9-ounce packages may look bigger to you than the 10, because they have a larger face but are narrow in depth.

Even if you don't use the fancy versions of frozen vegetables but stick to the staple forms, are frozen vegetables as good in value as fresh or canned? Most often, fresh produce in season is the best buy, followed by canned vegetables and fruits, while frozen tend to be the more expensive. The relatively best buys in frozen vegetables usually are reported to be peas and lima beans.

The U.S. Senate has authorized an investigation of food marketing costs. The high cost of modern processed foods should provide at least one revealing answer to the growing spread between the prices farmers are getting and those consumers pay.

It is also interesting to see how different manufacturers manage to charge exactly the same prices to the penny for the same processed spinach, or other items of this type. They can't, of course, have exactly the same costs.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Calm, Uncomplicated Children Display Curly Little Brains

By Jane Goodsell

I USED TO THINK that children were uncomplicated little creatures with charmingly serene minds and a clear-eyed, undistorted vision of the world. I can't imagine where I ever picked up such a ridiculous idea.

Motherhood taught me that the mind of a child is a place of wild disorder, where logic unravels into chaos, where reason turns inside out, and thought processes weave patterns too complex for the adult mind to follow.

My own glimpses into the child mind leave me gasping for air and hanging onto sanity with my fingernails.

I've lived in close contact with my youngest daughter, Molly, for eight and one-half years now and, while her face is familiar, that curly little brain of hers is unfathomable.

One day she went for a walk with her Bluebird troop, and came home red-faced and panting to announce that she was "just 'zosted."

"Where did you go?" I asked.

"I dunno," she said. "Some park. I forgot the name of it. Anyway, I'm never going there again. It's uphill all the way, both ways."

A few weeks ago she came home from school and looked in the cookie jar and found it empty.

"Why don't you have bread and butter with sugar?" I suggested. "It's good. My mother used to fix that for me when I was a little girl."

"I'd rather have peanut butter," she said. Then a few minutes later she asked curiously, "Who was your mother?"

I was stunned. She'd eaten dinner at my mother's house practically every Sunday night of her life.

"Grandma's my mother," I said. "You know that."

"Oh, now," she said. "Sure, Grandma's your mother now. But who was your mother when you were a little girl?"

THEN, AFTER I've decided that the poor child doesn't know anything, it turns out—well, here's an example:

We had a dinner party one night, and the next morning Molly confided that she'd spent a good part of the evening sitting at the top of the stairs, listening.

"Some of it I didn't understand," she said. "Some of the things they talked about."

"Oh?" I said, wondering uneasily what we had talked about.

"Well," she said chattily, "they talked about immigration, and I know what that is. That's when people from other countries come here to live. And I know what homosexuality is. That's when girls marry girls instead of boys. That's right, isn't it?"

"Uh—yes," I said. "That's right."

"But what I didn't understand," she said slowly, "was something Mr. Leonard said. What was it now? Oh, I remember!"

I held my breath.

"Mommy," she said, "tell me. What's a whippoorwill?"

PROBLEMS OF VIET NAM AND BRAZIL were discussed at second working conference of union representatives engaged in international activities, held in AFL-CIO headquarters. Shown during a break are, left to right, AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone; Pres. Tran quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Christian Labor, and George P. Delaney, coordinator of international labor affairs for the State Dept.

Freeman Cites Need:

Farmer, Labor Action Urged on Recreation

The following is excerpted from a speech by Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman to the recent convention of the Packinghouse Workers.

ONE OF THE TRULY difficult problems of living with abundance is to recognize that leisure is to be enjoyed; that it should provide satisfying, enriching experiences for all of us.

Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers, put it well when he told delegates to the union's recent convention: "It may well be that America is entering an era where true wealth will be measured by leisure time and its use, rather than by financial acquisition."

He said, "The keystone in this new life is some effective method of guaranteeing that the shorter week is, in reality, a social gain and not two jobs."

He suggested that government at all levels take the lead in developing programs and facilities to "insure the individual the full riches of his new leisure," and urged a substantial increase in rural recreation areas, among other things.

This need is one which this Administration early recognized and acted to meet. We not only have sought to develop public recreation areas, but we also have developed under the Agricultural Act of 1962 a number of ways for labor unions and groups of farmers to jointly develop and maintain outdoor recreation facilities in the countryside.

In fact, many groups of workers are now tentatively dipping their feet into this rural reservoir of recreational opportunities. Employes of a Utah power company recently leased a 160-acre ranch on the Yellowstone River as a vacation and sports area. A string of pack horses is maintained to take individuals and families on fishing, hunting and camping trips into a nearby wilderness area.

In Ohio, 400 employes of a firm are developing 100 acres of former cropland as a recreational park with the help of their employer. Each employe pays $12 a year.

In Iowa an employe association leases some 240 acres for recreational uses, including a club house, picnic grounds, playgrounds and swimming in two small lakes.

THESE EXAMPLES only touch the surface of what might be done by joint farmer-labor recreation development efforts. At the present time, the USDA provides loans, and in some cases grants, to encourage development of recreational facilities on farms. Through other programs, such as the small watershed program, we encourage development of recreational facilities and opportunities on a larger scale. These programs involve the land and water resources of groups of farmers in cooperation with groups of city people.

Let me urge all of organized labor to actively explore the potential for developing outdoor recreation opportunities jointly with farmers and groups of farmers. This Administration is prepared to extend its support and cooperation fully in any such undertaking.

Perhaps developing rural recreation seems like a small way for organized labor to begin working toward a new dimension of living. I don't think we should mislead ourselves that the war on poverty will be easy. The effort to translate our goals into words must not lead us to think that a grand crusade will quickly sweep all the ills of rural and urban America before us.

It will not be so. Rather, it will take a thousand and one small miracles—a labor union joining with a soil and water conservation district to create a recreational park; a farmer growing recreation in what once was a corn field; a union member building a summer home in Appalachia or northern Minnesota as new highways open them to new opportunity; a determination by farmers and workers that a child should not be condemned to ignorance because his parents are poor; an understanding that racial injustice makes us all poorer; a realization that illness and poor health should not be the penalty of an empty purse.

Vague Language Cited:

High Court Rejects State Loyalty Oaths

The Supreme Court has struck down a State of Washington statute requiring public employes to swear that they are not "subversive persons" and a companion law requiring teachers to swear they would "promote" respect for the country's institutions and flag and "undivided allegiance."

The court divided 7-2 in each case, with Justice Byron R. White writing the majority opinions holding that the state laws were so vague in language as to be unconstitutional.

In other actions the court:

- Ruled unanimously that the State of Alabama and its courts had proceeded unconstitutionally in barring activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and warned that it would take further action if Alabama's courts did not comply promptly.
- Upheld an Ohio retail "price maintenance" law, under which manufacturers may enforce the minimum prices for retail sales of brand-name articles even against retailers who have refused to agree specifically to do so. The 8-1 decision held that Congress in the 1952 McGuire Act had authorized such state statutes.
- Reversed decisions of the Georgia Court of Appeals and the Illinois Supreme Court setting aside jury verdicts in favor of railroad workers who had claimed job-related injuries. The reversals restored the original jury awards.

In the Washington "loyalty oath" cases, the court said through Justice White that the statute requiring the oath of all public employes was so indefinite in describing the term "subversive person" that it gave no understandable guide to what was required. Would a person be deemed "subversive," the court majority asked, if he advocated a world government or repeal of the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution (which limits presidents to two terms)?

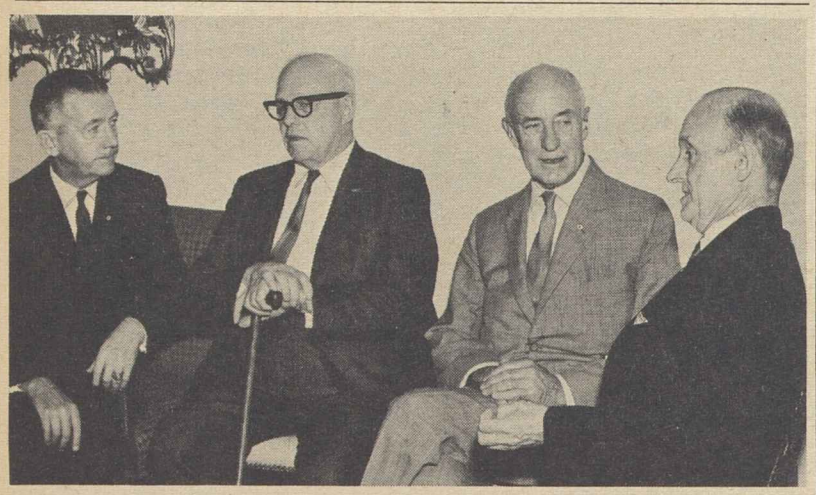
Would a teacher who declined to salute the flag because of religious scruples be caught by the oath to "promote respect" for the flag? the opinion asked regarding the teachers' law.

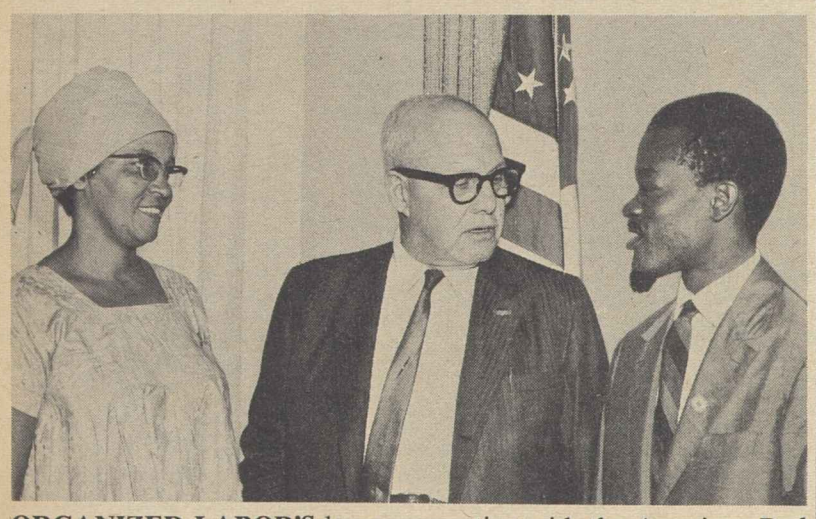
In ruling on the Ohio price maintenance law, Justice Arthur J. Goldberg for the majority said that the statute was valid against a retailer even if he had not agreed to observe the producer's stated minimum resale prices—at least when, as in this case, the manufacturer had such contracts with other retailers and had called its posted list to the attention of the "non-signer."

"Whether it is good policy" to have such state laws, Goldberg wrote, is for Congress to decide, and Congress in the McGuire Act clearly approved such "price maintenance schemes," he said.

In the Alabama case involving the NAACP, Justice John Marshall Harlan for the unanimous court pointed out that the state had never advanced a "constitutional reason" for barring the NAACP and that the state supreme court had never decided the organization's appeals on merits, throwing out the cases on procedural grounds.

The state court had applied procedural rules with "pointless severity," Harlan wrote. It should immediately void an injunction against the NAACP and allow the association to proceed with its business in the state. If the state court did not, he warned, the NAACP had specific permission to return to the U.S. court "for further relief."





ORGANIZED LABOR'S long cooperation with the American Red Cross was highlighted by two recent events. The top photo was taken at a luncheon given by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to introduce the new Red Cross president, Gen. James F. Collins, to leaders of the trade union movement. From left are Collins, Meany, Red Cross Board Chairman E. Roland Harriman and the retiring Red Cross president, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther. In the lower photo, Meany is shown greeting Mrs. Gladys Brandon, national secretary of the Sierra Leone Red Cross, and Firmino Jose Santos, organizer of the Dahomey Red Cross, brought to this country for a six-week study of American Red Cross methods, with costs borne in part by the $5,000 Murray-Green Award given Gruenther by the AFL-CIO Executive Council before his retirement.

HOW TO REACH workers and low income families with effective mental health services was discussed at a meeting of labor and mental health profession representatives in New York. Participants included (left to right) Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Assistant Dir. Lisbeth Bamberger of the Dept. of Social Security; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Dr. Harvey Tompkins, director of psychiatry at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, and Julius Rothman of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Mental Health Conference Sees Need of More Worker Services

New York—Evidence pointing to low utilization of psychiatric benefits available to workers should be "a clarion call to develop better services for this segment of the population," Assistant Dir. Lisbeth Bamberger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security declared.

At a conference called by the federation to develop policy recommendations on labor's role and responsibilities in the mental health field, Miss Bamberger cited the need of reliance on public funds for the basic financing of mental health services. She stressed the importance of financial considerations in providing early care and warned against permitting the concept of the "insurable risk" to restrict the development of new methods of treatment.

Blue Collar Patients

Studies show that the largest number of patients in mental hospitals come from the ranks of blue collar workers, Dir. Melvin Glasser of the Auto Workers Social Security Dept. told the conference.

"It is still a shock to me," he said, "to learn of assembly lines with gadgets on them which secretly speed up the pace 25 seconds of every minute . . . of television cameras set up to watch workers, of secret listening devices scattered around the plants, and a host of other ingenious gimmicks which are a constant affront to human dignity."

The worker has been alienated from psychiatry by his own attitude toward mental illness and psychiatry's failure to provide adequate treatment, said Dr. Robert Reiff, director of the Division of Psychology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

"When workers are brave enough or enlightened enough to present themselves for treatment," he said, "they have found only closed doors or closed ears."

He listed three criteria that must be met if community programs are to meet mental health needs—immediacy of service, continuity of care and flexibility of treatment approaches and methods. He urged an "organized liaison" between labor and the mental health professionals to end "100 years of second-class citizenship for the mentally ill from the ranks of labor and the poor, and to insure a new era in the treatment of all the mentally ill in America."

Dr. Frank Riessman of Columbia University's Dept. of Psychiatry urged unions to become more actively involved in planning and improving community services for the mentally ill. He called on professionals in the field to modify treatment forms to the needs and living conditions of low-income persons. The result would be a greater acceptance of mental health services, he maintained.

Mental health education within organized labor would be most effective if it were to involve a "social action orientation," he suggested, and had the participation of key union leaders and labor education specialists.

URW Signs Up Crash Pad Makers

Logan, O.—Because a majority of the 300 workers at the Goodyear Tire plant here have signed authorization cards, the Rubber Workers have requested the firm to recognize the union as bargaining representative. If it refuses, a National Labor Relations Board election will be petitioned for.

Automotive crash pads are made here. The union said 600 jobs were lost when production was transferred from Akron a year ago.

Hotel Unions Press for Social Security on Tips

The Social Security Administration has agreed to take a second look at the "$70 plan" conceived by New York hotel workers and their employers to improve benefits for pensioners.

The plan, once turned down by the SSA and the Treasury, was negotiated two years ago by the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council and the employer association. It provided that each worker be credited with earnings of $70 weekly, including tips, for social security purposes. Despite the rejection, it has remained in effect and nearly $500,000 has piled up in an escrow fund.

The promise to review the rejection was made by a Social Security Administrator Robert M. Ball at a meeting in Washington, with a delegation, from the trades council that included about 200 members of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6, many of them waiters who rely on tips for a good part of their living, and of Building Service Employes Local 144.

They met with Ball, other SSA officials, representatives of the Internal Revenue Service — which has ruled that tips are income for tax purposes—and the Treasury, as well as members of Congress. Ball agreeing to "real consideration" of the plea for a change in the ruling, said:

"We'll look this thing all over again and if we possibly can, we will settle the issue by favorable administrative ruling."

Most of the delegation was made up of rank and file union members who gave up a day's work to make the trip and whose expenses came out of their own pockets and those of their fellow-workers.

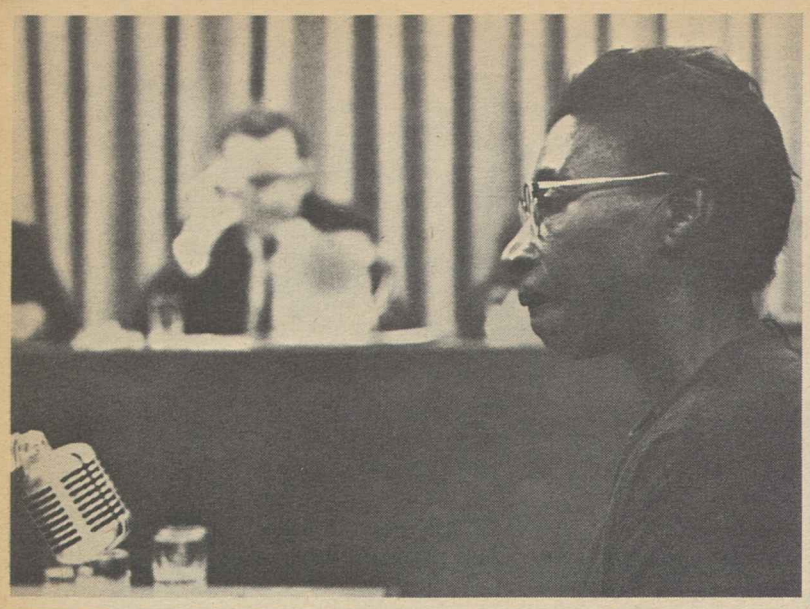
Taxed on Salary Only

After Sidney E. Cohn, the union's counsel, made the principal statement for the workers, many of the rank-and-filers joined to explain that they and their employers now pay social security taxes only on their salaries as spelled out in the contract—$38.15 a week for waiters, correspondingly low for other tip workers. John Dalton, a Local 144 pensioner, also told about trying to get along on social security benefits of $59 a month.

Sec. James Marley of Local 6 corrected Ball's impression that a worker who is on the job one or two days a week would receive a full week's pay and thus get Social Security credit on the full $70. Mrs. Julia Algase, assistant to Pres. Jay Rubin, produced records and promised more to rest Ball's doubt that tip workers actually make $70 a week.

Rubin, in summing up, said that acceptance of the $70 plan would add $43 a month to tip workers' retirement benefit—still under the maximum. The 1962 agreement with employers, he said, was made in lieu of wage increases.

Union officials estimated that about 35,000 workers in New York City alone were represented by the delegation and would benefit from SSA approval of the plan.



THE FEAR OF LOSING what little they have in the way of a job and home keeps many Negro sharecroppers in Mississippi from registering to vote, Mrs. Suzie Brown tells a Washington conference on rural poverty.

At Farm Labor 'Hearings':

Negro Sharecropper Tells Of Life of Fear, Poverty

By Robert B. Cooney

Fear—this is what keeps many Negroes in the South in poverty. And fear is what a Mississippi sharecropper overcame when she traveled all the way to Washington to describe her conditions of life and labor.

Mrs. Suzie Brown told her story at public hearings sponsored by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor.

Mrs. Brown, widowed mother of six, crops 22 acres of cotton near Canton, Mississippi. With the help of her children, she brought in 23 bales of cotton last year, a crop worth about $3,400.

Mrs. Brown was paid "$174 and a few cents" as her net income for her work, she told the conference. This, plus $25 a month in maintenance from the landowner, gave her a cash income of $474 and a few cents for all of 1963.

A counsel at the hearings asked Mrs. Brown if she had ever received any technical, financial or welfare aid from a variety of governmental programs: from agricultural extension service agents, from the Farmers' Home Administration, free lunches in school for her children, surplus food in the winter.

"No, sir" was her reply to each question.

Half Isn't Half

Mrs. Brown said she crops on a "half and half" basis and described this method of payment:

"We never knows nothin' until the date and then they'll just write somethin' on a piece of paper and just give it to you . . . doesn't matter if you made a hundred bales —if they didn't want to give you anything for it, just write that on a piece of paper and hand it over to you. You can't even argue with them 'cause you don't know anything. . . ."

The question of the value of a bale of cotton was raised. An expert present said it is worth $145 or $150 a bale, making Mrs. Brown's crop worth about $3,400. Deductions for rent and other items left her with the net payment of $174 for her "half."

Rev. James L. Vizzard, Washington director of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, expressed his concern over Mrs. Brown's fate for testifying:

"I'm a little nervous about people who have the courage to come and speak with us. Is there any chance, Mrs. Brown, that when you return home, you might find your relationship with the landowners somewhat changed because you have—"

"I might find my relationship," she responded, "just 'to hit the road.'"

She said "a lot of our farmers out there . . . they are really afraid" to become active in changing their conditions. They fear, she said, they won't have a place to live or work.

Might Have to Move

Then she added, with no change of tone:

"You know, I liable to have to move. Don't make any difference."

Norman Thomas, a member of the panel, then urged that the light of publicity be kept on Mrs. Brown, adding:

"When I was in Mississippi, I was told that one way the white supremacy is kept and one reason why people don't register is precisely the fact they lose what little they've got. . . . We ought to trace through, Mr. Counsel, what happens in the case of Mrs. Brown."

Mrs. Brown elaborated on this point:

". . . In case we goes to Canton to register, we gets thrown in jail trying to register . . . so many croppers and so many people in Madison County are afraid to register because of their jobs. In other words, if you do go register, they want to know what are your occupation, what are you here for, what you want to register for? "We're not treating y'all alright? Y'all not satisfied with what we done?" No, we couldn't be, 'cause we don't have a right. If we could just get all the Negroes in Madison County, just in Madison County, we could go ahead on with civil rights. But without that, I don't see."

Consumer Price Index Rises Slightly in April

The Consumer Price Index rose slightly in April due to higher prices for most consumer services, used cars and apparel, the Labor Dept. has reported. Food prices held steady and housing costs dropped slightly.

The April CPI edged up by one-tenth of 1 percent to 107.8, the department said. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.78. The April index is 1.5 percent higher than a year ago.

Raises for 1 Million

More than 1 million workers are to receive wage increases of 1 cent an hour on the basis of quarterly reviews of the escalator clauses in their union contracts. Of these, the report noted, 800,000 are in the auto and auto parts industries; 100,000 in farm and construction equipment industries; 65,000 in aerospace firms and 45,000 in various metalworking companies.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said the net spendable earnings or "take-home" pay of factory production workers increased slightly in April due to a small gain in average hourly earnings.

The factory workweek and average overtime hours remained unchanged at 40.4 and 2.8 hours, respectively, the report added.

The weekly take-home pay of the factory worker with three dependents, after deductions for social security and federal income taxes, totaled $91.22, the department said. The worker with no dependents took home $83.49.

In both cases, the report added, the April take-home pay was a new record high, representing a rise of 33 cents over March. The federal income tax cut has been fattening the take-home paycheck since January.

The report said the "unusually large over-the-year increase of $5.50 in spendable earnings was influenced by increased hourly earnings and the reduction in federal income taxes." In addition, it added, the workweek in April of last year was shortened by religious holidays.

Real earnings, or the purchasing power of take-home pay, rose "moderately" despite the increase in the CPI, the report added. These were up about 5 percent over the year.

On the CPI, a key element in the overall rise was an increase of 0.3 percent in the costs of health care and recreation. This reflected higher prices for such recreation as movies and golf green fees and continuing rises in medical fees and hospital service charges. Health care and recreation costs are up by nearly 2.5 percent over the year, the report added.

Apparel prices were up by 0.3 percent over the month, mainly because of increases for men's suits and slacks, the report said. Used car prices rose by more than 1 percent in line with usual seasonal patterns.

IFJ Reelects Guild Leaders

Vichy, France—Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild was reelected vice president for North America at the seventh world congress of the Intl. Federation of Journalists.

At the same time ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock was reelected a member of the executive committee. Sec.-Gen. Henry J. Bradley of the British National Union of Journalists was elected president.

Other vice presidents chosen were Rupert Giessler of Germany, elected to the new post of first vice president; M. Gabriel Makosso of the Congo (Leopoldville); Miguel Perez Turner of Argentina and Ho Van Dong of South Viet Nam. Eighty-eight delegates from 33 nations attended the conference of the IFJ, the international trade secretariat for unionized journalists in the free world.

Baltimore Food Chains Maintain Long Lockout

Baltimore, Md.—The insistence of seven big grocery chains here on using part-time employes instead of full-time workers, and their refusal to add agreed-upon wage increases to contract minimums, has stalemated negotiations with Retail Clerks Local 692 and sent a strike and lockout of 5,000 workers into its eighth week.

The union struck Apr. 17 against the Acme stores, and six other chains—A & P, Food Fair, Giant, Grand Union, Penn Fruit and Safeway—then locked out their union workers and their patrons, according to Sec.-Treas. Alvin Akman of RCIA Local 692.

The settlement of the two unsettled issues would, Akman said, remedy the problem where 60 percent of employes at several chains work less than 29 hours a week. He added: "The full-time work force has been reduced" at some of the chains to as little as 40 percent of the total work force.

The union has asked that available work hours be given to present part-time employes on the basis of seniority "to provide more full-time jobs and add to the security and status" of part-time staffers.

Public Interest

Akman said management does not deny the union charge that the employers would rather hire two part-time employes at beginner's rate than upgrade a part-time employe to a full 40 hours, but says its present policies of part-time hiring are "in the public interest."

"The public," said Akman, "will have no difficulty in understanding that the employers' boast about their offered increases to full-time employes is poor consolation to a majority of employes denied full-time employment."

All the closed stores are highly profitable, said Akman, citing the 1963 reports that profit on investment averaged 11.4 percent during 1963 except for Safeway, whose 1962 profits were listed at 16.2 percent.

Acme earnings alone were 9.12 percent as a ratio of net profit to net worth for the year ending Mar. 31, 1964, the union quoted Supermarket News as reporting recently.

Equally false as a management argument is the claim that the stores cannot fulfill union requests and "meet competition," said Akman, adding: "The lockout is not against unfair competition but in support of the big offender, Acme," which, he said, for many years has "used the most brutal methods" to avoid unionization of its 50 stores on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"Management cannot pretend to support the interests of the public" when it locks the public out of its stores, he declared.

Keyserling Urges Congress to Split FEC Railroad From duPont Banks

The billion-dollar Alfred I. duPont estate, which owns 31 banks and the Florida East Coast Railway, is not a charitable foundation but a giant business enterprise and Congress should split it up in the public interest, economist Leon Keyserling testified before the House Banking Committee.

Keyserling, president of the Conference on Economic Progress, formerly headed the President's Council of Economic Advisers in the Truman administration. He testified on behalf of the Railway Labor Executives Association but stressed that the views he expressed were his own as well.

He gave strong endorsement to a bill by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to bring the duPont empire under coverage of the bank holding act. Doing so, he said, would force the estate—run by financier Edward Ball—either to dispose of the Florida National group of banks, which Keyserling said dominates banking in the state, or to sell its other enterprises including the Florida East Coast Railway, the St. Joe Paper Co. and other major firms.

"The duPont estate has been operating, and is still operating, as an aggressive, vigorous, competitive, expansionary business enterprise, gigantic in size and exhibiting customary business ruthlessness in its objectives," Keyserling said.

"This being the case, the public policy that bank holding companies should be subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and that such companies should not engage extensively in non-banking enterprises," he continued, "should apply directly and forcefully to the duPont estate."

The FEC's non-operating rail brotherhoods struck Jan. 23, 1963, for a wage increase previously granted by all other major U.S. railroads. Ball has been running FEC freight trains with strikebreakers and has defied all efforts to settle the dispute on acceptable terms.

Keyserling said the railway is "clearly within the control of the St. Joe Paper Co.," a holding company which is "clearly within the control of the duPont estate" and Ball, the dominant figure in the dispute.

If the dispute is to be settled by collective bargaining, the witness declared, "then it should be settled by collective bargaining between railway employes and genuine railroad management, not a test of force between railway employes . . . and a vast financial and industrial complex dominated and controlled" by bankers.

This is another way of saying, Keyserling added, "that banks, even if they finance railroads, should not be in the railroad business—and this is the very purpose of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, a purpose violated in the case of the FEC by the exemption of the duPont estate" from the act.

It is, the economist asserted, such situations as have now arisen on the FEC which illustrate the wisdom of Congress in its original decision that banks should not be in the railroad business. He concluded that the Patman proposal, now before the committee, "is designed to correct a serious and enduring deviation from that original wisdom."

Leadership Bill Endorsed:

Labor Backs Move To Break Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

countered with an offer to permit voting to begin on some 300 pending amendments to the bill, an offer curtly declined by Mansfield who termed it "a maneuver" to further prolong debate. He noted that at the rate opponents wanted to vote, it might take "999 days" to complete action on the bill.

If cloture is voted, each senator would be limited to one hour of further debate. If sponsors of pending amendments demand separate rollcall votes, there would be some additional days of delay but the final showdown would be in clear sight.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, addressing a Utility Workers legislative conference, expressed optimism about the outcome and said the AFL-CIO has "put on as intensive a campaign to pass a strong civil rights bill as we ever have on any piece of legislation." Meany's 1963 New Year's message, Biemiller recalled, termed civil rights and particularly fair employment legislation "the great moral issue" facing Congress.

The substitute Senate bill, Biemiller said, improves the House-passed measure "by giving the attorney general the power to initiate suits whenever he finds a pattern or practice of discrimination in either public accommodations or equal employment opportunity." The bill is weakened somewhat by a new requirement that individuals must process their own cases if they have to go to court, he added.

"If we could strengthen the bill a little bit, we would be very happy. But if the price of getting cloture is that the bill has to stay in the shape it is in, that is agreeable to labor," Biemiller said.

He told the delegates that, contrary to claims by some opponents of civil rights, the bill "makes it perfectly clear that existing seniority systems will not be affected."

The legislation, he stressed, "specifically provides that simply because a racial or religious imbalance exists in comparison with the general community, no preferential treatment need be given which would affect hiring, layoffs or seniority systems."

The Senate substitute bill—carrying the names of Dirksen, Mansfield, Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and GOP Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)—has been cleared with House civil rights leaders, Biemiller said, and plans are to ask the House to approve the Senate-passed measure intact. This would avoid the necessity for a conference and a second Senate vote, which would be subject to a renewed filibuster.

There was some speculation as to the effect of the California primary victory of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) on the 25 Republican votes Dirksen has said will be cast for cloture. Goldwater is an announced opponent of the civil rights bill and of the cloture move.

Dirksen told newsmen he was confident the GOP votes would be forthcoming and Humphrey reported that "more than 40 Democrats" will vote for cloture.

Labor Funds Finance Brazilian Housing Units

A union-sponsored, 4,800-unit low-cost housing project, financed by up to $9.5 million in mortgage loans from the welfare and pension funds of AFL-CIO affiliates under an agreement guaranteeing them against loss, will be built in Sao Paulo, Brazil, the American Institute for Free Labor Development announced.

The venture will be called the John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing, and is the fourth housing project arranged for Latin American workers through the AIFLD, much of the financing coming through loans from AFL-CIO affiliates. A project in Honduras has been completed, one in Mexico is well under way and another has been launched in the Dominican Republic.

The Sao Paulo project will be constructed on land donated by the Brazilian government, which also will install roads and water and sewerage lines. Behind it are 38 free Brazilian unions with total membership of about 500,000 which have formed a Committee for Trade Union Assistance to get construction under way.

The one-story duplex dwellings will range in size from two to four bedrooms. The selling prices have not yet been determined, but it is estimated they will run between $2,000 and $2,500. A 10 percent down payment will be required but may be reduced if raising that amount proves too difficult for workers who earn as little as $40 a month, according to Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the AIFLD's Social Projects Dept. Monthly payments will be in the neighborhood of $15.

Financing by the AFL-CIO unions is conditioned upon an investment guarantee by the Agency for Intl. Development (AID), under the Alliance for Progress program, which is expected soon.

The mortgagors will make 20-year loans which will pay interest to the union pension and welfare funds at the rate of 5.25 percent, with a 100 percent guarantee against loss. Another 1 percent will be charged by AID—the figures being so low because the government has guaranteed repayment in dollars. Sao Paulo banks will charge for their services about three-quarters of 1 percent, so the buyers will pay about 7 percent interest. The legal rate in Brazil is 12 percent and no money has been available at this figure for low-cost housing.

3-Way Effort

The AIFLD is a tripartite organization founded two years ago by labor, industry and government to fight communism in Latin America by helping the people to improve their living conditions. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is president and Serafino Romualdi is executive director.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, the AIFLD secretary-treasurer, at the press conference announcing the Brazilian project emphasized the speed with which the organization has moved since its establishment to help provide housing and credit facilities, and to strengthen unions in their sponsorship of social progress.

"It's a tribute to the genius of the American people for helping someone else—selflessly," he observed.

Bipartisan Amendments Listed To House-Passed 'Rights' Bill

The substitute civil rights bill introduced by the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders makes a number of changes in the House-passed bill, some largely technical or clarifying. Following is a summary of the more significant amendments:

VOTING RIGHTS (Title I)

The House bill, while generally barring literacy tests not given in writing, permits oral tests if requested by the applicant and permitted by the state. The Senate proposal would eliminate this exception, requiring all tests to be conducted in writing, except where the U.S. Attorney General has certified that state literacy tests are administered fairly under other procedures.

The Attorney General or a defendant can request a three-judge federal court to hear cases involving a pattern or practice of voting discrimination. Use of a three-judge court expedites a final decision, since its rulings are immediately appealable to the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (Title II)

Although the Attorney General will not be empowered to file federal suits on behalf of individual complainants, he is authorized to intervene in such cases with the court's permission. He is empowered on his own initiative to file suits to enjoin a pattern or practice of discrimination and, in such cases, there would be no waiting period for referral to state or local agencies.

Individuals who file suits may, at the court's discretion, have court-appointed lawyers and be relieved of payment of costs and fees.

In states or localities having anti-discrimination laws, complainants would be required to notify the state or local agency 30 days before filing suit. The court could grant a stay pending completion of state or local proceedings.

In individual cases brought in states without such laws, the court may refer the case for 60 days to the new Community Relations Service created in the bill, with an additional 60 days extension if voluntary compliance seems possible.

All cases brought by the Attorney General shall be expedited in the courts and he may request a three-judge federal court.

PUBLIC FACILITIES (Title III)

The original House bill contained a provision in this title permitting the Attorney General to intervene in suits filed in federal courts by private persons alleging deprivation of equal protection of the laws on account of race, color, religion or national origin. This provision has now been moved to Title IX to make clear that it is not limited to cases involving denial of access to public facilities.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION (Title IV)

Before filing a school desegregation suit, the Attorney General is required to give notice to school authorities and allow a reasonable time to adjust the complaint.

It is made clear that nothing in the bill authorizes transportation of students to achieve a racial balance or prohibits school assignments for reasons other than race, color, religion or national origin.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Title V)

Procedures for commission investigations are spelled out, but are not inconsistent with current commission practices.

FEDERAL FUNDS (Title VI)

Clarifying language specifies that federal funds will be cut off only in the program and locality in which discrimination occurs. Thus a finding of discrimination in a school lunch program would lead to a cutoff of federal school lunch funds only in the school districts involved, not in the state as a whole.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUITY (Title VII)

The principal changes deal with enforcement. The newly-created Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is not authorized to bring suits against discriminatory employers. Instead the Attorney General may sue to end a pattern or practice of discrimination and, with court approval, intervene in actions brought by individuals. Where a court order is defied, the Commission could initiate contempt proceedings.

In suits by individuals, courts may appoint an attorney and waive costs and fees.

In this section, also, the Attorney General may request a three-judge federal court, and courts are directed to expedite cases he brings. The phrase "pattern or practice" of discrimination, which occurs in several places, deals with discrimination representing more than an isolated instance.

In states with enforceable fair employment laws, a complaint must first be filed with the state or local agency. No federal charges may be filed until 60 days thereafter (120 days during the first year of the law), or until the state or local proceedings terminate, whichever is sooner. After a suit is filed, the court may stay proceedings for up to 60 days to permit continued settlement efforts. The time limits and referral procedures would not apply in suits filed by the Attorney General.

Charges must be filed by individuals or a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The House bill would also have allowed suits by organizations on behalf of individuals.

Coverage includes employers who have the specified minimum number of employes during a period of at least 20 weeks of the current or preceding year.

Unions, employers and employment agencies are not required to grant preferential treatment to members of any group on account of racial or religious imbalance.

Religious organizations are exempted only for employment related to the religious activities of the organization.

The "anti-athiest" provision adopted by the House is deleted.

Nothing in the act prohibits employers from denying employment to or discharging employes who do not meet requirements of a federal security program affecting their jobs.

Employers may continue to apply different wage standards to different locations, if such differences are not related to race, religion, sex or national origin.

Suits must be brought in the court district where the discrimination occurs, where employment records are kept or where the complainant would have worked. Only if a summons cannot be served in one of these areas may a suit be filed in the district of the company's principal offices, as allowed in the House bill.

Discriminatory practices are covered only if committed "intentionally."

Persons subject to state or local FEPC laws or to presidential fair employment orders cannot be required to keep separate records for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

An inadvertent omission in the House bill is corrected by including discrimination because of sex—as well as race, color, religion and national origin—in the enforcement provisions of the bill.

VOTING CENSUS (Title VIII)

While the Census Bureau is still obligated to gather registration and voting data based on race, color and origin on recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission, persons questioned can not be required to answer questions as to their race, color, national origin, political affiliation, how they voted or why they didn't vote.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE (Title X)

The House bill's limitation of the number of employes of the service to six has been deleted in recognition of the expanded functions given the service.

JURY TRIAL (Title XI)

A provision has been added assuring jury trials in criminal contempt cases where the punishment exceeds $300 fine or 30 days imprisonment.

Wins California Bloc:

Goldwater Advances Toward Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

prospective contest in those terms after the California returns by calling on "all Republicans to join our crusade, so that this year the Republican Party will offer a choice not an echo, to the American people."

There was doubt and uncertainty in some Republican circles, particularly in the eastern states, who fear that a Goldwater nomination may endanger re-election chances of liberal GOP members of the House and Senate, but few publicly argued that Goldwater could now be "stopped" by a last-minute coalition centering on some single candidate to oppose him.

Goldwater on key issues has often been at odds with the Senate Republican leadership. He was one of eight GOP senators who voted last year against the nuclear test-ban treaty while 25 Republicans voted for its ratification. He cast the only Republican vote in 1959 against the Kennedy-Ervin union-reporting bill. He has announced opposition to the pending civil rights bill and the cloture move backed by the GOP floor leader, Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (Ill.).

Rockefeller, conceding that "indications" are for a Goldwater convention victory on the first or second ballot, made it clear that he was "sticking to the end" with his candidacy, largely with the design of nurturing a "forward-looking" platform growing out of "the 1960 and 1956 platforms." The issue between now and the convention, he said, is "principles."

Noting that Goldwater on election night had said his approach was in the "mainstream" of American principles, the New York governor told a press conference that if this was so, the mainstream appeared to be a "meandering" one. The problem, he said, was to "get the mainstream back into the main channel."

Goldwater called on party leaders to back him, saying the GOP can beat Pres. Johnson "if we concentrate our fire on him and not on each other."

The major thing, he said in his election night statement, is to defeat "Lyndon Baines Johnson" and the program of "Lyndon Baines Johnson."

Opposition Unlikely

Key associates of Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton and of former Vice Pres. Nixon—the two undeclared candidates widely mentioned as potential nominees if Rockefeller beat Goldwater in California—said after California that a "stop-Goldwater" move at this date would "split the party wide open" and bring "carnage."

"He is so close to the nomination," one commented, "that his supporters would never forgive a drive to take it away from him."

This opinion is based partly on the quality of dedication Goldwater's followers have shown, which was underscored in the California voting.

The Arizona senator's volunteer workers in Los Angeles County, which produced the margin of Goldwater's 51.4 percent defeat of Rockefeller, were rated far more effective in rolling out his maximum potential vote than the New York governor's elaborate organization down to the precinct level.

Their campaigning also was to a large degree responsible for a late resurgence of Goldwater sentiment just before the primary after Rockefeller had picked up momentum by winning Oregon's May 15 primary and appeared to have won the favorite's position in California.

Goldwater's last-days resurgence was detectable to experienced political observers in the state. Long-time Nixon backers who had believed the previous week that Rockefeller would win said on election eve that the governor's support looked "mushy" and that his backers might not turn out at the polls, whereas all Goldwater supporters were zealous and certain to vote.

A 'Giant Step'

Goldwater himself made no claims of certain nomination after his California victory. Calling it a "giant step," he commented, "We still have a ways to go."

His campaign manager, Denison Kitchel, was less modest, claiming a total of 450 "publicly committed" delegates including the 86 Goldwater won in California, and 96 others listed as "favorable" toward the 655 needed for nomination. This did not take into account the 56 Texas delegates and 20 in Alabama the senator is conceded to have every prospect of picking up in upcoming Republican state conventions.

State leaders in Washington and New Jersey said the senator's California victory would sharply increase his strength in their previously chosen delegations, technically uncommitted. Newspaper tabulations conceded Goldwater as high as 435 of the 450 Kitchel called "publicly committed" plus the Texas and Alabama delegates in prospect.

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes in Tel Aviv, Israel, picked Pres. James A. Suffridge (speaking) of the Retail Clerks as its president. The federation is one of the world trade secretariats associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions whose president, Omer Becu, is the second from Suffridge's right.

World Clerks Group Elects Suffridge

Tel Aviv, Israel—Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks was elected president of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes at its triennial congress here.

Suffridge is the first American to be elected head of the world trade secretariat, one of 17 associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He has been president of the RCIA since 1944 and is a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

The IFCCTE was organized in Amsterdam in 1904 and has its headquarters in Geneva. It has 82 affiliates with about 4 million members in more than 50 countries and represents all white collar workers. Its affiliates are divided into four trade sections — technicians and foremen; employes in commerce; bank, insurance and social insurance employes, and employes in industry.

3 House Veterans Ousted in Primaries

Three veteran Democratic members of the House were knocked out of office in New York and Alabama as voters trooped to the polls June 2 in widely-scattered primaries involving national and state posts and selection of delegates to party presidential conventions.

In a contest nationally noticed, the former White House press secretary, Pierre Salinger, defeated State Comptroller Alan Cranston for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate in California. Salinger will run Nov. 3 against Republican George Murphy, a former movie and television actor, for the seat being vacated by ailing Sen. Clair Engle (D).

The House losers included Rep. Charles A. Buckley, chairman of the powerful Public Works Committee, who has served 30 years beginning with the off-year election of 1934 during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term as President. Also defeated in New York was Rep. James C. Healey, a five-term member and a Buckley lieutenant in the Bronx Democratic organization.

In Alabama's unique "low-man-out" Democratic congressional primary, Rep. Carl Elliott was defeated for renomination by State Sen. John Tyson. First elected in 1948, Elliott for years was a respected member of the House Education & Labor Committee before moving in 1961 to the Rules Committee as the personal choice of then Speaker Sam Rayburn. He was opposed this year by Alabama's segregationist Gov. George C. Wallace.

Mansfield Wins Easily

In Montana primaries, the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, won easy renomination, sweeping all the state's 56 counties, and Ronald R. Renne, former president of Montana State College, won the party's nomination for governor. Republicans chose Alex Blewett to face Mansfield in the Nov. 3 general election and renominated incumbent Gov. Tim Babcock against Renne.

Sen. John Stennis and five incumbent House Democrats were easily renominated in Mississippi. Four Negro candidates who ran in the primary for the first time since Reconstruction Days trailed the incumbents.

In South Dakota, former Lieut. Gov. John F. Lindley was nominated for governor in the Democratic primary and will face Republican Hils Boe, incumbent lieutenant governor, in November.

Buckley and Healey, the House Democrats beaten in New York, fell before a factional element seeking control of the party locally which was backed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Nominated in Buckley's 23rd Congressional District was Jonathan B. Bingham, and James H. Scheuer defeated Healey in the 21st Congressional District.

Wagner also helped defeat a comeback attempt by the onetime Tammany Hall leader, Carmine G. De Sapio, in a Greenwich Village district.

The Alabama primary threw Elliott into a contest in which nine candidates were nominated in districts—districts now outmoded by the state's loss of a House seat after the 1960 census—and then ran at large for the eight places to which the state is limited. His victorious opponent, Tyson, comes from the state's second most populous area centering in Mobile.

In another election with national overtones, Eugene (Bull) Connor, the former Birmingham police commissioner ousted after he halted Negro civil rights demonstrations with police dogs, made a comeback by defeating incumbent D. C. Owen for nomination as president of the state Public Service Commission.

In California, Salinger ran for the Senate nomination with the backing of State Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh and State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk. He was aided by a testimonial from Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the late President, and endorsement from Mrs. Clair Engle, wife of the incumbent senator. Cranston was backed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown and had the endorsement of the California Democratic Council and the state Committee on Political Education.

Federal Curbs Urged On Real Estate Frauds

Federal legislation to protect the public, particularly the elderly, against misrepresentation by land speculators and real estate promoters has been proposed by the AFL-CIO.

The federation called for regulation of interstate advertising and sales-by-mail of homes and home sites by the Securities & Exchange Commission in the same manner that the SEC now regulates stock sales and offerings.

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee made his proposal in a statement to a Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), which has been investigating frauds against the elderly.

The AFL-CIO statement, submitted to the subcommittee by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, cited "misleading" advertisements "designed to entice elderly citizens to purchase, sight unseen, real estate purporting to be suitable for retirement living."

After the sale is made, Shishkin pointed out, the buyer often finds that the sites lack such essential utilities as water and electricity, and sometimes even access roads.

He urged the subcommittee, a unit of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging, to require complete disclosures of pertinent information regarding the property offered for sale in a registration form filed with the SEC and in a prospectus furnished each person solicited.

"The legislation we propose is urgently needed," the AFL-CIO statement said. "It would provide for fair and reasonable regulation in the public interest, convenience and necessity, of offerings for sale, through the mails or otherwise in interstate commerce, of land subdivisions and of other real estate."

In a covering letter to Williams, Biemiller praised the subcommittee's investigations into "widespread exploitation" of elderly citizens—including hearings on health frauds, quackery, and deceptive sales practices for health insurance.

"The people most likely to be victimized" by misrepresentation in land sales "and the main target of the unscrupulous speculators" are retired persons or elderly persons near retirement, Biemiller pointed out.

Mrs. Rose Dolan Dies; USWA President's Kin

Hazleton, Pa.—Mrs. Rose McHugh Dolan, mother-in-law of Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, died at St. Joseph Hospital here at the age of 70.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Rosemary McDonald and Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, widow of Thomas Kennedy, Jr., whose father was the late president of the Mine Workers.

New England AFGE Re-elects Kearney

Quincy, Mass.—Daniel J. Kearney of Cohasset, Mass., was unanimously re-elected New England vice president of the Government Employes at the biennial district convention here.

State Senator Cited By Teachers Union

New York—State Sen. William T. Conklin is being cited by the United Federation of Teachers for his contributions in the mental health field as chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Mental Retardation & Physical Handicap.

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Senate Cloture Vote Spurs Final Drive for Rights Bill

Pay Raise, Foreign Aid Pass House

The House backed Pres. Johnson down the line in two major votes—approving a $535 million pay bill raising salaries of 1.7 million federal employes from file clerk to Cabinet member and passing intact a $3.5 billion foreign aid bill, authorizing every dollar the President had requested. It was the first time in 17 years the House had not cut a President's foreign aid budget request.

In approving a pay raise averaging above 5 percent for rank-and-file government workers by a 243-157 vote, the House reversed its 222-184 defeat of a similar bill just three months ago.

The stumbling block in the first vote had been a proposed $10,000 raise for members of Congress. The new bill drops the amount of the congressional and top executive raise to $7,500 and postpones its effective date until January—when a new Congress takes office. It was amended on the floor to provide that congressional pay will automatically be raised in the future whenever government employes are given raises—by the same percentage.

Raises for postal and other federal employes are identical with the earlier bill, and take effect the first pay period after the bill becomes law. Most postal workers will receive an average 5.6 percent raise. Other salaried federal employes will receive increases ranging from 1.6 to 22.5 percent.

In a message to House members before the vote, the AFL-CIO termed the salary increases at all levels "urgently needed" and said even higher raises would have been justified.

(Continued on Page 11)

Senate Unit Kills 'Quality' Price Bill

The Senate Commerce Committee has tabled—thus killing—a so-called quality stabilization bill, which the AFL-CIO has blasted as price-fixing "anti-consumer legislation."

A companion bill has been approved by the House Commerce Committee but has not received Rules Committee clearance.

The bill, similar to "fair trade" legislation, would "destroy any semblance of competition and raise prices for consumers," the AFL-CIO charged in a resolution adopted at its last convention.

PRES. JOHNSON displays a silver copy of the new medal authorized by Congress to mark the 50th anniversary of the Ladies' Garment Workers Health Center founding. The silver medal was presented to Johnson by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky at the anniversary observance in New York. **(See story on Page 3.)**

Drops to 5.1 Percent:

May Jobless Rate Hits 4-Year Low

By Saul Miller

Paced by a sharp drop in unemployment of adult women, the jobless rate hit a four-year low in May.

The drop in the unemployment rate from 5.4 to 5.1 percent of the labor force brought a statement from Pres. Johnson that he was "greatly encouraged" by the decrease in joblessness and "that this is further evidence that the tax cut is working as expected and that its economic stimulus is being translated into new jobs."

Economists indicated that the improvement in the jobless picture was tied directly to the continuing improvement in economic conditions generally, but noted that the nation's labor force did not increase in May on a seasonally adjusted basis as it had in previous months and that the influx of teenagers hunting summer jobs was still to come.

The drop in the unemployment rate for adult women from 5.4 in April to 5.0 in May was exceptionally sharp and indicated that women were either taking part-time jobs or dropping out of the labor force. Since the beginning of 1963 the jobless rate for adult women had been over 5 percent and has fluctuated in the 5.1 to 5.7 percent range since 1962. It was last below 5 percent in September 1960.

Contrasted with the sharp drop for women, the rate for adult men dipped slightly from 3.8 to 3.6 percent while that for teenagers moved from 16.2 to 15.9 percent.

This is the way the joblessness and employment situation looked in mid-May:

- Unemployment at 3.6 million was about 300,000 below the April

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Filibuster Halted By 71-29 Margin

By David L. Perlman

The Senate drove closer to a final vote on broad-ranging civil rights legislation by choking off a 75-day filibuster after beating back efforts to scuttle the key fair employment section of the bill.

It was the first time the Senate had ever broken a filibuster against a civil rights bill, and one of the rare instances that cloture has been voted on any bill. The 71-29 vote for cloture was four more than the two-thirds required to limit debate.

With all 100 senators present, 44 Democrats and 27 Republicans voted for cloture, including the leaders of both parties and ailing Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) who was brought to the Capitol in an ambulance.

Opposed were 23 Democrats and six Republicans, including Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater, front-runner for the GOP presidential nomination.

Although debate is now limited to one hour for each senator—non-transferable—estimates of the time necessary to dispose of hundreds of pending amendments to the House-passed bill ranged up to two weeks.

FEP Upheld

Before imposing cloture, the Senate voted 64-33 against stripping the bill of its fair employment guarantee—which the AFL-CIO has termed the "key" to effective civil rights legislation. The move, sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), was opposed by 44 Democrats and 20 Republicans, and supported by only 21 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

By a 64-34 vote, the Senate then turned down an amendment by Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) to limit coverage to establishments with 100 or more employes. The House bill covers firms of 100 or more workers one year after enactment, but

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Union Role Stressed in Bias Fight

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summoned the trade union movement to carry out pledges made "to eliminate any vestige of discrimination in our ranks" and urged unions to use "economic pressure," if necessary, to make employers live up to their promises not to discriminate in hiring and promotions.

It will take "time, courage and intelligence" to wipe out race discrimination in employment, Meany said, but "it's a job the trade union movement can do."

Meany gave the keynote address at a conference sponsored by the Labor Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, attended by officers or key staff members of some 80 unions.

John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers and chairman of the advisory council, told the delegates the purpose of the gathering was to help develop "better and more efficient ways" of carrying out the non-discrimination pledges signed by virtually every AFL-CIO affiliate.

"It's not enough to be in favor

(Continued on Page 12)

'Stop-Goldwater' Drive Collapses As GOP Moderates Fail to Unite

By Willard Shelton

Cleveland—The 56th annual Governors' Conference here saw the collapse of a late-blooming "stop-Goldwater" drive among Republicans, underscoring the already strong probability that the Arizona senator will be nominated by the GOP national convention opening in San Francisco July 13.

Former Pres. Eisenhower played a principal role in one episode by first encouraging Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton to offer himself as an alternative to Goldwater and then withdrawing support and warning Scranton against becoming part of a "cabal" to "stop anybody."

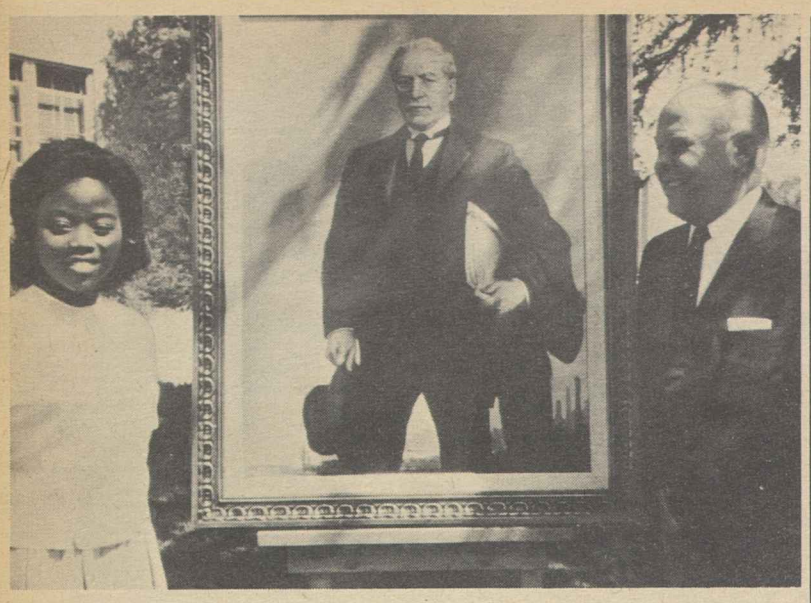
Scranton, who was authoritatively reported as on the verge of declaring himself a candidate to offer a rallying-point for GOP moderates, abruptly pulled back and returned to his previous position that although he would accept an "honest, open draft," he would not seek the nomination.

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon after meeting with Republican governors next suggested that Goldwater might not have the nomination "locked up" and said the "search was still on for a third force" to oppose the Arizona senator, but acknowledged that the "search" had been hurt by what a reporter termed Eisenhower's "on-and-off" operation involving Scranton. This "third force" drive blew up even faster than Eisenhower's support of Scranton.

The volcanic struggle within the Republican Party over its posture with Goldwater as its apparently certain nominee included these events:

- The Arizona senator showed up here briefly to attend a dinner at which Eisenhower was speaker, but disdained numerous suggestions that he enter a "summit conference" with Eisenhower, Nixon and the GOP governors to clarify his

(Continued on Page 10)



PORTRAIT of Samuel Gompers, founding president of the former AFL, was presented to the Los Angeles junior high school bearing his name by the AFL-CIO. The painting (center) was presented by Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO on behalf of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and was received by Wanda Brown, president of the student body.

'Don't Buy' Drive Leads To New Hatters' Pact

A company which felt the pinch of a nationwide consumer boycott abandoned its anti-union campaign and agreed to a new contract with the Hatters providing substantial gains for nearly 800 workers in Corsicana, Tex.

Hatters Pres. Alex Rose credited the turnabout by the management of Texas-Miller Products, Inc., to the "solidarity" of union members across the country who insisted on the union label and refused to buy Adam hats, the company's biggest-selling brand.

"We are deeply grateful," Rose said, "to every union and central body which helped publicize the dispute and to union members who protested the sale of the hats in stores in their communities."

Working for nine months without a contract after the company had refused to agree to any improvements, union members in Corsicana pinned their hopes on the success of the union label campaign. The union lost a decertification vote by a narrow margin, but the National Labor Relations Board last month set it aside after testimony that company officials had threatened to close down the plant rather than "submit" to union requests.

Meanwhile labor support for the Corsicana workers grew, expressed in resolutions, in articles in union newspapers, in volunteer help in passing out leaflets at plant gates and at entrances to stores selling Texas-Miller brands. Pickets at major retail outlets carried consumer-oriented appeals.

The company saw the results in its balance sheets. It acknowledged the effectiveness of the boycott and asked the union to resume negotiations.

Company Pres. Benjamin Parrill called together the workers in the Corsicana plant, emphasized the need for the union label for the success of his company's hats and stressed the importance of union-management harmony.

In New York, negotiations moved rapidly. Agreement was reached on a four-year contract including:

- A retirement program financed by employer contributions of 3 percent of payroll.
- Wage increases ranging from 32.5 cents to 44 cents an hour.
- An additional paid holiday.
- Permission for the company to use the Hatters union label when 97 percent of the workers are members of the union. (Texas law prohibits union shop contracts.)

In addition to Adam hats, the company's brands include Ashley, Bianchi, Bonar Phelps, Dorsey Jay, Hampshire Club, Repell-X and Sea Spray.

'Doc' Jones Retires From Ohio Labor Post

Columbus, O.—Orville C. "Doc" Jones has retired at 65 after 21 years of services as education and research director of the former Ohio CIO and the Ohio AFL-CIO. He was presented with a plaque honoring him for his service.

On Second Vote:

Essex Wire Strikers Ratify Pact Ending Long Walkout

Hillsdale, Mich.—Union ratification of a four-year contract containing a wage package of 34 cents an hour and work rule gains ended the bitter 102-day strike at Essex Wire Corp.

Importation of strikebreakers and use of the Michigan National Guard to keep the plant open had been ripping this community apart for weeks. Violence had flared repeatedly on the picket line as striking members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers fought back against aggression by armed company guards and strikebreakers.

The contract—the first for IUE Local 810 since it won an NLRB election last November—provides a flat 10-cent hourly pay boost the first year, a 2.5 percent raise the second year and 3 percent increases in the third and fourth year.

New premiums for afternoon and night shift workers—5 and 10 percent, respectively—were won by the union. Paid holidays are increased from seven to eight.

George Gould, IUE international representative, told the 180-member local, "I'm convinced we got the most we could get. I feel real good."

Base pay rates under the first year will range from $1.94 to $2.57 an hour. The company produces electrical wiring systems for autos.

First Offer Rejected

Final agreement was hammered out in a relatively brief bargaining session called in Detroit after the strikers had unanimously withheld approval of the original package.

Union negotiators were instructed to gain clarification of some management proposals. At the final negotiating session, the company agreed to spell out further details of work rule improvements won by the union, and the contract was then formally ratified. All strikers will be recalled to work, the company said.

National Guardsmen began moving out of town an hour after approval of the contract was announced. It was Gov. George W. Romney's use of troops to reopen the plant to strikebreakers that produced severe reaction, not only in Hillsdale but throughout the state. His denial of requests to revert to his original shutdown order angered community as well as union leaders.

IUE Rep. Ted Nolan charged the plant reopening under guard protection delayed the strike settlement by a week.

Romney reopened the plant after the company challenged his legal right to act. He said he would consider again closing the plant if Atty. Gen. Frank J. Kelley (D) ruled such authority was present in Michigan's "public emergency" law. When Kelley said it was, Romney then said he would act only if violence recurred in the heavily-policed city.

Romney invited IUE Pres. James B. Carey and Essex Wire Pres. Walter Probst to conduct final negotiations in the governor's office, but this failed to offset criticism that he had waited too long and that the plant reopening had delayed settlement.

'Primitive' Policies

The pressure of ever-mounting public resentment and castigation by daily newspapers of Essex Wire's "primitive" labor relations was credited as a major factor in bringing an end to one of Michigan's longest and most bitter strikes.

The confusion of the final week before settlement was compounded when the National Labor Relations Board issued complaints charging unfair labor practices by both company and union.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Auto Workers had joined in protests against the plant reopening.

The first Negroes ever hired here by Essex Wire were the armed guards and strikebreakers it imported from other areas. NAACP Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins urged Romney to close the plant because "companies that do not hire Negroes under normal circumstances incite racial discord by hiring only Negroes during a strike."

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock labeled the plant reopening "a naked act of aggression against the people of Hillsdale and against the workers and their families."

The ACLU had protested that Romney's order gave protection to the company while denying rights of workers.

Two Operating Unions Ratify Rail Agreement

Chicago—A four-year dispute over work rules ended here June 6 when the Firemen & Enginemen and the Railroad Trainmen ratified the terms of an agreement reached with the help of mediators named by Pres. Johnson.

The agreement provided these improvements for 200,000 operating employes:

Seven paid holidays for all hourly-paid employes; shelter allowances, plus a $1.50 meal allowance, for trainmen held at away-from-home points; wage inequity adjustments of $1.06 a day for yard engineers and 70 cents for firemen on a five-day week, 65 to 70 cents a day for hostlers, $2.90 for brakemen and $3.10 for conductors.

The agreement also preserves 100 miles as the basic work unit, with rates for excess miles remaining as is until Jan. 1, 1968; amended rules on staffing of self-propelled machines; new rules to govern discontinuance of the last yard engine in a yard and the last yard engine on a shift.

Changes in interdivisional runs asked by management were referred to a national committee for study. It was agreed also that employes adversely affected by rules changes will receive severance pay and other benefits under the Washington Job Protection Agreement.

Other organizations that signed earlier were the Locomotive Engineers, Conductors & Brakemen, and the Switchmen. Not involved was a dispute over manning by firemen and trainmen. This was settled by forced arbitration ordered by Congress.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said the pact represents "significant progress" for workers. He cited the "important precedents" of paid holidays for hourly workers, expense allowances for road employes and inequity adjustments for yard employes.

A great deal of credit, Gilbert said, must go to the President, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and mediators Theodore Kheel and Dr. George Taylor. He praised also the "militant attitude" of Illinois Central Railroad workers who struck Apr. 8 to bring the long dispute over rules to a climax.

The BRT, at a separate meeting here, said it will ask U.S. railroads later this year at individual negotiations to meet new wage goals. The union will ask pay hikes of 50 cents an hour or $4 a day, and improved vacations up to five weeks after 20 years of service, four weeks after 15 years.

Wage proposals were made earlier by two of the other four operating unions—the Engineers, and the Firemen & Enginemen.

Johnson Sees Opportunity Open to All

A determination "to open wider the doors of opportunity within America for all" was voiced by Pres. Johnson at a meeting with a joint committee of the United Italian-American Labor Council and the Order Sons of Italy in America.

The committee, headed by Luigi Antonini, president of the labor council and vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, met with the President to seek his support for legislation pending in Congress which would make Columbus Day a legal holiday and for bills to "humanize the immigration laws as the late Pres. Kennedy had recommended."

Johnson told the committee that the country has a President who is "determined to open wide the doors to America for all those who want to come and live with us and contribute their talents to our success."

He said he would do "all I can to encourage the nation to remember Oct. 12—and what it stands for."

"Italy is in many respects the mother of us all," he said. "Western culture—in Europe and in this country—is deeply indebted to the great minds and great men of Italy. We wouldn't be what we are if we had closed the door against the migration of ideas from country to country. We in America must never adopt a closed-door policy toward the migration of men and their minds from country to country."

Half-Day Strike Wins Major Gains For Casts of Broadway Stage Hits

New York—A half-day strike of Broadway actors was effective enough to win gains for almost 1,000 performers that an Actors' Equity spokesman hailed as "quite an achievement."

After four hours of union picketing, employer-members of the League of New York Theaters agreed to a four-year contract providing minimum wage increases totaling $12.50; a six-day work week during rehearsals and wage parity of rehearsal pay with regular pay at the start of the fourth contract year.

The contract, with work rules being negotiated, will bring performers' minimums from $117.50 as of June 1, 1964, to $130 on June 1, 1967. Rehearsal minimums go from the present $97.50 a week to $130 on the latter date. Road minimums will progress from $151.70 to $167.50 by the fourth year.

Agreement was reached and the strike ended with the help of Mayor Robert Wagner (D) and City Mediator Morris Tarshis. Wagner called the union and management negotiators to Gracie Mansion, his residence, and kept them there until 3 a.m. the following day.

Wage terms are retroactive to June 1, and cover 765 Broadway actors plus companies in Los Angeles, Toronto, and "on the road."

Actors whose theaters were picketed will get lockout benefits, the union decided—one-eighth of a week's salaries for the cast and stage managers of "Oliver" and "The Deputy," who lost pay for one performance; one-seventh of a week for rehearsal time lost by those in "Golden Boy" and "Fiddler on the Roof."

Police League Cites Unionist

Buena Park, Calif.—The Buena Park Police Protective Association presented a special citation to Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland of Retail Clerks Local 324 for his cooperation in planning and sustaining year-round teen-age dances in the union auditorium.

ILGWU Unit Marks 50 Years:

Health Center Vision Praised by Johnson

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The vision and valor of the immigrant garment workers who founded a health center 50 years ago were praised here by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who declared that today's problems are new and challenging but the goals are the same—"progress and justice for all Americans."

"I predict that in the next 10 years we will make greater gains toward this goal than at any time in the long history of our republic," he told an overflow gathering in the High School of Fashion Industries.

It was the climax of a three-day commemoration of the founding by the Ladies' Garment Workers of the first union-sponsored health center, now grown from two small rooms on Union Square to a coast-to-coast chain of 13 centers and 9 mobile units serving remote areas.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler offered the warm congratulations of the labor movement and read a message of tribute from Pres. George Meany, who said he is confident world labor will "always look to the ILGWU for pioneering ventures and will never be disappointed."

There is nothing quite like the ILGWU in the labor movement or anywhere else, Meany declared, adding "because it is unique . . . the ILGWU has made an invaluable contribution to the betterment of life in America."

The union's tribute to its health pioneers included a conference of ILGWU health center directors, a luncheon in honor of the New York center staff, a symposium on the future aspects of health care, and a dinner in honor of health center physicians.

At the center itself, occupying seven floors of a 26-story building at Seventh Ave. and W. 25th St., the President dedicated a plaque depicting the ILGWU health center medal authorized by the late Pres. Kennedy in the last bill he signed before his death in November 1963.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky gave Johnson the only silver copy of the medal and announced that bronze copies will go to the bill's sponsors — Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

In 1963, the ILGWU's medical and hospital system gave 1.2 million separate services to 101,000 patients at a cost of $5.7 million in 27 states and Canada. The centers employ 466 physicians, 102 nurses and 343 other staff members.

All the centers sponsor educational campaigns dedicated to the ideal of preventive medicine, and the union said its records show a large number of unsuspected ailments turned up by routine diagnostic examinations. All services are financed by labor-management health funds.

At the public commemoration, Johnson declared "we have proposed, and we will pass, the strongest civil rights bill in American history," but the time has come to look beyond that legislation and to "lift the heavy weight of discrimination in the hearts and homes of people," to give members of minorities "the training, the education, the housing" to help them "pass through the doors of opportunity."

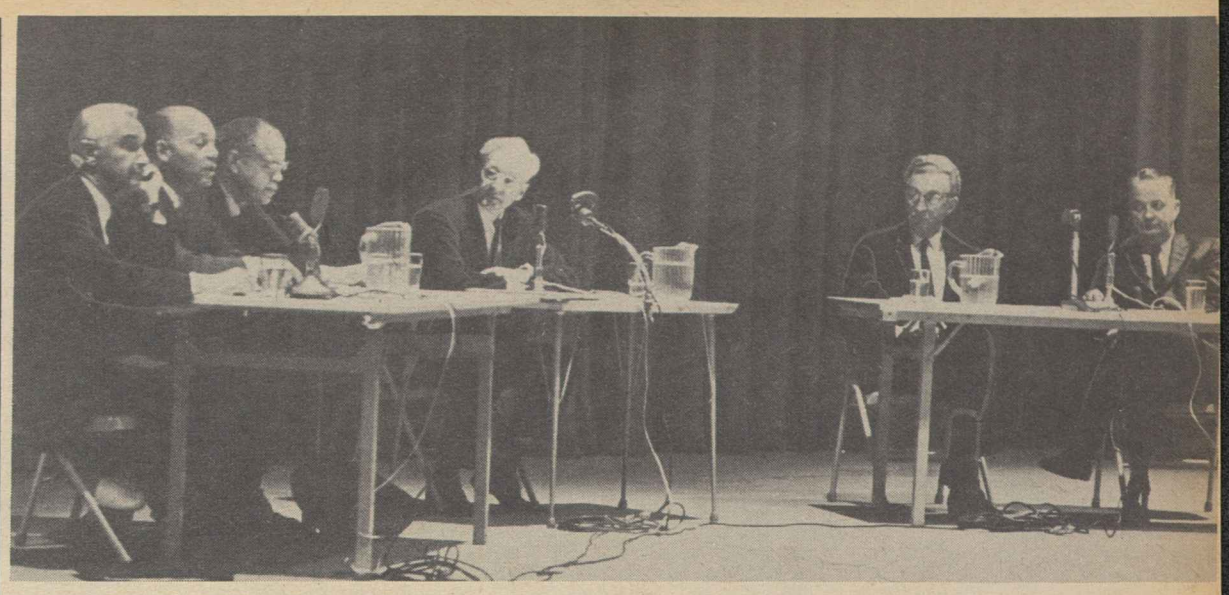
Johnson assured the ILGWU that his Administration will keep its promise to provide hospital care for all older citizens through social security. The underprivileged and the underpaid, he said, will be benefited by extending minimum wage and unemployment insurance coverage.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, principal speaker at the physicians' dinner at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, recalled that in 1914, when the cloakmakers started their health center, he landed on U.S. shores at the age of 2.5 years.

To the immigrant garment workers of 1914, he related, "the dream of America was more powerful than the reality." They set out to create a land in which the dream and the reality were one and, while the job is "far from finished, it has been shown over and over again that the reality can be made to correspond to the dream," he declared.

Dubinsky expressed the ILGWU's "warm thanks" to the thousands who helped create and expand the union health care program and read a letter from Pauline Newman, health center educational director, recalling that in 1926 it was in danger of closing but other New York unions raised enough money to keep it going.

"We are fortunate, you and I, that this institution lived," said Dubinsky. "Today there are 50 or 60 more that exist all over the land."



DOCTORS' PANEL advises labor to use its "immense bargaining power" to improve health care services at symposium called by Ladies' Garment Workers to mark 50th anniversary of ILGWU Health Center in New York City. Left to right, Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of Montefiore Hospital; Dr. Kenneth Clement, president, National Medical Association; Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, director Hudson, N. Y., Rip Van Winkle Clinic, and chairman of the board of Group Health Association of America; Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO Social Security Dept., meeting chairman; Dr. Russell V. Lee, founder Palo Alto, Calif., Medical Clinic; and Dr. Howard Rusk, director, New York University's Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation.

Teachers Win Major Victory In Cleveland Representation Vote

Cleveland—The American Federation of Teachers scored a significant victory when its Local 279 —the Cleveland Teachers Union—won exclusive representation rights for 5,500 public school teachers here.

The CTU defeated the Cleveland Education Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, by a vote of 2,701 to 2,026. There were 162 votes for neither.

The AFT victory heartened the union's leaders in drives toward obtaining representation rights in other large cities, including Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles and Newark, N.J.

Last month the AFT won representation rights for public school teachers in Detroit, also defeating an NEA affiliate.

James T. O'Meara, CTU president, said victory in Cleveland was especially significant because it overcame what he charged was a well-financed "smear" campaign by CEA, involving "untruths, distortions and outright lies."

Campaign Was Costly

He estimated CEA's campaign in the newspapers and over the airwaves cost between $30,000 and $40,000. The money obviously came from its state and national bodies, O'Meara said.

He said CTU spent an insignificant sum, compared to CEA.

"The vote demonstrated the intelligence and reason of our teachers," O'Meara declared. "They were able to see through the irresponsible, unprofessional campaign conducted by the other organization."

CTU received 200 more votes than it has members.

Now that it has won exclusive-representation rights, O'Meara said CTU will seek an increase in minimum and maximum salaries, extension of longevity increments to 30 and 35 years of service from the present 25 years, across-the-board increases, paid hospitalization, severance pay, an increase in accumulated sick leave from 90 to 120 days, reduction of class sizes and other improvements.

He said CTU would not seek a contract with the school board but would represent the teachers by negotiations with the board.

Its increased responsibilities as representative of all the teachers in the Cleveland public school system will require CTU to expand its staff, O'Meara said.

The union, he continued, will seek to establish a defense fund to help teachers who are defendants in criminal actions brought against them for disciplining pupils. He said the union already has $50,000 liability coverage for each teacher who is sued in a civil action for disciplining a pupil.

Ralph McAllister, Cleveland school board president, condemned irresponsible language used in the election campaign by one of the organizations. McAllister would not say whom he meant, but Daniel O. Corrigan, another school board member, said he believed the board might have a group libel case against CEA for its charge in a newspaper advertisement that the board had made a "deal" with the union.

AFL-CIO leaders in Cleveland supported CTU's campaign to obtain exclusive representation rights and assistance during the drive was provided by staff representatives from the AFL-CIO regional office. This drew a CEA charge that CTU was dominated by "labor bosses."

O'Meara, who is an attorney, also charged that some of CEA's campaign material was libelous.

Steelworkers' Official Named to AAA Board

New York—Ben Fischer, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers and head of the union's Arbitration Dept., has been elected to the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association.

Doctors Hail ILGWU Health Care Program

New York—A panel of prominent doctors has challenged the labor movement to "use its immense bargaining power" and its combined strength to improve the quality of health care services in America.

The medical profession in turn was admonished by Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, to "take the lead in teaching what doctors know best" and refute the "economic snake-oil" peddled through the American Medical Association, which has been crusading against what it calls "socialized" medicine.

The interchange came at a symposium on "New Horizons in Medical Care" as part of the 50th anniversary observance of the Ladies' Garment Workers Health Center, which featured five of the nation's most knowledgeable practitioners of the healing arts —two hospital administrators, two heads of group practice clinics, and one practicing physician and surgeon. Cruikshank was chairman.

Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, director of the Rip Van Winkle Clinic in Hudson, N.Y., recalled that the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its February meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., pinpointed four major unmet health needs.

Opportunity for Labor

"Labor has the opportunity to set the pattern for tomorrow, as the ILGWU did 50 years ago," he said.

"Labor can help by saying 'we are going to get our medical care only from properly organized groups or hospitals; that will upgrade the quality of care,'" declared Dr. Russell V. Lee of Palo Alto, Calif., founder and acting head of the Palo Alto Medical Clinic and medical instructor at Leland Stanford University.

"Your program is good," said Dr. Martin Cherkasky, president of the Greater New York Hospital Association and director of Montefiore Hospital, "but only a third of your [ILGWU] New York members get to your health center."

Labor and medicine should interest themselves in the health problems of older workers and retired workers, said Dr. Howard Rusk, director of New York University's Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation. Saying "we shall always be grateful" for the ILGWU's support of the institute and its rehabilitation programs, he urged further interest in the development of new types of preventive medicine to prolong lives.

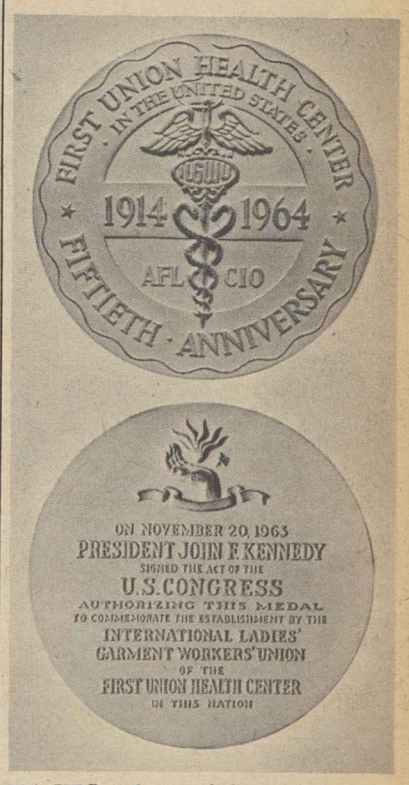
Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, Cleveland, O., who is a member of the Social Security Advisory Council, along with Cruikshank, brought the congratulations of the National Medical Association, of which he is president, for the ILGWU's continued attention to the "social well-being of your members" and other Americans.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky reminded the audience that one of the union's demands in the historic 1910 strike of the cloakmakers was "better sanitary conditions in the shops" and thanked the doctors present for their continuing contributions to the health of union garment workers.

On the question of improved medical care, the panelists agreed that medicine is on the threshold of its greatest advances, and Cruikshank defined the AFL-CIO's objective as that of making needed medical and hospital care available to all.

Rusk asserted: "You in the unions—if you think that changes toward quality and economy will be brought about by the doctors—you're wrong. The organized users can do something about that."

He advised labor to "make up your mind what kind of care you should fight for; that should lead to some action."



FACES of special medal commemorating 50th anniversary of founding of Ladies' Garment Workers Health Center. An act of Congress, approved by the late Pres. Kennedy two days before his death, authorized striking of silver medal and 2,000 bronze copies.

Joblessness in Duluth Laid To Automation

Duluth, Minn. — Technological changes in steel and transportation are the major causes of unemployment in the Duluth-Superior, Wis., region, according to a comprehensive redevelopment report made public by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Contributing factors listed were significant seasonal fluctuations in local employment and a dearth of year-round job opportunities.

One of 122 Studies

The report was one of 122 which will be released within the next few months to provide basic manpower information concerning as many areas and to help in the development of plans for local economic recovery and reemployment. It was prepared by the department's Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the Commerce Dept.'s Area Redevelopment Administration.

The study emphasized the effect on employment of the change on the Great Lakes to new, larger and speedier freighters which use fewer ships and fewer men to transport larger amounts of iron ore in less time. The shipment of grain, upon which much of the area's economy depends, now requires about half the formerly-utilized manpower because of grain elevators.

Job losses in several other nonmanufacturing industries have aggravated the situation, the report showed.

The Duluth-Superior area has had "substantial and persistent unemployment"—which the department defines as 6 percent or more jobless—since 1960. It was recommended to the Commerce Dept. in 1961 for designation as an area for redevelopment under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Studebaker, UAW Revise Health Pact

South Bend, Ind.—Terms of a revised health insurance agreement affecting present and former Studebaker Corp. workers have been announced by the Auto Workers.

Under the agreement, 3,000 former workers who have been unable to contribute toward the program will again be protected through Oct. 31, expiration date of the existing agreement.

The revised pact, according to UAW Regional Dir. Ray Berndt and Pres. Woodrow Frick of Local 5, provides that:

- Studebaker will pay the full cost of premiums required to cover pensioners, 800 employes still working, and eligible laid-off employes for the weeks beginning June 8 through Oct. 26.
- Workers still employed by the firm, and laid off or disabled workers who have made contributions for weeks since May 4 will receive a refund of these contributions.
- Pensioners who have paid premiums for May and June will get a refund of these amounts in their July pension check.
- All Studebaker workers on layoff or sick leave whose insurance has lapsed since last Dec. 9 will have their insurance reinstated automatically.
- Laid-off workers covered by insurance with another employer cannot file claims for hospital-medical expense but will still be covered by life insurance.

For the 60 percent of workers laid off five months ago when auto production was halted here, and still unemployed, the "full package" of benefits will apply for the remainder of their covered insurance weeks, the UAW said.

KATHERINE RUTH JENSEN receives a medallion as Presidential Scholar from Pres. Johnson at ceremonies in the East Room of the White House. One of 121 young people chosen from all the states and territories and the District of Columbia for this award, she is also one of the winners of a 1964 AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Award. She is headed for Carlton College in Minnesota.

8 Union Youths Win Presidential Medals

Eight teenagers with union backgrounds, including Katherine Ruth Jensen, one of the AFL-CIO 1964 College Merit Scholarship winners, were entertained at the White House June 10 as Pres. Johnson presented them with medallions certifying their selection as Presidential Scholars.

For Miss Jensen and the seven other union-family scholars, who were among 121 chosen for the presidential awards by a committee headed by Milton Eisenhower, it was a five-hour White House visit filled with variety and enchantment.

'Rendezvous With Excellence'

In the East Room, the President told the scholars and their parents, who were invited to accompany them, that their generation's destiny is a "rendezvous with excellence."

The Senate cloture vote on the civil rights bill that day, he said, "demonstrates that the national will manifests itself in congressional action," and he urged the young people to "excel in citizenship" in the years ahead.

To each in turn, Johnson gave a medallion bearing an engraving of his profiled head and, on the reverse side, a symbolic engraving of Prometheus strangling the vulture of ignorance while holding aloft the torch of learning.

Miss Jensen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Jensen of Whitewood, S. D. Both her parents were union members in the Kaiser Shipyards during World War II.

Union Backgrounds

Other Presidential Scholars with union backgrounds include Marcia Elaine Cooke, Jacksonville, Ark., whose father Willis is a member of Machinists Lodge 2211; Alice Kathleen Cox, Wellington, Kan., whose father John belongs to IAM Lodge 202; Lorraine Toly, Seattle, Wash., whose father Michael is a member of Sheet Metal Workers Local 99; Michael Roy Pease, Los Vegas, Nev., whose father Roy belongs to Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 357; Kathleen Ann Frankovic, Garfield, N. J., whose father Frank Joseph belongs to Oil Workers Local 80406. Margaret Rossoff, Brooklyn, whose father Martin and mother Annie are both members of Local 2, American Federation of Teachers; John O'Farrell Stevenson, Brooklyn, whose father John is a member of Local 32-B, Building Service Employes.

The AFL-CIO gave a luncheon honoring these eight Presidential Scholars the day after the White House awards were made.

In the White House itself following the East Room ceremonies, the 121 young people and their parents were entertained at an hour-long reception in the historic State Dining Room, with the President and Mrs. Johnson and their daughter Lynda Bird mingling with the group and with famous artists, scientists and entertainers as specially invited guests.

Lynda Bird was hostess to the young people at a hamburger feast under a striped awning on the White House South Lawn (parents and reporters were banished for this event) and there was entertainment to follow.

Famous Performers

Sidney Poitier, this year's Academy Award winner as best actor of the year, introduced the entertainers including performers famous among young people, including Conductor Leonard Bernstein of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Gerry Mulligan quartet, Metropolitan Opera singer Nicholas di Virgilio, actor Jose Ferrer and the Kingston Trio.

The President visited the party briefly to introduce the young people to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was attending a briefing session on Southeast Asia problems.

For a good deal of the evening, Pres. and Mrs. Johnson watched the young people at their hamburger feast and the entertainment from the Truman Balcony above. They rejoined their guests on the South Lawn when it was time to bid them good-night and wish them well.

Project to Help Workers:

Union Health Center To Study Mental Ills

New York—The Sidney Hillman Health Center has received federal grants of $650,000 to finance a four-year experimental project for treatment of union members' mental health problems.

The National Institute of Mental Health is giving $500,000 for the venture, with the remaining $150,000 coming from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

The center honors the memory of the first president of the Clothing Workers and is sponsored jointly by the union's New York Joint Board and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The U.S. grants are the first to be made to a labor-management medical institution for the treatment of workers' mental illnesses.

The goal of the project is to help workers under great mental strain hold on to their jobs and to enable others to return to jobs they have had to give up because of mental problems.

It grew out of the health center's experience with a $225,000 federal grant made three years ago for the rehabilitation of physically-disabled or sick workers. Pres. Louis Hollander and Vice Pres. Vincent Lacapria of the center said it was found that treatment of workers' physical ailments was not enough and that many had mental problems.

New Labor Service Seen

Dr. Robert H. Felix, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, said the institute is interested in demonstrating methods of incorporating mental health services into the programs of labor health centers.

"It is hoped," he added, "that the experiences of the Sidney Hillman Center will make possible the exploration of methods and techniques that can be used effectively and appropriately in other centers."

Dr. Hyman J. Weiner, formerly on the faculties of the Columbia School of Social Work and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, will direct the project under the supervision of Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Hillman center for the last 13 years.

As outlined, the new program will attempt to:

- Establish the union as a source of aid in coping with mental problems.
- Develop ways to encourage the union member and his family to use mental health services for "average" as well as severe problems, and new ways of providing such services.
- Experiment with techniques for keeping a worker with emotional problems on the job or restoring him to his job.
- Test new ways of working with existing community mental health agencies.

The objectives will be sought by:

- Establishing a mental health team to include psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and nurses.
- Establishing a special labor-management committee to work with the mental health team on developing policies and programs to guide the program.
- Developing close working relations with existing mental health hospital facilities.
- Building permanent case finding machinery.
- Retraining workers for new jobs where possible.
- Establishing a rehabilitation unit to experiment with ways of influencing the work situations of emotionally-disabled workers based on labor-management cooperation.

ABC Wins Drivers' Vote In Memphis

Memphis, Tenn.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers won bargaining rights for 451 bakery drivers, route salesmen and garage personnel here, ousting the Teamsters by a margin of nearly 4-1.

Voting in the mail ballot were drivers employed at the American, Continental, Schneider's and Colonial bakeries in Memphis, and at a Colonial bakery in Jackson, Tenn. The new unit includes 90 drivers operating out of Clarksdale, Miss. They voted in a separate ballot.

The Memphis vote was the ninth collective bargaining election won by the ABC during the past month, a union spokesman said.

Other recent major elections included a 400-worker unit at the Salerno-Megowan Biscuit Co. in Chicago and a 250-worker unit at the Stella D'Oro Biscuit Co. in the Bronx, N.Y., formerly affiliated with an expelled bakery union.

Unionists Head Back to Schools As Labor Education Season Opens

The first wave of 20,000 members of AFL-CIO unions who will study under accelerated labor education programs has registered at universities and union training centers for their week-long battle with the books.

The program will continue throughout the three summer months and has been extended to 33 universities and 13 trade union centers in order to train larger numbers of leaders on a broader scale than ever before. In addition, about 1,000 full-time union staff members will be receiving advanced training.

One of the major subjects is the war on poverty and its relationship to the state and area where the specific school is being held, Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, said. The relationship between poverty, unemployment and civil rights will be examined, he said, and current legislation and an understanding of the 1964 election issues will be stressed.

"In addition to the need which arises from a normal yearly turnover in union membership," Rogin observed, "we constantly face new educational challenges. One, for example, is the need for thousands of trained rank and file leaders for the rapidly-growing government employes' unions."

Staff Training

The curricula, he reported, include advanced training for staff representatives of federal employe unions who will establish a nationwide program of instruction for local union officers and shop stewards in parliamentary procedure, public speaking and the "unique methods" unions must use for dealing with the government as an employer.

The instruction is available for white collar workers as well as for carpenters, electricians and metal trades employes.

Rogin said some of the students will concentrate on college-level studies in the fields of foreign trade, long-range economic trends, the impact of automation and problems of organizing white collar workers.

The summer schools are sponsored by AFL-CIO affiliated unions and by state and local central bodies, with the National AFL-CIO participating on a limited basis. The local union selects the students and pays a basic fee covering registration, room and board.

A schedule of labor-sponsored summer schools is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Show Displays Union Goods, Services

DREAMS CAME TRUE at the Union-Industries Show in Louisville, Ky., for Mr. and Mrs. Guy Richerson when they won the $7,000 electric kitchen given by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Richerson belongs to the Auto Workers.

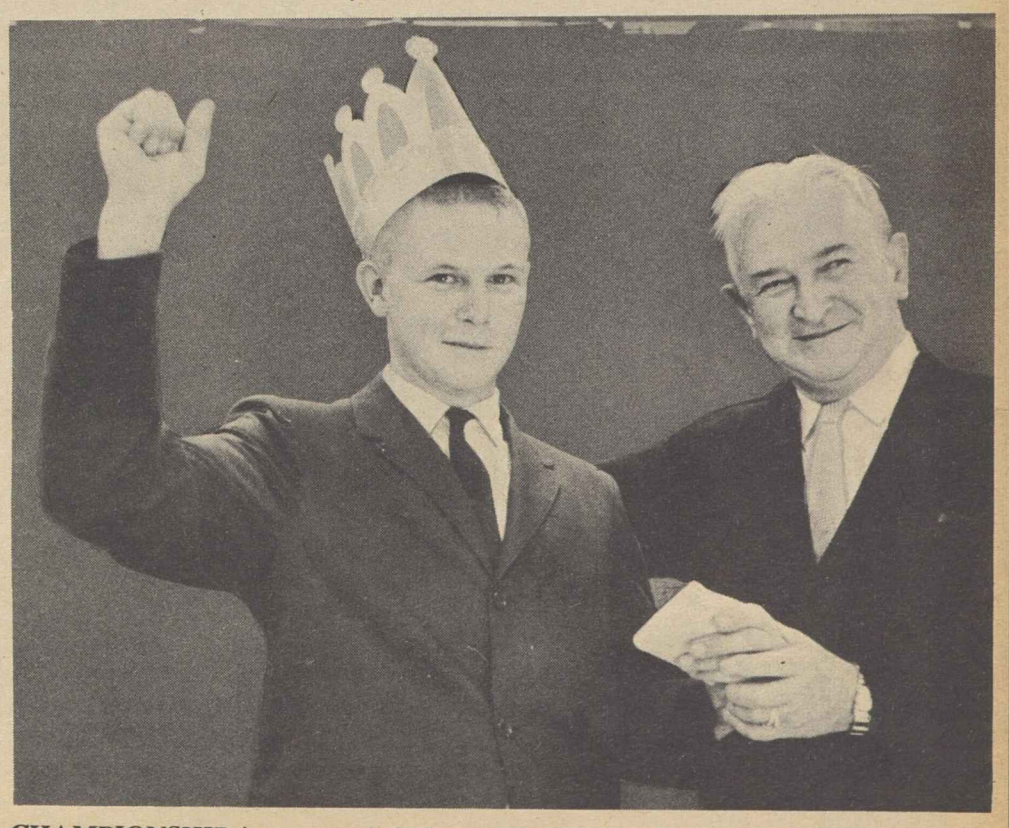
GRAND OPENING: From left, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Pres. Anthony De-Andrade, Pressman; Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh; IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea, Brewery Workers.

THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS from nearby Kentucky and Indiana thronged to the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center in Louisville for the Union Industries Show. Skills displayed by artisans such as this Flint Glass Worker proved fascinating and drew a steady stream of onlookers.

A LADY CAN GET pretty well worn out just by looking at all the wonderful things there are to see at a union label show. When she does, there's just one thing left—take a nap.

SHEEP-SHEARING EXHIBITION offered by the Meat Cutters was one of the big attractions. On the more practical side, the union helped its visitors beat the cost of living by giving away packages of meat to winners of drawings.

PROFESSIONAL TOUCH in the far-out decoration of cakes was demonstrated by members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers. This year's Union Industries Show was the 19th in the series, had 425 individual exhibits.



CHAMPIONSHIP in contest held by the Bricklayers for apprentices was won by Jay Young, shown receiving award from Union Pres. John J. Murphy. More than $80,000 in gifts, prizes and souvenirs was given away during the show.

The Goldwater Candidacy

THE RIGHTWING Republicans who for nearly three decades have been bemoaning "me-too" and "echo" candidates apparently will have their chance in 1964 to demonstrate their proposition that a rigidly conservative GOP candidate can be elected President of the United States.

All indications at this writing are that Sen. Barry Goldwater is a strong front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination on a straight-away conservative, rightwing program which challenges the basic concepts of American political life as developed over the past 30 years. His nomination in July would join the conservative-liberal battle and presumably resolve the "me-too" issue.

While such a battle may resolve the issue as seen by the GOP rightwing, it will also badly weaken and impair the strength and effectiveness of the Republican moderates and liberals who have made a contribution to shaping the nation's foreign and domestic policies.

This can only injure the nation overall. The modern political dialogue in America has never been one of extremes and the strength of the nation stems in part from the moderate and liberal forces in both parties.

An Improvement, But . . .

THE DROP in the unemployment rate in May to 5.1 percent of the labor force is a welcome change from the stuck-on-dead-center figures of the past few months. It reflects the continuing improvement in the nation's economic health and the possibility of further improvements.

But despite the change over the past 12 months—a drop from 5.9 to 5.1 in the rate of unemployment and a decrease of more than 400,000 in the number of unemployed—there are still 51 out of every 1,000 persons seeking jobs who cannot find them.

The drop in the May unemployment rate brings the nation back to where it was four years ago before the onset of the 1960-61 recession. This is a real improvement, but in the spring of 1960 when the economy was moving ahead well, the unemployment rate was also over 5 percent, and it was considered an intolerable rate during a period of "prosperity."

The same situation holds true today. With profits and sales booming, a 5.1 percent rate is unacceptable. The programs and policies to reduce that rate even more sharply than in May are still critically needed if the nation is to move truly toward maximum employment and production.

A Key Victory

THE HISTORIC SENATE vote to impose cloture and end the debate on the civil rights bill is a sharp affirmation that representative democracy is a live and going institution.

It underscores also the simple fact that when a majority of the people favor a specific course of action and when their moral and political voices are raised, even the most encrusted of legislative machinery will move in response.

Having won the key victory on cloture and the opportunity to vote on the merits of the civil rights legislation, the need now is for the voice of the majority to continue to be heard loudly and clearly on Capitol Hill so that a meaningful, effective law will finally emerge to assure equal rights for all Americans.

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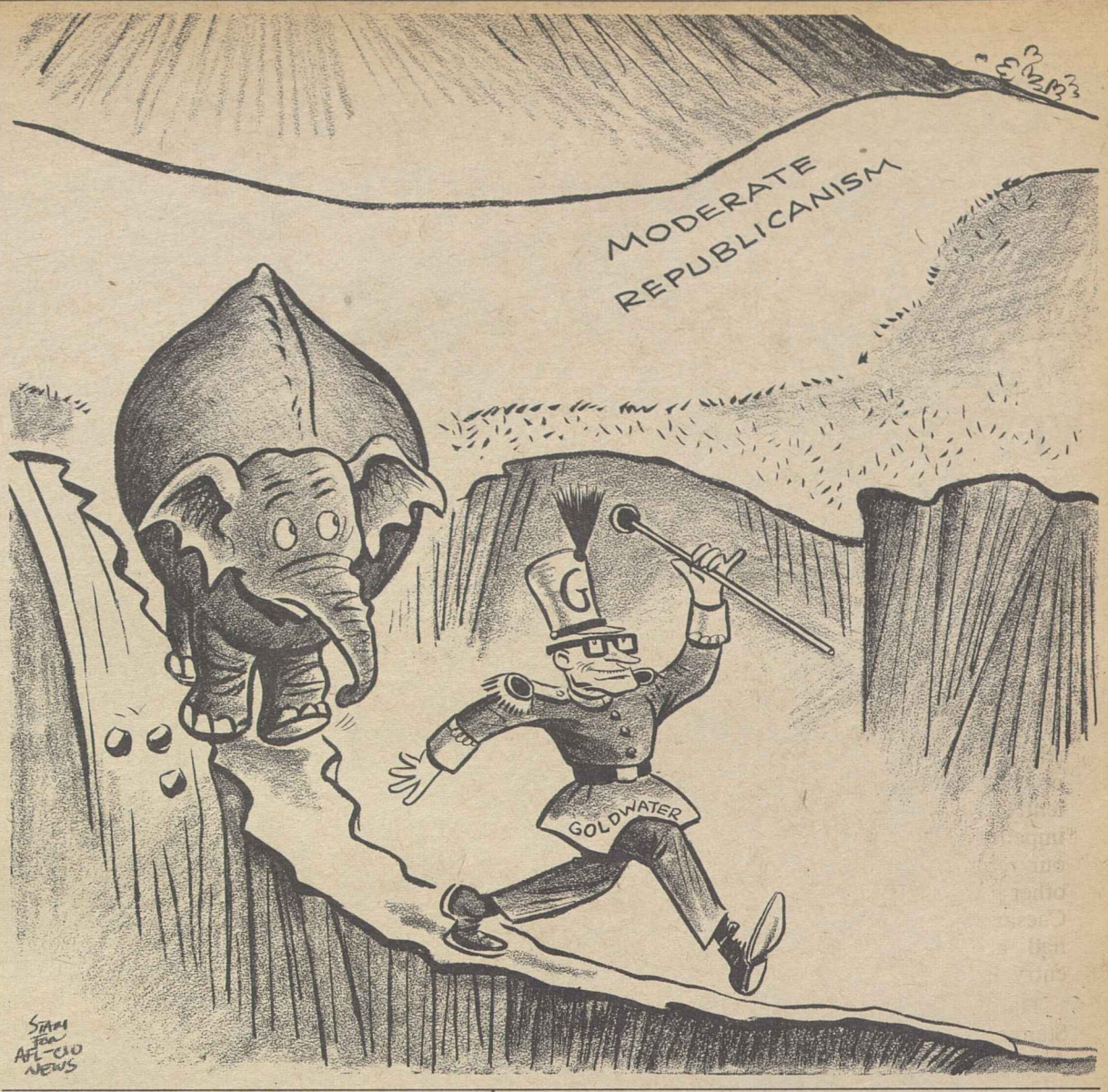


'It's Here to Stay':

Mediator Urges Improvements In Bargaining—Not Substitutes

The following is excerpted from an article by Theodore W. Kheel, "A Labor Relations Policy for 1964," which appeared in the April 1964 issue of Personnel Journal. Kheel is a widely known mediator and arbitrator with long experience in labor-management relations.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE in a policy of labor relations for 1964 is the precept that collective bargaining, whether we like it or not, is here to stay. From this it necessarily follows that our objective must be not to find a substitute for bargaining, but to discover ways of making it work better.

This leads to proposition number two, which is that we must, at all costs, avoid sweeping generalizations. The 18 to 20 million workers in organized labor in the United States belong to different kinds of labor unions in various parts of our country. Some are composed of skilled workers, some of unskilled, some predominantly of women, most predominantly of men. In some, the average age is high, in others it is low. The industries they deal with also are widely varied and dispersed.

Labor leaders are condemned as dictators controlling the policies and decisions of their organizations. Simultaneously, we hear complaints about union officials failing to exercise leadership, leaving control of the destinies of the union instead to the rank and file. Some leaders are said to be corrupt, others too dedicated and incorruptible. Anyone who starts a sentence by saying that "the trouble with labor or management is" is bound to be partially right but mostly wrong.

As proposition number three, there is the need to avoid oversimplification. Any form of bargaining is difficult. Hence, collective bargaining, a term first used by Beatrice Webb in 1891, is necessarily more so. Collective bargaining is exactly what the name implies: bargaining collectively or together by a group of workers with management.

BUT A UNION is not simply a group of workers. Necessarily, it must have leaders or representatives, and some will come from the plant while others are professional spokesmen, spending full time at their jobs. There are, as you know, international as well as local officials and the bargaining process frequently involves adjusting differing points of view between and among the various leaders and the rank and file. You deal mainly with local leaders but they, in turn, have to report back what you say and what is proposed.

This brings us to the next proposition—the importance of accepting the realities of bargaining for what they are, imperfect though they may be.

Employers suffer from a terrible frustration in collective bargaining. They view themselves, quite naturally, as the giving party, but it is always the union representatives who get credit for what is given. There is an understandable temptation on the part of employers to seek credit for what they give. There is also a tendency to feel frustrated by one's seeming inability to convince union leadership of the economic unsoundness of certain demands or practices, especially when they appear unsound from the employes' point of view as well as the employers'. But it is sometimes wiser to give credit than cash. The problem stems from the political nature of a representative organization. Some employers—one important one in particular—have developed the practice of putting all they have to offer on the table precluding any higgling or haggling on the terms of settlement. This is justified as an honest and forthright way of dealing with employes, eliminating what is called face saving for union leaders. In the writer's opinion, face saving in this connotation is misleading. Face saving implies doing something to bail someone out who has gotten in too deep. This fails to recognize the true nature of the bargaining process.

Another point which is gaining widespread acceptance is that of recognizing that collective bargaining is an all-year-round process and not something done solely at the terminal date of contract. This is sometimes referred to as continous bargaining and it has taken the form of a human relations committee in steel, and in the establishment of committees and groups from particular industries, to meet away from the bargaining table to consider the problems the industry and union are facing.

While the problems before us are indeed severe, there is no reason to lose confidence in the capacity of collective bargaining to perform its particular job. It can do this job if we follow the simple principles of the policy of labor relations. This calls for acceptance of the fact of collective bargaining as the only alternative, avoidance of generalizations that do not have universal application, avoidance likewise of the tendency towards oversimplification of a complicated process, playing the game according to its rules and recognizing it for what it is, and working at it on an all-year-round basis. With such a policy, we can get the benefits of a process which is difficult in the extreme, but which we must learn to use intelligently if we are to succeed in retaining its values.

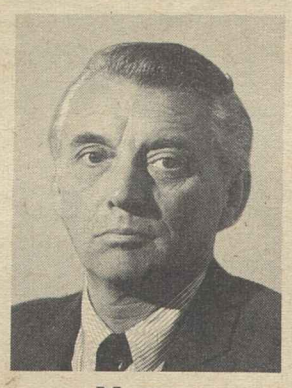
Morgan Says:

Congress Should Be Ashamed Of What It Does to D.C. Schools

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

TWENTY YEARS AGO, incredibly enough as that jet-propelled crow of time flies, this correspondent was helping Allied forces liberate the eternal city of Rome from the Nazis. My assistance, as memory screens it through a film of nostalgia for that stupendous spectacle, consisted largely of staring goggle-eyed at the ruins of the Forum and the Colosseum and the completely unruined figures of gorgeous Roman girls who, in a Latin rapture of hospitality, conveniently and delightfully impeded the progress of our retinue of jeeps and other vehicles. Julius Caesar could not have had a more triumphal entry in his heyday. We were conquered.



Morgan

Hardly had we set up a press center in the Stampa Estera—the foreign press building—in downtown Rome and made mental or more tangible notes of whom to bestow the largesse of our PX rations upon than something called the invasion of Normandy crowded us completely off the front page. And in pursuing my research for this essay I discovered to my chagrin that the 1964 World Almanac does not even bother to give a date for the taking of Rome, which began, actually, on the night of June 4. It was difficult, in the shadow of St. Peter's, under the dark cypress trees of the Villa Borghese amidst the pink and orange and ochre walls of the unravaged Italian capital, to visualize the enormity of the Allied invasion of France, by the mightiest armada of ships and planes ever assembled.

EVEN TODAY as the distance of time deepens one's perspective a little, it is not possible to grasp the size of that calculatedly convulsive event or of the tangential events that preceded or followed it, like the fall of Rome or the bombing of Hiroshima. But as private reminiscences and public documentaries unreel, one question keeps flickering persistently on the screen of memory: what did we learn?

What did the greatest war in history—up to now—teach us? True enough the recovery of western Europe, thanks to our massive aid and the Europeans' will, has been a staggering wonder and we Americans ourselves are wading through rich prosperity that has brought us the highest material standard of living that any nation has ever experienced.

But what of the prosperity of our minds? The truth is, and we keep dodging it, that we are continuing scandalously to neglect the one institution on which, more than anything else, the future of the open society depends: education. Without it, in quality as well as quantity, we will be a bankrupt nation. The mocking contradiction of this situation is that people have a yearning to learn that is more persistent than many of their elected and appointed representatives in government give them credit for.

A month ago I recalled the plight of public schools in Washington, the numbing fact that the classrooms of the elementary schools in the capital city of the most powerful nation in the world are almost utterly devoid of library books. Public high schools in the District of Columbia are not much better off.

But there is, as that broadcast was able to report, a candle flickering in the dark. At Dunbar High, in a Negro ghetto not far from the dome of the Capitol, a teacher named Lorraine Goldman has established a paperback lending library by which deprived students are learning to read and are discovering the miracle of books.

Now, it develops, other candles are burning in other schools in Washington. Gage Elementary School, a pin-neat red brick building in a pleasant Negro neighborhood near Howard University, has mobilized children and parents to establish a library. Congress doles out the funds for District schools and Congress should be ashamed of itself.

"If we waited for Congress to act," says Mrs. Erastine P. Williams, president of Gage's PTA, "it would be too late. The children would be gone to junior high."

Or they would be dropouts. Gage doesn't have a library yet, but one room has been hopefully set aside and in a series of PTA meetings baited with door prizes—which turned out not to be needed—$200 has been raised in little more than a fortnight for a book fund.

A schoolbook fever, of sorts, is beginning to grip Washington. The citizens of the national capital, who can't vote on their own civic affairs, are being forced by the indolence and irresponsibility of Congress to take some of these education matters in their own hands.

Asked why he was interested in books, a Gage fifth grader said "we want to learn more than our parents know"—including, presumably, a few pointers on honorable ways to avoid war. Which is not an inappropriate subject to ponder on the 20th anniversary of D-Day in Normandy.

Washington Reports:

Proposed Federal Pay Increase Held Reasonable, Long Overdue

THE PROPOSED pay increase program for federal executives, members of Congress and the judiciary "is a compromise of a compromise" and is long overdue, just and reasonable, according to Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), whose bill has been passed by the House, and Rep. George M. Wallhauser (R-N. J.), member of the House committee that considered the legislation.

Morrison pointed out, in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, that the Randall Commission, headed by Clarence B. Randall, president of Inland Steel, had recommended $50,000 annually for members of the Cabinet, who now get $25,000; $35,000 for members of Congress, now paid $22,500; $60,000 for Supreme Court justices, the vice president and the speaker of the House, instead of $35,000, and $35,000, instead of $22,500, for U. S. district judges.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was a member of the commission and concurred with its recommendations for top level salary increases. In an earlier report, he recommended raises for U.S. employes at lower levels which were higher than those the commission proposed.

The bill that failed in House earlier this year cut the Randall figures, said Morrison, proposing a $10,000 increase for members of Congress instead of the commission's $12,500. Under the current bill the raise would be but $7,500.

WALLHAUSER made the point that 1.7 million classified and postal employes would also receive raises under the bill to make their salaries comparable to but less than private industry rates.

Asked if the $545 million required to pay the increases would be inflationary, he called attention to the fact that the budget provided for an even larger sum for this purpose. Morrison said that the money would go back into the economy at a time when stimulation is necessary to reduce current high unemployment.

He emphasized that many government officials have been obliged to leave their federal jobs, because of low salaries.

Wallhauser said that the increase for members of Congress would not go into effect until Jan. 1, so that none would be voting a raise for himself unless re-elected. Classified and postal workers would get their higher pay on the first payday after approval by the House and Senate.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CLEVELAND—Gen. Eisenhower may have blown his last chance to remake the Republican Party—a task he showed no taste for during his eight years in the White House—by backing away from a last-ditch effort to steer the GOP away from the nomination of Sen. Goldwater for President. The scene was played almost in public view here at the 56th annual Governors' Conference.

The General had been induced by somebody—and rumor has it that it was Milton Eisenhower, his brother—to initiate a meeting urging Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania into the race. Rockefeller was clearly finished, beaten by Goldwater in California, and Michigan's Gov. George W. Romney almost equally clearly lacked the political acumen to move surefootedly in the hurricane-blasts of presidential politics. Scranton was the only available potential, and Eisenhower moved.

Scranton is believed by political reporters, who have flocked to his state capital in droves, to have been honest in saying he didn't want to run and didn't even want the White House job. But he heeded Eisenhower's plea and prepared to shift ground. Then the Goldwater backers reached Eisenhower and Ike pulled the rug from under Scranton before Pennsylvania's governor could reach the microphones to make a public response to the General's plea.

There were a few Goldwaterites among the 16 GOP state governors here—but none from the populous northeastern states, where issus such as civil rights and foreign affairs, the United Nations and nuclear bombs, school aid and "selling" the TVA, are taken seriously.

The private caucuses of the Republican governors became exceedingly candid as word was spread of what Eisenhower had done to Scranton. Some of the press conferences of the governors became equally so.

* * *

ROMNEY FLAMED UP first with a denunciation of Goldwater attitudes—that is, as "publicly stated," he said—implying he had never before suspected what the senator from Arizona stood for.

When he read the denunciation to his colleagues in caucus they tried to dissuade him from issuing it publicly. Even Rockefeller said, "No, no, this is not the way to do it," and Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon asked sardonically where Romney had been all the time. Romney issued his denunciation anyway, after prayerful consideration, and then decided again he wouldn't run for the nomination himself.

When Eisenhower met the GOP governors, the majority told him bluntly that Goldwater would lose almost all, if not all, of the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. The General said comfortably that perhaps it was the turn of the moderates to accommodate themselves to the party's conservatives on a presidential nominee. Party unity should come above personality, he affirmed. (One governor reported that a ghost of ironical amusement played momentarily across Scranton's face.)

Former Vice Pres. Nixon came to town, turned publicly and violently anti-Goldwater, but as Goldwater remarked a day later, "He's beginning to sound like Stassen."

* * *

FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS before the Nov. 3 election, the eastern moderates may be wrong when they foresee disaster for themselves in the House and Senate and for local GOP candidates with Goldwater at the head of the ticket. Maybe the Old Guardsmen who have begged for a "real Republican" instead of a "me-too" candidate will be proved right, and Goldwater will move to the White House pulling along on his victory tails vastly larger numbers of elected Republicans. The moderates don't think so. They fear catastrophe.

Said one angry young man who considers it catastrophe:

"We've thrown away the Negro vote, what little we have of it, forever. They've thrown away the Big Cities strategy (the invention of Ray Bliss, the astute and able Ohio Republican state chairman, and keystone to most GOP planning since 1961).

"They've thrown away my generation. I wouldn't even be able to get my parents to vote for Goldwater. I wouldn't even ask them."

PAY INCREASES for the Cabinet, judiciary, congressional, executive and other federal employes are necessary in equity and to halt resignations, Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), left, and Rep. George M. Wallhauser (R-N. J.) asserted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Anti-Wrinkle Cosmetics Draw FDA Crackdown 'Just in Time'

By Sidney Margolius

THE FOOD & DRUG Administration has moved swiftly and decisively to seize several brands of anti-wrinkle creams recently brought out by cosmetics manufacturers with what the government charges are exaggerated claims.

In rapid succession, the FDA already has seized shipments of "Helene Curtis Magic Secret Wrinkle Smoothing Skin Lotion" and also "Sudden Change," and "Anti-Wrinkle Face Lift" manufactured by the Lanolin Plus Laboratory of Hazel Bishop, Inc., and "Line Away Temporary Wrinkle Smoother," by the Coty Division of Charles Pfizer.

This energetic action has startled the $2.5 billion cosmetics industry which has been enjoying its most profitable era as the result of television saturation advertising of lotions, deodorants, rinses, hair dressings and other products.

The government's action may have come just in time to protect the rest of us. Helene Curtis now is preparing to bring out a similar wrinkle cream for men, who up to now may not have been worried particularly about wrinkles.

As this department reported last January before the new lotions came on the market, most have as their supposedly amazing new ingredient, a protein derived from the blood of cattle.

The FDA acted because it considers the new lotions should be classified as new drugs, not merely cosmetics, and as such, they "are not generally recognized as safe and effective by qualified experts for prolonged, continued use for removal of wrinkles and no New Drug Application has been approved" as required by law.

The FDA also charges that the three products it seized are misbranded because their labeling "is false and misleading when read by the ordinary consumer." In the case of "Magic Secret," the FDA argues that the labeling gives middle-aged women the impression that "this is a newly-discovered article produced after years of research which will immediately and dramatically eliminate all her wrinkles. . . ."

The FDA says that in actuality, the product has only a temporary effect on wrinkles, and that regular applications do not provide any permanent benefits.

The government agency made similar complaints of exaggeration against Hazel Bishop's "Sudden Change" and Pfizer's "Line Away." The FDA said that the labeling on "Line Away" also suggests that the user will feel a "tingling sensation which is natural and indicates the 'Line Away' is at work."

Helene Curtis also sells a similar lotion called "Soft Focus" through its door-to-door subsidiary company, Studio Girl. One Studio Girl representative told us that the protein in this lotion "works with the protein in the skin." She didn't explain how this takes place.

AS PREVIOUSLY reported, the price of these wrinkles lotions sold to worried women, and about to be sold to men who want to keep their skin smooth, is $5 for one-fifth of an ounce, in the case of "Magic Secret." The reason given for this new world's record in lotion prices is that it takes 1,000 head of cattle to produce the protein for 50,000 fifth-of-an-ounce bottles.

For consumers, the real significance of the FDA actions is the determined effort FDA is making to check lavish claims which could mislead consumers about the effectiveness or uniqueness of such products.

It is a fact that heavy television advertising has increased family spending noticeably for not only skin lotions, but a host of other surprisingly expensive products, often sold with high-pressure claims. Teen-agers have been shown to be especially susceptible to TV promotion of such products.

Most dramatic has been the increased purchases of body deodorants, which alone now takes an estimated $130 million a year of the public's money. This is a form of spending that advertising created. Before the deodorant ads started there was no deodorant market, one toiletries manufacturer recently told a business reporter in predicting that we are entering an era of "total deodorization."

Not only women and teen-agers but men are increasingly worrying about underarm odor. One authority reports that men now are responsible for one-fourth of the purchases of deodorants.

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CIGARMAKERS Pres. Mario Azpeitia, left, invites AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to address union's convention Oct. 7 marking 100th anniversary of the Cigarmakers' founding. Sessions will be at Edison Hotel, New York City, Oct. 5-9. Union produced Samuel Gompers, first president of the former AFL, and other staunch unionists.

Senators Volunteer:

Financial Disclosure Pushed in Congress

CONFLICT OF INTEREST is a phrase that is being increasingly used by critics of Congress. How do you make sure that a senator isn't letting his private interests dictate his voting record? How do you make sure that he isn't using his immense power to push projects that may enrich him or his friends?

Theoretically it should not be necessary to ask such questions. The good morals and the good taste of a man who becomes a United States senator should be taken for granted. Unfortunately, this isn't true. There are still members of the Senate who are perfectly willing to accept legal fees from clients who are vitally affected by Senate votes. And there are still others who insist that they are the best judges of what is proper conduct in any possible conflict of interest between their own pocketbooks and the public welfare.

Things may not be as blatant as they were in the early days when senators were clearly marked as representing for pay special interests without any sense of impropriety. A revered Daniel Webster could calmly write the monied interests of Massachusetts to remind them that his "'retainer" had not recently been "refreshed." Nevertheless, there has been a growing concern among a number of senators that the Senate image is being damaged by "conflict of interest" situations. The Bobby Baker case has served to sharpen their concern.

ONE SOLUTION that apparently has struck a favorable chord is the voluntary revelation by senators of their financial interests.

Already a number of senators have taken that step. They include "Mike" Mansfield of Montana, Democratic majority leader; Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.), Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), Stephen Young (D-O.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Philip Hart (D-Mich.), Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Clifford Case (R-N.J.), Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), and Frank Church (D-Idaho).

In presenting his own financial record, Church questioned whether a workable conflict-of-interest statute could be worked out in view of the fact that it is almost impossible for a senator to avoid voting on financial legislation which, in one way or another, affected him.

"If a solution is to be found," he said, "we must look for it in the field of full disclosure. Let each senator make public his personal holdings and his sources of income. Then the voter may compare the senator's record in office with his financial holdings and determine for himself whether the senator has voted his private pocketbook interests or the general public interest, in the discharge of his duties." **(PAI)**

"Why, yes, I have had a previous loan with you—in fact, I want this loan to pay off that loan."

From Soup to Nonsense:

If Enough 'Ifs' Are Compounded There Just Isn't Any Answer

By Jane Goodsell

HERE'S A BRAIN-TWISTER for you:

If Martin is a meat-and-potatoes man who hates fancy cooking;

And Agnes is a graduate of Cordon Bleu, who views cooking as an art form, and considers roast beef and browned potatoes dull and unimaginative;

And if Tom and Helen are Goldwater supporters;

And Leonard and Harriet are voluble advocates of Medicare;

And if Martha and Paul adore Doris Day movies, and think the Beverly Hillbillies are a scream;

And George and Carol refuse to have a television set in the house, and attend only foreign movies;

And if Bill is on a low-cholesterol diet, and can't eat butter or mayonnaise or whipped cream or gravy;

And Ed is on a bland diet for his ulcer, and can't eat fruits or vegetables unless they're pureed;

And if the Masons are expecting their eighth child;

And the Wainwrights are charter members of the Planned Parenthood Committee;

And if the Hansons have just returned from a trip to the Orient, and can't talk about anything else;

And the Clarks have just returned from Mexico, and are bursting to talk about their impressions;

And if Henrietta is president of her garden club;

And the Garrisons breed cocker spaniels, and are pushing a petition for repeal of the local dog leash ordinance;

And if Janet blushes at the mention of a nightgown;

And Bob never misses an opportunity to tell that joke about the old maid and the psychiatrist;

And if the Russells consider abstract art a symptom of moral decadence;

And Bob is a painter whose latest canvas, titled "Eros," consists of a tiny blue dot on a vast field of brilliant orange;

And if you have idiotically invited all these people to a party at your house on the night of the 23rd,

What would you do?

'The Blue-Sky Sweatshop':

Farm Labor's Critical Plight Key Front in Poverty Drive

No battle in the War on Poverty deserves a higher priority than the one that must be waged to bring "decency and hope" to the farm worker at the bottom of America's economic heap, according to an analysis of "The Blue-Sky Sweatshop" in the current issue of the American Federationist.

The "desperate plight" of those who work for wages on the nation's farms can no longer be ignored because "by any yardstick they are the most impoverished and exploited segment of the American labor force" and their working and living conditions are a "national scandal," the article declares.

The indictment of a society that stacks the cards against the element of its population least able to help itself is a Labor's Economic Review feature of the AFL-CIO monthly publication, prepared by the Dept. of Research.

"Although these workers contribute to the greatest abundance of food and fiber any nation has ever known," the magazine points out, "their reward is hardly sufficient to provide subsistence for them and their families.

"These workers are the victims of tragic job insecurity. They are denied the benefit of almost all the welfare and labor legislation that ensures a minimum standard of economic and social well-being for other American workers.

"Furthermore, as though to ensure their permanent degradation, year after year Congress has sanctioned the importation of thousands of foreign agricultural workers who compete unfairly with them.

Greed, Indifference Cited

"Their impoverishment results from technological progress, the greed of many employers and incredible public indifference."

Farm output has jumped 148 percent since the end of World War II, the article notes, but real farm wages have risen only 28 percent and the number of farm workers has dropped by more than 30 percent. About 3.5 million Americans did some farm work for wages in 1962, but only 2 million of them worked for more than 25 days and a mere 700,000 for more than 150 days.

Their earnings have been a continually declining proportion of the average factory wage, dropping from 67 percent in 1910-14 to 47 percent in 1945 and then to 36 percent last year. In the South, which employs more than half the farm laborers, the average rate in 1963 was 68 cents an hour, the article says. The highest average, $1.30 an hour, was reached in the Pacific Coast states.

"Those most responsible for the deplorable status of the hired farm laborer hide behind the myth that American agriculture cannot afford to do better," the article charges. "Higher labor costs would destroy the family farmer, they proclaim.

"Nothing could be further from the truth."

The reason, the article continues, is that agriculture has become big business with the family farm contributing less and less to total production and with fewer than 9 percent of all farms accounting for nearly 50 percent of all farm sales.

It is the largest farms that hire most farm labor, the Economic Review goes on, with 52 percent of the farms at the other end of the scale using no hired labor at all.

"The ability of a handful of giant factories in the fields to operate low-wage sweatshops directly threatens the well-being of the family farmers who compete against them," it observes.

". . . The degradation of the hired farm worker inevitably lowers the value of the labor of the family farmer and, hence, his income."

The article points out discriminatory legislation that bars farm workers from protections such as minimum wages, unemployment and workmen's compensation, and the right to organize into unions, and notes the depressing effect of imported farm labor on both the employment opportunities and the wages of domestic farm workers.

'Heightened' Concern

It observes that with "heightened public concern" over the unresolved problem of poverty, "important victories" may be at hand for the farm worker. Part of the heightened attack must be in the legislative area, it adds, and declares that "the main lines of action are clear:"

- "All foreign worker import programs must now be terminated."
- "Farm workers and their families must be given equal status with other Americans under the terms of all federal and state social welfare and labor laws."
- "Migratory farm workers, whose desperate plight particularly should be the cause of national shame, must be helped to enter the mainstream of American life by enactment of all of the measures initiated by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor."

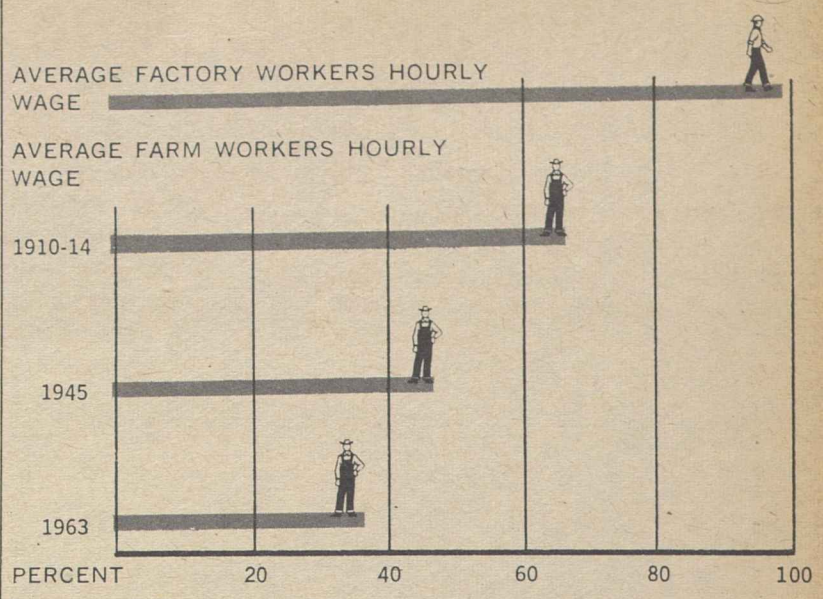
"Ultimately," the article concludes, "a truly American standard of life and employment with dignity and self-respect can only be attained by farm workers themselves through union organization. Only when protective legislation can be reinforced by collective bargaining will the American conditions of life and of work so long denied them be won and preserved."

Equal Pay Law Goes Into Effect

An estimated 7.4 million women are guaranteed that they won't be paid less than men doing the same work under the Equal Pay Act which went into effect June 11.

The legislation, passed last year, also prohibits employers from lowering wages of men workers in order to bring about wage equality.

It covers all employers and workers who are presently under the Fair Labor Standards Act.



Source: U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Labor

Jobless Rate Declines To 4-Year Low in May

(Continued from Page 1)

level and showed a greater-than-seasonal decline.

- The May rise in total employment was about 200,000 above the expected seasonal increase and reached a record all-time high of 71.1 million.

The 5.1 overall rate of unemployment for May was last reached in May 1960 at the peak of the recovery from the 1958 recession.

Harold Goldstein, in charge of employment statistics for the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, expressed hope that "we are off the 5.4 percent plateau"—the unemployment rate for the past three months.

BLS officials were tempering their enthusiasm over the one-month drop in the jobless rate, however, indicating the possibility that it could move upward in June when teenagers hit the job market looking for summer employment.

The President, taking note of the continuing high level of unemployment among teenagers, termed it "extremely serious," warning that "further progress" must be made in this area. He called for enactment of the Administration's anti-poverty program to "provide both training and job opportunities for our young people and thereby strike at the basic roots of poverty."

He hailed "the fine advance already made in creating new jobs," adding that it would "give us courage and confidence to move steadily forward toward our goal of full employment."

Role of Social Agencies Cited in Poverty War

Newark, N.J.—How effectively the voluntary social agencies meet their challenges may well be the "deciding factor" in the War on Poverty, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said at the annual awards dinner of the Essex-West Hudson Community Services.

Schnitzler visualized the effort to end penury in the lives of nearly 40 million Americans as a cooperative venture.

"Launching the attack deserves and demands the best efforts of all segments of American life," he said. "Government, private agencies, management, labor and individuals must join hands in a wholly united effort. I, for one, believe that we can work together—and that working together, we will succeed."

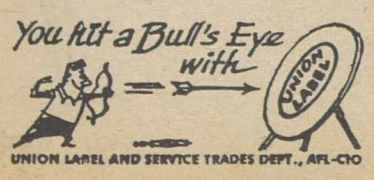
Labor, he said, "must" play a key role in the war because "our commitment to our country and to our fellow man demands our complete cooperation and maximum effort." He emphasized that the war is not new to organized workers because "we have been fighting it for generations—from the earliest days of trade unionism."

Schnitzler offered four suggestions for the role of the voluntary agencies in the War on Poverty:

- They can make "deprived human beings visible realities to the majority of the community that has no contact with them."
- They can serve as "trailblazers in finding new approaches to solutions for community problems;" attacking the "entire body" of poverty, instead of "just chipping away at the edges," will require new methods.
- They can develop community leadership in helping the functional side of agency work, and expand beyond the fund-raising role.
- They can serve as the eyes and ears of their communities to assure the "efficiency and effectiveness" of government programs.

"Let me re-emphasize that I do not see the entire burden of the poverty war falling on the voluntary agencies," Schnitzler added. "When I speak of 'you,' I mean 'we,' for your work is our work. We of the AFL-CIO recognize our responsibilities in this war and we are ready to discharge them to the very fullest of our capabilities.

"In the final analysis we must face reality. Unless we kill the germs that cause poverty, the disease will certainly return to haunt us once more."



New Mexico 'Work' Drive Session Flops

Albuquerque, N. M.—Only five persons, including the host and the principal speaker, showed up at a meeting here called to launch a drive to outlaw the union shop in New Mexico.

The National Council for Industrial Peace reported that invitations to the meeting had been sent to leading New Mexico businessmen, industrialists and ranchers. The scheduled speaker was Charles W. Bailey, a staff member of the National Right to Work Committee.

Meanwhile in nearby Oklahoma, where voters last month turned down a proposed "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, the organization which put on the anti-union shop campaign reported that its state president, Raymond Armstrong, has resigned. Armstrong, who came from Kansas, had served as the chief spokesman for the "work" supporters in their unsuccessful campaign.

Soviets Aiding Spanish Crackdown on Miners

Russian ships are unloading coal in Spanish ports to help ease the shortage created by strikes of Asturias miners, according to word the AFL-CIO has received from the free underground labor movement.

Some of the shipments are believed intended to create a stockpile for use in future strikes that are believed certain to come as the miners press their determined fight for improved wages and working conditions.

Most of the coal the Soviet Union is sending to help the Spanish government comes from Poland, according to the underground movement.

The "cynicism" of the Communist nations was pointed out by AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone.

"By exporting coal to Spain and providing vessels for transportation," he said, "they are helping the Spanish Falangist dictatorship to break the brave fight put up by the Spanish workers to regain trade union freedom and a decent standard of living.

"These tactics are in line with Communist policies of achieving their own imperialist foreign policy ends even if the workers suffer the consequences."

The Communists have given a helping hand to the Franco government on other occasions in the past.

In the period immediately after the Spanish revolutions the Russians were frequently accused of "fingering" Spanish Communist leaders whom Franco was quick to execute. More recently, in the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, the Spanish and Russian delegations worked out a tentative agreement to exchange trade union delegations. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions took such conspicuous notice than Spain announced a "delay" in carrying out the agreement.

The two nations also entered into negotiations on exchanging trade delegations, but the Russians recessed them when Spain renegotiated its military base agreement with the United States.

In another development, spokesmen for underground free workers in Spain have asked maritime unions throughout the world to refuse to handle cargo destined for or arriving from Spain. This would be one of the most effective ways the free world could help Spanish unions in their struggle for civil and labor rights, they say.

New York 65 Seen Moving to Hike Rates

New York—A move to increase rates will shortly be made by the New York 65 Health Insurance Association, Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO has predicted.

The association sells hospital and medical insurance to those over 65 years of age on a non-profit basis. Corbett said his forecast was based on recent testimony of the plan's president, Morton D. Miller, before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on the Health of the Elderly. Miller testified that claims were exceeding estimates, and that if costs continued to rise a "modest increase" would be necessary.

$10,000 DOWN PAYMENT on the $61,000 quota of the Textile Workers Union of America for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund and the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library is presented to R. Sargent Shriver, center, by Sec.-Treas. John Chupka, as Pres. William Pollock stands by. The check is made out to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and will be part of the AFL-CIO contribution.

TWUA Delegates See Organizing Goal In Sight

New York—Organizing the 800,000 unorganized textile workers in the United States and Canada is an attainable goal for the first time in almost 20 years, the Textile Workers Union of America believes.

This spirit of optimism dominated the closing days of the union's 25th anniversary convention here.

An organization committee report and an accompanying resolution—both adopted unanimously—gave these reasons for the new surge of confidence:

- A more objective attitude by the National Labor Relations Board.
- New aid from the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. The AFL-CIO drive in Los Angeles has brought 500 new members into TWUA, the convention was told; the IUD is backing a campaign at the nation's second-largest textile chain, J. P. Stevens Co.
- Evidence of a "rebirth of organizing fervor," seen in two major southern election victories, involving some 1,800 workers, and in the formation of 45 volunteer organizing committees on which more than 400 rank-and-file members serve without pay.
- Recent successes in Quebec, the "Canadian South," where most of that nation's unorganized workers are located.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the IUD, Nick Zonarich, its organizing director, and Jim Pierce, head of the Stevens campaign, added to the optimistic spirit in speeches to the convention. So did a dramatic presentation honoring TWUA's silver anniversary, entitled "In Our Keeping."

Alexander Barkan, national COPE director who once held a comparable post with TWUA, warned that organizational and economic progress are inseparable from political progress.

Responding to an earlier proposal by Pres. William Pollock, the convention unanimously endorsed Lyndon B. Johnson for President. It also urged enactment of old-age hospital care under the social security system, backed the "war on poverty," called for stronger implementation of wage standards under the Walsh-Healey act and asked Congress to revise its rules and customs, including the seniority system.

Reverting to internal affairs, the convention abolished the five "administrative vice president" offices created two years ago, returning to the earlier system of 20 vice presidents elected at large. It also wiped out the post of president emeritus. Other proposed changes were dropped in favor of a two-year study of the union's constitution,

The 12 newcomers among the 20 vice presidents, who with Pollock and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka comprise the union's executive council, include Edward Todd, manager of TWUA's Chicago Joint Board. Todd was the first Negro candidate for national office in the union.

Following the convention, Pollock announced the appointment of Irving Abramson, former New Jersey CIO president, as general counsel, succeeding Ben Wyle.

Eisenhower Plays Key Role:

'Stop-Goldwater' Drive Fails As Chief Rivals Back Away

(Continued from Page 1)

previously stated positions on major issues of foreign and domestic policy. His campaign managers claimed close to 700 votes for him on the first convention ballot, with only 655 needed to nominate, and Goldwater flew back to Washington immediately after the dinner to "vote on the Republican civil rights amendments," he said.

- Gov. George W. Romney of Michigan, after informing GOP governors of his intentions, told a press conference he foresaw the beginnings of "suicidal destruction of the Republican Party as an effective instrument" of government with Goldwater as its nominee unless the Arizona senator could satisfy him in a private consultation—not a group conference—that he supports "basic principles" of the GOP "heritage."

Romney said he had not realized "until the last day or two" that the party was faced with the possibility of the foreclosed nomination of "a candidate who does not accept these basic principles at least in his public utterances." Goldwater returned to Washington without seeing Romney.

- Gen. Eisenhower, stressing the importance of "party unity" in a session with the party's governors, got blunt warnings from the executives of populous industrial states that the party faced "disaster" on congressional and local candidates with the Arizona senator leading the ticket. The former president closed the meeting with a comment that principles and party unity were "more important than personalities."
- Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York told a press conference that he would continue a fight to influence the party platform but that he could no longer carry alone the burden of opposing Goldwater's nomination bandwagon. Of Romney's assault on the Arizona senator, he said it came "too late," and he used with regard to the Eisenhower policies and pre-convention operations the same word "meandering" he had previously employed to describe Goldwater's concepts.
- Nixon's effort to create a "third force" against Goldwater included startling attacks on the senator's "previously stated" positions, which in regard to "five key issues" would have to be "challenged, repudiated and modified" by the senator himself, he said. But only five days earlier he had publicly warned that any "stop-Goldwater" movement following the senator's decisive victory in the California GOP primary would "split the party wide open."

Scranton commented that he "didn't know what Nixon was talking about," and Romney—who had gone back to Michigan for a day to confer with state leaders—returned to say he would still "fight on the platform" but that he had "committed" himself to run for re-election as governor, not serve as a makeweight against Goldwater in the presidential race.

- Eisenhower, in his dinner-meeting address made an all-out plea for the elevation of state responsibility as against federal, admonishing the governors to avoid looking to a powerful central government and speaking regretfully of their failure to accept previous counsel to this effect. Goldwater, who personally told the former president he would not remain overnight to meet with him and the GOP governors, departed with words of praise for the Eisenhower theme. "It's what I've been saying all along," the senator commented blandly.

The Eisenhower-Scranton episode involved an extraordinarily fast reversal of attitudes by the former president, leaving the Pennsylvania governor with his feet cut from under him just before going on a scheduled nationwide television panel show (Face the Nation—CBS) apparently prepared to announce his availability.

Pieced together from authoritative sources, the story began with a telephone call from Eisenhower to Scranton the evening of June 5 offering to travel to the state capital, Harrisburg, to discuss the upcoming convention. Scranton went June 6 to the former president's Gettysburg farm, where for more than an hour he was urged to "broaden" his previously stated attitude toward seeking the nomination, to emphasize the "affirmative" aspects of his willingness to accept a convention "draft" rather than the "negative" aspects of his unwillingness to make an open fight.

Change of Plans

Scranton, considering that he had a clear Eisenhower appeal and a pledge of backing, thought it over and prepared to announce his availability. But when he reached Cleveland the next morning, June 7, he found a telephone call from Eisenhower awaiting him. The former president said a good many people had protested that a late Scranton move would smack of a "stop-Goldwater" operation. Eisenhower was quoted as saying to the Pennsylvania governor, "Neither of us want to be part of a cabal to stop anybody, would we?"

Scranton hastily discarded a statement on his availability and resumed his former stance of refusing to make an active drive for the nomination. Widely mentioned as one of the party leaders who had reached Eisenhower with "protests" against Scranton was former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey. Humphrey is Midwest finance committee chairman for the Arizona senator. The former President and Mrs. Eisenhower were guests while in Cleveland at Humphrey's nearby estate.

The technical business of the governors' meeting—juvenile delinquency reports, reports on highways, safety, civil defense, the national guard, principles of federal school aid—was totally overshadowed by the intense maneuvering among the GOP governors despite the small numerical size of the Republican bloc—only 16 governors from the 50 states.

The conference was also marked by a joint press conference appearance by California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown and the state's Democratic senatorial nominee, Pierre Salinger. Brown had unsuccessfully backed the candidacy of State Controller Alan Cranston against Salinger in the party's primary. It was the first meeting of the two since then, and each pledged full cooperation in the election in which Salinger will oppose GOP nominee George Murphy.

Wirtz Calls for Longer Schooling To Meet Manpower, Skill Needs

Los Angeles—Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said here that serious consideration should be given to require pupils to stay in school until they are prepared to "carry themselves in the society at large."

The suggestion appeared to be an extension of the labor secretary's earlier proposal to raise the usual age of compulsory education from the present 16 to 18.

He made the suggestion here at the third of a series of seminars on automation and technological change. The others were held in Chicago and Philadelphia.

The session here was sponsored by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy and the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations, in cooperation with the California State AFL-CIO and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association.

Wirtz said that at all three sessions, attended by top labor and management leaders, there was agreement generally that a major expansion of the educational system is necessary and on the need to set up an "early warning system" to guard against the impact of automation.

He will press, he said, for creation of 10 three-man teams composed of economists and scientists to survey industry and help anticipate plant openings and closings and future manpower needs.

Next year, he noted, nearly 500,000 young people will be in government-sponsored training programs, but "the trouble is we don't really know what skills to emphasize in the programs. We need much more accurate forecasts of future manpower needs."

Some administration officials had been concerned, he said, that businessmen might shy away from such programs because it will require planning, and to some this "is an unpleasant word."

But the consensus has been "stop talking about the need and start doing it," he observed.

Of the 35 million people who will enter the work force in the next 10 years, 9.5 million will not have finished high school, Wirtz said.

No Jobs for Dropouts

In the past, the lack of education was not an overwhelming handicap, but today "these people without high school educations are just not going to have jobs" he warned.

"We used to think that we did our duty by providing 12 years of free education, and our thinking has been that anybody who doesn't use that is making a mistake, that it is his fault, that it's too bad, and our responsibility ends with the supplying of that opportunity," he said, adding:

"It seems to me that the proposition ought to be rather that we are going to require in one form or another a person to stay in school until that person is prepared to carry himself in the society at large.

"I don't mean the same kind of schooling that he's been getting. I mean the kind of education needed to meet the present situation."

Statistics now available on future manpower needs are often just meaningless, he said, "like the man with one foot in the ice box and the other on the stove saying he is, on the average, quite comfortable."

The secretary said the nation is piling up a "human scrap heap of between 250,000 and 500,000 people a year, many of whom never appear in the unemployment statistics."

The "human scrap heap," he said, is composed of people who are disqualified from employment in a skilled economy and cannot or will not find work without special help "because of technological development, of their own educational failures, of poverty environments and other causes."

They are often not counted among the jobless because they have given up looking for work, Wirtz said, warning the numbers will continue to "grow and grow unless we make full employment a primary test of our economic performance."

Two Dock Locals Merge in Manhattan

New York — Members of two Manhattan locals of the Longshoremen have voted to merge into one local to secure "greater job security" for dock workers and more stability on the waterfront. Pres. John Bowers remains as head of the enlarged Local 824 and James Castellano of the former Local 1811 becomes business agent of the new local.

The merger creates one of the largest dock locals in Manhattan.

Administration Wins in House:

Foreign Aid Bill, Pay Hike Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

The solid 230-175 foreign aid victory was the second success in a row for the Administration on the foreign aid program, which in past years has been heavily slashed at every step of the legislative process.

Earlier the House Foreign Affairs Committee refused to make any cuts in the bill, sending it to the floor intact with a strong bipartisan endorsement.

Before the vote, all House members received a memorandum from the AFL-CIO warning that "without American assistance many countries will not be strong enough to resist Communist subversion and aggression or to continue successfully their fight against poverty, disease and ignorance."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged congressmen to "vote for the bill as it was reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and to oppose any crippling or weakening amendments."

Closest vote on the aid bill came when the House rejected, 211-193, a Republican recommital motion to cut $222 million from the bill.

The foreign aid program's most severe test will come on the appropriations which, in the past, have always carried less money than Congress has authorized. Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), a strong foe of foreign aid, is head of the subcommittee which deals with the money bill.

The Administration, which submitted what aid supporters have termed a "bare bones budget," is reported to be prepared to battle both in the full Appropriations Committee and on the House floor to prevent severe cutbacks.

In other significant congressional developments:

- The House Education & Labor Committee approved a bill, strongly supported by the Building Service Employes, to require contractors who perform custodial and cleaning work for government buildings to pay area prevailing rates to workers. Labor has charged that existing low-bid contracts gave an unfair advantage to non-union firms paying substandard wages.

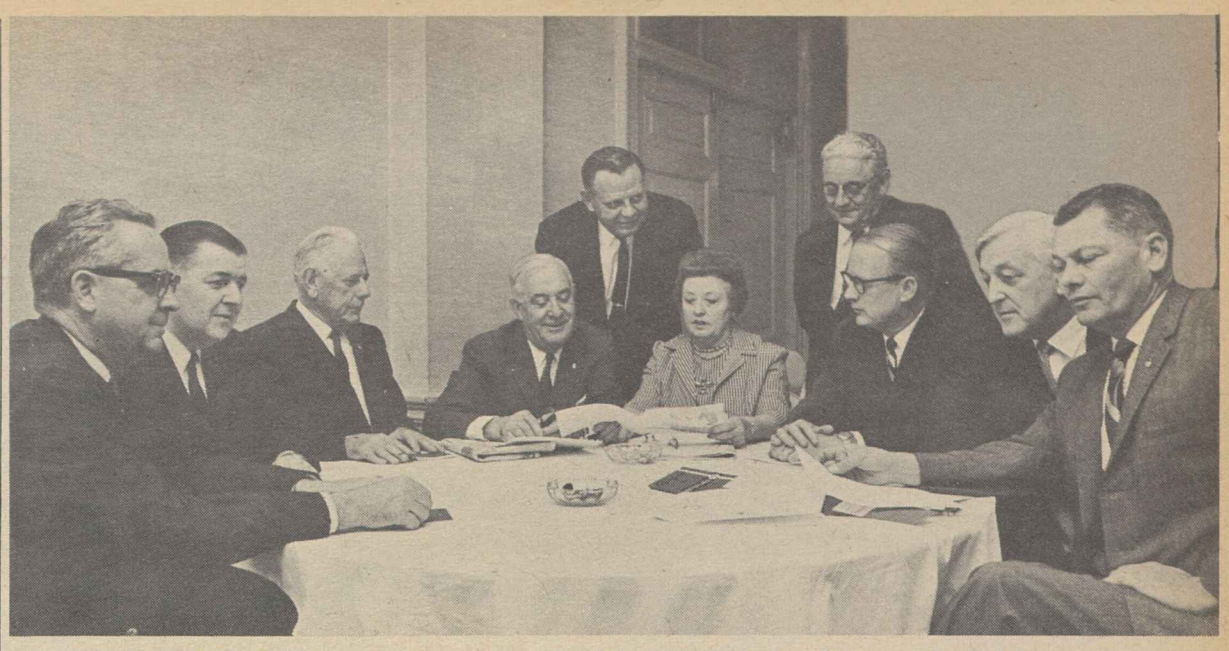
The committee put off until a later meeting action on a subcommittee-approved bill which would eliminate the Landrum-Griffin requirement for "faithful performance of duties" bonds for union officers and employes, and substitute the customary "honesty". bonds. The AFL-CIO is strongly supporting the change, pointing out that bonding companies have imposed an unnecessary extra premium for the broader coverage.

- The House Rules Committee agreed to begin hearings on the Administration's anti-poverty bill, which has been approved by the Labor Committee.

- As cloture brought the Senate within sight of passage of civil rights legislation, the AFL-CIO began a strong push for quick action on the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill, already approved both by the House and the Senate Labor Committee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in letters to all senators, urged its approval "without irrelevant or crippling amendments." He pointed out that fringe benefits, virtually unknown when the Davis-Bacon Act was passed 33 years ago, are today "as much a part of the wage structure as the cash wage payment itself."

The pending bill would require employers on government construction contracts to match area standards of fringe benefits.



AROUND THE TABLE at recent meeting of AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference in Louisville, Ky., are: Gordon W. Chapman, State, County & Municipal Employes; Richard E. Livingston, Carpenters; William C. O'Neill, Plumbers & Pipefitters; Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Mrs. Esther F. Johnson, Government Employes; Toney Gallo, Cement Workers, chairman of the conference; Newell J. Carman, Operating Engineers; John C. Kabachus, Fire Fighters, and Owen H. Schoon, Postal Clerks.

CLC Protests Tax Ruling On Insurance

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Labor Congress has called on the federal government to reconsider its decision to make hospital insurance premiums paid by employers under union contracts subject to the income tax.

If the decision is allowed to stand, CLC Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald wrote Acting Minister of National Revenue George McIlraith, it will mean financial loss for workers.

MacDonald pointed out that most workers covered by union contracts have their hospital insurance premiums paid by the employer. The CLC has learned, he said, that the government has accepted an interpretation of the Income Tax Act which would make employer-paid premiums subject to the tax where the law requires their payment.

"In the collective bargaining process no distinction has been made by the parties to the collective agreement between premiums payable to a public agency, such as the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, or a private one like Blue Cross," he wrote.

LABOR'S SUPPORT for a strong civil rights bill was stressed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, in a radio interview with Cecil Holland, left, of the Washington Star and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine. In foreground is Harry W. Flannery, moderator of the Labor News Conference program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting network.

AFL-CIO Gives Strong Support To Appalachia Development Bill

The Administration's proposed Appalachia development program was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO in House testimony terming the bill a "challenging and imaginative approach" to the special problems of the "too long neglected" 10-state region.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House Public Works subcommittee to "act promptly" on the proposal "as part of the overall national attack on poverty" and to carry out the objectives of the 1946 Employment Act. His testimony was presented by Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair.

While stressing labor's "enthusiastic" support of both the goals and basic provisions of the Administration bill, Biemiller proposed a series of amendments to strengthen the measure, including a clearcut ban on plant piracy and runaway employers.

Biemiller told the special subcommittee set up to speed hearings on the bill that the proposed program of highway construction will have an "immediate job-creating impact" and "will open a door for the back country people of Appalachia to enter the social and economic life of America. These new highways will also open the great recreational potential of the region to tourists whose spending will give an added boost" to the region's economy.

He praised the provisions for "multi-purpose and coordinated water use . . . research to find more uses for coal . . . and to restore land eroded by strip-mining."

Job Goals Backed

Labor endorses "the proposed expansion of employment services, the provision of funds for community work and training programs, extension of the school lunch program and support for health and housing," Biemiller declared.

The AFL-CIO spokesman proposed these further improvements to the bill:

- A new leadership training program, to be administered by the land grant colleges in the area, designed to stimulate citizen participation to spur economic and social progress in Appalachia.

Drawing a parallel with the long-standing agricultural extension service, Biemiller said labor sees such a program "as an opportunity to develop citizen leaders . . . who will give vitally needed drive and dynamism to the redevelopment and renewal of Appalachia." He proposed a $7.5 million federal grant for such a program.

- Inclusion of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage guarantees in all federally-assisted construction under the program "to preclude the possibility that labor standards in the region might be undermined rather than raised."

- Stronger safeguards against runaway employers and plant piracy. The bill, Biemiller said, should specifically deny aid "to an employer who engages in the subterfuge of changing his corporate name but who has in fact relocated to an employer who would engage in fulfilling subcontracts formerly performed elsewhere, and to an enterprise that seeks to expand facilities in an industry in which very substantial under-utilized capacity already exists."

The Administration's bill would authorize a $736 million program, of which $228 million would be spent the first year. More than half the amount would be for highway and road construction designed to open up previously inaccessible areas and attract industry, rather than meet existing transportation needs.

Biemiller cautioned that the proposed Appalachia program, as is the case with other projects to aid depressed areas, can't be completely successful "unless the American economy as a whole achieves and sustains a high rate of growth with expanding job opportunity for all American workers."

But without such a program, he warned, persistent unemployment and poverty can continue "even during times of national prosperity."

New UIU Contract Seeks Strike-Lockout Solution

Berne, Ind.—The Upholsterers have signed a collective bargaining agreement with the Dunbar Furniture Corp. here providing that workers may call a strike or management may declare a lockout but production will continue and no one will suffer a financial loss—if the dispute is settled within six weeks.

Union Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann and company Pres. Harold D. Sprunger, saying they know of no other similar arrangement, signed an agreement with these provisions:

- When labor and management fail to agree on contract terms in the future, the union may call a strike or the company a lockout, but no one may stop production, stage a slowdown or take legal action for a 12-week period.

- For six weeks, 50 percent of the "strikers'" wages and an equal amount in company funds will be deposited in an account at the First Bank of Berne. Upon settlement, all the withheld money will be returned to the employes and the management.

- If talks continue over another three-week period, worker and employer contributions would continue, but only 75 percent of the trust fund would be returned to the parties on settlement, and the bank would get a small service charge.

- If settlement is reached within the next two weeks, both parties get only a 50 percent return on the funds in trust.

- Finally a single "sudden death" week remains during which the parties get a 25 percent return if they settle. After that, no money is returned to the workers or management, who may turn the funds over to a mutually agreed-upon charity or community beneficiary, or ask local clergymen to decide on its disposition.

The UIU and the company agreed that a genuine strike or lockout may start after 12 weeks if the other party to the dispute is given advance notice, but without such a notice the previous agreement is renewed automatically for a year.

All injury or illness insurance will be paid to the workers during the first "strike" or lockout period and will not be considered as wages.

Federal Unions Hit Postal Cutback

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has protested curtailment of postal services to the public, terming it a "move backward."

Restriction of Saturday service, the GEC said, "has made the post office virtually inaccessible to millions of working people."

GEC Operations Dir. John A. McCart said that if Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski fails to rescind his cutback orders, federal employe unions "will petition Congress to restore the efficiency of the service through legislation."

Drive for Passage Opens:

Senate Cloture Vote Spurs Rights Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

then expands in subsequent years to cover establishments with 75, 50 and 25 workers.

Also beaten, 56-40, was an amendment by Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Ia.) to drop a provision for federal training programs to help teachers deal with desegregation problems.

The only major leadership-opposed amendment which carried was sponsored by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.). It guarantees a jury trial in all criminal contempt cases arising out of violations of court orders barring discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, schools, federally-assisted programs, and employment. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) had proposed limiting jury trials to contempt cases involving sentences of more than 30 days in jail or a $300 fine. The Morton amendment won by a 51-48 vote.

The four amendments were acted on before the cloture vote at the insistence of a group of GOP conservatives led by Hickenlooper, chairman of the party's Senate Policy Committee.

There had been some speculation that Goldwater, returning to the Senate triumphant after his California primary victory, might wean away from Dirksen some of the carefully-collected Republican votes committed to cloture. The Arizona senator voted for the restrictive amendments and against cloture, but did not speak on the issue and dropped contradictory hints as to how he may vote on final passage.

Although the Senate was operating under a procedure which assured a cloture vote at 11 a.m. on June 10, West Virginia's Sen. Robert F. Byrd (D) spoke through the night in a 14-hour speech against the rights bill.

'Time for Decision'

As the hour approached for the cloture vote, Mansfield told the Senate it had reached "a crossroads of history and the time for decision is at hand."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), in a final plea to his colleagues to vote against cloture, complained of "great pressures" brought on senators "by both political parties . . . the President of the United States . . . the leaders of the great labor organizations." He added:

"During the course of the debate, we have seen cardinals, bishops, elders, stated clerks, common preachers, priests and rabbis come to Washington to press for passage of this bill."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic floor leader for the bill, told the Senate that "the Constitution of the United States is on trial. The question is whether we will have two types of citizenship in this nation, or first-class citizenship for all."

Dirksen pleaded with his fellow Republicans to support cloture and pass the bill "to insure survival of our party."

To argue that cloture should never be invoked, he said, is to say that the Senate "adopted a rule which it did not intend to use."

With the cloture decision out of the way, the Senate moved quickly to the series of votes on additional pending amendments. Leaders of both parties are supporting a broad substitute bill which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has said would "establish a workable civil rights program, providing no further amendments are adopted which would weaken it."

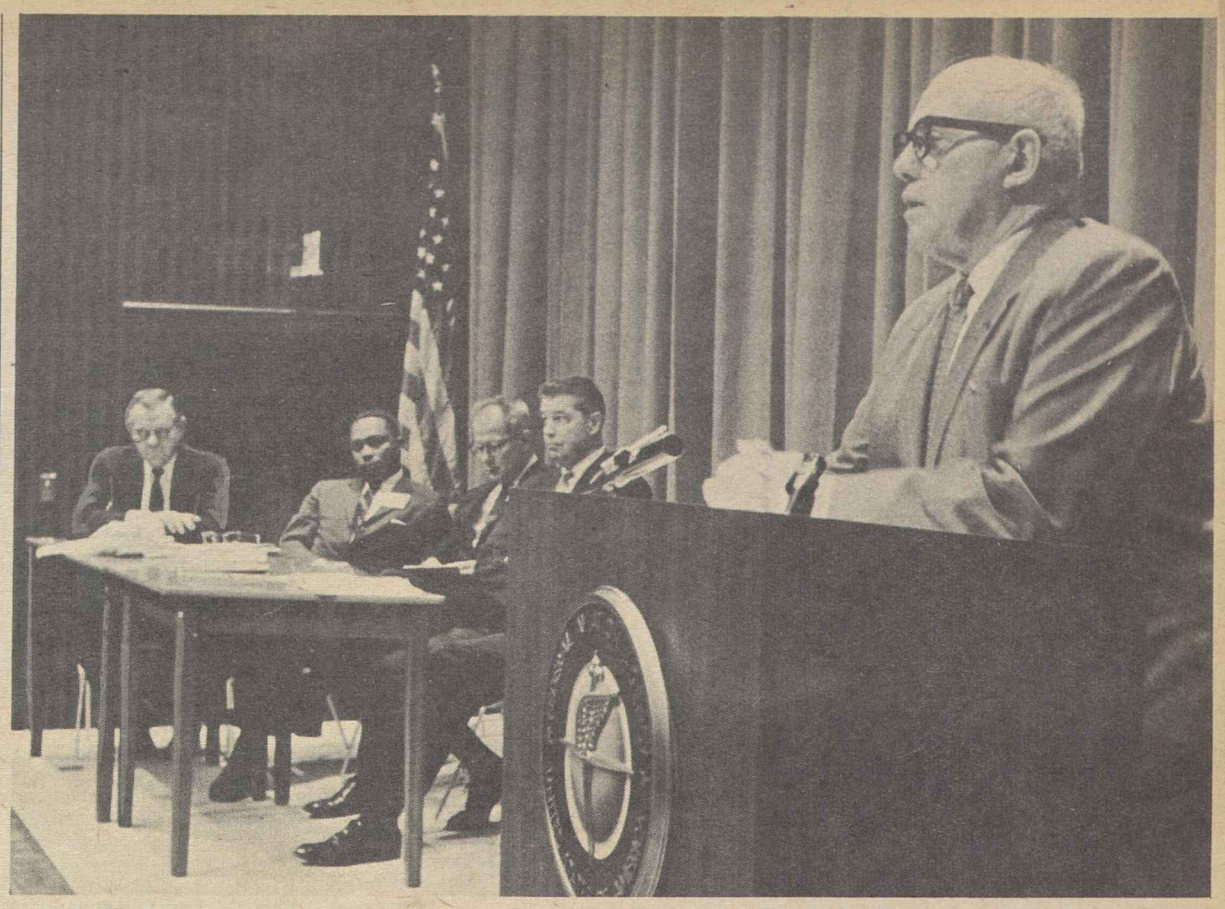
Of the first major amendments offered thereafter, the leadership easily beat two—a move by Russell to delay the effective date of the public accommodations section of the bill until November 1965, and a motion by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to strip the bill of a section directing a cutoff of federal funds where state or local authorities administering the program discriminate.

Rights Bill Link To L-G Rejected

An effort by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to undercut the pending civil rights bill by tying it to the Landrum-Griffin Act failed the day after the Senate voted cloture on the long southern filibuster.

McClellan's amendment would have authorized suits by the Attorney General to enjoin violation or suspected "about-to-be" violation of the rights of individual members of unions.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) raised a point of order that the McClellan amendment was not germane to the civil rights bill. When Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), temporarily the presiding officer, denied the point of order, Humphrey took an appeal, and the Senate overruled Stennis by a 48-33 rollcall vote.



LABOR'S DETERMINATION to eliminate race bias in employment was stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in keynote speech to a national conference called by the Labor Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Seated, at left, are: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and John H. Lyons, chairman of the advisory council and president of the Iron Workers.

Unions Urged to Follow Through On Pledges to Combat Job Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

of ending discrimination and signing a pledge," Lyons said. "We've got to get the job done."

At five workshop sessions, delegates tackled in frank discussions problems of using grievance procedures to eliminate race discrimination, methods of encouraging Negroes and other minority groups to bid freely for job openings in higher classifications, and expanded information to all groups as to apprenticeship standards and opportunities.

Before the delegates was a message from Pres. Johnson hailing labor's "commitment" to equal opportunity and charging the delegates "to work out ways . . . to give tangible evidence to the disadvantaged of our nation of the opportunities opening to them."

Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's equal employment committee, reminded the delegates that employers have historically played one group of workers against another.

"We are here today because we are determined that those days will not come again," he declared. "We are not talking about measures that will take away protection from union members . . . What we are talking about is the fact that no facet of our economy should be operated in a manner which places artificial restrictions on a man's potential use of his abilities."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the federation's Civil Rights Committee, said the trade union movement should be the "spearhead" of community efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices. He cited the participation of top officers of 52 international unions on labor committees dealing with civil rights issues, describing it as a record "unmatched by any other group."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman called on the delegates to focus their discussions on "how we can add to what we're already doing."

In a concluding speech to the conference, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said he has "no sympathy" for preferential hiring practices or quotas for Negroes and other minority groups. He stressed, however, that equal hiring opportunity demands equal training and where this training has been denied. Negroes should be given special education and training opportunities to catch up.

"There is a much more direct correlation between unemployment and lack of education than there is between unemployment and race discrimination," Wirtz asserted.

Meany said that it is up to the trade union movement "to see to it that apprenticeship rolls are open, that all applicants get the same opportunity . . . irrespective of the color of their skin."

In carrying out labor's pledge to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, "we will do everything possible in our power to eliminate discrimination," Meany declared.

"This has got to be done by us," he stressed. "If the employer does not want to do his part, it is up to us to use our economic pressure to see that he does."

6-13-64

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Civil Rights Cloture

The Senate on June 10 voted 71-29 for cloture—the limitation of debate—on the civil rights bill. The AFL-CIO strongly supported the cloture move. Following is the rollcall:

FOR CLOTURE

DEMOCRATS 44

Anderson (N. M.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Muskie (Me.)
Brewster (Md.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (Mo.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R. I.)
Clark (Pa.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Edmondson (Okla.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Symington (Mo.)
Engle (Calif.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McNamara (Mich.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Young (Ohio)
Hartke (Ind.)	Monroney (Okla.)	

REPUBLICANS 27

Aiken (Vt.)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Miller (Iowa)
Allott (Colo.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Morton (Ky.)
Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Mundt (S. D.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Pearson (Kan.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Williams (Del.)

AGAINST CLOTURE

DEMOCRATS 23

Bible (Nev.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Russell (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Hill (Ala.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Long (La.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Walters (Tenn.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Robertson (Va.)	

REPUBLICANS 6

Bennett (Utah)	Mechem (N. M.)	Tower (Tex.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	Simpson (Wyo.)	Young (N. D.)

Foreign Unionists Study in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Nineteen trade unionists from English-speaking British Commonwealth countries or nations to which Canada is giving aid have started a 15-week study of the labor movement and industrial relations under the federal government's external assistance program.

The program includes a week of orientation in Ottawa, attendance at the Labor College in Montreal jointly sponsored by the Canadian Labor Congress, the University of Montreal and McGill University, and observance of union activities and industrial relations in different parts of Canada.

Countries represented are Gambia, Trinidad, Barbados, Swaziland, Kenya, Malaysia, Antiqua, Ceylon, and Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The government plans to bring a French-speaking group to Canada next year.

Court Extends One Man-One Vote Rule

AFL-CIO News

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Rights Bill Passage Certain As Leaders Win All Tests

High Court Sets Goal Of Equality

The Supreme Court ruled in a landmark decision that both houses of state legislatures must be elected from districts "substantially equal" in population.

The court rejected the argument from six states that one house might be districted so as to base representation on geographical areas rather than on population. Citing the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the 14th Amendment, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote for the court's majority:

"Legislatures represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests."

The effect of the court's 6-to-3 decision was to ensure that in the future state legislatures will have a substantial increase in members from city and suburban areas while there will be a relative decrease in membership from small towns and sparsely populated rural areas.

The AFL-CIO in its November 1963 convention in New York praised the high court for its 1962 ruling that federal courts had power to outlaw state legislative districts that discriminated against the seven out of 10 Americans now living in metropolitan areas. The convention called for application of the principle of "one man, one vote" in apportionment of both state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Warren, in spelling out the

(Continued on Page 11)

HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of laws was conferred on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right, front row) by Fordham University in recognition of "his constant quest for the Socratic ideal of justice." He is shown with Francis Cardinal Spellman (center, front row), who presided; University Pres. Vincent T. O'Keefe, S.J. (second from left, front), and other recipients of honorary degrees. They are, left to right (front), James R. Dumpson, New York City welfare commissioner, and Marian Anderson, the noted singer; (second row) William T. Brady, Fordham trustee and retired president of the Corn Products Co.; Edward J. Mortola, president of Pace College, New York; Donald H. McGannon, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. official, and Thomas J. Deegan, chairman of the executive committee of the New York World's Fair Corp.

Substitute Cleared for Senate Vote

By David L. Perlman

The Senate rolled toward passage of the civil rights bill, crushing by heavy bipartisan majorities all attempts to gut the legislation through amendments.

By 76-18 vote, the Senate leadership's bill, embodying changes acceptable to civil rights supporters, was substituted for the House-passed measure. This shut the door on further changes and assured the bill's passage by a big margin.

With each senator limited by the cloture rule to one hour of talk, a final vote on the bill was near as the AFL-CIO News went to press. It then goes back to the House, where its supporters will seek acceptance of the Senate amendments. The measure was likely to be tied up in the House Rules Committee a week or more, but approval of the Senate bill would send it directly to the President's desk, avoiding a return trip to the Senate and a possible renewed filibuster.

Time-consuming rollcalls on more than 100 amendments and frequent quorum calls kept the Senate in late night sessions as the Humphrey-Dirksen bill neared passage. Attempts to make major changes were largely perfunctory. Saving their time for a final round

(Continued on Page 12)

Last-Minute Plunge:

Scranton in Drive To Halt Goldwater

By Willard Shelton

In a last-minute plunge, Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania announced as a candidate for President and began a series of desperation drives to cut down the delegate strength of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who already appeared to have gathered more than the 655 Republican National Convention votes neded for nomination.

Declaring himself a candidate at a Maryland state Republican assembly just 31 days before the GOP nominating convention opens in San Francisco, Scranton in a pointed blast at Goldwater said the GOP had "no right to sell out to the modern expediencies of the easy answer, the fast draw, the quick solution."

Acknowledging that he shared responsibility with other moderates who had waited "dangerously long" to assert the "century-old progressive history" of the GOP, Scranton nevertheless declared that the party's delegates must go to San Francisco "to hold a convention, not a coronation" or "a wake."

The convention, he said in another thrust at the Arizona senator, could not possibly "embrace a

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Asks Action to Curb duPont Estate

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress to end its "favored treatment" of the Alfred I. duPont estate—a vast Florida-based banking and industrial empire — and bring it under the Bank Holding Company Act. Its industrial holdings include the struck Florida East Coast Railway.

The estate, which controls a chain of 31 Florida banks, has a special exemption from a 1956 law prohibiting bank holding companies from owning non-banking enterprises. Edward Ball, administrator of the estate, serves as board chairman of the FEC line, which has operated with strikebreakers since early 1963.

Meany's call for passage of legislation to bring the duPont estate under the Bank Holding Company Act was made in a statement to the House Banking & Currency Committee. Companion bills have been introduced by Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) in the House and by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in the Senate.

"The law should not play favorites," the AFL-CIO president de-

(Continued on Page 9)

Job Market Braces for Youth Surge

The strong job gains registered so far in 1964 will be put to the test when some 3 million young people begin pouring into the labor force, as schools close, the Labor Dept. has warned.

The note of caution was included in the detailed job report for May, which said non-farm payroll employment jumped by 500,000 to 58.4 million in May.

The largest increases were recorded in construction, services, trade and manufacturing.

In its earlier summary job report, the Labor Dept. reported the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate had dropped to 5.1 percent in May from April's 5.4 percent. This is the lowest rate in four years, but

(Continued on Page 3)

CWA Ups Per Capita, Eyes 1 Million Members

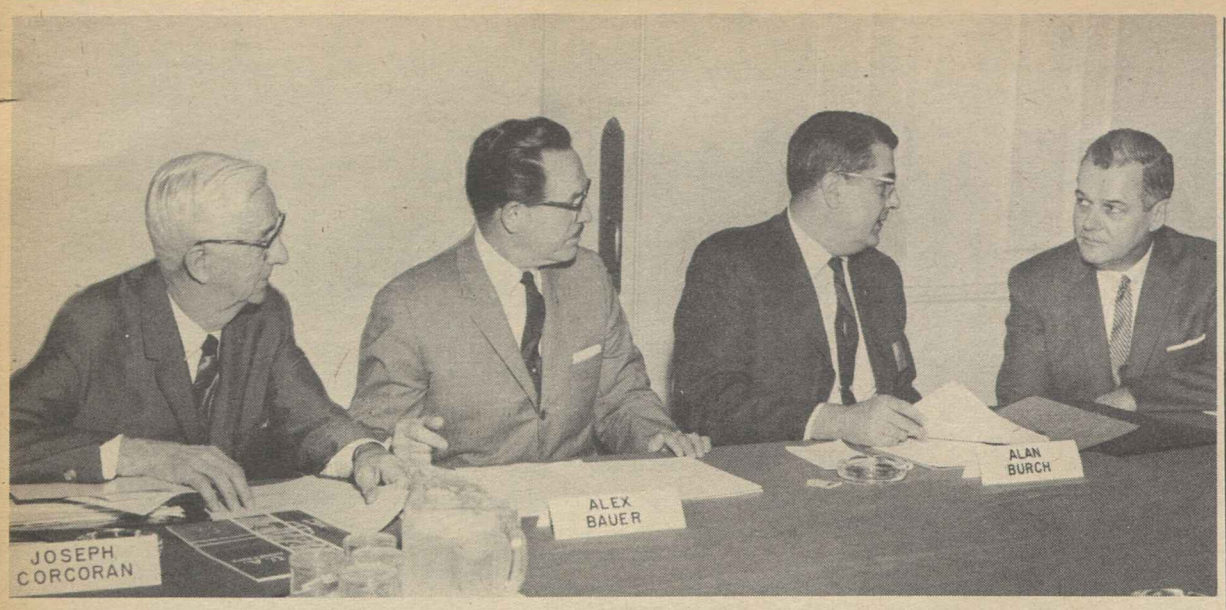
By Eugene A. Kelly

Cleveland, O.—An organizing goal of 1 million members was proposed to the Communications Workers by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in a report summoning the union's 26th annual convention to enlist in the "war on poverty," help mend the ravages of automation and take an active role in the AFL-CIO's 1964 register-and-vote campaign.

The 1,190 delegates, in their first rollcall, voted by a 2-1 margin to raise the per capita dues paid by the locals to the international from $2 to $2.50 a month. The first such increase in five years, it will finance a stepped-up organizing campaign and increased union operating expenses.

Pres. Johnson, given a tumultuous welcome by 7,500 CWA members and visitors in Cleveland Public Hall, announced that in cooperation with labor and business he will take further positive steps toward establishment of a national manpower policy—a policy, he said, which will "assess

(Continued on Page 5)



APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION centers, an innovation a year ago, have proved their worth in channeling young workers into lifetime careers, Undersec. of Labor John F. Henning (right) told a meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship & Training in Chicago. Those attending included (from left) Joseph Corcoran, training director for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Alex Bauer, assistant to the president of the Machinists, and Alan Burch, assistant research and education director of the Operating Engineers.

Henning Praises Work Of Apprentice Centers

Chicago—Apprenticeship information centers after a year of trial have "all the earmarks of a new and better way to match people and desires to jobs and careers," Undersec. of Labor John F. Henning told the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship & Training held outside Washington.

The committee as part of its one-day program here inspected the Chicago Apprenticeship Information Center, one of seven set up in major cities since the program was pioneered in Washington last year.

"From the experience we have gained," Henning told the meeting, "I am convinced that these information centers will be most effective in expanding employment opportunities for everyone, regardless of race or creed. . . . By this time next year we hope to have 15 apprenticeship information centers located in our heaviest areas of industry and population." The latest such center was recently opened in Cincinnati.

The committee had morning round table discussions on information centers and on apprenticeship entry rules. Participants included Joseph Corcoran, who described the training program for apprentices and journeymen he directs for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Alex Bauer, assistant to the president of the Machinists; and Alan Burch, assistant director of research and education for the Operating Engineers.

During its tour of the local apprenticeship information center—which Henning said would be impossible without "the sincere cooperation of organized labor and top management and community leaders"—the advisory group met with Chairman Oran Brown and Vice Chairman Thomas J. Nayder of the Chicago advisory committee. Brown is executive vice president of Rand-McNally's industrial relations division and Nayder is secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Building & Construction Trades Council.

Young Negroes Jobless

After Henning had told the opening session that federal rules prohibiting discrimination in apprenticeship and training programs will be strictly enforced, State Employment Security Administrator Samuel C. Bernstein said two of every four Negroes and young people in other minority groups cannot find work because of lack of training. Among 18- and 19-year-old white youths, he said, one of every four is unable to find a job because he is untrained.

Top Officers Re-elected by Typographers

Colorado Springs, Col. — Pres. Elmer Brown and four other top officers of the Typographical Union won re-election to new two-year terms in a unionwide membership referendum.

Brown will start his fourth consecutive term as ITU head on July 15. Leader of the union's Progressive Party, he defeated Fred R. Hunt, Jr., of Chicago, member of the Independent Party.

Other winners were Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud over John J. Conley; 1st Vice Pres. John J. Pilch over Jesse Manbeck; 2d Vice Pres. A. Sandy Bevis over Nicholas Williams; 3d Vice Pres. Joe Bailey over John Hancock. All the winners were members of the same party ticket.

The final official vote count was: Brown 40,945, Hunt 38,094; Cloud 44,380, Conley 33,905; Pilch 41,999, Manbeck 36,463; Bevis 41,383, Williams 36,287; Bailey 41,860, Hancock 36,118.

Safety Week Call Issued by Johnson

Pres. Johnson called on all American workers to work safely and to safeguard their fellow-workers in a proclamation naming the week of June 21 Job Safety Week.

The week was selected because the ninth biennial President's Conference on Occupational Safety meets in Washington June 23-25, with the President addressing the expected 3,500 delegates. Several hundred unionists have been invited to attend.

The AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health is sponsoring an all-day safety conference to be held June 22 in Washington's Mayflower Hotel.

'Ladies Day' Picket Line Draws Wives

Thibodaux, La.—Every Thursday is "Ladies Day" on the Packinghouse Workers picket line at the Thomson Machinery Co. here.

That's the day that the wives of the 100 UPWA members who have been on strike for more than four months demonstrate their solidarity by marching under parasols printed with a union message.

Their target is a company owned by an Ohio lawyer, Edward Lamb, who made his early reputation as an attorney for unions and liberal causes. The Thomson firm, one of 26 Lamb now controls, is the largest producer of equipment for cultivating and harvesting sugar cane.

The UPWA won bargaining rights last October and is striking for a first contract. Wage rates in the plant, the union said, average $1.60 an hour and range as low as $1.25.

Canadian Labor College Opens Second Session

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's cooperative Labor College has opened for its second seson with more than 100 students expected to enroll—including a number from Africa, Asia and the West Indies.

Classes in economics, history, sociology, political science and the theory and practice of trade unionism are given in English and French.

Steelworker Heads Ontario Welfare Council

Toronto, Ont.—Gower Markle, Canadian education and research director for the Steelworkers, has been elected president of the Ontario Welfare Council, the first union man to hold the post.

'Hot Cargo' Case:

Union Right to Sue Wins in Court Test

New Orleans, La.—A "hot cargo" union contract clause, valid under the construction industry proviso of the Taft-Hartley Act, can be enforced in the courts regardless of the act's blanket ban on "coercion" to force an employer to refrain from doing business with any other person, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

The decision upset a judgment of a U.S. District Court in Alabama that court action constitutes coercion which is barred by the act. The appellate court remanded the case for proceedings in line with its reversal of the lower tribunal.

The dispute involved Sheet Metal Workers Local 48 and the Hardy Corp., a construction industry firm under contract to the union. The agreement required the company not to subcontract any work performed at the jobsite to any other contractor who failed to live up to provisions of the union contract, including hiring, wages, union security and other matters. The company subcontracted certain work to the Backus Engineering Co. without requiring it to comply with the contract.

Local 48 took up the matter as a grievance. The circuit court noted that there was disagreement as to whether a binding decision resulted, but shortly afterwards the union sued for damages, charging breach of contract.

One section of Taft-Hartley makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to threaten, coerce or restrain an employer when the purpose is to force or require him to cease doing business with another person or firm. Another section outlaws as an unfair labor practice a "hot cargo" clause in which the employer agrees to cease from using, selling or transporting the products of any other employer, or to stop doing business with another—but specifically exempts agreements in the construction industry relating to subcontracting to be done at the jobsite.

'Coercion' Defined

The case hinged, Circuit Court Judge Griffin B. Bell noted, on "whether judicial enforcement amounts to coercion as that term is used" in the act. The clause in the Sheet Metal Workers contract was valid, he observed, although it could not be enforced by threats, coercion or restraint. Although the District Court held that judicial enforcement was tantamount to coercion, the appeals court was inclined to take the opposite view, he said.

"This will avoid the anomalous situation of an agreement, left valid under one section of the act but unenforceable by threat, coercion or restraint under another section, being rendered of little or no value by an interpretation of 'coercion' to embrace the use of the courts," he said.

"These sections were enacted concurrently and we think clear language would be necessary to convey a congressional intent that a party to an otherwise valid labor agreement may not turn to the courts for relief upon its breach."

Bell wrote that the legislative history of the 1959 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act support the Circuit Court's view that Congress intended "coerce" to mean "no more than non-judicial acts of a compelling or restraining nature, applied by way of concerted self-help consisting of a strike, picketing or other economic retaliation or pressure in a background of a labor dispute."

Court Orders End Strikes By Trainmen

A series of strikes called by the Railroad Trainmen over local disputes halted service on six southwest and midwestern railroads for a day before court orders sent 7,000 BRT members back to work.

A union spokesman said the strikes were called by the membership on each railroad because of "a long list of abuses" by management, including infringements on seniority, unilateral changes in working conditions, cancelled vacations and other grievances.

The railroads struck were the Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, Southern Pacific's Texas and Louisiana lines, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, the Houston Port Terminal, and the Texas Mexican Railway.

The struck railroads quickly obtained temporary restraining orders from federal and state courts barring continuation of the strikes pending further hearings.

Pogy Boatmen Win First Contract At Gulf Coast Fish Processing Firm

Cameron, La.—The first union contracts negotiated on the Gulf Coast for pogy boatmen—crews of the boats that fish the Gulf of Mexico for menhaden—have been signed by the Meat Cutters Seafood Div. and the Gulf Menhaden Co.

The contracts provide a major gain for some of the men, mainly Negroes, who all their lives have gone to sea for menhaden—a fish producing oil for paints and plastics and, when ground with other ingredients, produces animal feed with a high protein content.

Union security and job security clauses were spelled out. A bonus of 2 cents per 1,000 fish, payable at the end of the fishing season, was guaranteed. Discarded was a past practice of the employer deducting 10 percent or more of each man's wages every pay day in order to pay extra crew members.

Chief union negotiator was H. L. Mitchell. The union has organized crews of 45 pogy boats on the East Coast and has won contract protection for about 600 fishermen. Also it represents 100 workers at one of the industry's 20 fish factories—the one at Amagansett, L. I. On the Gulf Coast, it so far has won 18 of 22 elections supervised by the National Labor Relations Board. One election was lost and the results of three are in dispute.

To date the union has won contracts for 350 fishermen out of the 1,200 men who work these waters in some 75 boats. A major problem is that most companies own fish mills and docks, but claim not to own the boats. Each boat is incorporated as a separate legal entity with a limited tax liability and the union must contract with these allegedly independent corporations.

For the first time, pogy boatmen under contract have a type of grievance procedure and the right to check the scales on which fish are weighed for accuracy. The agreements call for sanitary and safe conditions, guarantees of wholesome food and other precautions.

Negotiations are coming up with the Quinn Menhaden Co. at Duloc, La., for the crews of five boats and 25 more NLRB elections among 400 workers have been scheduled.

Results of elections to date were hailed by Howard Harity, president of the Port of Sabine Pass branch of Fishermen's Local 300 of the Meat Cutters. He said, "we're with the union 100 percent. It's the only way we have to get a fair shake."

Same Right as Employer:

Separate Bargaining Upheld For Unions

A union has the same right as management to withdraw at an appropriate time from bargaining with a group and instead to bargain individually with each employer in the group, a National Labor Relations Board aide has found.

Upholding Detroit Printing Pressmen's Local 13 in its right to bargain separately with the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News, examiner Paul Bisgyer recommended that the newspapers be ordered to bargain collectively with the union in separate bargaining units and, if an understanding is reached, sign separate contracts.

The decision, said Bisgyer, "turns on the novel question whether a labor organization should be accorded the same right as that enjoyed by employers to withdraw at a proper time from an established multiemployer unit."

He concluded that it should, noting that the issue has not been settled by the NLRB or the courts and that the Supreme Court expressly reserved a decision on the point in its Buffalo Linen ruling permitting employers to defend themselves against union "whipsaw" strikes.

The issue will have to be decided by the NLRB itself, as Bisgyer's recommendation is the exact opposite of a ruling made a few weeks earlier by Examiner George J. Bott in a case involving the same newspapers and another Pressmen's local made up of paper-handlers.

Bott held that the handlers' local could not withdraw from the joint bargaining arrangement, although he conceded that employers have been allowed to do so under similar conditions.

The second case arose when Local 13, after 25 years of bargaining with the publishers jointly or with their Detroit Newspaper Publishers Association, notified the publishers last Dec. 27 that it wanted to negotiate contract changes and asked that negotiations be conducted "separately and individually" but not jointly. The association refused, and the union filed unfair labor practice charges last Feb. 25.

Bisgyer noted that, under past board decisions, employers have had to meet two conditions for withdrawing from group bargaining: one, the withdrawal must be timely; second, it must not be a "mere sham or pretense." In this case, he said, Local 13 met both conditions.

The examiner pointed out that the newspapers want to maintain group bargaining because this permits them the use of the lockout weapon but "there is certainly nothing fundamentally unlawful" in the union's attempt to strengthen its bargaining position and to regain the unhampered right to strike individual employers.

"It is not for the board to select that type of unit which will tend to balance the bargaining strength of the parties," he wrote, because Congress did not give it that right. He added that if the board wishes to reconsider its rules for withdrawing from group bargaining units, the new rules "will have to apply equally to employers and unions."

CORNERSTONE of addition to the Philip Murray Building, international headquarters of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was laid at ceremonies in Washington. Wielding the trowel is Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild, which also has its headquarters in the building. Next to IUE Pres. James B. Carey (right) is Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, whose Washington office is in the Philip Murray Building. At right is IUE Sec.-Treas. George Collins.

Trial Examiner Orders Backpay of $160,000

A New Orleans clothing manufacturer owes $160,849 in back pay to 166 workers for wages lost 10 years ago during a strike caused by the firm's unfair labor practices, a National Labor Relations Board aide has ruled.

The long delay in calculating back pay, after the NLRB found in 1956 that the J. H. Rutter-Rex Mfg. Co., Inc., had provoked a strike of Clothing Workers, was blamed by company management in part on the office of the NLRB general counsel from 1957 into 1960. Trial Examiner Owsley Vose rejected this change, declaring:

"In view of the company's widespread failure to fulfill its statutory obligations" to rehire returning strikers and lay off strikebreakers, it "comes with ill grace for the company to charge the general counsel with failure to cooperate in the investigation" of backpay amounts due.

Vose directed the firm, which makes shirts and pants, to pay sums ranging from $5 to $6,940 and averaging $969. Execution of the order could be delayed further by appeals to the board and the courts. It provides for the payment of 6 percent interest and may be supplemented by a further backpay directive for periods after June 30, 1961, not covered by the present order.

The employer complained that between Nov. 7, 1957, when it sent a letter to the board offering to cooperate, and Nov. 11, 1961, when the first backpay order was issued, it heard not a word from the general counsel's office except a request for employe records.

The examiner pointed out that the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals had previously ruled that "the mere fact of delay alone does not defeat backpay claims." Besides, he said, the problems management complained of were "largely of its own making" and "the company simply refused to dismiss replacements [strikebreakers] to make a place for the returning strikers."

The board ruled in its 1956 decision that, though the strike may have been economic in nature, it was unfair labor practice strike because of management's conduct. The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals enforced the board's decision Aug. 19, 1957, with an order that the strikers be reinstated with backpay. The first backpay finding was made four years later, and the latest one more than two years after that.

The strike ended officially on Apr. 6, 1955, when the company received a union letter with the names of 113 employes who offered to return to work. Later 40 more names were added by the union but management refused to act—wrongfully, the examiner ruled—without an individual application from each striker.

Unionists Complete Counseling Course

St. Louis—Sixty-nine union members who successfully completed a union counseling course received their certificates at a graduation dinner at which Assistant Dir. Robert Rosekrans of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities was the principal speaker.

The course was sponsored by the St. Louis AFL-CIO and was conducted by its Community Services Committee. The certificates were presented to students who attended six of eight sessions held on weekday evenings.

Surge of Youth into Labor Market Seen Testing Non-Farm Job Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

some 3.6 million still remained jobless.

The extremely high level of teenage unemployment, 15.9 percent in May, continued to darken the job picture. This was pointed up by the Labor Dept.'s review of the gains so far this year and the May-July labor force projections.

The January-May employment increases totaled 1.2 million, the department said, outrunning the civilian labor force growth of 900,000. As a result, the total unemployed declined by about a quarter-million.

"The strength of the recent expansion in job opportunities," the department then added, "will be put to the test next month (June) when large numbers of young people enter the labor market for the summer."

Adult Picture Better

The first five months of 1964 failed to show improvement for teenagers, the report said, while the job picture brightened for both adult males and females. The number of 14- to 19-year-olds in the labor force grew by 350,000 from January to May, it noted, but only two-thirds of them found jobs while the other third joined the ranks of the unemployed.

The report said some 3 million youngsters aged 14 to 24 are expected to be seeking jobs this summer, 800,000 of them on a permanent basis. This influx may well offset the job improvements shown so far for adult men, a Labor Dept. spokesman said.

In a separate report on its monthly survey of the nation's 150 major job centers, the Labor Dept. said the total with 6 percent or more jobless remained unchanged at 39 in May. Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex., was taken off the list of areas with "substantial unemployment" and Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., was added.

The detailed employment report said the April-to-May gain of 500,000 was "slightly better than seasonal." At 58.4 million, the nonfarm payroll total stood about 1.4 million higher than in May 1963.

The May report showed over-the-month gains of 157,000 in construction; 81,000 in manufacturing, with steel picking up 10,800 jobs; 92,000 in retail trade and 106,000 in the service industries.

Workweek Lengthens

The factory workweek and overtime hours rose seasonally by 12 minutes to 40.7 and 3 hours, respectively, the report added. These were the highest levels for May in almost a decade, it noted.

State insured unemployment dropped by 300,000 to 1.5 million in mid-May, the report said, continuing the better-than-seasonal improvement of recent months.

Part-time employment for economic reasons held at 2.1 million in May, unchanged over the month and year.

The total labor force, at 77.5 million, was 1.6 million above May a year ago, the report said. The average over-the-year rise for the first five months of this year is running a little better than forecast by long-term trends, it added.

Subcontracting Dispute Ordered to Arbitration

The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered the General Electric Co. to arbitrate a dispute on subcontracting with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Applying a Supreme Court precedent, the appeals court upheld, 2-1, a lower court finding that a dispute over GE's action in hiring an outside contractor to relocate certain company manufacturing facilities at Bridgeport, Conn., was a proper subject for arbitration.

GE had argued that subcontracting was not mentioned in the contract between the parties and that later discussion was foreclosed because the contract contained a "wrap-up" clause stating that certain named parts of the contract are "intended to be and shall be in full settlement of all ths issues" which had been discussed in negotiations.

Judges Sterry R. Waterman and Thurgood Marshall ruled for the majority that the Supreme Court had held that in the absence of any express agreement that a particular subject shall not be involved in grievance procedure or arbitration, only the most direct evidence of an intent to exclude the claim from arbitration shall prevail.

Earlier Opinion Cited

The majority said: "The court [itself] has framed the rule in the following terms under the standard labor arbitration clause: 'Every grievance is arbitrable unless the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement concerning grievances and arbitration contain some clear and unambiguous clause of exclusion, or there is some other term of agreement that indicates beyond a peradventure of doubt that a grievance concerning a particular matter is not intended to be covered by the grievance and arbitration procedure set forth in the agreement.'"

The judges rejected company arguments that there was nothing in the agreement forbidding or restricting subcontracting; that a National Labor Relations Board order in another phase of the dispute ruled out arbitration; and that strike after the firm refused to arbitrate had shut out the union from thereafter turning to the arbitration processes.

In a dissent, Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard held that there was no agreement to arbitrate any dispute arising out of subcontracting for a plant expansion. Further, the contractor rejected a GE suggestion the GE employes might do some of the work and the contractor's employes would not work alongside IUE members, he said.

Gene Barry Elected To Screen Guild Board

Hollywood, Calif.—Gene Barry has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild to fill a vacancy.

PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIP winners from trade union families were AFL-CIO luncheon guests after they had been received at the White House by Pres. Johnson. Six of the eight are shown with union leaders (from left): Kathleen Frankovic, Garfield, N. J.; Michael R. Pease, Las Vegas, Nev.; Marcia Elaine Cooke, Jacksonville, Ark.; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Alice Kathleen Cox, Wellington, Kan.; Vice Pres. Matt DeMore of the Machinists; Katherine Ruth Jensen, Lead, S. D., winner also of an AFL-CIO scholarship; and Lorraine Toly, Seattle, Wash. Not shown are Margaret Rossoff and John O'F. Stevenson, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., also AFL-CIO Scholarship Award winners.

Kenin Sees Music Threatened By Decline in Job Opportunities

Portland, Ore.—The nation "faces another kind of 'silent spring' in which the sound of music will be stilled" unless more opportunities can be provided for young Americans to make a living as musicians.

This warning was sounded by Musicians Pres. Herman Kenin at the union's 67th annual convention here this week.

For Kenin, re-elected without opposition to a seventh term, the convention was the vehicle for a triumphal return to his hometown. Prior to ascending to the leadership of the 275,000-member union, he was for 20 years the president of Portland Local 99.

His annual report stressed the substantial wage and hour gains made for musicians in the fields of phonograph recording, network radio and television broadcasting and theatrical and motion picture production. He emphasized the importance of federal legislation to provide governmental recognition and financial support for the performing arts.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), sponsor of cultural development legislation, was cheered when in describing the unemployment plight of musicians, he expressed hope that the present Congress would adopt aiding legislation.

A similar chord was struck by Daniel P. Moynihan, assistant secretary of labor, who said that of more than 2 million jobs created in the last year, few have fallen to musicians. Moynihan recalled the late Pres. Kennedy's efforts for cultural advancement and read a warm letter of greeting to Kenin and the AFM from Pres. Johnson. The President's letter said the promotion of music and the arts "is a goal to which this Administration is committed."

Message from Johnson

"This Administration is aware that, as part of our economic society, you were among the first mass victims of automation, and the long periods of unemployment your members have known point up the need for wider job opportunities," the President's message said. "Today our prospering and expanding economy provides the opportunity for greater enjoyment of culture through the performing arts."

The nearly 1,000 delegates representing approximately 700 locals in the U.S. and Canada, re-elected their three top officers without opposition—Kenin, Sec. Stanley L. Ballard and Treas. George V. Clancy.

Ballard reported a drop in membership of some 7,500 in the past year, but despite this the union operated in the black.

Clancy said the federation has $9.2 million in its comparatively new pension fund.

Kenin recalled to the delegates that a group of dissident orchestra leaders centered in New York had succeeded in court actions in knocking down a per capita dues increase passed at the 1963 convention and the union's tax on traveling musicians. This deprived the federation of its basic source of revenue, according to AFM officials.

Per Capita Hike Urged

Kenin urged the delegates to show solidarity by supporting a proposed increase in the per capita tax and initiation fees when those resolutions come before the convention.

Thompson has introduced a bill in Congress to relieve casual music performances from onerous regulation by federal law, as now interpreted by the courts, as a step toward ending some of the internal union discord.

Stressing the importance of legislative activity by unions, Kenin reported that the federation is continuing its efforts toward elimination of the cabaret tax and the easement of Internal Revenue Service regulations covering business entertainment deductions.

The need for union solidarity and the importance of political awareness by unionists was seconded by Richard Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

'Discotheques' Discussed

On the controversial subject of "discotheque," which makes use of combinations of recorded and live music, Kenin reminded delegates that the union has no power under the law to halt the use of records.

Some locals, he said, have found it advantageous to join forces with "discotheque" fans, thereby achieving the use of live supplemental music in establishments where musicians have not previously been employed. Essentially, he said, it is a matter for local ground rules.

Kenin's return to Portland was celebrated with a community dinner in his honor on the eve of the convention's opening. More than 600 persons attended to pay tribute to the lawyer-musician-labor leader.

Petrillo Cheered on Visit To Musicians' Convention

Portland, Ore.—James Caesar Petrillo, one of the "old curmudgeons" of the American labor movement, received a standing ovation when he made his first appearance in six years before an annual convention of the Musicians, which he headed for many years.

The 76-year-old elder statesman of the AFM had not attended a convention since 1958 when he left the presidency and was succeeded by Herman Kenin.

Reminding the cheering delegates that he had recommended Kenin, Petrillo said: "I told you he was honest and fair. Thank God, I have been right."

Earlier, at a community dinner in Kenin's honor, Petrillo said: "I stuck my neck out when I asked the 1958 convention to support Kenin, but I am proud to say that he has never let me down. He has taken his place on the AFL-CIO Executive Council with the great labor leaders of the country."

In praising Petrillo's historic contributions to the AFM, Kenin recalled that it was by his predecessor's efforts that the Music Performance Trust Funds were set up. These have provided $50 million worth of free music for worthy public causes since 1950. The free public project is financed through small royalties on the sale of recordings and television film.

Organizing Aid Seen:

Rail Telegraphers Vote Name Change

Miami Beach—The 78-year-old Order of Railroad Telegraphers will become the Transportation & Communication Employes Union next Jan. 1. The new name, ORT Pres. G. E. Leighty told convention delegates, reflects the changed skills of the craft and is designed to assist the union in an expanded organizing campaign.

The constitutional change of name carried by the required two-thirds majority with votes to spare after a debate in which both supporters and opponents expressed regret at the passing of the era of the old-time telegrapher who punched out messages in Morse code.

Leighty was re-elected by acclamation to a new four-year term as president. Lemuel H. Freeman of Montreal was elected secretary-treasurer, succeeding E. M. Mosier, who is retiring July 1 after 22 years in office. Freeman, a general chairman on the Canadian National Railways, won on the fifth ballot under a procedure which eliminated the low man after each ballot until a candidate achieved a majority.

In other constitutional changes, the convention:

- Authorized committees on each railroad to negotiate agreements under which seniority would terminate at age 65—in effect establishing a mandatory retirement policy. Before entering into such negotiations, however, the committee would be required to secure referendum approval from the membership on the railroad involved and permission from the ORT president. The plan would apply only in the United States since Canadian railroads already have a 65-year age limit.
- Directed that future quadrennial conventions of the union be held in the headquarters city of St. Louis to reduce expenses, except that one out of four conventions will be held in Canada.

Delegates contributed some $4,000 to a fund to relieve hardship among strikers on the Florida East Coast Railway and many took turns on FEC picket lines in the Miami area.

In a report to the convention, Leighty said the railroad industry could increase both business and jobs "by adopting progessive and aggressive methods and developing some initiative." Instead, he charged, "most railroads are still engaged in reducing their services and depriving the public of the transportation they need."

Among the speakers were presidents of two railroad unions—Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes and C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks—and Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. Delegates also heard Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

Fox praised Leighty's leadership as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and chief negotiator for the non-operating unions. Urging continued teamwork by rail unions, he stressed that "when you work together and stay together, you get things done."

Top Conductors Listed By Congress of Strings

New York—Four noted conductors will instruct 100 talented young string instrumentalists selected through community auditions to participate in the sixth annual Congress of Strings summer school sponsored by the Musicians.

The school will be held June 21-Aug. 15 at Michigan State University, East Lansing, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said. The union pays all expenses of the winners, who come from all parts of the U.S. and Canada.

Conductors Listed

The conductors, who also will lead their students in a series of public concerts, are Mishel Piastro, conductor of the Longines Symphonette, who will occupy the podium during the first week; Alfred Wallenstein former conductor of the Los Angeles Symphony, who will conduct for three weeks; Richard Burgin, associate conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and director of the Boston University Symphony, and Victor Alessandro, conductor of the San Antonio, Tex., Symphony, who will work with the student orchestra for two weeks each.

"Through this method of extended orchestral instruction and public concert experience," said AFM Sec. Stanley Ballard, String Congress project director, "the students will enjoy a wide and varying musical experience, in addition to individual and class instruction in their respective instruments by a faculty of first-chair musicians from principal American symphony orchestras."

Kenin recalled that over the past five years about 500 young musicians have benefited under the Congress of Strings programs of instruction by experts and the experience of playing under their direction.

"They have experienced the rare privilege of playing in a full concert orchestra in nationwide television programs under the batons of such masters as Eugene Ormandy, Eric Leinsdorf and Josef Krips," he said.

"Most important, many of them today are playing members of such proficient symphonic organizations as the Boston Symphony, the San Francisco, Houston and Minneapolis orchestras, to name a few. These achievements are ample reward for the time, effort and money expended in helping to insure the cultural future of American music."

Dr. Paul M. Oberg, chairman of music and music education at the University of Minnesota, again is dean of the summer school.

Johnson Names Mediation Advisers

Pres. Johnson has named two new members of the national labor-management panel for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and has reappointed two others for two new terms.

Newly appointed are Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and H. S. Hank Brown, Texas AFL-CIO president. Brown succeeds the late Jesse C. McGlon, vice president of the Machinists. Conway replaces Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who resigned because of the press of union business.

New three-year terms were given to Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers, and Marvin J. Miller, assistant to Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers. The board has 12 members.

Venezuelan Heads Conference:

Safety Standards Top ILO's Agenda

Geneva—Andres Aguilar of Venezuela, unanimously elected president of the Intl. Labor Organization's annual conference here, told the ILO delegates they could best pay tribute to the late world leaders, Pres. Kennedy and Prime Minister Nehru of India, by seeking "to come a step nearer to the ideals for which they fought."

A member of Venezuela's permanent delegation to the ILO, Aguilar was chosen to head the 48th session of the conference without opposition after African and Asian delegates withdrew the nomination of Hashim Raza, Pakistan government official. U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl seconded the nomination of the Venezuelan.

More than 1,100 government, worker and employer delegates are attending the three-week session of the United Nations specialized agency.

On the U.S. worker team, besides Faupl, are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison; Assistant Pres. John McCartin of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers; Directing Business Rep. James McDonald of Machinists Dist. 8; Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Edward J. Hickey, Jr., attorney for the Railway Clerks; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative; Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

New regulations for the protection of workers the world over are on the agenda for the conference. Final action is to be taken on rules covering benefits for on-the-job accidents and diseases and on the hygiene to be observed in shops and offices.

A first draft of new standards to protect young workers employed in mines of all types will also be prepared by the parley. The projected measures will update and extend to all forms of underground mining the action already taken by the ILO on behalf of young coal mine workers.

The delegates are also scheduled to take a fresh look at the special problems women workers face in a rapidly changing world. An ILO report found that the movement from farm into non-agricultural jobs was the most significant development of the last 50 years in the field of women's employment.

South Africa's recent decision to withdraw from the ILO took most of the significance out of constitutional amendments before the conference for action.

Constitution to Be Amended

One amendment would permit the suspension or expulsion of any member state against which similar action had been taken by the United Nations.

A second would permit the barring from ILO conferences of any member state found by the UN to be "flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid."

African delegations at last year's conference conducted a campaign to drive out South Africa. At present no constitutional provision permits the ousting of a member state.

STUDENTS AND FACULTY of the American Institute for Free Labor Development visited Tamiment as guests of the non-profit educational camp adjoining the Ladies' Garmen Workers' Unity House in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains. They were addressed during a dinner by Ben Josephson (speaking), camp director. Also at the head table, left to right, are Sam Haddad, AIFLD program director; Mrs. Josephson; Serafino Romualdi, AIFLD executive director; Mrs. Romualdi, and Dr. Siegfried Ciccoti of Italy, AIFLD lecturer.

Beirne Urges Million-Member Goal As CWA Delegates Hike Per Capita

(Continued from Page 1)

our future need" and help aim all private and government programs of training and education toward meeting the nation's needs.

This is the way to "great society based on prosperity and compassion," he declared, repeating a theme he has emphasized in recent speeches.

Job Loss Cited

Johnson recalled that he proposed legislation to set up a special commission on automation and noted that more than 2 million jobs a year are being taken over by machines. In the next decade alone, he said, "26 million young people will seek their first jobs and 10 million will not even have a high school diploma."

"But this is not a job for government alone," he continued. "Industry has a demand for skills and a duty toward men and women that are displaced. Labor needs training for its members. America needs full employment to sustain prosperity and has an obligation to give every citizen a chance to work."

Declaring that future job seekers will enter a market "almost closed to the man without a skill," the President, in a speech interrupted two dozen times by applause, asserted "the challenge to our leadership is clear: We must continue to expand our economy, creating new jobs. We must provide our workers with education and training to meet the needs of a new dynamic industry."

The convention shouted "Yes" when Johnson asked if his program for jobs and training and hospital care for the aged under social security was "your program too."

"If this is so," he concluded, "lets roll up our sleeves and get to work to pass these programs before this Congress adjourns" because "poverty and injustice and disease will not wait."

Johnson Praises Beirne

The delegates cheered loudly when Johnson praised Beirne for his leadership. The CWA leader presented the President with an honorary life membership in the union and two pastel "princess" telephones for his daughters.

The hike in per capita had been called for by a rank-and-file finance committee, Beirne and other officers and executive board members. The final tally was 172,687 votes in favor, 100,533 opposed and 3,559 votes not cast.

The motion set Jan. 1, 1965, as the effective date of the increase and provided also for intensified organizing efforts by every member and a more vigorous campaign to educate telephone workers to the importance of the union's COPE program and the need for adequate COPE financing.

Beirne and Sec-Treas. W. A. Smallwood both underscored the need for increased operating income in the face of mounting costs, two raids by the unaffiliated Teamsters within recent months and a long strike at General Telephone Co. of California. The union won all three contests but exceeded its income in so doing, Smallwood said.

In his keynote speech, Beirne said automation has cost 80,000 jobs in the past five years in the Bell Telephone System alone "and no one seems to know what the total effect of these new devices will be on our nation."

He referred to a report by a study group that "the day may be coming sooner than we expect when automation will have so many people permanently unemployed that our society will have to consider paying full salaries to families even though nobody in the family is able to find work at a paying job."

Asking "what do we do if there is no fair day's work available?" he added: "Is it worse to pay a salary to a family so they can live decently than not to pay them at all so they will starve and get sick and commit crimes and become a burden on the community?"

The CWA head said proper planning can transform the threat of insecurity and mass unemployment into great benefits for the nation and its citizens. He called for the creation by Congress of the automation commission proposed by Johnson.

On organizing, Beirne assured the delegates that "to do our job right, we've got to grow. Our employers are growth companies in a growth industry." CWA, he said, represents 60 percent of Bell workers.

"We can't stop organizing," he added. "If every local organizes, we'll grow. Frankly, I believe CWA should grow to a million members. We either move forward and grow, or we lag behind and die."

President Endorsed

Beirne expressed thanks that the nation has in Pres. Johnson a man equipped to "carry on the great work started by John F. Kennedy" and declared that in his first six months Johnson has "demonstrated a wondrous vitality and deep concern for the welfare of all."

The convention subsequently voted overwhelmingly to endorse Johnson in the November election.

Earlier Beirne had declared "we in CWA do not want for President a man determined to repeal the progress of the 20th century in favor of the powdered wigs, silk knee breeches and the industrial feudalism of the 18th century." Workers, farmers, small businessmen, professional persons and pensioners "have nothing to gain from Sen. (Barry) Goldwater," he said.

He reminded the delegates that "if we fail to organize, if we fail to register, if we fail to vote in this critical presidential election our sentiments won't mean a thing." The many functions of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education must be carried out effectively to assure success in legislation and national defense, he said.

"This is one way we can help Congress to pass the bills America needs," he declared.

Community Drive Urged To End Bias in Housing

New York—Community resources and skills must be pooled if present discrimination in housing is to end, Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, told the Averell Harriman Equal Housing Opportunity Award luncheon here.

Four veterans of the fight for open housing occupancy were presented with plaques honoring their services in the years 1959 through 1962. The awards were made by Modern Community Developers, Inc., non-profit organization which seeks to promote equal housing opportunity for all people.

Shishkin declared that nothing in the pending civil rights bill advances civil rights "in this most vital sector" of housing equality, and called for a "crusade to stamp out discrimination in housing from American community life."

Recipients of the awards were:

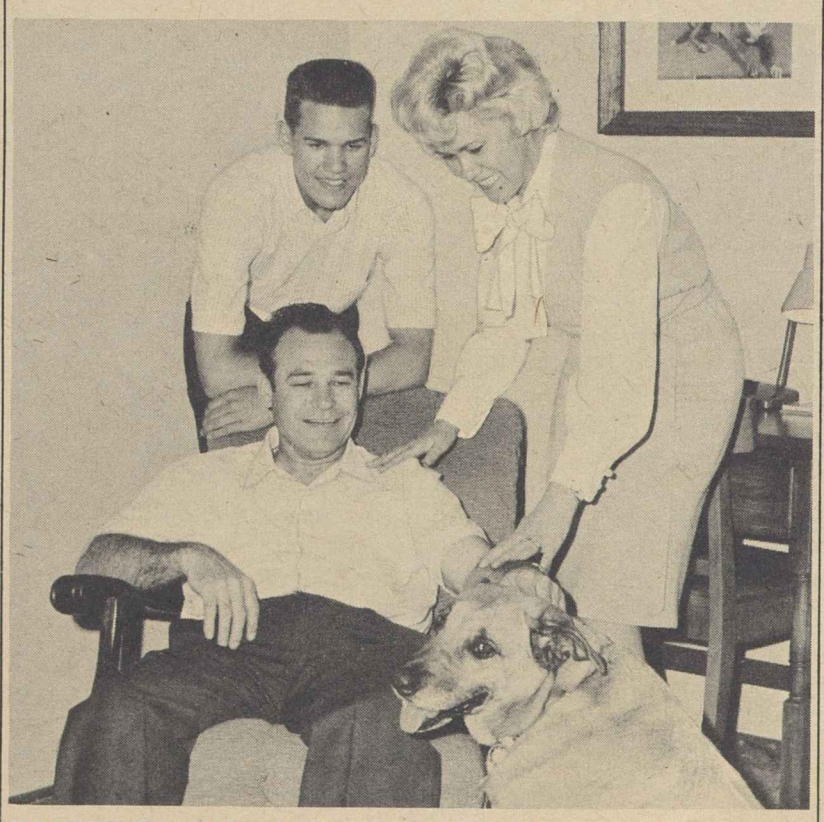
For 1959, Max Weinrib, Chicago builder and executive vice president of Progress Development Corp., MCD's Chicago branch, who organized the Deerfield, Ill., open housing project and led a four-year court battle to prevent its site from being condemned for parks.

Surgeon Honored

For 1960, Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Chicago surgeon and board chairman of the Progress Development Corp., who at the same time was a leader in the Deerfield project and a pioneer in a campaign to end racial bars in Chicago hospitals.

For 1961, Eliot D. Pratt, New Milford, Conn., editor of Current, monthly magazine on frontier problems and founding chairman of the National Committee on Tithing in Investment, for starting MCD and its Chicago subsidiary on a program of acquiring apartment houses.

For 1962, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington, civil rights attorney who served as volunteer chief counsel in the Deerfield case. Rauh's award was accepted on his behalf by Mrs. Rauh.



FATHER'S DAY HONORS as the Worker Father of the Year were won by Wallace R. Martin, a member of the Glass Bottle Blowers at the Owens-Corning Fiberglas plant in Anderson, N. C. Helping him relax are his wife, Laura, and 16-year-old son, Brent, as well as the family dog, Jo-Jo. An assistant scoutmaster and a Sunday school teacher, Martin was chosen for his participation in civic and community affairs as well as for his union activity.

The States Get the Word

THE SUPREME COURT in its decisions on state and congressional reapportionment has been placed in the same quandary that it has endured for 10 years about civil rights issues: it has been compelled by congressional and state legislative inaction to bear almost alone the full burden of protecting the constitutional rights of large groups of citizens.

The court has gone all the way in its decision in the six state cases on which it ruled that legislative apportionments presented in a variety of guises somehow could be made to mesh with the constitutional guarantee to every citizen of "equal protection under the laws." The court majority said bluntly that all of them failed—including the recent Colorado reapportionment drafted by the state legislature and sent to a referendum by the voters, who approved it.

Chief Justice Warren said caustically for the court majority that the referendum vote had "no significance," legally. The issue involved, he pointed out, is the right of each citizen to have his vote counted with equal weight as that given the votes of other citizens, and "a citizen's constitutional rights can hardly be infringed simply because a majority of the people choose to do so."

The high court served warning early in 1962 that the federal courts were going to examine state legislative apportionments with an eye to determining their constitutionality. The legislatures went into a ferment of activity, but in few of them were there any genuine efforts to revise the districting so as to come honorably in line with the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment.

Instead, there was a tendency to turn to gimmickry. One house would be based on population perhaps, but the power blocs that had long controlled the state assemblies could not bear to yield utterly, so the districting for the other house was cunningly designed to look like reform that might pass muster with the Supreme Court.

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THE HIGH COURT in its new decisions met this challenge squarely. If a state chooses to have a bicameral legislature, it must apportion both houses so that the districts for each contain as nearly as possible the same number of people. To rule otherwise, said the court, would permit a minority of voters to control one house and produce "stalemate or frustration" of the majority of the state's voters.

The court said it was not demanding "mathematical exactness" in applying the rule of one man, one vote. It acknowledged that identical districting would be a "practical impossibility." Chief Justice Warren wrote that somewhat more "flexibility" might be allowable in state apportionments than in congressional districting.

But a state "must make an honest and good faith effort to construct districts, in both houses of its legislature, as nearly of equal population as practicable," the court ruled.

It is the history of civil rights all over again: only now, 10 years after the historic school desegregation decision, is Congress moving to declare its support of the principle in federal law. The states flubbed their chance in legislative reapportionment.

A modicum of good faith in meeting the plain implications of earlier decisions would have spared all the pain and trouble that the court has now felt compelled to upset, and the conniving obduracy inside the state legislatures is no credit to anyone involved.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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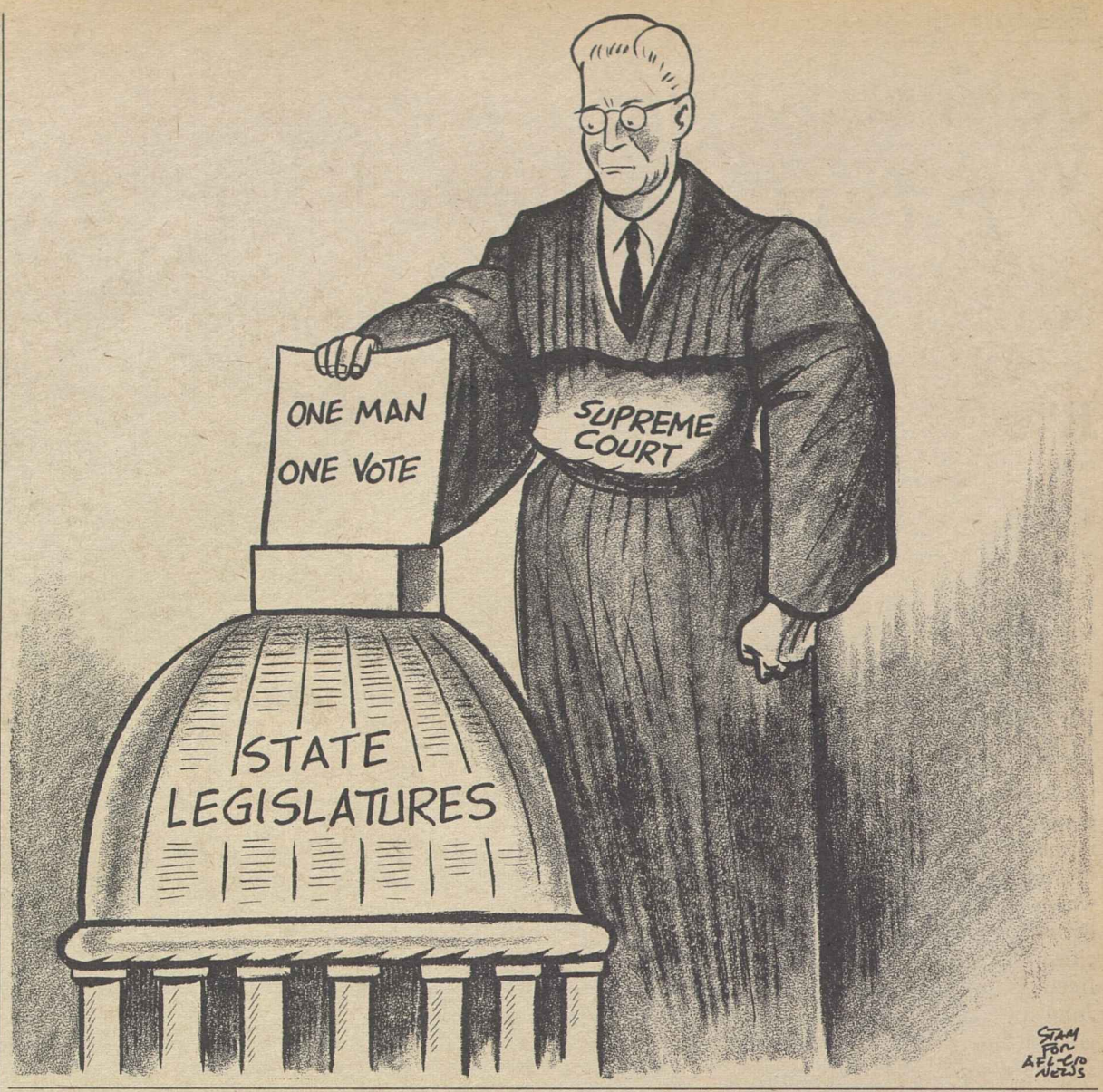


'I Want to Help':

Woman's Letter on Civil Rights States the Case with Eloquence

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader, closed the debate leading up to the vote of cloture on the civil rights filibuster by reading a letter from one of his constituents. Excerpts from the letter follow:

DEAR SEN. MANSFIELD: I am a lifelong resident of Montana, I am 29 years old, and the mother of four children. I am white. In general, I have considered myself a good citizen of my country. I have voted in every election since my 21st year, I have tried to learn the issues and policies of each candidate, of each party. But through it all, I realize I have been a listener, a receiver, an appreciator, a bystander.

How can we, as responsible Americans, continue talking, arguing, bickering over civil rights as though the privileges, responsibilities, and birthrights of a great percentage of our people were favors or rewards to be handed out by a few? . . .

I was conceived by a pair of good, respectable, hard-working white parents. I was allowed to grow and mature, to have faith in myself and my future, and when I married and gave birth to my lovely children, to have faith in them and their future.

I know that my children may go to the school nearest our home. I know that when I give my children a coin to buy an ice cream cone, that coin is good in any store in town. When we are traveling, we can stop at any hotel or motel of our choice. When we go out to eat, we may do so in any cafe or club we wish and can afford. I can sit in any vacant seat in a bus, I can use a public restroom, and if I am thirsty, I may quench my thirst at any public drinking fountain. These things I consider my rights. I take them for granted.

This morning, the thought occurred to me, that by that same accident of birth, I could have been conceived by a pair of equally good, respectable, hard-working Negro parents. The process is the same, but what immense differences there would have been in my life.

How heartbreaking it must be for a child to have to learn that his future is sharply limited even if his intelligence and his ability are not. How confusing it must be for a child to learn that he may not buy an ice cream cone or a coke in the same shop as a lighter skinned child, even though his dime has the same value as the other. How could my parents have logically explained to me that a dime from a white hand is worth 10 cents, but that same coin in a brown or black hand is "unacceptable"?

Civil rights, Negro rights, is an inflammatory issue everywhere. I hear hate and prejudice and ignorance spouted off in any gathering of people. Everyone has a different reason for feeling that liberties should be denied to colored people. I have heard many, most of them are personal, involving a single bad experience he or she or one of his or her friends or acquaintances once had. . . .

MY OPINIONS were recently brushed aside by an acquaintance when he gently reminded that I do not know Negro people and so have no personal knowledge of the problem. He was right. I can count the number of Negro people I have known on the fingers of both hands.

I did not know a single one of the millions of Jews enslaved and murdered by the Nazis during World War II, but I have the right to deplore and renounce those atrocities. I did not personally know Pres. Kennedy, but I experienced a genuine grief and a deep personal sense of loss when he was killed. So, while it is true that I know little of Negro people, I cannot believe that I remain immune from the civil rights struggle.

We, as white Americans, may certainly point with pride to our society which produces such personalities as Roosevelt, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Kennedy, Johnson, Henry Ford, Helen Hayes, Jacqueline Kennedy, the Barrymores. But this list of fine Americans would not be complete without including George Washington Carver, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Jesse Owens, Jackie Robinson, Frank Yerby, Bill Robinson, Willie Mays, Nat "King" Cole, Louis Armstrong, Sidney Poitier, Marian Anderson, Harry Belafonte.

I am proud of all these people, I am proud to share a heritage with them. I am proud of being an American.

But at night, when I kiss my children good night, I offer a small prayer of thanks to God for making them so perfect, so healthy, so lovely, and I find myself tempted to thank Him for letting them be born white. Then I am not so proud.

And that is why I don't feel that this is a southern problem, it is a northern problem, a western problem, an eastern problem. It is an American problem, for all Americans. It is my problem.

I am only one person, one woman. I wish there was something I could do in this issue. I want to help. The only way I know how to start is to educate my children that justice and freedom and ambition are not merely privileges, but their birthrights. I must try to impress upon them that these rights must be given, not held tightly unto themselves, for what cannot be given, we do not really have for ourselves. . . .

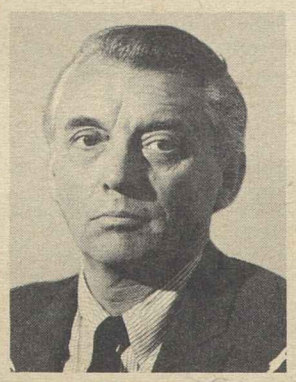
Morgan Says:

Johnson Cites Federal Values While Ike Mourns for States

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—By sheer coincidence, Lyndon Johnson and Dwight Eisenhower recently engaged in a kind of presidential debate by remote control. Their subject might have been billed as, "Resolved, that the federal government has too much power and the states too little," with Gen. Eisenhower taking the affirmative and Pres. Johnson the negative.



Morgan

Delivering the commencement address at Swarthmore College, a distinguished Quaker school in Pennsylvania, the President rebutted the contention that the national government had become an evil of bigness which threatens, Big Brotherlike, to engulf its citizens in a morass of regulations and inhibit their freedom with bureaucracy. "The truth is," Mr. Johnson said, "far from crushing the individual, government at its best liberates him from the enslaving forces of his environment."

The key phrase, of course, was "at its best." Certainly there is no virtue in governmental bigness per se. But the Johnson argument, explicit and implicit in turn in his text, was that in area after area where state governments would not or could not act, Washington had moved.

He stressed the battle for civil rights and, as if taunting the impending conservative leadership of the Republican party by Sen. Goldwater, the President asked rhetorically if people really thought it was sinful for the federal government to furnish school lunches, bring electricity to the farm, provide social security, increase flood control, broaden the protection of wilderness areas, and so on.

At the annual governors' conference in Cleveland, ex-Pres. Eisenhower harped on one of his favorite themes: the need for state governments to bestir themselves to better meet their peoples' needs instead of "running to Washington."

"Our best protection against bigger government in Washington," the general said, "is better government in the states." Then, almost plaintively, he added, "time and again over the earlier years of my administration I had met with state governors. . . . Invariably we agreed on the theory of returning more power, more responsibility, more tax revenues to the states. In practice, however, difficulties—sometimes apparently insuperable—always presented themselves."

Rightly or wrongly, virtuously or in sin, the fact is that the former President and other like-minded citizens are bucking what, for the present at least, is an irreversible trend. Indeed that sincere advocate of states' rights and implacable foe of Big Government, Barry Goldwater himself, is pushing for federal funds for the billion-dollar Central Arizona Project. And as the Wall Street Journal's Henry Gemmill pointed out in a masterful reportage on the governors' conference, the one proposal of Goldwater's spokesman at the conference, Arizona's Gov. Paul Fannin, was to call for a new program of federal aid to the states to maintain the highways that the Eisenhower Administration set out to build.

EMOTIONALLY, Gemmill wrote, many governors are all for turning back the federal tide, "but there is little indication they hope to do it, and practically they want more from Washington rather than less."

Another fact is that with all its brimming hopper of glaring faults, Congress is less inefficient, less venal, less irresponsible than any state legislature —many of which have almost literally been bought and sold in the past by the oil industry, the railroads or other powerful lobbies. And the Washington bureaucracy, callous, arrogant and bumbling as it can be, is still, on the whole, several cuts above the quality of bureaucracy on the state level.

All of which gives more than a small smack of unreality to Gen. Eisenhower's suggestion that one way to improve government is to apply an unused provision of the constitution whereby state legislatures can force Congress to call a convention to amend the constitution. That, disturbingly enough, is one of several proposals that extreme right-wing organizations have been pushing in many state capitals.

Despite the arguments, the federal government is just not going to get any smaller, barring the unlikely prospect of world disarmament. Even then the continued population explosion would make more, not less, demands on Washington. But this simulated Johnson-Eisenhower debate on the issue provides a key to the so-called mystery of the general's refusal to continue a stop-Goldwater effort of sorts which he himself had been persuaded to start. The fact is that with the notable exception of some areas of foreign policy, the political thinking of the man from Denison, Tex., and Abilene, Kan., and the man from Phoenix, Ariz., is remarkably alike.

Washington Reports:

Extension of Hill-Burton Act Urged to Meet Hospital Needs

REP. JOHN B. BENNETT (R-Mich.) termed the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act "one of the finest federal aid programs in my many years of experience here" as he urged enactment of House-adopted legislation to extend and improve the act.

Bennett was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, with Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), who said that the Hill-Burton Act already has increased the proportion of hospital beds from 50 percent of the nation's needs to 85 percent. Bennett added that the legislation has provided "much-needed hospital facilities for communities that otherwise wouldn't have them."

The amendment passed by the House, Moss reported, would provide $250 million a year in assistance for modernization, continue federal participation in underwriting costs of hospitals, increase the authorization for long-term care facilities from $40 million a year to $70 million, aid in establishment of rehabilitation, diagnostic and treatment centers.

Moss said he hoped the Senate would improve the amendment by making modernization funds available in 1965 instead of 1966 and by setting up a formula to aid in long-term financing of nonprofit hospitals.

Bennett pointed out that areas get funds on the basis of need, with each state surveying its needs and submitting requests to the U.S. Public Health Service, which determines priorities.

He described the measure as nonpartisan noting that the act was initiated by a Democrat, Sen. Lister Hill (Ala.), and a Republican, former Sen. Harold Burton (Ohio), later an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

DURING EARLY YEARS of the act, Moss said, the need was to provide and develop hospital facilities in remote areas. Now, he said, the need is for modernization and for service through regional hospitals which could reduce hospital costs to communities.

"Another means of reducing costs," he said, "would be to improve methods of financing the portion of the cost not met by federal or state grants," perhaps through long-term loans at low interest rates.

Modernization, in Bennett's opinion, would include expansion where needed to permit hospitals such as the 40-bed facility in his home town on Michigan's northern peninsula to provide greater service.

Long-term care facilities, such as nursing homes, will be of increasing importance, Moss said, because of the growing proportion of persons in the higher-age brackets.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHATEVER IMPELLED Pennsylvania's Gov. Scranton into the Republican presidential race—an issue of conscience, the northeastern GOP apprehension that nomination of Sen. Goldwater would bring a party disaster—it is almost certain that he moved too late.

The arithmetic of the upcoming Republican convention favors Goldwater overwhelmingly. He had 677 first-ballot committed delegates before picking up Montana's 14, as he was expected to do, with only 655 votes needed to nominate.

These "committed" delegates are not all solid, by any means. Given time, Scranton might be expected to separate some of them from the Arizona senator. Given time, old-line party leaders might be expected to rally behind the Pennsylvania governor as Lodge's campaign managers did, as Gov. Rockefeller of New York did most warmly and generously.

Scranton's problem, however, was at the beginning and will remain up until the convention a matter of time and arithmetic. He doesn't have much time and the arithmetic is against him.

The 58-vote Ohio delegation offers an example. The delegation is slated to vote on the first ballot at the San Francisco convention for Gov. James A. Rhodes as a favorite son, but about half the delegation is reported to be privately friendly to the Goldwater candidacy.

To Scranton, the Ohio delegation is vital: He must have all of it, or nearly all of it, and all or nearly all of the favorite-son delegations in Michigan and Wisconsin, all or nearly all of the thus-far uncommitted delegates from scattered states before he has a chance to halt a first-ballot Goldwater victory. And in addition he must make inroads on the Arizona senator's claimed delegate strength.

A majority of Ohio's 58 delegates could be swung to Scranton, it is reliably reported, if the state's top GOP leaders decide to swing them. But not all of them, in all probability. There are about 15 hard-core Goldwater supporters reported in the delegation who might not swing even if importuned by Gov. Rhodes plus Ray Bliss, the party's state chairman, plus Robert Taft, Jr., its Senate candidate.

A switch of three-fourths of the Ohio delegation would not do Scranton any good. If Rhodes releases the 58 votes from his own control, it might simply add about 15 to the Goldwater first-ballot total, and these 15 have not been counted in the compilations giving the Arizona senator more than a majority on his own.

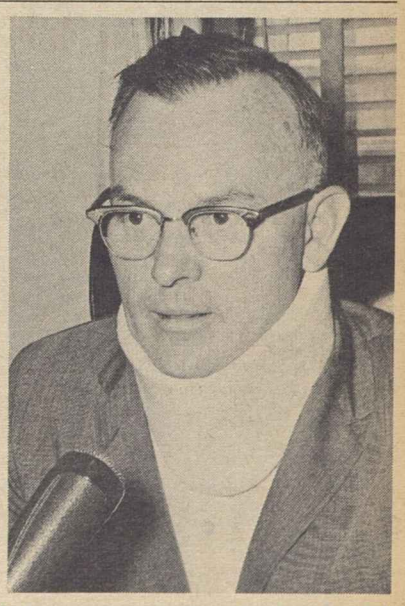
The same thing is true of other favorite-son delegations such as Gov. George W. Romney's from Michigan and the Wisconsin 30-vote bloc formally pledged to a first-ballot vote for Rep. John W. Byrnes. Both delegations are seeded with Goldwater supporters, and these Goldwater men are not going to be switched to Scranton—not willingly, not without the most powerful and insistent pressure. For Romney and Byrnes to set their delegates free from their favorite-son posture seems likely to add more votes to what must now be assumed to be the Goldwater first-ballot majority.

* * *

THERE ARE FORCES within the Republican Party that could bring the pressures and supply the influence—if they chose—to move the Republican convention in behalf of Scranton. What we would see then is a convention similar to that in 1940, when the banking, industrial and communications power elite forced the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie.

But in 1940 a factor was working that is not at work now: There were a number of candidates, such as Sen. Taft and the then-young Thomas E. Dewey, who had some strength but never enough to win a majority. There was time enough for a shaking-out of minority contenders, so that deserters from one camp could be swung to Willkie's and his nomination came on the sixth ballot.

Powerful intervention by Gen. Eisenhower, the party's only presidential winner since 1928, might crumple Goldwater's strength, might give Scranton the chance to build up a majority of his own after two or three ballots. But the General had a chance to intervene—indeed, he was believed to have already intervened—in behalf of Scranton during the recent Governors' Conference. Instead he called Scranton off, warning him against becoming part of a "cabal" against the Arizona senator.



THE HILL-BURTON ACT, which brings hospital and other health facilities to communities, should be extended and improved by enactment of a House-passed amendment, Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.), left, and Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) asserted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

July Sales and Clearances Offer Chance to Save on Family Needs

By Sidney Margolius

JULY IS ONE of the best months for shopping, with many sales and clearances offering an opportunity to save 10-30 percent on important needs.

Among the sales are standard brands and styles of shoes, women's dresses and sportswear, men's shirts and other furnishings, refrigerators, curtains and drapes, and, late in the month, the annual furniture sales. Used cars take their traditional drop right after July 4. This month, fuel dealers also offer special concessions to fill your tank or bin, and storm window installers, now between seasons, offer lower quotations.

Here are tips to help:

Used Cars: Prices have been higher than usual this year, averaging $866 compared to $832 last year and $802 the year before, according to the National Automobile Dealers Association. But with more concessions expected in July, a good used car is still an excellent investment if it is thoughtfully selected.

A late model used car avoids the big first year depreciation of 30 percent or more which can amount to $600-$750 on moderate price cars. But used cars do need to be bought with care. In general, it is usually safer to put your money into a smaller, late model car than a larger, older one.

Most frequent mistake of used car buyers is to buy without a test drive. Second mistake is to concentrate on the price rather than the condition of the car. (Make sure the dealer has an adequate service department to back up his claims of reconditioning and guaranty). A third mistake is to overpay for the financing.

Auto finance companies usually charge more for financing used cars than new ones. You may get a reasonable price on a car itself but pay $100-$200 more than necessary for the financing. Credit unions and banks have a clear advantage here. A credit union or bank rate generally is no more than $6 per $100 and sometimes less. But various state laws permit rates ranging from $10 per $100 for cars less than two years old, to $13 per $100 for older cars, and sometimes more. This is the equivalent of almost 20-26 percent per annum. In the southern states that have regulatory laws, lenders and finance companies are permitted to charge effective per annum rates of 25-30 percent on older cars.

Especially beware of high pressure dealers who advertise such offers as "$1 Down," "$5 Down;" "No Money Down," "We finance anyone," etc.

The St. Louis Better Business Bureau reports a survey found that almost never was the customer actually given such terms but often was compelled to negotiate a side loan to make up the standard down payment finance companies require.

It is to the discredit of the daily newspapers that they permit such advertising. In a similar racket reported from Canada, some used car dealers got buyers to sign agreements to purchase without any written reference to financing, giving the buyers the verbal impression that if would be available. But when the finance companies refused to accept some of the purchasers, they had to produce the rest of the purchase price themselves or forfeit their deposits.

Clothing Clearances: You get most for your money in separates, which can be mixed or matched, and market reports by Research Dir. Lazare Teper of the Ladies' Garment Workers, indicate that wage earners nowadays are buying wisely. Women are tending to select the more versatile suits and separate blouses and skirts, and when they buy dresses, are choosing better quality ones.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE: The quality of upholstered furniture fabrics has developed into a major source of conflict between consumers and retailers, according to Home Furnishings Daily. The retailers in turn blame the manufacturers, and report that even expensive fabrics sometimes don't live up to consumers' expectations. The chief complaints are premature wear, fading and staining.

We have several times recommended buying upholstered furniture treated with soil-resistant and liquid-repelling finishes such as Scotchgard and Syl-Mer. They are worth the extra cost, often $10-$20, for furniture that will get hard use.

However, these finishes merely protect against soil and some stains (not all). They will not add durability to a thinly woven fabric, even though they are offered on some low quality furniture coverings. In shopping mid-summer furniture sales, you will need to make sure that fabrics are durable. Ask to see a sample if possible; hold it up to the light to judge the closeness of weave; pull it both ways to judge the strength in both directions.

Food Buying Calendar: Some meats are going up in price, especially pork and lamb, but beef remains relatively reasonable for July, and there are other low cost alternatives to help keep down family food bills this summer. Both broilers and oven-ready turkeys currently are excellent values (useful for lunch boxes and salads, too). Canned tuna is so cheap it is the buy of the year. Canned pink salmon is in heavy supply and relatively reasonable, due to good catches and large stocks.

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POLITICS WAS THE TOPIC for these ladies when the Tennessee Women's Activities Div. of COPE and officials of the State AFL-CIO had a dinner meeting in Oak Ridge. From left are Lyne Stidham, newly-appointed state COPE women's activities director; Mrs. Esther Murray, WAD director for the eastern states, and Mrs. Ozelle Jones, Oak Ridge WAD chairman.

In Majors, Minors, Midgets:

Union-Made Bats Hit Those Homers

LOUISVILLE, KY.—When those baseballs rattle off the fences of the nation's ball parks this summer you can be sure they're being swatted by union-made bats.

In the major, minor and the midget leagues, virtually all the sluggers swing for distance with bats made by members of Steelworkers Local 3931 here.

The local functions at the plant of the Hillerich & Bradsby Co., makers of the "Louisville Slugger" bat which is almost as famous as the game itself.

Super-stars of the past and present have used the "Slugger" since the founder of the firm got into bat-making by accident 'way back in 1884. Stars of the future will almost certainly do the same.

Pete (Old Gladiator) Browning, the hitting hero of the then Louisville Eclipse team, had broken his favorite "wagon-tongue" and a crisis set in. John (Bud) Hillerich, son of the owner of a well-established wood-turning shop, persuaded the sports hero to let him turn out a new bat, according to Browning's specifications.

Bud's dad thought this was frivolous nonsense but he changed his mind as the bat-making caught on and finally became the firm's chief sales item.

You name 'em. In the ensuing years, all the top baseball stars had their bats made to their own specifications at the Louisville plant. That includes Honus Wagner, Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Babe Ruth and all the other Hall of Famers of past years.

It goes on right into the present. Stan Musial swung a "Louisville Slugger" during his rise to immortality in baseball. Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, Roger Maris and Mickey Mantle do the same. Add Carl Yastrzemski, American League batting champ of 1963, and Tommy Davis, his National League counterpart, and almost all major and minor leaguers.

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THERE ARE some 400 employes at the plant, most of them union production workers.

Hillerich & Bradsby doesn't enter into the perennial argument over which sport is the "national game," but it's made a "double play" on two of the most popular. The firm now makes fine golf clubs as well as baseball bats. They got into golf club making because two of the family firm owners took up the game in 1916 and saw the potentialities.

Bat-making and golf club fashioning are jobs that require many skills and a great deal of careful workmanship. The union provides both at the plant. About 60 operations are required to turn out a baseball bat which meets the standards of the players and the people who turn 'em out.

The bats for the "pros," great and near-great, are tailor-made to specifications. But the same skills are applied to all bats turned out. The Little Leaguers thus can get a weapon as superbly crafted as that used by Mickey Mantle—and, in fact, bearing his autograph—or that of any other "big leaguer" they fancy. Even the small souvenir bats are carefully turned from separate blocks of ash, instead of from splinters, or splits, from the regular billets.

Major league and pro teams order a yearly supply and these are restocked wherever needed from storage bins bearing the players' names. Specifications are kept in a fireproof vault. These include the "specs" for every player who ever swung a "Louisville Slugger."

From Soup to Nonsense:

New 'Little Gem' Letter-Writer Available in Two-Way Version

HERE'S AN ALL-PURPOSE questionnaire that might be appropriate to send to one or two people you haven't heard from lately:

Dear .....:

1—Are you alive?
—Yes. (Proceed to Question 2.)
—No. (No further instruction.)

2—Why haven't you written?
—I have been so busy leading a gay, mad, hectic life.
—I have been absolutely exhausted from overwork.
—I couldn't think of anything to say.
—I couldn't find a stamp.
—I didn't know your Zip Code number, and I didn't want to put the post office to any extra trouble.
—I'm mad at you.

3—Are you well and happy?
—Yes. (Proceed to Question 4.)
—No. (Proceed to Question 5.)
—So-so. (Proceed to Question 6.)

4—What are you happy about?
I have lost .... pounds.
I have a new .....
I have passed my .... exam.
.... I can't tell you. It's a secret.

5—Why are you miserable?
—I am in terrible shape physically.
—I am in terrible shape emotionally.
—I am in terrible shape financially.
—I don't want to tell you about it.

6—Did you receive my letter?
—What letter? I've been mad at you for not writing.
—Oh, was that from you? I got a letter from somebody, but I couldn't decipher the handwriting.
—Well, yes, but it was so long and dull that I didn't finish reading it. I left a bookmark in it, intending to pick it up again sometime, but I guess it got lost.
—Yes, indeed! It was a literary masterpiece of style, charm and wit. That's why I never answered it. I couldn't compete with such eloquence.

Love and kisses,
.....

For Remainder of Year:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Here is a list of conventions for the remainder of 1964 for AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations:

Date	*Organization*	*Place*
July 6-10	Potters	Long Beach, Calif.
July 12-17	Meat Cutters	Miami, Fla.
July 13-17	Newspaper Guild	Long Beach, Calif.
July 18	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, Okla.
July 19-25	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 27-31	Technical Engineers	Seattle, Wash.
July 31-Aug. 2	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 2-7	Bookbinders	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 3-5	Utah	Orem, Utah
Aug. 10-13	Washington	Port Angeles, Wash.
Aug. 16-21	Fire Fighters	San Diego, Calif.
Aug. 16-22	Letter Carriers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 17-20	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 17-21	California	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 17-21	Signalmen	Montreal, Que.
Aug. 17-21	Teachers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 17-21	Texas	Brownsville, Tex.
Aug. 24-29	Postal Clerks	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 24-Sept. 4	Painters	Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 31-Sept. 2	New York	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 31-Sept. 2	North Carolina	Durham, N. C.
Aug. 31-Sept. 4	Plasterers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. (No date)	South Carolina	(No place set)
Sept. 5-11	Typographical Union	Honolulu, Hawaii
Sept. 7-11	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 7-11	Government Employes	Dallas, Tex.
Sept. 8-18	Machinists	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 9-11	Connecticut	Bridgeport, Conn.
Sept. 12	West Virginia	Charleston, W. Va.
Sept. 14	Bricklayers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 14	Stereotypers	Albany, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sept. 14-18	Lathers	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 18-20	Vermont	Bennington, Vt.
Sept. 21	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 21-23	Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 21-23	Missouri	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 21-24	United Textile Workers	Montreal, Que.
Sept. 21-25	Oregon	Roseberg, Ore.
Sept. 21-26	Rubber Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 23	Tobacco Workers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 27-Oct. 2	Printing Pressmen	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 28	Railroad Trainmen	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 28-30	Nebraska	Norfolk, Neb.
Sept. 28-Oct. 2	Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 29-Oct. 4	Iowa	Davenport, Ia.
Sept. 30-Oct. 2	Railway Patrolmen	New York, N. Y.
Sept. or Oct.	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 4	Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 5-8	Wisconsin	Green Bay, Wis.
Oct. 5-9	Cigarmakers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 5-9	Illinois	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 11-17	Iron Workers	San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 12-15	Stone Workers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 12-16	Chemical Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 13-15	Air Line Dispatchers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 15-16	Kansas	Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 19-24	Cement Workers	Montreal, Que.
Oct. 29-31	Railway Supervisors	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. (No date)	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. (No date)	New Hampshire	Manchester, N. H.
Oct. or Nov.	Florida	Jacksonville, Fla.
Nov. 7-8	Rhode Island	Providence, R. I.
Nov. 18-20	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Nov. (No date)	Flight Engineers	New York, N. Y.

PTTI Union Seminars Held in 3 Latin Nations

The Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., international trade secretariat which represents 720,000 workers in North and South America, is deep in a broad program of trade union education seminars in Latin American nations.

Six sessions were held in Ecuador, with 119 workers in the postal and telecommunications fields attending. The instructor was Cristobal Herrera M., a 1959 graduate of the Front Royal (Va.) Trade Union Institute cosponsored by PTTI and the Communications Workers.

In Brazil 159 workers attended seminars held in five states during the first three months of 1964, the majority in the telephone or telegraph fields.

A series of 15 seminars is being held in Bolivia, with 162 students having participated in the nine classes which have been completed.

The curriculum varied only in minor detail from one seminar to another.

EQUAL PAY CONFERENCE panelists discuss enforcement of new law requiring equal pay for men and women doing the same work. Left to right, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther F. Peterson; Pres. Virginia R. Allan of the National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

Johnson Sees Landmark In New Equal Pay Law

President Johnson hailed the nation's first federal equal pay for women law as a landmark in America's progress toward a society of decency."

The law, passed last year, went into effect June 11 and several hundred persons took part in an all-day conference of the National Committee for Equal Pay before assembling at the White House to hear the President.

Johnson told the group that America has been made "stronger—not softer—as we have laid aside, gradually one by one, the old biases and ancient prejudices against the equality of women."

The new law, which applies to employers and workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, requires that men and women performing equal work be paid equal wages. It prohibits lowering salaries for men in order to equalize rates.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks served as a member of a panel discussion on administration of the new law, which followed an address to the conference by Wage & Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist, whose staff has the responsibility for enforcing the statute.

Earlier Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), a principal sponsor of the equal pay bill, called for extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with both its minimum wage and equal pay provisions, to additional groups of workers "so it will have meaning for those women who are on the lowest rung of the economic ladder.

Noting that fewer than one out of three working women is currently covered by the law, she called for action to help "the millions of women who make 70 and 80 cents an hour working in laundries, department stores and domestic work."

Lundquist assured the group that the new law will be administered vigorously.

Pay Policy Notice Upsets Election

Saginaw, Mich.—Posting of new pay policies for salaried employes of the Lufkin-Rule Co., just four days before a representation election, has been held by the National Labor Relations Board to have been an interference with the exercise of free choice by employes.

The board set aside elections lost by the Auto Workers in the clerical and engineering departments and ordered a new vote, UAW Regional Dir. Ken Robinson and Dir. Douglas Fraser of the union's Technical, Office & Professional Dept. announced.

The UAW protested company actions during a 1963 union organizing campaign and a trial examiner upheld one union objection. The board, upholding the examiner, said the company-announced method of initiating salary reviews was a change from the former method and an unfair practice.

Province Hit For Proposed Work-Relief

Ottawa, Ont.—The proposal of the new Liberal Party government in Saskatchewan that relief recipients be made to work for their welfare benefits is a "flagrant contradiction" of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a violation of the Intl. Labor Organization forced labor convention, Executive Vice Pres. Joe Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress has charged.

Announced by Government

The provincial government announced its plans to get able-bodied people off the relief rolls by putting them to work on federal-provincial cost-sharing projects.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Morris pointed out, provides not only that "everyone has the right to work . . . to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment," but also to "free choice of employment."

"The CLC supports 'work instead of relief,' not 'work for relief,'" he said. "The difference between a free man and a slave is the right to payment for his labor, and from this flows the right to collective bargaining and the right to withdraw one's labor. Work for relief is no better than forced labor and Canada has, in that regard, ratified the 1957 ILO convention.

"The CLC believes that workers should be hired on the basis of their ability, not their dependence on relief, and this organization trusts that no other government, federal or provincial, would even think of adopting such an anti-social policy."

Meany Asks Congress To Curb duPont Estate

(Continued from Page 1)

clared. "If most bank holding companies are regulated, then the duPont estate bank holding company should be regulated too. Just because the duPont estate is so big and powerful is no excuse for giving them special favored treatment."

Convention Cited

Meany called the committee's attention to a resolution adopted at the 1963 AFL-CIO convention which declared that the duPont estate's exemption from the banking law gives it "immense and unjustified industrial, financial and political power in the state of Florida."

The resolution pointed out that former Pres. Eisenhower, in signing the holding company law, warned that the "exemptions and other special provisions will require the further attention of Congress."

Meany told the committee that a provision for the estate's income to go to a charitable foundation after the death of Mrs. Jessie Ball duPont and other annuitants "offers no excuse for continuing the duPont's estate's exemption from the Bank Holding Company Act."

The holding company law, he pointed out, "aims at preventing actual or potential abuses of financial power. Such power exists, and will continue to exist, in the duPont estate no matter where its incomes goes," he stressed.

He cited as an example of "abuse of power" Ball's "steady refusal to accept the recommendations of presidential boards for settling the FEC railway strike and his equally persistent refusal to arbitrate the strike issues."

The "record shows," Meany said, that "the duPont estate has in fact operated as an aggressive, expansive business enterprise, enjoying all the advantages of the holding company form while avoiding the regulations applied to holding companies."

Senior Citizens' Group Presents Awards to 4

New York—Four pioneers in the service of the elderly received Senior 65er Awards from the Retired Members Local of Retail-Wholesale Dist. 65 at a ceremony in the union

The honors went to Norman Thomas, six-time Socialist candidate for President, for demonstrating that age is no handicap in vigorous espousal of progressive social trinking; Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N. J.), for the special attention he has given problems of the aged in his service on Senate committees; Elizabeth Wickenden, nationally known consultant on problems of the aged, and Leo Laks, director of the Council Center for Senior Citizens in Brooklyn.

Morgan to Boost Library Week

Edward P. Morgan, whose news and comment program is sponsored by the AFL-CIO Monday through Friday evenings on ABC radio, has been named to the steering committee for the eighth National Library Week.

Morgan has frequently commented on his program on National Library Week activity and American reading habits in general. Library Week each year has also been the subject of AFL-CIO announcements urging support.

The committee seeks to stimulate more reading and to encourage increased use of and support for all the nation's libraries.

Rollcall in House on Federal Pay Bill

Here is the rollcall by which the House passed the federal pay raise bill, raising salaries of 1.7 million government workers and providing deferred increases for top executives, federal judges and members of Congress. The vote was 243-157. Voting for the bill were 184 Democrats and 59 Republicans; opposed were 111 Republicans and 46 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard a vote for the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote against was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
AL Andrews (D) W
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) PW
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) A
AL Selden W

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) PW
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) PW
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) R
13. Teague (R) R
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) PR
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) R
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) PR
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) A
4. Flynt (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) R
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. McLoskey (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) A
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) PR
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) R
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Siler (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) W

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) PR
8. Long (D) A

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) A

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) PW
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) PW
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Vacancy
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) A

NEBRASKA
1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) W
AL Morris (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Derounian (R) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Becker (R) R
25. Barry (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) W
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) R
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) R
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) PR
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) PR
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) PR
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) R
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO
AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) A
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) W
16. Bow (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) W
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) PW
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) PR
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) PR
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (D) R
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) A
5. Vacancy
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) A
6. Bass (D) PR
7. Murray (D) R
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) R
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Dowdy (D) PW
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Pickle (D) PW
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) R
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) R
2. Lloyd (R) A

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Hardy (D) R
3. Gary (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Westland (R) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) PW
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) R
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) R

Goldfinger Cites Buying Lag:

Wage Guideposts Held 'Unworkable'

The wage-price guideposts set by the Johnson Administration's Council of Economic Advisers are neither equitable nor workable, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger has declared.

"The wage guidepost is rather precise," he explained. "It has a number—a 3.2 percent figure—indicated by the Council of Economic Advisers as the size of wage increases. There is no precise guidepost for prices, and there is no mechanism for getting the price cuts which the Council of Economic Advisers itself says are necessary in order to achieve overall stablility of the price level."

Wages should be determined by buying power, not dollar figures, Goldfinger emphasized in an interview on Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network. He was questioned by Frank Porter, national economics reporter for the Washington Post, and Alan Adams, Washington labor reporter for McGraw-Hill Publications.

Goldfinger pointed out that in recent years the nation's productivity has increased at a rate of about 3.2 percent annually but the buying power of all workers in the private economy, including salaried executives, has increased only about 2.3 percent a year.

Buying Power Lags

"There is a considerable lag between the increase in the buying power of the workers' wages and the increase in productivity," he noted.

He conceded that the Administration's restraints and the emphasis on the 3.2 percent figure have proved a "limiting factor" in union bargaining for wage increases "because one of the things we have to remember is that wages are not set by workers—they are not set by unions."

"Wages are established through collective bargaining—jointly by the union and the employer—so that there is built-in opposition to increases through the employer's resistance. Now, in addition to that there is the factor of the Council of Economic Advisers' guidepost with its 3.2 percent figure.

"On the other hand, prices are not determined by unions or workers at all—prices are set by the employers. The actual experience in recent years has been that the relatively high level of unemployment, the spread of automation, the threat of job displacement, in addition to the employer's usual feelings about granting wage increases—all of these factors have worked against workers obtaining substantial wage increases.

"Real wages—that is, the buying power of wages—have actually lagged behind the rise of productivity ever since the middle 1950s."

Goldfinger added that the buying power of wage increases also has been eroded by the prices consumers have to pay for their purchases—particularly the prices of services, which have increased steadily as the wholesale prices of commodities have remained stable.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES were outlined for these students from Hunter College High School, New York, when they visited AFL-CIO headquarters during a trip to Washington. Speaking is John Connors, assistant to Pres. George Meany.

High Court Sets Equal Districts As State Legislature Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

application of the court's 1962 decision, ruled for the majority that the legislative apportionments of all six states involved in the cases—Maryland, Alabama, New York, Colorado, Virginia and Delaware—were invalid. Comparable challenges to state apportionment are pending in 30-odd other states.

The court had already ruled that a Georgia "county unit" plan for selecting party nominees to the U.S. House of Representatives was unconstitutional, the majority opinion pointed out. Any congressional districting law weighing the votes of citizens in one area favorably and the votes of other citizens unfavorably defeats the basic principles embodied in the Constitution, the court had decided then.

Six Opinions Written

The court majority in Warren's opinions—he wrote six of them, one for each state involved—applied the same doctrine to the districting of state legislatures. He was joined by Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White and Arthur J. Goldberg.

Justice John Marshall Harlan filed an impassioned dissent, as he had in the 1962 case that established the power of federal courts to intervene to correct unbalanced districts in state legislatures and as he did again in the Georgia "county unit" case covering unbalanced congressional districts. Harlan was joined in his dissent, although in less fiery terms, in some of the state cases by Justices Tom C. Clark and Potter Stewart.

Dissents Brushed Aside

Warren brushed aside the dissents by pointing out that the courts obviously would not hesitate to intervene if a state attempted to "entirely prohibit from voting" certain classes of "otherwise qualified voters."

"If a state should provide that the votes of citizens in one part . . . should be given two times, or five times, or 10 times the weight of votes of citizens in another part of the state, it could hardly be contended that the right to vote of those residing in the disfavored areas had not been effectively impaired," he said in the Alabama case, the vehicle of the key decision.

It is "inconceivable" to imagine that the court would sustain a state law providing "that the votes of citizens in one part of the state would be multiplied by two, five or 10 while the votes of persons in another would be counted only at face value," he wrote.

"The effect of state legislative districting schemes which give the same number of representatives to unequal numbers of constituents is identical," he declared.

The basic aim of legislative apportionment, the majority ruled, is the achieving of "fair and effective representation for all citizens, and any "dilution" of such representation for some citizens "impairs basic constitutional rights," the Chief Justice wrote.

He dealt with the arguments against judicial intervention with state legislative apportionments in these terms:

'Complex and Many-Faceted'

"We are told that the matter . . . is a complex and many-faceted one. We are advised that states can rationally consider factors other than population. . . . We are admonished not to restrict the power of the states to impose differing views as to political philosophy. . . . We are cautioned about the dangers of entering into political thickets and mathematical quagmires."

Our answer, said Warren, is that "a denial of constitutionally protected rights demands judicial protection; our oath and our office require no less of us."

The majority also brushed aside the state argument that under the federal system by which Congress was created—the House based on population, the Senate having two members from each state—a precedent had been created allowing states to apportion at least one house upon geography.

The composition of Congress, Warren wrote, "is one ingrained in our Constitution" and grew out of political compromises considered necessary when 13 originally sovereign states agreed to yield part of their sovereignty to the Union. It was part of the price paid the smaller states, he noted, for joining in the act of unification.

Never Sovereign Entities

The various counties within a state, he said, "never have been considered as sovereign entities." Every political subdivision within a state—county, city or whatever—exists under state authority alone, and "the relationship of the states to the federal government could hardly be less analogous."

The majority directed lower courts to frame decrees applying the decision and warned that it would be an "unusual case" if the decrees should not guarantee citizens against further elections under an invalid districting system.

The Chief Justice noted in his opinion, however, that lower courts "might" be justified in delaying action "where an impending election is imminent and a state's election machinery is already in progress."

Israeli Labor Award Presented to Randolph

New York—The National Labor Committee for Labor Israel gave its 11th Histadrut Humanitarian Award to A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Sleeping Car Porters.

At a dinner attended by some 500 trade union leaders, Randolph said he was accepting the award "in the name not of or for myself alone, but of and for the members of the organizations I have the honor to be associated with." Among these he mentioned his own union, the AFL-CIO, the Negro American Labor Council, and the participants in the civil rights march on Washington in August 1963.

He called the cloture vote that ended the 75-day Senate filibuster a prelude to enactment of "meaningful civil rights legislation."

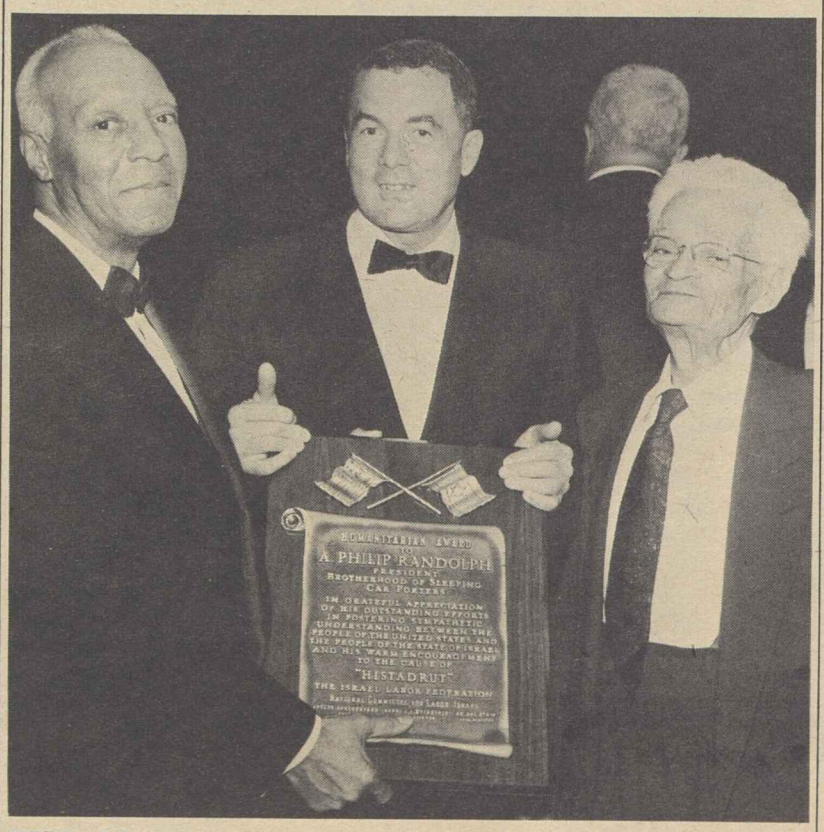
Characterizing Histadrut as "one of the great social forces of these times," Randolph drew a comparison between American and Israeli workers, asserting that they have close ties. He praised Histadrut for having conceived and built its Afro-Asian Institute and for teaching many young men and women of Africa and Asia how modern Israel has handled the problem of building "from scratch."

Theodore W. Kheel, New York attorney and leading labor mediator, cited Randolph as a major figure in the struggle to win passage of the Administration's civil rights bill.

Dr. Sol Stein, executive director of the National Committee for Labor Israel, held that Randolph's life had been one of "profound, unyielding, passionate commitment to the under-privileged, the denied, the circumscribed by man's inhumanity to man."

Other speakers included Avraham Harman, Israel's ambassador to the United States, and Moe Falikman, chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. Congratulatory messages were received from Pres. Johnson, New York Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a previous recipient.

Proceeds from the award dinner will be used for scholarships in the name of Randolph at the Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies in Israel. The institute trains young trade union leaders from the new nations in the democratic solution of social, economic and labor problems.



HISTADRUT Humanitarian Award was presented to Pres. A. Philip Randolph (left) of the Sleeping Car Porters at a dinner in New York sponsored by the National Committee for Labor Israel. At right is Joseph Schlossberg, president of the committee, and in the center Theodore W. Kheel, chairman of the award committee.

New Film Shows Convention Scenes

"Program for Progress," a 20-minute film review of the AFL-CIO convention in New York last November showing the late Pres. Kennedy making his last speech to a labor organization, is now available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Also shown are Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and union leaders and delegates speaking during the sessions. It may be rented, on three weeks advance notice, for $3 or purchased for $35. Apply to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Last-Minute Plunge:

Scranton Makes Bid To Stop Goldwater

(Continued from Page 1)

cause which has written off most of America and has been written off by the rest." It must unite, he declared, behind its traditional principles, "not some weird parody on our beliefs."

The belated entry of Scranton, coming six days after a television appearance in which he had refused to declare himself during the Governors' Conference in Cleveland, got warm and magnanimous support from New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who withdrew his own candidacy and urged "all leaders in the moderate mainstream" to unite behind Scranton and a moderate platform.

Scranton got backing also from leaders of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge's undeclared presidential thrust.

Eisenhower Hedges

But from the one party leader whose open and powerful support he clearly needed, Gen. Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Scranton got only a comment that "free, fair and active competition" for the nomination would be "good for the health and vigor of the party."

Former Vice Pres. Nixon, who had bitterly assailed Goldwater's record on five "key issues" during the Governors' Conference and had insisted that the race for the party's presidential nomination was still open, was cool if not hostile to the Scranton announcement. The Pennsylvania governor had given a "very weak impression" on the television program, Nixon commented.

Two powerful midwestern Republican governors, Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio and Gov. George W. Romney of Michigan, remained silent after Scranton's announcement.

Scranton nevertheless began his last-minute drive to change the shape of the convention with appearances in Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Colorado.

Beneficiary of the nationwide organizational network created by Rockefeller, he was not able immediately to announce a nationally known party figure as his campaign manager. He had conferred after his Maryland announcement with former Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall and with Fred Scribner, GOP national committeeman from Maine, who played major roles in the Eisenhower campaigns of 1952 and 1956.

Goldwater's mountainous advantage was increased when he scored a total triumph at the Republican state convention in Texas, picking up a pledged delegation of 56 votes for a total listed by the Associated Press at 677—22 more than the bare majority of 655 needed for nomination. He was expected to get 14 more in Montana.

Scranton's problem thus was to make direct and specific inroads on the Goldwater delegates—to take away enough to deny the Arizona senator a first-ballot nomination—and to win for himself the powerful Ohio and Michigan delegations and those listed for other favorite sons as well as all or nearly all the 187 delegates already chosen but officially uncommitted to anybody.

Goldwater's forces, fighting to hold what they had, produced a statement from 54 conservative Republican House members that the Arizona senator was the leader best equipped to build party unity and furnish leadership. It was an answer to a statement by eight liberal Republican senators calling, in effect, for nomination of a different candidate.

PHILADELPHIA AREA Steelworkers, visiting Washington for a legislative conference stressing civil rights legislation, meet with an elated Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) shortly after the Senate cloture vote which assured passage of the bill. Humphrey was Democratic floor leader in the bipartisan civil rights fight.

Civil Rights Passage Imminent, Crippling Amendments Crushed

(Continued from Page 1)

of speeches, most of the Dixie bloc spent only a minute or two to explain amendments, which were routinely voted down by margins of two-to-one and better.

As amendment after amendment was disposed of, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) expounded what quickly became known as "the Aiken rule." He told the Senate that if the sponsor of an amendment takes less than five minutes to discuss it, "it is obvious that he does not care whether I understand his amendment or not. So I vote 'nay.' It is a very simple formula, which is available to any senator."

"It is a wonderful rule," Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) quickly commented. "I applaud it."

With only minor modifications, acceptable to the leadership, being adopted, interest switched to the votes of Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater, front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination.

On many of the amendments for which he was present, Goldwater voted with the hard-core southern opposition and against the overwhelming majority of his own party.

Goldwater was one of only five Republicans who voted with the Dixie bloc to kill the entire public accommodations section of the bill, the others being Senators Norris Cotton (N.H.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Edwin Mechem (N.M.) and Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.). Ranged against him on the 62-23 vote were 25 Republicans, including GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Another amendment on which Goldwater stood with a small minority of his party would have used the civil rights bill as a vehicle for voiding union shop agreements if a union is found to have discriminated racially. Both Democratic and Republican senators pointed out in opposing the amendment that the bill already carried a clearly enforceable ban against discrimination by unions as well as employers, and that the proposed amendment was a roundabout way of attacking the union shop.

One of the closer votes by which a leadership-opposed amendment was defeated was a 51-47 rejection of an attempt to delete authority for a single member of the proposed Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to bring a question of discrimination before the commission on behalf of an individual. Civil rights supporters regard this as a means of helping individuals who are afraid of reprisals if they act on their own.

Except for the jury trial amendment adopted shortly before the cloture vote, the only significant change was acceptance of an amendment barring double prosecution of a person as a result of the same alleged violation of the civil rights law. The leadership agreed to support this change after modifications were made in the original wording of the amendment.

In the form in which it was before the Senate for passage, the civil rights bill included these main provisions:

VOTING: Registrars are prohibited from giving more difficult literacy tests to Negroes than to whites, or otherwise using discriminatory standards. Voters could not be rejected for minor errors on applications. Anyone with a 6th grade education is presumed literate in the absence of evidence to the contrary. The government is given new power to speed court action on voting cases.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION: Virtually all major establishments serving the general public are barred from discriminating against customers because of race or religion. If a state or community has a public accommodations law, federal action can not occur until the local law has had a chance to operate.

JOB DISCRIMINATION: Effective one year after enactment, employers, employment agencies and unions are prohibited from discriminating because of race, sex, religion or national origin in hiring, firing, promotions, job referrals and admittance to union membership or apprenticeship programs. This would initially apply to establishments in interstate commerce with 100 or more workers, dropping over three years to cover firms with 25 or more employes. State laws would first be given a chance to function, a federal Equal Employment Commission would seek to bring about voluntary compliance, and then court action could be taken if voluntary methods fail.

Other sections of the bill authorize cutoff of federal funds for state and local programs which discriminate, give the Attorney General power to bring suits to end school segregation, permit an appeal to higher courts if a federal judge refuses to take jurisdiction in a civil rights case removed from state courts, and permit the Attorney General to sue to open city or state facilities to Negroes.

6-20-64

Goldwater Decides —At Last Minute

Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), prospective Republican presidential nominee, climbed off the fence on the civil rights bill by announcing just before the Senate action he would vote against it.

On the Senate floor Goldwater said that the public accommodations and fair employment sections were in violation of the Constitution and that he would violate his oath of office if he voted for a bill containing such provisions.

National Automation Commission Approved by House Labor Group

A House Labor subcommittee has approved legislation establishing a broad-based National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress—a move long urged by the Administration and the AFL-CIO.

Incorporating suggestions made by the AFL-CIO, the subcommittee bill provides for representatives from both labor and management on a "broadly representative" 14-member commission, to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) said the commission's responsibilities would specifically include recommending steps to be taken by the federal government to "share the costs and help prevent and alleviate the adverse impact of change on displaced workers."

Technological progress can mean "misery" for millions of workers, the AFL-CIO stressed in a statement to the House subcommittee shortly before it approved the bill.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged that rapid automation, instead of bringing "a golden age of abundance," has contributed to persistent, high unemployment.

Skills Made Obsolete

"Men have been displaced by machines, skills acquired over a lifetime have become obsolete, entire communities have been turned into islands of depression reminiscent of the 1930's and the frustrations of the Negro people and the youth and the poor of all races have grown in intensity," Biemiller said.

In addition to the commission, made up of persons outside the government, a federal inter-agency committee would be established by the bill to provide technical assistance and advisory services.

Both groups are needed, Biemiller said, and would lend encouragement to the hope "that the nation will soon begin to meet the enormous social problems created by the revolution in technology with the same zeal which has marked our pioneering efforts in the physical sciences."

'Imbalance' Cited

Much of the problem of adjustment to automation, he declared, has resulted from "a fundamental imbalance in American policy during the past decade."

Until recently, he said, there has been "an almost single-minded concern for the advancement of technology and productive efficiency" with "little attention to the serious human problems created by rapid technological change."

Biemiller cited investment credits and accelerated depreciation allowances "to subsidize the spread of automation . . . while little was done to aid in the development of adequate adjustment of people and communities to radical technological change."

He contrasted the modest funds available to the Dept. of Labor for its research programs on automation's social impact with "the expenditure by the federal government of billions of dollars on research and development in the physical sciences."

He cited the AFL-CIO's reiterated support for a broad automation commission, in convention resolutions and Executive Council statement. He emphasized, however, that there should be no postponement of known and needed programs during the commission's study.

"Measures are needed now," he said, "to create jobs and alleviate the conditions of the poor and the aged. These include public works, the anti-poverty program, hospital care for the aged under social security, an increase in the minimum wage and extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to workers not yet covered."

Even if all these programs were immediately enacted, Biemiller added, there would still be need for the proposed automation commission to provide "a rational approach to meeting the problems of tomorrow, as well as the problems of today."

The subcommittee bill authorizes a $2 million appropriation for the commission's work, sets Jan. 1, 1966, as the date for a final report but permits interim recommendations before then. The commission's title is broadened from the original bill by inclusion of the phrase "economic progress."

Meany Hails 'Historic' Civil Rights Vote

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House Set To Accept Changes

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed Senate passage of the civil rights bill as "a truly historic legislative victory" and called for a broad-based drive "to translate the bill's promises into reality."

As the bill progressed to the threshold of final enactment in the House, Meany urged the civil rights coalition of Negro, labor and religious groups to work "with equal fervor" for full employment, decent wages, housing, medical care and "unlimited" educational opportunities.

"All of us must enlist for the duration," he said in a message to the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "I pledge to you that the AFL-CIO will never abandon this fight."

The 73-27 Senate vote for the civil rights bill was a credit to the leadership of both political parties, the AFL-CIO president declared, and reflected "the overwhelming consensus of the American people." It was a "victory," he said, "not just for Negro Americans, not just for oppressed minorities, but for the nation."

Quick Approval Seen

House leaders, meanwhile, put a stamp of approval on the Senate-amended rights bill and set in motion a procedure to accept the Senate amendments and send the bill directly to the President's desk.

House Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), a foe of the bill, agreed to a June 30 meeting of his committee to clear the way for a House vote. A majority of the committee would have been able to force a meeting if Smith had not acceded to the request. If no snags develop, the bill should reach the White House in time for a July 4 signing ceremony.

On the final Senate vote for passage, 46 Democrats and 27 Republicans supported the bill; 21 Democrats and six Republicans opposed passage.

Only one non-southern Democrat voted against the bill—Sen. Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.). His vote was balanced by that of Texas Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, who supported passage.

The Republican votes against the bill came from Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and five of his political supporters.

Credit for the massive bipartisan support in the Senate, Meany said in his message to the NAACP, belongs to the leadership of both parties—Senators Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) among the Democrats and

(Continued on Page 11)

Fringe Benefit Standards Added to Davis-Bacon Act

SEN. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

SEN. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

Senate Vote Sends Bill to White House

By David L. Perlman

The Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill, a major legislative goal of the AFL-CIO, has been passed by the Senate and sent to the White House to be signed into law.

It requires contractors on federally-financed construction projects to match prevailing area standards of fringe benefits as well as wages, or add the cash equivalent to hourly pay.

The Administration-backed measure was approved by voice vote as the Senate dug into the backlog which had piled up during the three-month civil rights filibuster. The House passed the bill in January by a 357-50 vote.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hailed the fringe benefit bill's final passage as "the greatest legislative victory for the building trades in the past decade." Similar bills had been introduced in every Congress since 1955.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote each senator before the vote that the bill "is essential to protect local wage rates and local community living standards."

Meany pointed out that in 1931, when the Davis-Bacon Act was adopted, "fringe benefits such as health, welfare, insurance and pension plans scarcely existed."

Currently, he said, there are "more than 5,000 health, welfare and pension funds covering more than 70 percent of the building and construction trades workers. . . . These fringe benefits are as much a part of the wage structure as the cash wage payment itself."

Meany stressed that the employer who does not pay fringe benefits "clearly has an unfair advantage in bidding on federal

(Continued on Page 11)

Michigan Is 1st State to Redistrict

Lansing, Mich.—Possibility of Republican action to block Michigan's legislative districting was raised by Gov. George W. Romney as election officials moved to implement "one man, one vote" edicts by the U.S. and State Supreme Courts.

The Michigan court ordered into effect for the 1964 elections an equal population plan for both Senate and House districts just hours before the U.S. court threw out that portion of Michigan's new constitution calling for a Senate based on a combination of area and population. Michigan thus became the first state to redistrict under the Supreme Court's equality of population mandate.

Romney termed the new plan "a districting monstrosity" and charged it was devised "for the advantage of Democrats."

Most political observers predict that the reapportionment will result in a Democratic majority in the House and a standoff in the Senate. Republicans now have majorities in both houses.

(Continued on Page 9)

Health Care Sidetracked:

Mass Transit Bill Passed by House

The House gave a lift to commuters in traffic-clogged cities by approving a large-scale program of federal grants to help metropolitan areas develop and improve mass transit systems.

Added to the bill on the House floor were labor-supported amendments protecting transit workers against loss of jobs, seniority, pensions, bargaining rights and other contract provisions. Similar protections had been included in the bill passed by the Senate more than a year ago.

The vote was 212-189, with 173 Democrats and 39 Republicans supporting the bill. Opposing were 128 Republicans and 61 Democrats.

While the Administration was winning this major victory on the House floor, it met with a sharp setback in the House Ways & Means Committee on another top-priority bill — hospital care for the elderly under social security.

The committee sidetracked the King-Anderson bill, after more than three months of closed door meetings which had raised hopes that Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) would switch his decisive vote to support some version of social security health care.

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.)

(Continued on Page 12)

Union Disaster Teams Aid Flood-Hit Regions

AFL-CIO union members swept into ravaged areas of Montana and Nebraska in the wake of recent floods to take over a major clean-up and rehabilitation job with cooperation of the Red Cross.

In one community after another union members—often from miles away—answered the Red Cross call for help and gave outstanding assistance in aiding the rain-drenched, mud-soaked victims as they struggled to get rid of dirt and debris, Red Cross officials reported.

In Montana 300 union members, most of them from Great Falls, moved into stricken areas under the coordination of Business Manager Peter Gilligan of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 139, a Red Cross volunteer labor consultant.

Volunteer disaster teams were developed under the direction of State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. James S. Umber. He was assisted by

(Continued on Page 3)

Lodge Returns to Aid Scranton Delegate Drive

By Willard Shelton

The last-moment drive of Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton to win the Republican presidential nomination got the aid of a long-time party leader, retiring Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, as Scranton himself sought to woo away delegates previously considered announced for or pledged to Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Lodge announced in Saigon that he was resigning as U.S. ambassador to Vietnam to assist in Scranton's campaign. The Pennsylvania governor, whose present delegate strength is far behind Goldwater's, said he was "simply delighted" at Lodge's action.

Goldwater was still rated as the front-runner for nomination at the Republican National Convention opening in San Francisco July 13. The Associated Press credited him with a total of 680 delegates either committed or "favorable," well above the 655 needed for a majority.

Goldwater commented that Lodge was to be "congratulated" for having borne up so long under what the senator called the Administration's "indecision and vacillation"

(Continued on Page 10)

CHEERING Communications Workers surround President Johnson at CWA convention in Cleveland Public Hall. An audience of 6,000 waved Johnson placards and roared their applause as Johnson made his way to platform for talk asking their support. Next day they voted to endorse his candidacy.

CWA Delegates Set New Goals In Organizing, Contracts, Politics

Cleveland, Ohio—The Communications Workers completed their 26th annual convention here one day ahead of schedule after setting new goals in organizing, collective bargaining and political action.

With membership at an all-time high in 1964, the 1,188 delegates set their sights on organizing the remaining 20 percent of contract-covered workers now in CWA jurisdiction and the many thousands of technical, clerical and other white-collar workers not in any union.

The convention, with all but a few delegates rising to vote, "wholeheartedly" endorsed Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for election to his first full term. The action came after Johnson, in a personal appearance, asked their help in getting Congress to enact his legislative program on civil rights, relief of the poverty-stricken, extension of minimum wage coverage, and health care for the elderly under social security.

In a final speech, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the union, in wage reopening negotiations in the Bell system this fall, will seek "reasonable" wage increases and relief from the "hodge-podge of unwieldy, thoughtless wage zones" now existing in the industry as a relic of an old management policy of "meeting community wage levels"—a practice now outmoded, Beirne asserted.

In other action, the convention:

- Voted to accept a finance committee report raising the per capita dues paid by the locals to the international from $2 a month to $2.50, effective next Jan. 1.
- Urged Congress to hurry action on legislation setting up an automation study commission after a report that 17,000 jobs a year were lost in the Bell system alone during a five-year period when the number of telephones in use increased by more than 16 million.
- Adopted a program for economic action and a legislative program put forward by CWA Vice Pres. John L. Crull with an appeal for "full cooperation" by every member in the AFL-CIO COPE register-and-vote campaign.
- Paid tribute to the memory of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy and heard his last speech to the AFL-CIO convention on sound film.

The convention received a committee report declaring that the "greatest field for organizing" now exists in new groups of technical and clerical workers and that the labor movement must plan to welcome them into membership. Earlier, Beirne had set CWA's membership potential at 1 million.

Sec.-Treas. W. A. Smallwood reported that 1964 was the best COPE collection year in CWA history with $87,362 donated by members of the union in gifts of about $1 each. COPE awards for best performance were awarded to Denver District 8, Local 1301 in Wellesley, Mass., and Local 6222 in Houston, Tex. Some 290 other locals also received awards for reaching or surpassing their quota of $1 donation per member.

The CWA "good citizenship" award for leadership and effort was given to Mississippi State Dir. W. O. Stanley.

The convention gave a rising vote of thanks to delegates from New York Telephone Co. plant locals who defeated a 1964 raid by the unaffiliated Teamsters, and also saluted delegates who won a 150-day strike against General Telephone Co. of California.

State Sen. Frank King, new president of the Ohio AFL-CIO, told the delegates that Ohio labor will go all-out for political action this year and will help set up voter registration centers throughout the state to "elect Pres. Johnson, Sen. Stephen Young" and other endorsed candidates in November.

CWA Delegates Use Phone to Get Floor

Cleveland, O.—Labor reporters at the Communications Workers convention called unique the system the union has developed to enable delegates to get the floor without shouting or waving.

The convention had three floor microphones, clearly labled Motions, Privilege, and Yes or No. Any delegate may pick up a telephone under the nearest microphone, tell the platform clerk who answers what he wants to talk about, and then walk to the appropriate microphone when the chairman calls off his name, local union number and point at issue from a written memorandum.

Delegates also may use the telephone to ask the convention parliamentarian for advice or information on rules of order. To make sure the system works fairly, three rank-and-file monitors are chosen daily to sit on the platform and listen to the calls as they come in.

WCFL Observes 38th Anniversary

Chicago—One of the labor movement's most successful excursions into commercial radio is celebrating its 38th birthday.

WCFL was founded on June 26, 1926 and is owned and operated by the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Featuring music and more sports than any other city station, WCFL has become increasingly popular and powerful, now boasting 50,000 watts.

The station will soon move into new studios in the modern Marina City, nearing completion in downtown Chicago under the sponsorship of the Building Service Employes.

AGVA Picks Johnny Woods For Top Post

New York—Johnny Woods was elected national administrative secretary of the American Guild of Variety Artists at the four-day 17th annual convention.

Woods, who has been second vice president, was chairman of a five-member interim committee which has been administering the union for the past several months.

The convention for the first time chose an assistant national administrative secretary, picking for the post Dick Jones, eastern regional director and also a member of the interim committee. Jay Lester, national board member, was named to Jones' old post and Roy Davis, AGVA New York branch manager, was elected to assist him.

The new post of southeastern region director was created and Ernie Fast, a member of the interim committee and at one time midwestern region director, was elected to fill it.

Margie Coate, national director of sick and relief, was given additional duties as personnel director.

Elected to fill vacancies on the national board were Kathy Kohls of the Denver branch; Ann Terri, San Francisco; Bob Mitchell, Philadelphia, and Carlo Corelli and Milt Moss, New York branch. The top officers headed by Pres. Joey Adams were elected last year for two-year terms.

Rev. Robert Perrella, O.S.M., pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, Watervliet, N. Y., was elected the first national chaplain in AGVA's history.

'Chord of Solidarity'

Dues Increase Voted By AFM Convention

Portland, Ore.—Responding to the leadership of Pres. Herman Kenin, the Musicians wound up the union's 67th annual convention here on a chord of solidarity.

Nearly 1,000 delegates, representing some 175,000 members in nearly 700 locals, voted to raise AFM dues $6 per annum and lifted the ceiling on local initiation fees from $100 to $150.

Approval of the dues increase had the effect of closing the union's ranks against action of orchestra leaders who attacked in the courts a similar increase in per annum dues voted by the 1963 convention.

Kenin and former Pres. James C. Petrillo had lashed out at dissident elements in their convention speeches and had urged passage of the dues increase as a display of majority solidarity.

In another key action, the delegates unanimously upheld an executive board order calling for a merger of white and Negro locals in Chicago. The white Local 10, which has some 11,000 members, did not oppose the merger on principle but raised numerous objections to the implementation plan.

After Petrillo's address, the convention voted to ask him to return to active duty with the union in whatever assignments Kenin deems suitable for his talents. Petrillo said he was deeply moved by the offer but asked time to consider it.

Debate 'Discotheque'

Spirited debate was sparked by the controversial "discotheque" music issue—featuring the simultaneous use of juke box recordings and live musicians. The convention reaffirmed previous policy of letting individual locals decide the issue in their jurisdictions subject to executive board concurrence. Some locals argued it provided employment not otherwise available.

"We're making a deal to play at our own funeral," said a Toronto delegate whose local is opposed to discotheque.

The "Beatles" got brief attention during a discussion of the union's efforts, now supplemented by the government, to preserve work opportunities for U.S. and Canadian musicians. Kenin assured the delegates that a working arrangement now exists to process exchanges across the Canadian border and that new job opportunities have been created abroad on an exchange basis with British musicians.

A key resolution eliminated a constitutional provision which beginning in 1965 would have instituted conventions in alternate years, rather than annually. Minneapolis was chosen as the site for the 1965 convention.

Fiscal Policy

Henry Kaiser, AFM general counsel, discussing the lawsuits attacking the union's fiscal structure, said the dissident orchestra leaders' goal is to buy musicians' services for less pay. He said the locals are free to proceed with their traditional financial policies as directed by the international until and unless the Supreme Court rules otherwise.

Kaiser also reminded delegates that the AFM has never been found guilty of an unfair labor practice or a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Job Injuries Rise Above 1963 Rate

Disabling on-the-job injuries in manufacturing occurred at the rate of 11.9 million manhours in the first quarter of 1964, according to preliminary data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept.

The rate is unchanged from the final three months of 1963, but was up from 11.6 in the first quarter of last year. January rates in both months were the same at 11.7. In February 1964 the rate increased 3 percent to 12.1, and in March dropped slightly to 12. The respective rates in 1963 were 11.6 and 11.3.

The report was the first in a new series in which the industry breakdowns conform to the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual and to the other statistical series maintained in the BLS. All data for 1963 have been retabulated to permit valid comparisons.

WELCOME HOME was given by Portland, Ore., to a distinguished son, Pres. Herman Kenin (left) of the Musicians, during the union's 67th convention in that city. Presenting Kenin with a framed scroll is Federal Judge Gus J. Solomon.

4,000 Win Pay Hikes:

Philco Strike Saves Gains of 30 Years

Philadelphia—Improved economic benefits and stabilized working conditions for 4,000 Philco workers have been won by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers after a seven-week strike.

Successful in preserving work rules and conditions won step by step over a 30-year period, members of IUE Locals 101 and 102 ratified a three-year pact with the Philco Corp., now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co.

The agreement, hailed by IUE Pres. James B. Carey as one that "fortifies the rights of senior employes against layoffs," gives Philco workers these benefits:

- Wage hikes of 3 percent a year and a minimum of 7 cents an hour.
- An increase in pension benefits from $2.25 per year of service to $2.50 immediately and to $2.75 next Jan. 1, with the top figure retroactive for all service years.
- Improvements in life, sickness and accident insurance.
- More safeguards against time standard changes and arbitrary medical examinations.
- Protection for past practice on plantwide seniority, two 15-minute relief periods and other conditions.

The agreement also calls for company payment of hospitalization and surgical insurance premiums for the strike period.

The new contract provides that furloughing of workers will, for the first time, be done on the basis of seniority. At Philco, furloughs—as differentiated from normal economic layoffs—are limited to 10 days a year but the union agreed that the number of times a worker may be furloughed can be increased from four to seven a year.

Another gain was an agreement that workers may not be compelled to work overtime when they offer a reasonable excuse.

'. . . in Dignity and Honor . . .'

A union official summed up the settlement by saying "Philco workers will continue to work in dignity and honor—that is what they fought for and what they achieved."

Local 101 is Carey's home local. Final settlement was achieved after a 16-day stalemate in negotiations when U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Commissioner John R. Murray brought the negotiators back to the bargaining table for a 17-hour session. The union spokesmen included Carey, IUE Dist. 1 Pres. Harry Block, IUE Gen. Counsel Ben Sigal and others.

"It is a good contract for us and for Philco," Block said. "We can both live with it in honor."

Local 101 Pres. Leonard Hinz said the pact "spells out, more precisely than ever before at Philco, policies on seniority, work practices and productivity measurement."

Pres. Stanley Slovitsky of Local 102 declared the contract "achieves job security for our people."

FLOODED TRAILER CAMP at Millard, Neb., home to many union members, was cleaned up by their union brothers with the aid of the Red Cross after heavy rains swamped it. Pres. Robert Danze of the Omaha AFL-CIO, in straw hat at left, and Charles Harvey (on right, pointing), AFL-CIO Community Service Activities staff aide from Des Moines, Ia., who served as a Red Cross advisor, helped direct the work.

Public Affairs Award Given Union Writer

Portland, Ore.—An article on unsavory aspects of a county coroner's office has brought honors to an Oregon Labor Press staff writer and a likelihood of reform to that political institution.

Gene Klare received the American Political Science Association's 1964 award "for excellence in public affairs reporting."

Klare's article in the May 1 issue of the Oregon Labor Press pointed to "unsavory fringe benefits" in the country office, including the method of referring bodies to funeral homes. Multnomah County, which includes Portland, had been exempted from a 1959 reform law.

The article pointed to a need for reforming the department by electing a physician-pathologist as coroner and by placing the office under the state medical investigator.

Klare, who is president of the Portland Newspaper Guild, was a reporter for the Portland Oregonian prior to the Portland newspaper strike in 1959. The Oregon Labor Press is owned by 11 AFL-CIO unions and councils in Oregon.

CSA Department To Move Offices

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Service Activities will be transferred from New York City to the organization's Washington headquarters, Federation Pres. George Meany has announced.

Meany said it is now possible to provide space in the headquarters building for the department, the only national staff department that had not previously been housed there.

Leo Perlis, director of the Dept. of Community Services Activities, and his staff will move to Washington on Aug. 1.

Month-Long Strike Saves Alcoa Jobs

Massena, N. Y.—A month-long strike of 2,400 members of the Aluminum Workers, called to prevent the threatened abolition of the jobs of eight members, ended when the strikers ratified a settlement providing that no jobs will be lost at the Alcoa plant here.

The settlement, worked out at a St. Louis meeting called by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, permits the reclassification and reassignment of some workers in the union bargaining unit but preserves all jobs and work crews, according to a union statement.

Masena unionists struck May 23 when management declared too many workers were manning the pots used in smelting aluminum and prepared to abolish eight jobs without regard for grievance or arbitration procedures.

Under the settlement, the workload on potroom workers will be substantially the same as before, but one worker per shift will be given a new classification at a wage rate 5 cents higher than his former rate.

The union said it believes the remaining crewmen will not have their workload increased and no one will lose his job. Existing crewmen will continue to work as a team and not be asigned to "float" from one room to another.

The union negotiators were headed by AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl and included representatives from all other Alcoa plants with AWIU contracts. Strikes at the other plants had been scheduled but were called off when negotiations were resumed in St. Louis.

Union Disaster Teams Aid Flood-Hit Regions

(Continued from Page 1)

Murray McNichols of the Machinists, a member of the Red Cross board who will serve on the Red Cross Disaster Advisory Committee. More than 3,000 man-hours were worked with the end not in sight.

Two AFL-CIO Community Service Activities staff men directed the assistance of union members when more recent floods caused by heavy rains hit the Omaha area of Nebraska. Pres. Robert Danze of the Omaha AFL-CIO named Wallace Nelson, full-time labor liaison man with the Omaha United Fund, to serve as labor coordinator with the Red Cross. Charles Harvey, CSA staff man, was summoned from Des Moines, Ia., to act as Red Cross building advisor.

Trailer Camp Hit

More than 100 union volunteers moved into Millard, Neb., one of the hardest hit areas, where a particularly bad spot was a trailer camp where many union families had had their portable homes.

Water that surged through the camp upset trailers that had to be righted and dragged to higher ground before they could be cleaned of the mud and debris. With the aid of Business Agent Leonard Schaeffer of Laborers Local 1140 and Pres. Frank Vondra of Local 1974, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, three bulldozers, two draglines and nine three-ton trucks were obtained for use in the operation.

The Red Cross located the trailer-homes of those in greatest need and assigned them priorities for righting and relocation. Labor coordinators included Tom Hendrick of the IBEW. Two Red Cross canteens were kept at the site to supply the volunteers and the victims with food and drink during the long days of work.

AFL-CIO aid in the two operations was based on the Statement of Understanding between AFL-CIO Community Services Activities and the Red Cross Disaster Service.

3 Union Heads Named To Sea Advisory Unit

The presidents of three maritime unions and the executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany have been named by Pres. Johnson to a newly created maritime advisory committee.

Labor representatives on the 14-member committee are Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany.

The committee is an outgrowth of long-standing differences over U.S. maritime policy, which reached a climax in March when the ILA carried out a boycott of Soviet wheat shipments.

The boycott was lifted when the government gave assurances of a thorough re-examination of its wheat shipment policy, the so-called "50-50" law and other maritime problems.

To Consider Policy

In announcing the committee, the White House stated it would "consider such matters of policy and administration of government programs affecting the maritime industry, including policies and practices which may be followed by labor, management or the government for strengthening the trade, national defense, manpower and labor relations programs of the industry."

Chairman of the committee is Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. Also representing the government is Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Management members are Joseph Andrea, Humble Oil Co.; H. Lee White, Marine Transport Lines; J. Paul St. Sure, Pacific Maritime Association, and William B. Rand, U.S. Lines.

Representing the public at large are James J. Healy, professor of industrial relations, Harvard University; Lewis A. Lapham, former president of Grace Line and now president of the executive committee of the Bankers Trust Co.; Dean Waldo Malott, former president of Cornell University, and Theodore W. Kheel, New York lawyer and arbitrator.

IUE Fights GE Attack On Wage Incentive Plan

Delegates from 65 local unions of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have pledged "complete support" of an all-out drive by the IUE to prevent the General Electric Co. from scrapping an incentive system at the Schenectady, N. Y., plant.

The union's protest against the change, which would, it said, cut wages by up to $1.50 an hour for 3,000 of the 9,000 Schenectady workers, was carried by IUE Pres. James B. Carey to Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Assurances Demanded

The conference board at a Washington meeting denounced the change in a statement saying the GE action would in effect "tear up the contract" negotiated only six months ago and demanded assurances from GE officers that the contract be observed in its entirety or be renegotiated.

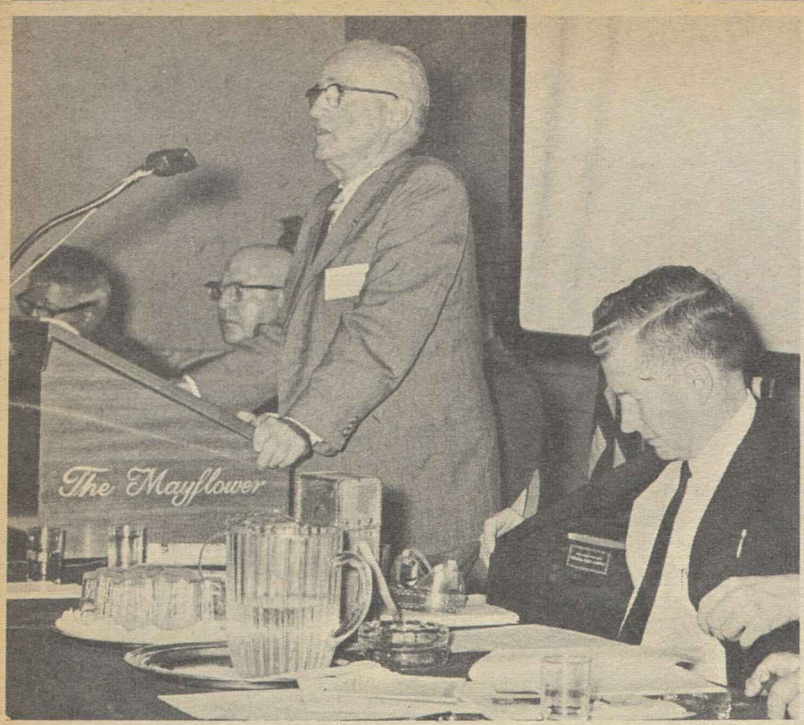
The management action "poses a threat to the wage standards of every GE employe covered by a union contract," said the statement, adding that if GE can change the wage payment method and the earnings of members without securing union consent, "not only wages but all other conditions of employment" will be reduced in value.

Earlier Carey had said in a statement approved by the IUE executive board that GE management at Schenectady has "made an outrageous demand upon IUE Local 301 that the incentive system be abandoned and all operations go on daywork."

The Schenectady local has offered to negotiate any rates that are "out of line," the union said. and has proposed alternative programs such as cost-sharing. But, it added, management "once again bargaining by ultimatum, refuses to entertain any modifications of its autocratic demands."

Dates Shifted for Wisconsin Convention

The Wisconsin State AFL-CIO has shifted the date for its 1964 convention to Oct. 6-9. The convention, to be held at Green Bay, was originally set for Oct. 5-8.



BREAKTHOUGH IN SAFETY is the goal of organized labor, John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational health, told a Washington meeting of union safety experts. Among those who spoke at the one-day AFL-CIO Conference on Safety was Robert M. Wilkins (right), manager of the National Safety Council's labor department.

Wirtz Asks ILO Stress On Human Resources

Geneva—The worldwide "drive for human dignity cannot succeed without full development of human resources," U.S. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the annual conference of the Intl. Labor Organization here.

Addressing the 48th session of the ILO conference, Wirtz observed that "history has taught that unless there is development of a nation's resources for all of its citizens there will be economic discrimination, which leads to social discrimination."

He urged the government, worker and employer delegates to the 110-nation organization to approve a U.S. resolution calling on the ILO "to take the lead" in developing human resources. The resolution calls for a study of work being done in the field by all United Nations agencies, including the ILO, to arrive at a "coordinated strategy."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the federation's European economic representative, Bert Seidman, are members of the conference committee dealing with the proposal.

In other developments, the entire slate of worker candidates backed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was elected to the conference's key steering committee, despite an attempt by Soviet bloc delegates to bargain for seats on the committee.

Earlier, at the opening plenary meeting, Communist delegates had endorsed the candidacy of Hashim Raza, a Pakistan government official, for the conference presidency. Raza's nomination was withdrawn by the African and Asian delegates, however, who acknowledged Latin America's claim on the presidency under the unofficial "rotation rule."

The conference went on to elect Andres Aguilar of Venezuela as president without opposition. Worker delegates chose British trade unionist Harold Collison as their conference vice president.

At the pre-conference meeting of the ILO Governing Body, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists was nominated for a three-year term on the board of the ILO's Turin Center for Advanced Technical & Vocational Training. The center at Turin, Italy, will open in April 1965 and provide vocational training for workers from the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Shishkin Cites Labor Support For Housing

The AFL-CIO and its unions have given vigorous support to housing programs for low-rent and moderate-income families, Sec. Boris Shishkin of the federation's Housing Committee reported to the Committee on Housing, Building & Planning of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the Washington, D. C., meeting, Shishkin described the role of American labor in initiating and helping develop a low rent public housing program for low-income families, and labor's emphasis on cooperative housing for those of moderate income.

He listed the various types of union-sponsored housing projects in this country, and reported on the AFL-CIO's participation in labor-backed housing projects in Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador and other Latin-American lands where the free labor movement of each country has been aided by sister organizations in this hemisphere through the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The committee held its 25th session in the U.S. capital, Shishkin said, for a first-hand study of American housing programs and American methods of urban planning, building construction and community development.

Roland M. Sawyer, housing consultant for the Steelworkers, is a member of the U.S. delegation on the committee.

Armstrong Locals Ask New Contract

Akron, O.—Four Rubber Worker locals have given the Armstrong Rubber Co. notice of their intent to negotiate new pension and insurance provisions in current contracts. The locals are at Hanford, Calif., West Haven, Conn., Des Moines, Ia., and Natchez, Miss.

If negotiations are not concluded by July 22, the locals will decide whether to give notice of contract termination, URW Pres. George Burdon said. The current agreement was signed in 1959.

3,500 Attend Conferences:

Safety Experts Seek Steps To Stem On-Job Injuries

The problems of protecting workers from becoming victims of today's complex industrial machines and processes occupied the attention of 3,500 labor, management and government safety experts in Washington this week.

In a one-day AFL-CIO Conference on Safety for union representatives and in the President's Conference on Occupational Safety which followed, there was general agreement on a need for broad re-examination of current safety practices, particularly in view of the growing use of new materials, machines and methods.

Speaking before the AFL-CIO conference, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers said that America's unions are stepping up job safety efforts to turn back a rising tide of work-connected deaths and injuries. Finding the best approach is the first hurdle, he said.

Wharton, who was a conference leader in the AFL-CIO meeting and vice chairman of the President's Conference, said the problems of industrial use of nuclear energy, the rising problems of noise and outdated workmen's compensation laws are major safety issues to be resolved.

"In most states there are a great deal more game wardens to protect animals than there are safety inspectors to protect our citizens," Wharton stated.

The AFL-CIO conference was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health. Chairman is Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes. Moderator for the conference was John D. Connors, executive secretary of the committee.

In a panel discussion of the Walsh-Healey Act's safety standards, which affect contractors who provide government goods, there was strong objection to "farming out" inspection duties to the states.

"In too many cases state factory inspectors know more about poolrooms than about toolrooms," stated panelist J. George Eichhorn, representative of the Machinists.

The AFL-CIO Conference was also warned of growing radiation dangers to workers. Alan F. Burch, assistant director of research and Education for the Operating Engineers, saw hazards in the trend by the Atomic Energy Commission to turn over more unregulated radioactive materials to the state and in the increased use of radioactive materials by relatively inexperienced persons.

"Radiation machines in a few years," he said, "will be as common as welding machines are today." He noted that thousands are already in use by industries in such tasks as cigarette packaging, food processing and road building, most without any control whatsoever.

The conference was also told of the health hazard from loud and high frequency noises. Michael Wood, coordinator for the Boilermakers, said that deafness has become one of the most widespread industrial hazards in modern technology.

The danger is not in the loud noises alone, he said but also in sustained high frequency sounds, such as the whir of a textile mill.

The level of danger is nearer than suspected, he indicated, pointing out that an average office has a sustained sound level of 50 decibels. A work area where the noise rises to 90 decibels can cause damage if sustained over a period of time.

The magnitude of the problem, Wood declared, is revealed by the $3 billion in claims filed nationally involving industrial hearing loss. "The growing number of claims is indicative of a lack of effective preventive control programs," he said.

Delegates at the opening of the President's Conference on Tuesday were told by Pres. Johnson that "there is a common denominator between your work and mine." His number one job, he explained, is to preserve human safety in the nation and in the entire world.

Among those to address the President's Conference was Pres. Cornelius J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., who scored public "apathy and disinterest" in preventable accidents.

The entire nation was shocked by the Alaska earthquake and rushed immediate assistance, he declared, yet by contrast American workers face a far more serious loss of life, injury and property destruction each year which could be prevented by an interest in planned safety.

Haggerty told the conference that little is being done to prevent the continued high accident toll in bridge, dam and building construction.

He urged joint employer-union safety programs, to be recommended to the workers by the union. He also urged pre-job safety conferences where the entire job is mapped out and every participating worker briefed.

PLAQUE OF APPRECIATION for services as safety instructor is given to Jake Gold (left), safety engineer with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards. Making the presentation is Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, in behalf of 18 IUOE representatives who completed the four-week resident safety training program at the AFL-CIO National Safety Training Institute.

Railroad Telegraphers Vote To Hike Per Capita

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Railroad Telegraphers convention approved a $6-a-year increase in the union's per capita tax and adopted a legislative and bargaining program for the United States and Canada.

The per capita increase, effective next year, will boost the payments to the grand lodge from $22 to $28 a year. It was approved with only a scattering of opposition.

In another constitutional change, the convention authorized re-elected Pres. G. E. Leighty to serve his full four-year term. Delegates voted to waive the existing age limitation which would have required him to step down in 1966.

Major resolutions adopted included:

- Endorsement of a bill by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) which would have the effect of splitting up the Alfred I. duPont Estate, which controls the struck Florida East Coast Railway.
- Support for legislation in the Canadian Parliament to compensate rail employes adversely affected by automation, closing of stations and abandonment of branch lines.
- A proposal to permit voluntary retirement of rail workers with full pension after 35 years of service regardless of age, and full benefits for wives of retired employes at age 62.
- A call for national negotiations for a supplemental pension plan on the railroads, financed by the carriers.
- Endorsement of hospital care for the aged under social security and railroad retirement programs.
- A proposal for a guaranteed system of annual sick leave on a cumulative basis.

Two new vice presidents were elected, A. Robert Lowry and H. D. Smith, to succeed retiring Vice Presidents R. K. Anthis and J. F. Young. Eight other incumbent vice presidents were reelected.

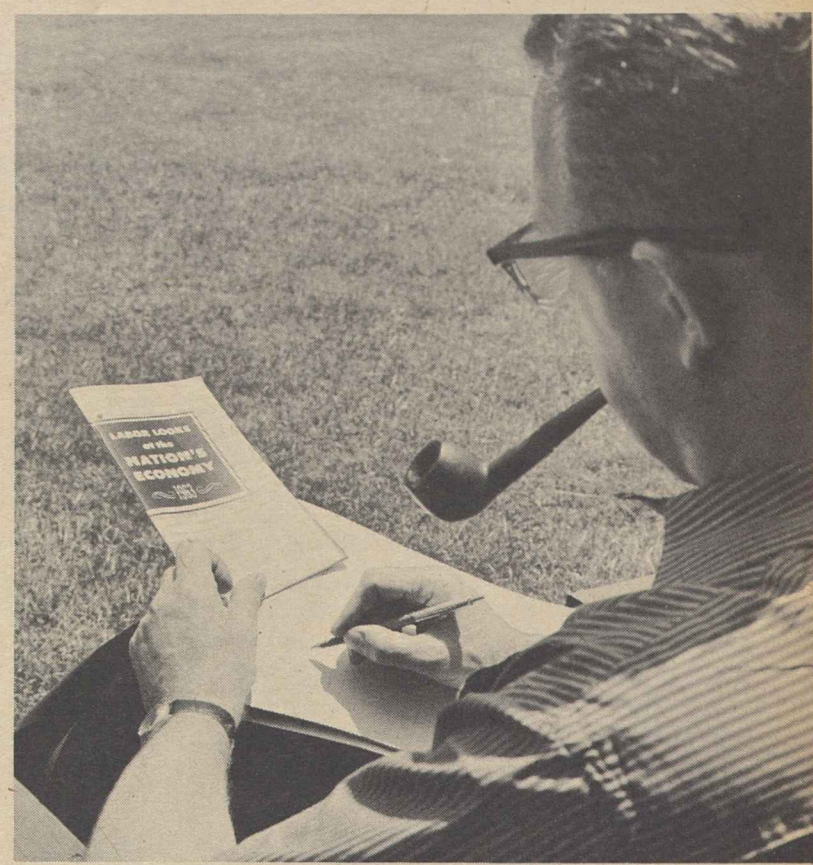
Delegates approved a recommendation to merge the brotherhood's insurance program into the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society.

Community Honors Given UAW Official

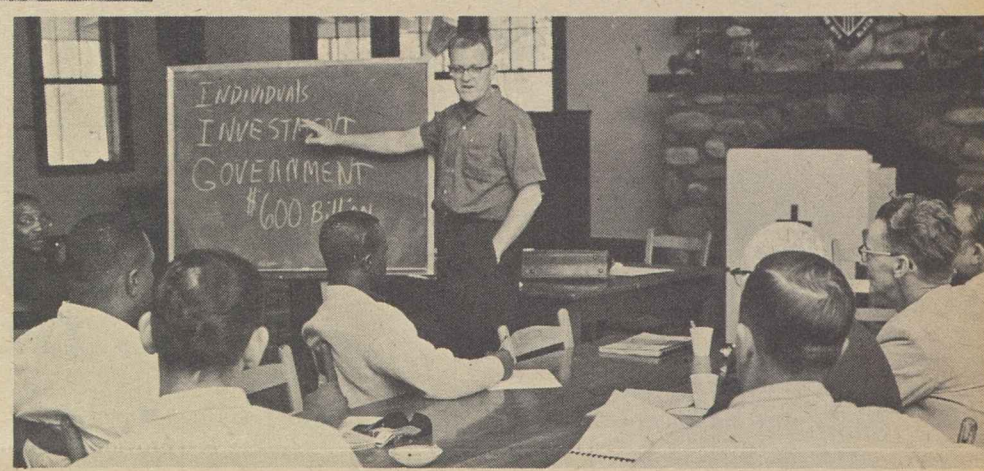
Windsor, Ont.—Canadian Dir. George Burt of the Auto Workers was one of six Windsor residents presented with a citation by the Greater Windsor Foundation for "distinguished activity within the community."

School Is 'In' for Trade Union Students

TRI-STATE LABOR SCHOOL brought local union leaders from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina together for a week of study covering topics ranging from practical politics to labor law. The school was held at Camp Rockmount in Black Mountain, N. C., one of the first of the 1964 season.

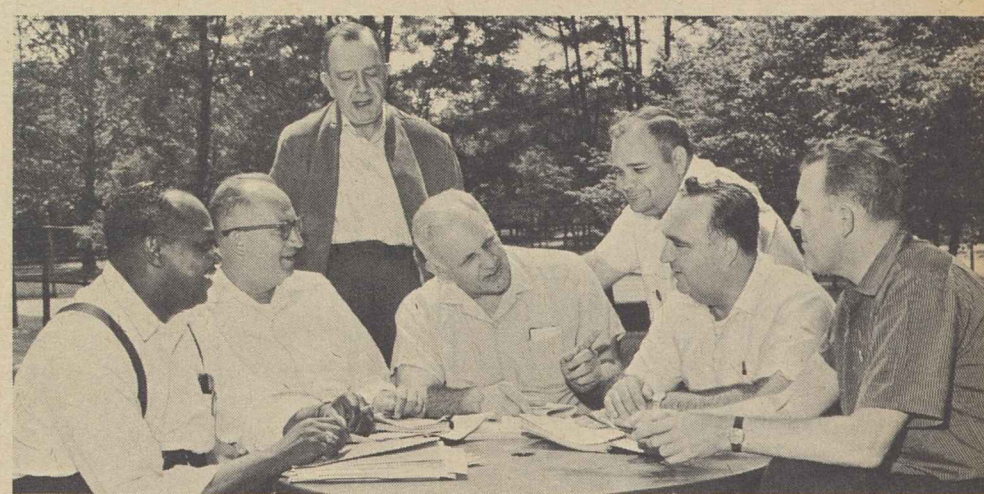


HOURS IN CLASSROOMS were matched by hours spent in preparation for classes. But there was no reason to hunch over a desk with the whole outdoors available.



THIS CLASS is studying "Problems of Unemployment." The instructor is Marvin Friedman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Manuals used by the students were prepared by the federation's Dept. of Education. Films supplemented text material.

DISCUSSION CONTINUES during a coffee break as COPE Area Dir. Wilbur Hobby makes a point. In off-hours, as in classes, students learned from each other as well as from their instructors.



FACULTY PLANNING SESSION brings together, from left, William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Sec-Treas. E. T. Kirkland of the South Carolina State AFL-CIO; COPE Area Dir. Daniel A. Powell; George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; COPE Area Dir. Wilbur Hobby; Pres. Harold B. Boyd, Virginia AFL-CIO, and Marvin Friedman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

TEAM CAPTAINS prepare for ball game between Virginia and the Carolinas. That's John Lambros of the CWA, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Irving Cosby, Tobacco Workers, Richmond, Va.

GOOD FOOD and plenty of it was among the most popular courses at the Tri-State Labor School. More than two-thirds of the students were attending a full-scale union summer school for the first time. An advanced course was developed for those who had already covered the basic subject matter.

Mississippi's Failure

PRES. JOHNSON sent Allen Dulles to Mississippi to discuss with the governor of that state, Paul Johnson, what Dulles himself described as "problems arising from the law enforcement situation." The President acted after three young civil rights workers—one a Negro, two white—disappeared and their burned-out automobile was found near a swamp.

At a moment when the nation is awaiting final congressional action on the Civil Rights Act of 1964, it can be acknowledged that laws alone cannot change the hearts of men. It is equally true that ranking political leaders of Mississippi have failed most grossly to take the leadership in acknowledging that the time has come for change in racial attitudes, in making it clear that citizens exercising their right to promote human liberty in the state must not be terrorized, beaten, or subjected to other violence.

It is most profoundly to be hoped that the three missing men should be found safe and unharmed. It is regrettable indeed that a Mississippi senator as widely respected as John Stennis should speak of the planned visits of civil rights advocates to the state as an "invasion" of territory "where they were not welcome nor invited."

It is regrettable that Mississippi's citizens have been given the example of a recent governor seeking to bar execution of the court-ordered admission of a Negro into the state university, most regrettable that the possibility of violence against civil rights advocates should be blamed on the visitors, not the violent ones, in a Senate statement that the "blood will be on [their] hands."

Speed in the Senate

SOMETIMES THE SENATE can act with remarkable speed, and it acted with speed when it took up House-passed amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act, approved them on a voice vote, and sent the bill to the White House for signature. It also restored equity to a law that had become to a degree outmoded.

The original law, enacted under a Republican President, required that contractors holding federal government construction contracts pay the prevailing area wage rates as determined by the Dept. of Labor.

Decades have passed, and a great many provisions have been written into union contracts which are in the nature of fringe benefits rather than dollars-and-cents wages. Some provide for pensions, some for health and accident insurance. All of them have value to the workers and may be considered in a sense as deferred wages. The rights of workers to these benefits are enforceable.

But for the determination of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rates, fringe benefits were not taken into account. The employer without a union contract, without the health and welfare benefits paid by other contractors, had a built-in advantage in bidding on construction contracts. His total labor costs were lower.

This inequity has now been corrected by passage of the amendments. The contractor seeking contracts for federally-financed construction must hereafter pay the prevailing area fringe benefits or add the cash equivalent to hourly pay.

The Senate acted fast—and in the interest of guaranteeing a greater measure of protection to workers.

AFL-CIO News

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870
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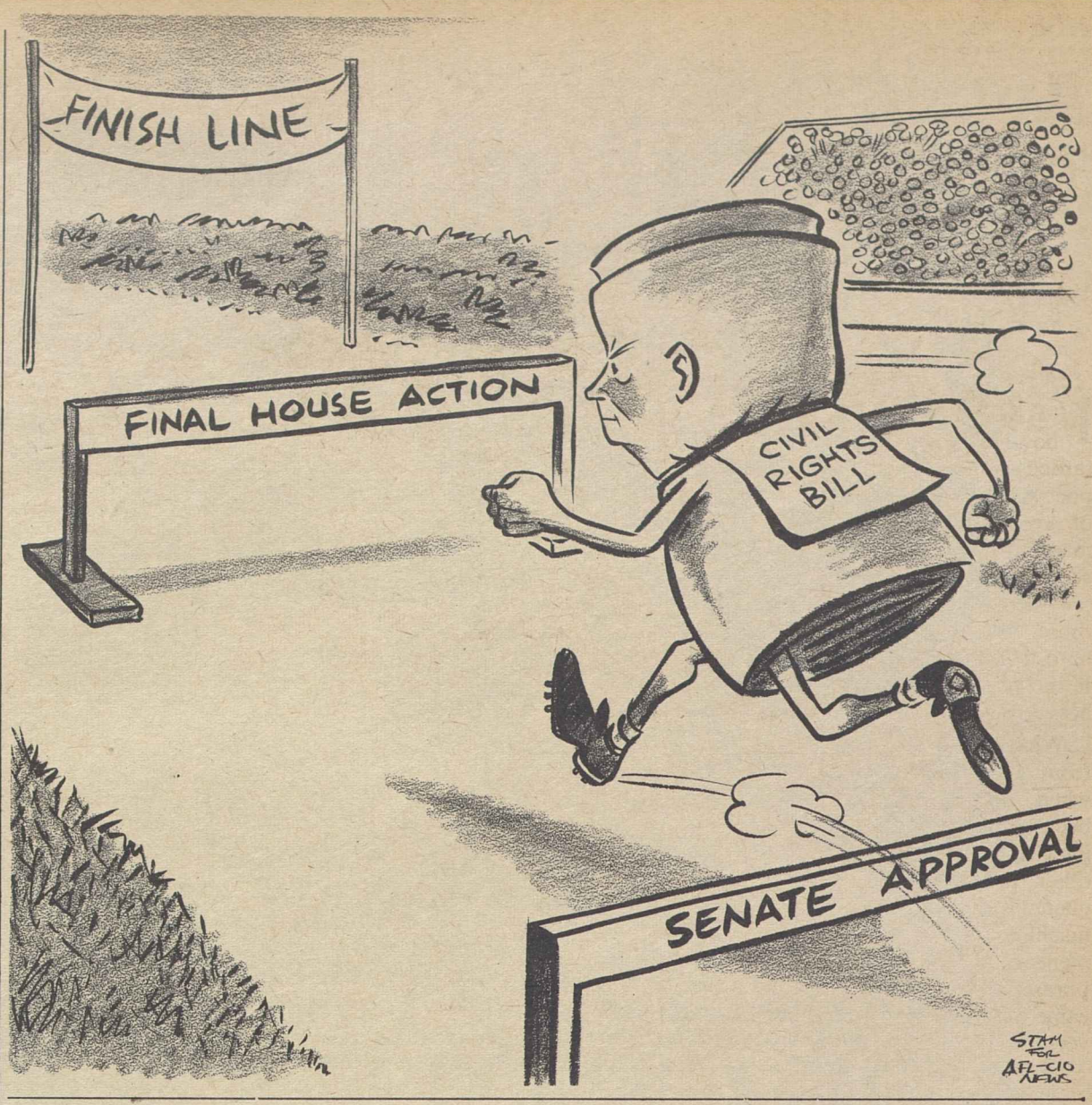

Rights Debate Finale:

'An Inexorable Moral Force' Carries Mankind Forward

Following are excerpts from closing speeches in the Senate civil rights debate by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Republican Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.):

SEN. MANSFIELD: This is the first anniversary of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy's submission of the present legislation to Congress . . . Pres. Kennedy asked for a law to provide "reasonable men with the reasonable means" to soothe the nation's racial malady "however long it may take and however troublesome it may be."

The Senate is about to fulfill its responsibilities in the resolution of the most divisive issue in our history. The attainment of this moment, in my judgment, is perhaps of even greater significance than the outcome of the vote itself, for it underscores, once again, the basic premise of our government—that a people of great diversity can resolve even its most profound differences, under the Constitution, through the processes of reason, restraint, and reciprocal understanding.

What has been done in the Senate on the issue of civil rights can and must be done throughout the nation. The differences on civil rights run as deep in this body as elsewhere; but no blood has been shed in this chamber, and blood need not be shed elsewhere.

Like other exceptional accomplishments of this body, this moment is the work, not of one, but of both parties. . . .

* * *

SEN. DIRKSEN: The legislative mill . . . grinds slowly but it grinds exceedingly fine. What has happened in "the year that was" is a tribute to the patience and understanding of the country. . . .

The mills have ground before where a moral issue was involved . . . in the field of child labor . . . the Pure Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act . . . the Social Security Act . . . the civil service system . . . the minimum wage. . . .

These are programs that touch people. Today they are accepted because they are accepted as a part of the forward thrust in the whole effort of mankind to move forward.

It required no constitutional change to bring this about, because it appeared there was latitude enough in that document, the oldest written constitution on the face of the earth, to embrace within its four corners these advances for human brotherhood. . . .

In the history of mankind, there is an inexorable moral force that carries us forward. . . . No matter what the resistance of people who do not wish to change, it will not be denied.

It has been long and tedious; but the mills will continue to grind and, whatever we do here tonight as we stand on the threshold of a historic rollcall, those mills will not stop grinding.

* * *

SEN. HUMPHREY: Eighty-three days ago, the Senate began consideration of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The longest debate in the history of this body is now about to conclude.

These have been difficult and demanding days. I doubt whether any senator can recall a bill which so tested our attitudes of justice and equity, our abilities as legislators, our sense of fairness as individuals, and our loyalty to the Senate as an institution of democratic government. . . .

For the first time in recent history the Congress of the United States will say in clear and unmistakable terms: "There is no room for second-class citizenship in our country." Let no one doubt the historical significance of this ringing affirmation which we now deliver to the nation and to the world. . . .

So much remains to be done in America. We must bring economic dignity and hope to the lives of the poor, the aged, the homeless, whether Negro or white. . . . The war against poverty and illiteracy must be waged and won.

As we enact the Civil Rights Act of 1964, then, let us be exalted but not exultant. Let us mark the occasion with sober rejoicing, and not with shouts of victory. And in the difficult months ahead, let us strive to preserve our sense of oneness, our attitude of mutual dependency.

* * *

SEN. KUCHEL: We have seen in this chamber, during long dreary days of debate, the birth throes of a sublime and endless American ideal.

Just a century ago, this country was torn and trembling by the fire and strife of civil war, but the union survived. What we seek here now, in civil peace, is the full measure of equal dignity for each of our fellow citizens, under the Constitution and before the law. . . .

The sham and shame of unequal justice are about to be sheared away, for they have no place in our American system. This piece of legislation will help to accomplish just that. . . . And all around the world, the American banner of human dignity will stand, bold and resolute, for the doctrine of freedom we preach is the doctrine of freedom we practice.

Morgan Says:

Automation May Give Men Time To Be Human to Other Humans

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT HAD TO HAPPEN. An 18-year-old Florida boy has taught an IBM computer, a rather retarded computer at that, how to manufacture poetry. Walt Whitman, Bobbie Burns, the Bard of Avon and other bards of established dimension may not be immediately threatened but I can see technological unemployment looming for those anonymous and hard-working rhymesters in the greeting-card business.

Morgan

What this teen-ager from Tallahassee did, when he should have been out fishing or taunting girls or pursuing some other respectable delinquency, was to feed his machine a limited assortment of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and phrases. Then he pushed a button. Several things came out including the following lines of free verse:

"Darkly the peaceful trees crashed
In the serene sun
"While the heart heard
The swift moon stopped silently."

Richard Ragan, the mathematical mechanic who fathered these metered expressions, explained a little apologetically that while speed poetry is no problem to his IBM-709—it can do 42,000 additions in a second—the model is really behind the times. There are already other computers which go much faster than that. Ragan, who will be a freshman next fall at Florida State, confesses he is even now thinking of rigging up the memory monster to translate Spanish poetry.

Whatever challenge this may be, I can picture the scene in the stationery stores and gift shops of tomorrow. Instead of rows of birthday and get-well cards in their vertical pigeonholes there will be this streamlined contraption in the corner called, naturally, an Iambic Pentam Meter, in which you drop a quarter and fabricate the sentiment of your vicarious choice.

But why dwell on such fanciful trivia when there are so many other urgent things to talk about ranging from Cyprus to Saigon? The staggering fact is that the computer may conceivably affect your life and mine more markedly than any crisis extant in the world today.

"The electronic computer," said Pres. Ray Eppert of the Burroughs Corp. in an article in a recent issue of Fortune Magazine, "has a more beneficial potential for the human race than any other invention in history."

Its beneficience is not without its threats. Automation, abetted by electronic brains, is replacing human hands and human heads with machines. Production per man-hour is soaring. The critical question is whether the computer will boost the present rate of productivity growth so explosively that our economy won't be able to absorb people as fast as they are displaced.

But there are exciting prospects on the positive side. Bell Laboratories' Richard Hamming says the difference between doing a calculation by hand and by computer is the difference between having $1 and having a million.

THE FORTUNE piece defines a computer as "basically a device for ingesting, judging, and otherwise processing or usefully modifying knowledge. Thus it enlarges brainpower even as other man-made machines enlarge muscle power." The staggering implication is that man's mistakes may now be minimized. ". . . Practically all the wrong decisions over the centuries," says the article, "from Darius' attack at Marathon to the birth of the Edsel, have been at bottom the result of insufficient or inadequately processed knowledge."

But now the computer, as a kind of universal disciplinarian, has already profoundly altered the techniques of science, provided a new basis for the strategies of national defense and has even begun to make government efficient. Although the controversy is intensifying over how much human damage is involved in the readjustment process, Fortune makes the valid point that, while it is often forgotten, "machines immemorially have not merely replaced men, but freed them to do other things. . . ."

"Some talk of the immortal brain," Fortune reports, "or a computer whose external memory store can be expanded indefinitely, to include the wisdom of the ages. This computer would be a paragon of intelligence, able to relate all its stored knowledge accurately, to reason without being corrupted by emotion, to discover new relationships between old things, to solve more of the world's problems than anyone solved before, even to create works of art."

There is something weirdly fascinating and a little mocking about the whole process. Man endows the phrase "deus ex machina" with literal meaning, creating a kind of god in a machine to do the jobs he has failed to do properly himself. And, who knows, relieved of these other burdens, man may have time to smell a flower, read a poem and be human to other humans.

Washington Reports:

Full Foreign Aid Appropriation Predicted When House Votes

REP. OTTO E. PASSMAN (D-La.) will not be able to reduce the $3.5 billion foreign aid authorization approved by the House this year, according to Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.) and Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio).

Passman in the past has always been able to bring about drastic cuts in foreign aid appropriations, Mrs. Bolton and Zablocki recalled. But this year the authorization is so close to basic needs he cannot do it, the two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee predicted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on 700 radio stations.

"It is my understanding that Rep. Passman will try to cut the bill by half a million dollars to a round figure of $3 billion," said Zablocki. "The question is: Where can he cut? If he cuts the military, how will that affect our commitments to Vietnam? Our committee, at the request of the Executive, added $125 million specifically for Vietnam. Would Otto Passman cut that too?"

Zablocki said the authorization was approved in committee and on the floor without change for the first time in the history of foreign aid "because this was the lowest authorization request the Executive ever made."

"WE ARE FIGHTING Communist aggression and subversion with the cooperation of the people we assist," he declared. "If we had to do this on our own, the cost to the taxpayer would be 10 times as much."

"I think it is unfortunate that we have not been able to get over to the people of this country," Mrs. Bolton commented, "that by helping these other countries to become strong, we are defending ourselves.

"We still hear those ridiculous words, 'You can't buy friendship.' We're not trying to buy friendship. We are trying to make it possible for other countries to share in what we have, freedom and the good things of life."

Mrs. Bolton pointed out that only 1 percent of foreign aid now goes to Europe—all to Greece—and that Western European nations, as well as other countries like Japan and Israel, are now themselves offering foreign aid. West Germany doubled its assistance program this year, Zablocki said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE BIPARTISAN HEROES in the Senate civil rights battle are so numerous that to cite all of them would be impossible. As a footnote to history—and in grateful memory of the summons to conscience the late Pres. Kennedy gave the nation—six senators should be cited for a special reason. They, too, are bipartisan; five of them are Democrats, one a Republican.

They are the senators from Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland—three states where Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama shot into the Democratic primaries and rolled up a certain amount of votes, enough to have frightened the fainthearted.

The two Democratic senators from Wisconsin, Proxmire and Nelson, ignored the noises Wallace had made and voted for cloture to shut off the southern filibuster and move to a final vote on the issues. So did the two Democratic senators from Indiana, Hartke and Bayh. And so did the two senators from Maryland, Beall, Republican, and Brewster, Democrat.

All six of the senators—five Democrats and one Republican—voted also for passage of the bill, which is assured of final approval by the House and scheduled for Pres. Johnson's signature at the time the nation is celebrating the anniversary of its Declaration of Independence, its affirmation that all men are created free and equal.

A good many years ago, when John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a first-term Massachusetts senator recovering in a hospital from war injuries that had brought him to the point of death, he occupied his mind and his taste for the essential in American history by writing a book titled Profiles in Courage. It was a book celebrating the particular moments at which famous men—whatever their other deficiencies might be—had stood up on their legs and defied clamor and prejudice among their own constituents, and voted for what they believed the national interest.

Wallace of Alabama got some votes in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland, on an anti-civil rights drive that appealed to the worst in voters rather than the best. The six senators vetoed him. They voted their convictions, as they had a right and duty to do, as they were elected to do. Mr. Kennedy would have admired them.

* * *

THE ADVOCATES of Sen. Goldwater of Arizona as the Republican presidential nominee have a potent threat—that unless he is nominated a good many of them will withdraw sulking to their tents, that they will sit on their hands in the campaign leading up to the November election.

What shall be said if the senator from Arizona is nominated, as present prospects indicate he will be, with his recent record of having voted against the civil rights bill?

A senator has a right to vote his conscience. But when his conscience directs him to join a small minority in his own party, to reject the beliefs of an overwhelming majority of Republican senators led by Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, the thought inevitably arises that perhaps the "southern strategy" discussed early in the Goldwater campaign has not been forgotten or abandoned.

This "southern strategy" was based on what was felt to be the unpopularity of the late Pres. Kennedy in the southern states on the civil rights issue. It presumed a nomination substantially based on southern delegates to the Republican convention and an attempt to win the election by winning the southern states among others in November.

The issue of conscience and of national obligations would at least be clearly drawn, in southern and northern states, in the agricultural areas and in the great cities, with a Goldwater nomination. It is not to be presumed that 27 Republican senators led by Dirksen voted for the rights bill in defiance of their own consciences. It is not to be thought that Pres. Johnson believed the bill to be unconstitutional, as the senator from Arizona declared he did.

FOREIGN AID as passed by the House has been cut "so close to the bone," Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), right, stated, that Senate approval without change is assured. Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio) predicted that the full amount authorized would be appropriated.

How to Buy:

New Anti-Pollution Detergents Are Safe, Effective and Scarce

By Sidney Margolius

A **READER ASKS** about a new kind of detergent she has been using, and which, in a few months, most of the rest of us will be buying.

Mrs. John Pasquarello has been buying a "bio-degradable" detergent from a company which sells it house to house at a price of $5 for 14 pounds. This new kind of detergent solves the problem of stream pollution and foaming cesspools caused by older detergents. The bio-degradable detergents are known as "soft" because they break down or "degrade" in the soil or when sewage passes through treatment plants.

In contrast, the standard detergents are called "hard" or non-degradable because most contain a substance which does not decompose readily and thus has caused foaming in household sewage systems and waterways, and even foaming of household drinking water, in some towns.

While Mrs. Pasquarello has found that her wash seems to be as clean when she uses the bio-degradable detergent, and even softer, she is worried that since the product is not widely known, "I may be harming my clothes eventually or affecting my family's health."

She need have no fears. In fact, by the end of 1965 most families will be using the new "soft" detergents. As Beatrice B. Schalet reported in Nationwide Minutes, a group of U.S. senators alarmed by the pollution of waterways in many parts of the country had proposed a law to ban non-degradable detergents. As an alternative, the Soap & Detergent Association offered a voluntary program to change over to soft detergents by December 1965.

The manufacturers said the delay was necessary to be sure of "efficiency, safety and economic practicability", and because of the "billions of pounds of products involved."

However, trade sources have told us that the large manufacturers have agreed to wait until after Jan. 1, 1965, and to introduce the bio-degradable detergent gradually, so as to avoid pushing up the prices of the raw materials.

Meanwhile, some areas already have enacted regulations controlling the use of "hard" detergents to go into effect next year, including Dade County, Fla., and the states of Maryland and Wisconsin.

Too, some smaller producers already have come on the market with a bio-degradable detergent and have been selling it for months. Consumer co-operatives were first on the market with the new type of detergent. Most consumer co-op stores now sell their own brand Co-op Controlled Suds Detergent for $5.98 to $7 for 50 pounds (depending on the distance of store from factory). The co-op price of 12 to 14 cents a pound is a sharp contrast to the 34 cents a pound Mrs. Pasquarello has been paying, and the usual 24 cents for the national-brand detergents which are heavily advertised on television.

A number of other chain supermarkets have introduced their own brands of bio-degradable detergents at prices of as little as half the cost of the national brands. Colgate also is reported to be packing bio-degradable detergent under its AD brand.

The big companies plan to make the changeover quietly. But at least one reason soap makers are moving so slowly, Cooperative News Service says, is that they're unwilling to write off heavy investments in present facilities.

Unfortunately, if the big soap manufacturers make no announcement you may not know whether you are buying a non-degradable or bio-degradable detergent for the rest of this year and 1965.

Nor need you pay any premium price. T. J. Castner, head buyer for Mid-Eastern Cooperatives, reported that the wholesale price of the bio-degradable detergent is the same as for the older hard type.

Women sometimes value a detergent by the amount of suds it makes. High suds, as has been pointed out many times, provide no additional cleaning power. Mrs. Schalet reported that at recent hearings, one U.S. senator asked a representative of Lever Brothers if high suds are really necessary "for good cleaning or will low suds work as well?" The answer was: "We can make detergents work just as well with no suds, but we cannot seem to get anybody to buy them. High suds are not necessary".

As far as the new bio-degradable detergent is concerned, cleaning power seems to be the same if not better, Castner reported.

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CITATION honoring Wallace R. Martin (second from right), a member of the Glass Bottle Blowers, as Worker Father of the Year was presented to him in Washington by Speaker of the House John J. McCormack (right). Looking on with pride are Mrs. Martin and their son, Bruce, 16. In New York, Martin was presented with the George Washington medal in honor of his selection by Deputy Mayor Edward F. Cavanaugh and in Philadelphia he visited the international headquarters of his union.

Survey Shows:

Expense of Colleges Continues to Go Up

THE COST of a college education continues to increase.

A survey of 92 percent of public and private colleges and universities by the U.S. Office of Education, and of charges for tuition, fees, board and room during the academic year ending in June, showed:

- Male undergraduates attending private colleges and universities paid $1,399 for the two semesters, 5.1 percent more than a year ago. Women paid $1,425 compared with $1,364, an increase of 4.5 percent.
- Male undergraduates attending public institutions outside their own states paid $1,084, nearly 1 percent increase from $1,039 of 1962-63. Coeds were charged $1,042 compared with $1,036.
- Costs for male students in public colleges in their own states jumped 4.2 percent from $758 to $790. Coeds had about the same proportionate increase, from $755 to $784.

Dir. Lawrence Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education pointed out that each tuition rise deprives many talented students of educational opportunities and that one answer would be passage of a comprehensive federal student aid bill, such as one proposed by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), and a bill to assist servicemen, such as the "Cold War GI Bill" introduced by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.).

"Real equality in higher education," Rogin declared, can be achieved by adequate state and federal appropriations to permit tuition to be lowered, and by providing classrooms within commuting distance of more students while they live at home.

"A start in this direction," he said, would be to implement a proposal, in a resolution adopted by delegates to the 1963 AFL-CIO convention, guaranteeing "the opportunity for two years of free post-high school education for all American" youths.

In addition to tuition, room and board, costs for clothing, transportation, textbooks and recreation ran between $500 and $1,000, the Office of Education said.

Tuition alone is the same for both sexes though women sometimes pay more for room and board. Students in public colleges in their own states paid only $191, an increase of $21. Students in out-of-state public colleges were charged $449, virtually the same amount as last year. Undergraduates at private colleges saw a $44 increase, from $690 to $734.

Tuition fees were highest in the Northeast, whether the student chose a public or a private college. In that section, tuition at private colleges reached $893. Non-resident students in public institutions paid $598, and resident students were charged $298.

The large number of two-year public colleges in the West and Southwest charging little or no tuition made these areas the most economical for those attending a public institution. Resident students in those areas paid only $141. Non-resident students paid $426.

For those attending a private college, tuition fees were lowest in the Southeast. Median tuition there was $556.

Small but significant differences in the amounts charged men and women for board and room persisted. Women were obliged to pay $249 for lodging and $442 for board in a private institution while the male student was charged only $237 and $428 for the two items.

In public colleges and universities women were charged $381 for board, compared to $389 for men. Dormitory charges, however, favored male students by a slight margin, $199 as compared to $204.

From Soup to Nonsense:

This'd Be a Wonderful World If It Weren't for the Optimists

By Jane Goodsell

NEVER LISTEN to an optimist:

"Oh, let's not bother to make reservations. Motels aren't crowded this time of year, and I'm positive we won't have any trouble getting accommodations. It's so much more fun being footloose and fancy free."

* * *

"Kittens? Don't be ridiculous! How can a male cat have kittens?"

* * *

"Say, honey, why don't we invite the Thompsons and the Martins for dinner Sunday night? I'm going salmon fishing on Saturday, and we can't possibly eat a whole Chinook all by ourselves."

* * *

"Yeah, I see the NO PARKING sign, but it'll only take me a couple of minutes to dash into the drugstore, and the cops never come around this neighborhood."

* * *

"Hey, Mom, remember when you promised me $5 if I got an A in biology this term? Well, report cards aren't due till next Friday, but I've got that A sewed up tight, and I could sure use that $5 this weekend. Okay, huh? Honest, Mom, I've got that A in the bag!"

* * *

"Honey, will you quit worrying? I know it's a snazzy joint, but I've got almost $15 on me, and dinner for two can't possibly cost more than that. So just relax."

* * *

"What DO YOU MEAN, you're afraid to tell her she can't go to an all-night party after the senior prom? You're her mother, aren't you? You've got a perfect right to lay down the law. Besides, she's a sensible girl, and I'm sure she'll listen to reason if you explain to her that you're thinking of her own best interests."

* * *

"Poison ivy? Oh, I'm sure you're mistaken. Poison ivy doesn't look at all like that."

* * *

"I've invited Uncle George and Aunt Esther to stay with us when they're in town for Susan's wedding. It's just a gesture, really, because I know they won't accept my offer. What with Uncle George being on a salt-free diet and Aunt Esther having so much trouble with stairs, they'd much prefer to stay at a hotel."

* * *

"Naw, don't bother to check the oil. I'm sure it's okay, and I'm in a hurry."

9 More States Affected:

High Court Extends Reapportion Order

The Supreme Court has given further impact to its recent historic "one man-one vote" reapportionment decision by ordering nine more states to elect both houses of their legislatures solely on a population basis.

The court decision brings to 15 the number of states now directed to reapportion on an equitable population basis. The court's follow-up decision will provide greater representation in the state legislatures by residents of the more populous cities and suburbs.

Cases Sent Back

The court acted by referring back to lower courts the nine cases for more proceedings. It is expected the courts will settle the issue on the basis of the Supreme Court's citing of the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the 14th amendment.

States involved are Michigan, Florida, Washington, Ohio, Oklahoma, Illinois, Connecticut, Idaho and Iowa. The earlier cases involved Maryland, Alabama, New York, Colorado, Virginia and Delaware.

Consistent support for the equalization of voting rights has been voiced by the AFL-CIO which, in its 1963 convention, called for apportionment of both houses of state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives on an equitable population basis.

In the nine latest cases, the Supreme Court reversed three-judge panels in Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Idaho and affirmed their actions in Washington, Oklahoma, Connecticut and Iowa.

Concurrent with its reapportionment decision the court also announced it had denied petitions for review in three labor cases and had let stand decisions of lower courts.

In Realist, Inc., an NLRB election was set aside when the company president told his employes that they did not need a union and that another company had shut down when the same union organized its workers.

Refunds Required

In Houston Maritime Association, Inc., the employer associations, the companies and the union were held jointly liable to reimburse nonunion workers a portion of the money they paid to secure employment through the union hiring hall.

In Shelby County, Tenn., an injunction was allowed to stand against pickets whose signs stated a contractor did not employ union members. The county court held the purpose was to bring about a union shop in violation of Tennessee's so-called "right-to-work" law.

Michigan Court Orders 1 Man, 1 Vote Districts

(Continued from Page 1)

A check of 1962 election results shows that 1,282,305 Republican votes elected 23 senators while 1,346,782 Democratic votes elected only 11. In the House contests, 1,710,742 Republican votes produced 58 representatives and 2,159,151 Democratic votes elected 52.

Commission Split

The plan approved by the Michigan court was one of six submitted to it by the eight-member bipartisan Commission on Legislative Apportionment. The court assumed jurisdiction, by constitutional mandate, when the evenly divided commission could not agree on a single proposal.

The four Democrats submitted a single plan which the court ruled to be the only one adhering to equal population. Average population for Michigan's 38 Senate districts is 205,895. The Democratic formula has a variance of 2,027 between the smallest and largest districts. For the House—where the average of 110 districts is 71,127—the Democratic plan carries a spread of 3,082.

The five proposals submitted by Republican members of the commission had a population disparity of 71,000 in the Senate and 52,000 in the House.

Romney's charge that the court-ordered plan was weighted to favor Democrats was made earlier by Republican members of the apportionment commission when they appeared before the Michigan Supreme Court. Theodore Souris, one of the justices joining in the 6-2 opinion, dismissed that argument with the statement that "the claim of political gerrymander significantly is unsupported by even the barest allegations of fact."

The governor previously had argued that advocacy of equal representation was "an extremist viewpoint" and that "the one man, one vote proposal is just not suited to Michigan." As a vice president of the 1961-62 Michigan Constitutional Convention, Romney had co-authored the districting proposals which now have been ruled in violation of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Victory for Labor

Monday's double-barreled court rulings were of special significance to the labor movement here because they successfully climaxed long legal battles waged by Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle. It was his 1963 suit challenging legislative provisions of the new Michigan constitution on which the U.S. court ruled.

In similar litigation in 1959 Scholle went to court to protest the districting provisions of the state's former constitution under which present senatorial districts have a population disparity of 600,000. He won a favorable ruling in 1962 but Republicans won a stay of execution.

Date of Michigan's primary election had been moved back from Aug. 4 to Sept. 1, in anticipation of new apportionment guidelines.

Goodyear Workers Pick URW at Logan

Logan, O.—Employes at the new Logan plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. have chosen the Rubber Workers as collective bargaining representative by a margin of nearly 2 to 1.

The vote in the representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board was 142 to 86 in favor of the union, URW Pres. George Burdon reported. About a year ago Goodyear transferred production of automotive crash pads here from its Akron plant.

GOLD-PLATED PIPE WRENCH used by the late William H. Henning, a member of San Francisco Local 38 of the Plumbers, was presented to his son, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning (left) at the recent convention of the California Pipe Trades in San Mateo by Business Mgr. Sam Abruscato (center) of San Mateo Local 467 and Assistant Sec.-Treas. Martin Ward of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

1963 Median Income Hits All-Time High

The median income of U.S. families jumped 5 percent, or $293, to an all-time high of $6,249 between 1962 and 1963, the Census Bureau has reported on the basis of a population survey conducted last March.

At the same time the number of families under the Johnson Administration's "poverty line" of $3,000 declined 1 percent. Not all of this increase in income constituted a gain in purchasing power, as the cost of living went up about 1 percent during the year, it was noted.

The "median" income is the halfway point, with the incomes of an equal number of families or persons above and below. The survey was conducted among the noninstitutional population and members of the armed services living off-post or with their families on-post in the United States. The study covered cash income only before tax deductions.

The number of families with incomes of $7,000 or more increased by about 10 percent, or 2 million, from the previous year and accounted for 42.4 percent of the country's 47.4 million families, the Census Bureau summary showed.

At the other end of the economic scale 8.8 million families or 18.5 percent of all families, had incomes in cash of less than $3,000 in 1963. This was about 500,000 fewer than the year before.

Incomes between $3,000 and $5,000 were reported by about 8.4 million families, or 17.7 percent, while 21.3 percent, or 10.1 million families, had incomes between $5,000 and $7,000.

Men Higher Paid

The median income of male heads of families was $6,561 and of families headed by women was $3,211. Families in which both husband and wife worked had median income of $7,789. Those with non-working wives averaged $6,039.

A median of $6,935 was reported for families whose heads were employed. Largest family income in this group was $13,302 and was earned by self-employed heads of families. Medians for family heads in other job classifications included: salaried managers and officials, $6,895; craftsmen and foremen, $7,367; and laborers, $5,081.

By industry, the breakdown for families with employed heads last year included: finance, insurance and real estate, $8,222; public administration, $7,709; professional and related services, $7,635; manufacturing, $7,495; and wholesale trade, $7,407.

The median income for white families in 1963 was $6,548, or $7,644 where the head had a full-time, year-round job. Comparable medians for Negro families were $3,465 and $4,847, respectively.

Fish Industry Workers Ask Federal Aid

A special Washington legislative conference of fish and cannery workers has called upon the federal government to take a direct interest in the depressed American fishing industry.

The decline in fishing, an increase in "runaway" canneries and a lack of governmental interest in the industry were cited by the conferees as among problems facing the American fisherman.

The conference represented 10,000 fish and cannery members of the Seafarers on all coasts.

Fish Consumption Up

Lester Ballinger, of San Diego, Calif., chairman of the two-day conference, reported to delegates that the consumption of fish products in the United States had doubled in recent years but had benefited only foreign fisheries. "Executive and administrative action" by the government could do much to reverse the situation, he said.

Throughout the world, Ballinger declared, fishing is a vastly expanding industry. In the U.S. every effort possible will be necessary to "foster, expand and improve American fisheries" and protect the jobs of workers involved.

The conference was the first national gathering of the industry group and followed a series of regional meetings to coordinate legislative and organizational activities.

Canada's Joblessness Dips to 293,000 in May

Ottawa, Ont.—Mid-May unemployment in Canada totalled 293,000, a rate of 4.2 percent of the labor force of 6,901,000.

The figure was 110,000 less than in April and 53,000 fewer than in May 1963. The improvement, in all regions and applying to both farm and non-farm jobs, was attributed to seasonal factors.

Pennsylvania Labor Attacks Radio 'Gag'

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has filed charges with the Federal Communications Commission that a Williamsport radio station failed to provide "fair and balanced" programming during the unemployment compensation battle in the state legislature earlier this year.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the state AFL-CIO asked that an investigation and hearing be held on his charge that Station WRAK had flatly refused to provide broadcast time for the labor movement to answer a "bombardment" of spot announcements by a "Jobs for Pennsylvanians Committee" in favor of the bill.

He charged that the station's refusal was a violation of the FCC "fairness doctrine," which provides that where a station's facilities are used to broadcast a controversial issue they must be given to spokesmen of opposing views, at no charge.

"While the state's entire labor movement—more than 1 million members—was united in opposition to the unemployment insurance revision bill," Boyer stated, "we had to remain virtually silent while an anonymous well-financed committee bombarded the airwaves."

He said the charge was not directed at the station's news broadcasts. The issue, he stated, is that "Station WRAK and more than 100 radio stations in the state were broadcasting hundreds and hundreds of paid announcements by the 'Jobs for Pennsylvanians Committee' while opponents were being given no opportunity for rebuttal except by purchasing time."

Boyer told the commission that the complaint was of vital importance because the bill—which was passed by one vote—involved millions of dollars in jobless benefits and will be an issue in the forthcoming election. Boyer also said repeal of the measure would be sought in the next session of the legislature.

"Action is necessary," Boyer noted, "so that in the future there will be a clear understanding of a licensee's obligations to the listening public."

Gamser to Head Mediation Board

The three-member National Mediation Board has named member Howard G. Gamser as chairman for the fiscal year beginning July 1. He succeeds Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., under a board policy of rotating the chairmanship. The third member is Leverett Edwards.

The board deals with labor-management relations affecting 1.25 million workers and all employers in the airline and railroad industries affected by the Railway Labor Act.

Gamser was appointed to the board in early 1963 after serving as chief counsel of the House Education & Labor Committee. Previously he served with the National Labor Relations Board, the Wage Stabilization Board and the New York State Board of Mediation.

PRINTED MATERIAL of interest to older people was distributed by the Will County, Ill., Labor Council from its booth at a Senior Citizens Forum in Joliet sponsored by the Social Security Administration office. It was handed out by (left to right) Pres. Cornelius Craig, Trustee Michael Juricic and Vice Pres. Arthur McGrath of the local AFL-CIO and Henry Errek, a member of the executive board.

Grass-Roots Aid Plans Seen Asia, Africa Need

Unity House, Pa.—The importance of concrete, small-scale projects that can register improvement at the grass-roots level in aid programs for developing nations was emphasized by Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs at a weekend conference sponsored by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

Mrs. Springer recounted some of her experiences as a representative of the AFL-CIO in Africa before some 250 union members from eight states who undertook to analyze the role of organized labor in the economic and social life of democratic nations.

In a keynote address Leon H. Keyersling, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, called Histadrut, the Israel labor federation, a "counterforce to the traditional economics" of this century. He credited it with much of the responsibility for shaping the democratic and cooperative features of the country, and predicted it will play an increasingly important role as it becomes more affluent.

Keyserling suggested that Histadrut is "needed" as an example for workers in the developing nations of Asia and Africa because they are alike in many respects.

Ben-Zion Ilan, Histadrut's special representative in America, called for "unconditional war against poverty around the world." He gave some details of the help Histadrut has given to the training of Asian and African union leaders, officials and students, and declared that "the training of indigenous leadership must remain a focus of international assistance."

Charles S. Silberman, author of "Crisis in Black and White," said the United States could learn much about helping Negro youngsters by studying the Israeli education system, which is designed to help acculturate immigrants in a single generation.

Other speakers included Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, at whose summer resort the conference was held; Dr. Ralph Patai, research director of the Herzl Institute, and Lewis Carliner of the Auto Workers. Chairmen of the sessions were Pres. Herrick S. Roth of the Colorado AFL-CIO; Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City AFL-CIO; ILGWU Vice Pres. Moe Falikman and Pres. Sam Meyers of UAW Local 259.

School Film Project Gives Labor's Case

Cincinnati, O.—The Cincinnati AFL-CIO has completed showing the AFL-CIO educational film, "In Common Brotherhood," in the city's eight public high schools and is highly pleased with the success of the project.

Plans for screening the movie were developed, said Pres. Al Bilik of the local AFL-CIO, after labor council officials observed the success of comparable films shown under the auspices of business groups.

"Unfortunately," he said, "we in labor had not taken full advantage of the opportunities available to us through which to present a true picture of our goals and activities to the general public."

First move toward the showing was made last December when Bilik and Public School Supt. Wendell H. Pierce arranged for a preview of several AFL-CIO educational films by three of the school system's audio-visual experts—Secondary Education Dir. Ralph Shauck and Helen Yeager and Jean Tilford, supervisors of social studies for secondary schools.

After each session the students who had viewed the film were encouraged to ask questions of the union group.

"I think this kind of labor presentation rather than 'Joint Council for Economic Education' type approaches," Bilik said, "is the better way for us to compete with the efforts of organized business to get our message into the schools."

Comprehensive, Government-Financed:

Royal Commission Proposes Canadian Health Care Plan

Ottawa, Ont.—A Royal Commission on Health Services, after three years of study, has proposed a comprehensive, government-financed plan that promptly won the tentative endorsement of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The commission's report, which ran to 914 pages, was the first of three planned on the subject.

Its proposal would cover all hospital, doctor and drug bills; free dental and optical care for children up to 18; fluoridation of all community water supplies; special measures to deal with drug addiction, alcoholism and mental illnesses; a prosthetics program and insurance to meet the cost of outpatient services.

It would protect all Canadians regardless of age, residence or ability to pay.

"While it has been impossible for us to make a detailed study of the initial report," commented CLC Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, "it is apparent that the main recommendations are of a nature that warrant the support of our organization. We devoted considerable effort to the preparation and presentation of a brief to the commission, and we are naturally pleased to find the opinion of the commissioners was in a number of instances in agreement with ours.

"There will undoubtedly be some opinions of the commission on which we will have reservations; but we will refrain from making any criticism until we have had an opportunity of studying the report in detail."

The report suggested that the provincial governments administer the proposed program and split its cost with the federal government. It listed a number of possible ways of financing it, including provincial lotteries.

The commission pointed out that Canadians spend about 6 percent of gross national product on health care, including capital expenditures, medicines and education. The cost to most western nations, it added, runs between 4.5 percent and 5.5 percent.

It estimated that by 1971 the cost of the present system "with all its limitations and inadequacies," would be about $178 per person, or $4.015 billion annually. The commission said its program would boost the cost by about $20 per person, or $446 million more. Canada can afford this, it said.

The commission noted a shortage of personnel to make its program work and recommended that training and hospital construction be stepped up sharply, with increased government assistance to doctors in training. It foresaw a need for 7,100 more physicians, 2,130 more dentists, 42,000 more nurses and 60,000 additional hospital beds by 1971.

Freedom of Choice

Patients would have freedom of choice among physicians under the plan, and physicians would be free to accept or reject patients except in emergencies. Payment would be on a fee basis.

MacDonald said the CLC was "very happy" that the recommendations go beyond medical care. The commission's finding that Canada can afford such a program, he said, "cuts the ground from under the feet of some of the strongest opponents."

"The opinion of the CLC, and many other organizations and individuals, that voluntary systems are entirely inadequate has now been confirmed," he added. "The commission's rejection of any form of means test is to be commended.

"We hope there will be no delay in moving toward the implementation of the major recommendations. . . . It should be remembered that the faster adequate health service is provided, the faster thousands of Canadians now suffering from ill health will receive some measure of relief."

Supreme Court Justice E. M. Hall headed the six-member commission. It was established under the Conservative government of former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, now leader of the opposition.

Scranton Picks Up Lodge Support, Hits Goldwater Vote on Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

in regard to the war in Vietnam. Lodge said bluntly that he was leaving his post in order to "help" Scranton, and that there were no "hidden meanings."

A movement of state delegations toward casting first-ballot votes for "favorite sons," such as Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio and Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky, developed as Scranton carried his campaign into additional states in an effort to overcome Goldwater's long lead.

The Delaware delegation decided to support Sen. John J. Williams on the first ballot. Scranton was credited in a New Jersey visit with having checked an immediate swing toward Goldwater, and Pennsylvania's governor flew to Florida in an effort to pick up delegates from a group with grievances from a primary contest.

Gov. George W. Romney of Michigan, who assailed Goldwater's presumed views in a bitterly-worded statement at the recent Governors' Conference in Cleveland, met with the delegations from Missouri and Kansas in an effort to check first-ballot support that might give the senator a speedy victory in the convention.

Lodge is a former Republican senator from Massachusetts, elected both before World War II and after he had completed military service during the war, and was vice presidential nominee with Richard M. Nixon in 1960.

Pres. Johnson, to whom Lodge's resignation from Saigon was submitted, promptly named a high-powered team of Gen. Maxwell Taylor, until now chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as ambassador, with one of the State Dept.'s ranking experts in Asian affairs, U. Alexis Johnson, as deputy ambassador.

The immediate issue in Scranton's campaign was whether he could pull enough delegates away from Goldwater on early ballots to allow a full-scale battle to be waged on both the party's platform and its presidential candidate.

Goldwater was one of only six Republican senators who voted against passage of the Senate civil rights bill, with the remaining 27 recorded in favor of it. In a Senate speech Goldwater said that his conscience did not permit him to support the public accommodations and fair employment sections, and his statement was answered by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the GOP floor leader who had played a major part in drafting the legislation to win maximum support from other Republicans.

Scranton said in a press conference that in view of his civil rights bill vote he did not see how Goldwater in "conscience" could accept a Republican platform that expressed support of the measure Dirksen and the GOP majorities in both houses of Congress helped pass.

In another political development, Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced that he would not seek election to the Senate in New York, where if named as the nominee he would have run against incumbent Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating.

Quebec Approves Canadian Pension

Quebec, Que.—The last barrier to introduction of the Canada Pension Plan in Parliament was cleared away when the Quebec Legislative Assembly voted 48-0 to amend the British North America Act to give the federal government authority to give benefits to widows, orphans and the disabled.

Bus Walkout Wins Package Of 35.7 Cents

Los Angeles—Bus drivers for the Metropolitan Transit Authority staged an eight-day strike here to win a package of improvements totaling 35.7 cents an hour over a three-year period.

Members of four lodges of the Railroad Trainmen, representing 2,500 workers, returned to work June 22 after ratifying the new pact. They won wage hikes of 26 cents an hour, including 10 cents retroactive to June 1; paid sick leave ranging from four to 10 days, based on length of service; employer-paid group life insurance; and improved vacations to a maximum of five weeks a year after 25 years of employment.

The transit authority agreed to increase the supplementary retirement benefit from $70 to $100 and to permit voluntary retirement at age 62.

The base rate for drivers, now $2.77 an hour, will rise during the term of the contract to $3.03. A union spokesman said an additional $3 million will go into pay envelopes over the life of the agreement and nearly $2.5 million into other benefits.

The authority transports some 500,00 passengers a day in 1,346 buses serving Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Its contract with the BRT will be taken over Aug. 22 by the Southern California Rapid Transit System, successor to the MTA.

The strike settlement was achieved after a stalemate when Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown (D) called the parties back into session with State Industrial Relations Dir. Ernest Webb. BRT General Chairman Don H. Sheets and Vice Pres. W. G. Parks, in charge of the union's bus division, headed the BRT bargainers.

Toronto Engravers Win 4.5-Day Pact

Toronto, Ont.—The Photo Engravers won a pioneering 4.5-day week and wage increases totaling $21 weekly in a new five-year contract with Toronto's two major commercial printing firms.

The cut in the workweek will be made in two stages. The present 35-hour week will drop to 33.5 hours on Nov. 1, 1966, and to the 21-hour, 4.5-day week on Nov. 1, 1967. Night staffs will work a 30¾-hour week.

Wages rise $5 weekly in each of the first three years of the contract term and $3 each of the last two, the present scale being $153.

2,000 Counselors Sought:

Crash Program Set To Aid Jobless Youth

A nationwide plan to train 2,000 men and women as shock troops for an attack on the problems of unemployed youth has been launched by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

After intensive recruitment and training as counselor aides and youth advisors, they will staff youth opportunity centers for assisting young people without skills or jobs which Wirtz described in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee on Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty bill.

The crash program is necessitated by a shortage of qualified personnel. Eligible for training are college graduates or those with experience in counseling, psychology, sociology, education, the social sciences, social work or related fields, and who are at least 21 years of age. They will receive eight weeks of training, beginning July 13, in some 20 universities and colleges in all parts of the country, and must be unemployed at the time training starts.

Wirtz appealed to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for aid in finding volunteers. "Your help in getting people to apply who have empathy for and collegiate training or experience in services for disadvantaged youth would be deeply appreciated," he said in a telegram detailing the recruitment program.

Unemployment among teen-agers has been high for years and is expected to worsen as postwar "baby boom" children grow up and enter the labor force. In May, 1.1 million of them were jobless. Their unemployment rate was 15.9 percent, compared to 3.6 percent for adult men and 5 percent for women. It was down slightly from April's 16.2 percent, but Labor Dept. experts did not regard the improvement as significant. Another 300,000 are scheduled to join the labor force as schools close this month and next.

'Only a Start'

Wirtz emphasized that the crash program is only a start toward filling a need for 31,000 full-time advisors and counselors in the next three years—25,000 in public schools, 5,500 in Federal-State Employment Service offices, and 600 for rehabilitation counseling.

Funds for financing the program are coming from Manpower Development & Training Act appropriations. Tuition, room and board, and transportation to and from the college may be paid, and trainees may earn $15 weekly by participating in on-the-job training programs.

The proposed youth centers in which the trainees would work, Wirtz said, will be established in employment service offices in each of the 100 or more labor market areas. Smaller communities will be served by mobile units.

The aides and advisers will work under the direction of trained specialists and will interview youths with the aim of ascertaining their talents and limitations; test them for exact evaluation of aptitudes, and advise them on how to find a job or get additional training.

Referrals would come from schools, draft boards when prospective servicemen are rejected for reasons of education, social agencies and agencies working with young people.

In his testimony before the Senate Labor Committee, Wirtz said that every "undereducated, undertrained youth from a poverty background entering into our work force today will cost us approximately $30,000 in various kinds of welfare payments in the course of his life."

Human Waste Seen

"Either we help the youth or we support the adult," he said in supporting the anti-poverty bill.

"We are right now, at a time of record prosperity, adding between 250,000 and 300,000 boys and girls to a human waste heap every year."

The work and training programs proposed in the bill, he said, would help between 300,000 and 400,000 boys and girls each year. A job-study program would help students who might be forced to quit school for economic reasons, and a job corps would provide training and work camp experience.

Wirtz made what he called a "rash commitment" to put 150,000 young men and women to work in Neighborhood Youth Corps projects within two months of the time funds are appropriated for the programs set up in the bill.

When hearings were held on the bill in the House, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before a Labor subcommittee and urged Congress to pass it "speedily."

He called its proposals "an important step forward," but warned that they "will not end poverty in America." The "real answer," he maintained, is "jobs at good wages for every American who is able and willing to work," emphasizing universal coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour.

BSEIU to Represent Parimutuel Employes

Toronto, Ont.—Bargaining rights for about 300 parimutual employes at 18 trotting and harness racing operations in Ontario have been obtained by the Building Service Employes.

Rights Debate Longest In Legislative History

The Senate's civil rights debate was the longest in the nation's legislative history—from Mar. 9 to June 19.

During this period, the Senate was in session for 83 days and talked for 736 hours and 10 minutes about the bill. The debate filled 2,890 pages of the Congressional Record.

It took 17 days—until Mar. 26—for Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) to get a vote on his motion to make the House-passed bill the pending business of the Senate.

On June 10—the 75th day of debate—the Senate took the decisive step to force the bill to a vote. For the first time in history, cloture was invoked to break a filibuster against a civil rights bill. The 71-29 vote was four more than the two-thirds majority required to limit debate.

With talk rationed to one hour per senator, the Senate rapidly voted down most of the 119 amendments put to a vote in the final days. Finally, at 7:40 p.m. on June 19, the debate was over, the roll was called for the last time, and the bill was passed, 73-27.

Davis-Bacon Fringes Approved by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

construction contracts over a contractor who does provide such benefits for his workers."

Under the new legislation, which takes effect gradually over a year, the Secretary of Labor is instructed to include in prevailing wage determinations the area pattern of employer costs for benefits, including medical or hospital care; pensions; life, disability, and sickness and accident insurance; vacation and holiday pay, unemployment benefits, and apprenticeship or similar training programs. Other benefits may be included if they are the pattern in the area.

If benefits are not matched in kind, their cash value is added to the hourly wages for straight time, although not overtime, work.

Although the bill had strong bipartisan support, two members of the Senate Labor Committee—Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and John G. Tower (R-Tex.)—filed a minority report objecting to any liberalization of the Davis-Bacon Act unless the Secretary of Labor's wage determinations were made subject to judicial review.

No effort was made to attach a judicial review amendment when the bill reached the Senate floor, however. The House had beaten down such an amendment, 297-105.

The bill had been sponsored in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). Its Senate sponsors included Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Republican Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.).

Humphrey told the Senate that the existing law was "an open invitation to outside contractors to bring low wages and cheap labor into higher wage communities because these lower labor costs give them a successful bidding advantage on government work."

Decks Cleared For House OK Of Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) for the Republicans.

The same type of bipartisan leadership, Meany said, had been shown earlier in the House by Representatives Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and William M. McCulloch (R-O.), "who rose above party rivalry in order to serve the national interest."

He said congressional unity stemmed in turn from "the unity represented by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights," in which the AFL-CIO, the NAACP and other civil rights groups wielded "a force for progress which has few parallels in the annals of our country."

"More than a law is needed," Meany said, to apply the principles of equality to "the daily life of the nation. . . . There must be from this point on a far more intensive effort, in every phase of community life, to build new bridges of understanding, so that the law reflects the affirmative will even of those who feared it."

The civil rights battle was not waged, he stressed, "to win equal rights to unemployment, or an equal distribution of poverty."

Full opportunity requires "jobs at good wages for all," he declared.

"We in the AFL-CIO are deeply dedicated to the full realization of equality in America," he added. "Therefore we call upon all who joined in the great campaign to enact the civil rights bill to join with equal fervor in a broader campaign that is essential for its final accomplishment."

Study Shows Workers Change Jobs Frequently

A new Labor Dept. study indicates that the average U.S. worker will change jobs six or seven times during his working life and may need retraining at any age.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said previous studies have indicated that job mobility is highest in younger workers and that job stability increases as the worker gets older.

The new study, entitled "Job Changing and Manpower Training," highlights a finding that a 55-year-old worker can be expected to stay on one job for an average of seven years—about 1.5 years longer than a man of 20.

In view of this latter finding, Wirtz said, "training an older man for a particular job may provide him with as many years of profitable employment on that job as similar training would provide for a younger worker."

Because the average 20-year-old male worker will change jobs frequently during an average 43 years of working life, the study showed, he will need two types of training during his career:

- Broad and general training in the beginning to provide enough flexibility to meet changing job demands.
- Frequent retraining to meet changing industrial and business processes as old skills become obsolete and new skills are needed.

The report also notes that the average job-life expectancy for a 35-year-old worker is about eight years—2.5 years longer than for 20-year-olds; and that men past 35 usually require more intensive and specific training than younger men because they usually cannot fit into typical beginners' jobs, nor do employers want to hire them if they cannot assume full responsibility on a job.

Other conclusions:

- The average worker at 20 can be expected to spend about 5.5 years on each job during the rest of his working life. However, at least a sixth of the present younger workers will probably stay on the job for more than 20 years.
- A large proportion of men 50 to 55 years of age—12 percent—had begun their current jobs in 1962. Most of those in this age group had been in the labor force for at least 30 years. Some work in occupations where short-term jobs are typical; others have lost a long-term job, and another group may be considered chronic job-changers who cannot find stable employment, the report said.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Rights Bill Passage

The Senate on June 19 passed the civil rights bill by a 73-27 vote. The labor-supported bill was adopted by the following rollcall:

FOR PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 46

Anderson (N. M.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moss (Utah)
Bible (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Muskie (Me.)
Brewster (Md.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Lausche (O.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (Mo.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R. I.)
Clark (Pa.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Edmondson (Okla.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Symington (Mo.)
Engle (Calif.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	McNamara (Mich.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Young (O.)
Hartke (Ind.)		

REPUBLICANS 27

Aiken (Vt.)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Morton (Ky.)
Allott (Colo.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Beall (Md.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hruska (Neb.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Boggs (Del.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N. J.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	Williams (Del.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Miller (Ia.)	Young (N. D.)

AGAINST PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 21

Byrd (Va.)	Hill (Ala.)	Russell (Ga.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ellender (La.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Robertson (Va.)	Walters (Tenn.)

REPUBLICANS 6

Cotton (N.H.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Tower (Tex.)

Stage Set in House:

Foreign Aid Funds Face Fight on Floor

A sharp battle within the House Appropriations Committee set the stage for a floor fight over the Administration's foreign aid money bill pitting budget-cutting Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.) against the committee's new chairman, Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex.).

Mahon won the first round as Passman's subcommittee on foreign aid voted 7-5 against his motion to slash $515 million from the $3.5 billion aid request.

The subcommittee cut some $200 million from the bill but Passman, denouncing the reduction as "only token," stalked angrily out of the meeting and said he will step down temporarily as subcommittee chairman in order to fight for a deeper cut on the House floor.

It was Passman's first rebuff in the nine years he has headed the subcommittee and he exited with a blast at Pres. Johnson, whom he accused of having "worked tricks you couldn't even see in the circus" to prevent deep cuts in the bill.

Mahon, unlike the late Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.) who had shared Passman's opposition to foreign aid, challenged Passman in his own subcommittee and put together a majority of six Democrats and one Republican to resist the slash. Later the full Appropriations Committee approved the bill in a second rebuff for Passman.

Meanwhile, as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continued hearings on the basic authorization bill—which sets a ceiling on the money which can be appropriated—the AFL-CIO reiterated its support for an aid program larger than the Administration asked.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said a "far greater" program is needed "to help others to help themselves and to win the cold war."

In a statement to the committee, he urged expansion of programs for economic development and technical assistance and a greater emphasis on help to "people's organizations" of farmers, workers and other democratic groups.

Biemiller also urged the committee to follow the example of the House and reject provisions in the Administration bill which would allow the dismissal or "selection out" of employes of the Agency for Intl. Development without regard to civil service regulations and appeal rights.

Labor Backs Full Budgets For Agencies

The AFL-CIO has asked the Senate to appropriate the full amount requested for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the National Labor Relations Board.

Cuts made by the House should be restored, Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

"Too often," Meiklejohn said, "Congress has authorized programs subsequently stultified and hamstrung through the denial of sufficient appropriations."

It is "especially important," he said, "that the manpower training, education and health programs authorized by the last session of Congress be allowed to operate at full capacity."

Among the cuts which Meiklejohn urged be restored were $83 million chopped from the manpower training and development program, $1.25 million cut from the National Labor Relations Board budget, and $4 million cut from the amount authorized for the day care center program administered by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

"The need for these programs is so great that any doubts on this score clearly must be resolved in favor of larger, rather than smaller, sums," the AFL-CIO spokesman said.

Parley Maps Citizen Drive On Poverty

A preliminary national conference in Washington has laid the groundwork for the formation in September of a citizens' group working in the anti-poverty program.

Some 150 leaders attended the one-day organizing meeting. They represented labor, church, civil rights, education, social welfare, civic, women, student, rural and other groups.

The conference materialized out of a message last April from Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther to hundreds of well-known citizens across the nation.

Reuther said Pres. Johnson's declaration of war on poverty has won commendation, "but it is clear that government cannot do the job alone."

The one-day founding meeting approved a Temporary Planning and Program Committee. This group has the task of developing a structure for the new organization and formulating a policy and program for the September conference.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME from thousands of union members greeted Pres. Johnson on recent trip to San Francisco. The cheers and placards were part of California's massive greeting to the President.

House Votes Mass Transit Aid; King-Anderson Bill Sidetracked

(Continued from Page 1)

made the motion to defer action on his bill because, he said, "we didn't have the votes" to pass it. King expressed the hope that the Senate will attach a health care plan to separate social security legislation and that the House would then approve it.

Benefits Up 5%

After putting aside health care legislation, the committee then agreed on an across-the-board 5 percent increase in all social security old age and survivors benefits. This would be financed by raising the wage base on which social security taxes are paid to $5,400 from the present $4,800 and making slight adjustments in the tax rate.

Included in the bill is a provision to include tips as income for social security purposes. Presently, although workers must report tips as taxable income, they do not receive social security credit towards retirement benefits.

A continued drive to enact social security hospital insurance this year was pledged by Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

"An increase in social security cash benefits—while long overdue—is not an acceptable substitute for paid-up insurance against the unpredictable costs of medical care," Edelman declared.

The mass transit bill, urged on Congress by the late Pres. Kennedy in 1962 and 1963 and listed as a "must" bill by Pres. Johnson this year, had to overcome heavy opposition from Republicans and Democrats from rural areas.

Bottled Up in Rules

It passed the Senate by a 52-41 vote in April of 1963, and was cleared by the House Banking & Currency Committee a week later. The bill then languished in the Rules Committee for more than a year. Administration leaders made no effort to bring it to the floor until they were able to count the votes needed for passage.

The original proposal for $500 million federal grants over a three-year period—on a two-for-one ratio of federal to local or state funds—was trimmed in both the House and Senate to $375 million. The House bill does not include a Senate provision authorizing the federal government to guarantee up to another $375 million in revenue bonds issued by local governments to finance transit programs.

In urging House approval, the Banking & Currency Committee said the need to improve commuter transportation has "outstripped state and local resources" and "spilled over the boundaries" of cities and counties.

The AFL-CIO, while strongly supporting action to improve transit facilities, had warned in a 1963 convention resolution that it could not support any bill which did not protect the rights and benefits of transit employes.

Workers Protected

One of the major improvements made in the labor-supported amendments added to the bill extended to local transit workers the job and income protection provided to railroad workers in the event of merger.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate Banking Committee sidetracked the truth-in-lending bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), which had both Administration and labor backing. By an 8-6 vote, the committee sent the measure back to subcommittee for further study.

Douglas has battled for more than four years for enactment of legislation requiring lenders and sellers to disclose interest and credit charges in simple, understandable language. He branded the committee's action "a victory for the usurers and money lenders."

- On largely party-line votes, the House approved bills raising the national debt ceiling and extending unchanged a group of federal excise taxes.
- The House Interior Committee, long a battleground between conservation groups and mining and timber interests over the nature of legislation setting up in a national "wilderness" system, reached unanimous agreement on a compromise bill. It would immediately set aside 9 million acres of undeveloped federal land—as contrasted with 14.5 million in a Senate-passed bill. This could be expanded to some 60 million acres in future years with congressional approval.
- A House Judiciary subcommittee unanimously approved legislation requiring states to set up congressional districts which are compact and contain a population not more than 15 percent above or below the average for that state. The subcommittee action followed a recent Supreme Court decision holding that congressional districts must be approximately equal in population.

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- Labor's support for an expanded food stamp program was expressed in a letter to the Senate Agriculture Committee from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. He urged the Senate committee to at least double the amount authorized in the House-passed bill—$75 million the first year rising to $200 million by the third year. Pilot programs during the past three years "have demonstrated the practicability . . . of a broad nationwide food stamp program," Biemiller said.

Anti-Bias Pact in Steel Wins Johnson's Praise

Pres. Johnson congratulated the Steelworkers and 11 major steel companies on a new agreement designed to implement the spirit as well as the letter of non-discrimination guarantees in existing contracts.

The union and companies pledged continued efforts to build positive support by both workers and management officials for equal job opportunity without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

"Policies and contract provisions cannot be as successful as they should be unless implemented by the development of favorable attitudes," the statement declared.

The White House reported that the President considered the agreement "an ideal example of labor and industry rallying together to put an end to job discrimination." Johnson called USWA Pres. David J. McDonald to compliment him on the agreement, a presidential spokesman said.

AFL-CIO Pledges Continued Fight

The AFL-CIO pledged to "continue to put forth every effort" to win enactment of social security hospital insurance for the aged before Congress adjourns.

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the Dept. of Social Security said the increase in basic benefits voted by the House Ways & Means Committee is "most welcome" but is not a remedy for "the still greater need" of hospital insurance.

"It is our fervent hope," he said, "that such a program will be approved by the Senate, thus giving the full House an opportunity to vote on it."

Congress Backs Four Major Measures

AFL-CIO News

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Johnson Signs Rights Act; Meany Pledges Labor's Aid

Youths Swell Labor Force:

June Jobless Rate Hits 5.3 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

The steady improvement shown in the job picture so far in 1964 came to a sudden halt in June as teenagers and youngsters aged 20-24 flooded into the labor force. The unemployment rate for the month jumped to 5.3 percent from May's 5.1 percent according to the Labor Dept.'s latest summary figures.

Unemployment rose by 1.1 million between May and June, boosting the total jobless to 4.7 million, the department reported. The jobless rise was 100,000 more than expected at this time of year.

"The recovery came to a halt, at least temporarily," said Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower and job statistics expert.

The Labor Dept. report said the May-to-June increase of 1.1 million unemployed was mainly accounted for by 800,000 teenagers—fewer than was expected—and some 175,000 youngsters aged 20-24, more than was expected. The experts expect the 20-24 group of ex-teenagers to swell from now on.

An increase of 850,000 pushed employment to a record high of nearly 72 million in June. But this was less than usual for this time of year and the rise occurred entirely in the agricultural sector. The non-farm employment total remained unchanged at 66.1 million when it was expected to increase by almost 400,000.

The failure of job growth in the important non-farm sector in June followed a five-month period in which non-farm jobs increased by 1.6 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the Labor Dept. observed.

The warnings raised by the June report were reinforced by figures

(Continued on Page 12)

GOP Heads For Debate On Policies

By Willard Shelton

The Republican Party moves July 6 into the first stages of its San Francisco nominating convention, with Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona the clear front-runner and the convention Platform Committee apparently set to draft a relatively short generalized statement of campaign principles on which Goldwater or any other nominee could comfortably run.

All the observable presidential potentials, including Goldwater and Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton, are scheduled to appear before the full 116-member Platform Committee in its four days of hearings. So are some of their principal backers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled on July 8 to present the federation's platform proposals, which in the week beginning Aug. 17 will be presented in identical form to the Democratic

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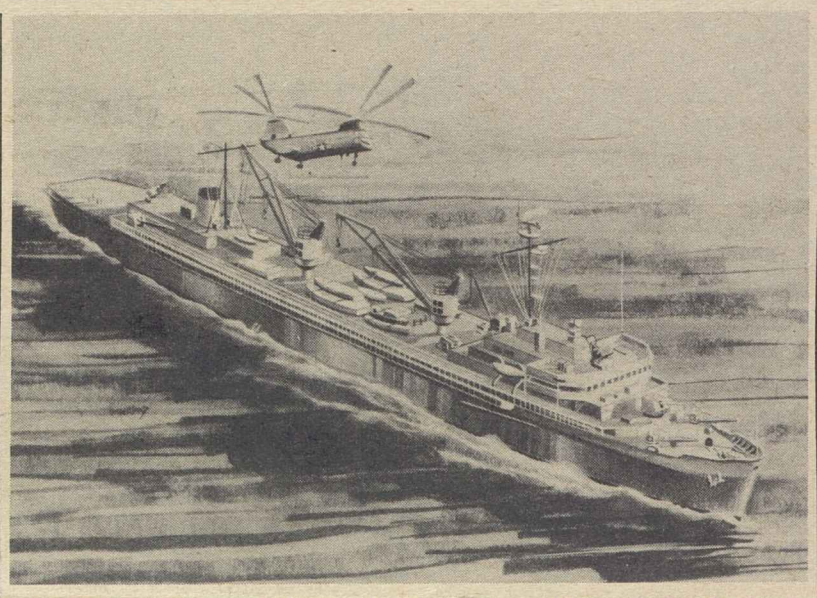

ARTIST'S SKETCH shows the USS Samuel Gompers, destroyer tender which Pres. Johnson has announced will be named in honor of the founding president of the American Federation of Labor. It will be constructed by union workers under a contract between the Bremerton, Wash., Metal Trades Council and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyards at Bremerton.

To Be Built by Union Labor:

Navy Names Ship Samuel Gompers

The first destroyer tender to be built by the Navy since 1945 will be named the USS Samuel Gompers in tribute to the founding president of the American Federation of Labor, Pres. Johnson has announced.

It will be built by union labor under the first agreement signed by a local metal trades council and a naval shipyard—the pact reached in July 1963 by the Bremerton, Wash., union group and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyards.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and other government and union officials will attend ceremonies July 9 at which time the keel will be laid.

"It is fitting," said Johnson in making the announcement, "that a U.S. naval vessel bear the name Samuel Gompers. A man who believed in and worked for peace, he knew its best guarantee is 'the power of self-protection.'

"Few men represented more effectively the American idea of individual right and responsibility. A leader in the struggle for recognition of workers' rights, including the right to organize and bargain collectively, Gompers set the course for American labor by rejecting outright the concept of the 'class struggle' so prevalent at the time. He determined that working men and women would achieve social justice within the free enterprise system and under the shelter of democratic institutions—not by throwing them down but by improving them.

"The social and economic position of American workers today is to a large extent attributable to the efforts of Samuel Gompers. This ship will bear his name and our nation's flag as well."

Gompers, born in England, was a member of the Cigarmakers when he was elected president of the AFL at its founding convention in

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Conference Planned

By David L. Perlman

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law as the House voted final approval and Pres. Johnson signed the historic measure in the East Room of the White House.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement declared that enactment of the sweeping rights measure "represents a challenge to American society"—a challenge that calls for "full realization in fact of the rights now established by law."

"The trade union movement, like every other segment of American life, must do its part in meeting that challenge," Meany declared.

The federation president said he would ask the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting scheduled Aug. 3 to summon a national conference of affiliated unions and of state central bodies "to work out a program through which the AFL-CIO can best help to implement the terms of the civil rights law."

In a letter to all affiliated state and local central bodies, Meany called on them to "intensify" their efforts to work with community-wide civil rights programs intended "to accelerate the destruction of racial barriers at every level," a re-

(Continued on Page 11)

Board Cancels Certification For Race Bias

The National Labor Relations Board has revoked the certification of an unaffiliated union on the ground that its policy of racial discrimination is an unfair labor practice.

The unanimous board decision to strip the Independent Metal Workers Union at the Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex., of its certification because of the union's discriminatory practices is unprecedented.

The Board underscored its revocation of certification by indicating it may require an anti-discrimination pledge governing behavior of any union certified in the future. The revocation allows another union to petition for certification.

The board's decision is based on the recommendations of Trial Ex-

(Continued on Page 5)

Administration Program Advances On Four Major Legislative Fronts

Congress backed the Administration down the line on four major votes, in addition to civil rights enactment, during a three-day burst of action.

The legislative record for June 30 through July 2 shows:

- Senate passage of pay raise for federal employes, government executives, congressmen and judges, with only minor changes from the House-passed measure.

While congressional salaries and pay boosts over $22,500 would not take effect until January, the Senate voted to make the raise for rank-and-file government employes retroactive to July 1. The bill was passed 58-21, after defeat of an attempt to delete congressional pay raises.

- Final enactment of the mass transit bill as the Senate accepted without change the House version, including provisions to protect workers' job, pension, seniority and bargaining rights. The Senate vote was 47-36, with five Republicans joining 42 Democrats to pass the measure.

- House approval of a $3.3 billion foreign aid money bill—the full amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Final passage was by a 231-174 vote, but the crucial test—and the big victory for the Administration—was when the House rejected by a 10-vote margin, 208-198, an attempt to slash $247.8 million from the bill.

The budget-cutting recommittal motion was made by Rep. Otto E.

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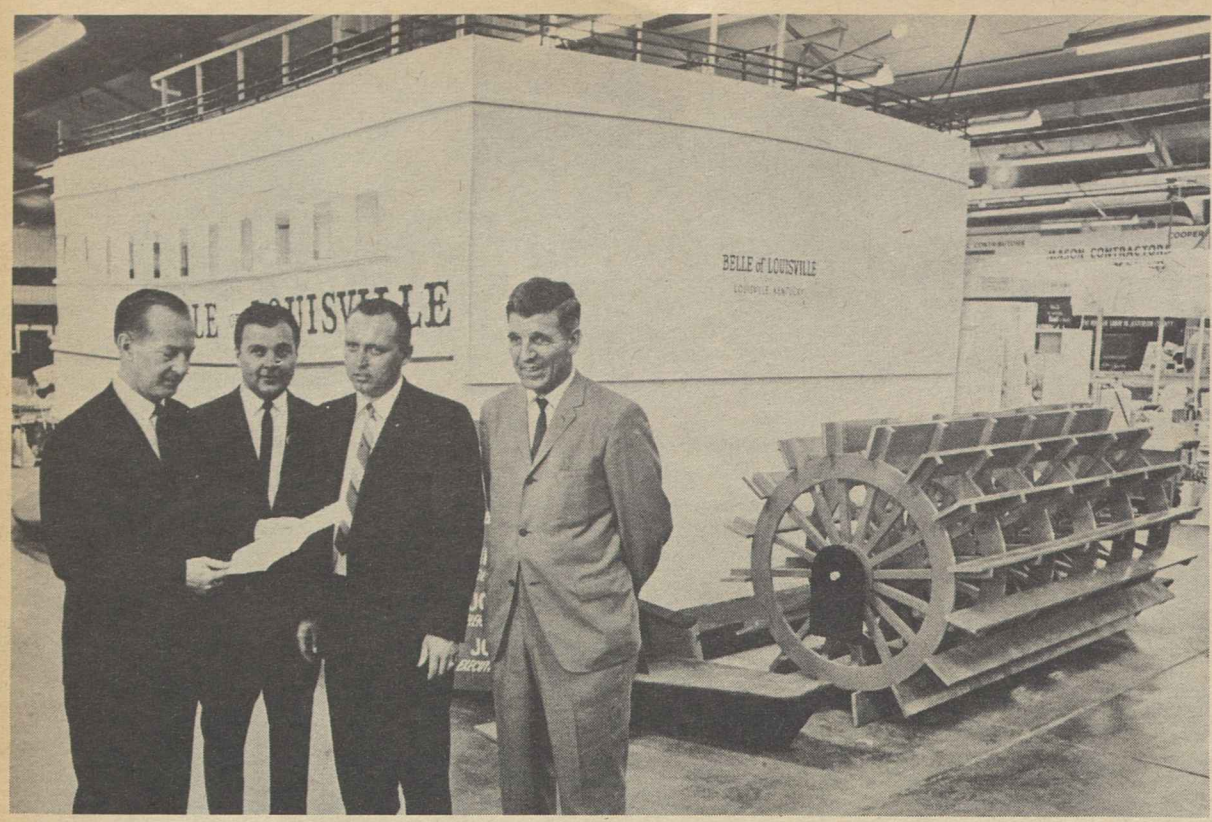


REPLICA of the Belle of Louisville, last of the twin-stack Ohio River sternwheelers, is presented to Jefferson County, Ky., as a permanent souvenir of the recent AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in Louisville. It was the exhibit of the Plasterers & Cement Masons. Shown at the formal presentation ceremony are: Louisville Mayor William O. Cowger; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO; Business Rep. R. T. Daily, Sr., of Plasterers Local 123, and Business Rep. Ray E. Edwards of Cement Masons Local 694. After being shown at the Kentucky State Fair, the exhibit will be used as a permanent information booth in Louisville.

House Labor Group Sets Probe Of Chain Supermarket Lockout

A House subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) has announced it will conduct hearings to determine whether chain supermarkets in Maryland violated the antitrust laws in a strike and lockout of their 5,000 employes.

The hearings were set for July 21-23 on instruction by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Education & Labor Committee, to "discuss certain issues" in the dispute between the Retail Clerks and owners of 225 chain stores.

Questions have been raised, said Roosevelt, "which are believed to be of the utmost importance to the administration of the federal labor laws" and their relationship to the laws against conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Roosevelt said his labor subcommittee will invite testimony from employers, the union, and the National Labor Relations Board, which has investigated union charges of unfair labor practices by the employers.

The union struck Acme Markets Apr. 17 in a contract dispute and posted pickets. Six other chains then closed their doors and locked out their employes, members of RCIA Local 692 in Baltimore, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and lower Delaware.

The lockout ended June 18 when employers called back all employes except at Acme, which reopened with strike-breakers. Union employes picketed Acme with signs advising their former customers that Acme stores "do not deserve your patronage." The chain has suffered a sharp drop in business, according to the union.

Union informational pickets also were posted at Acme stores in other eastern states and at 116 stores of a California subsidiary, the Alpha Beta chain.

Meanwhile employes turned down a management contract offer and negotiations were recessed by federal mediators. After the lockout had ended, Baltimore Circuit Court Judge Wilson K. Barnes issued an order barring all picketing at Acme, but two U. S. Circuit Court judges amended the order to permit up to six pickets at each store.

Legal Maneuvers

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, RCIA attorneys were opposing an Acme management attempt to return the lawsuit to Judge Barnes for another injunction hearing.

Major issue in the dispute with Acme, the union said, was management's insistence on using part-time employes instead of full-time workers, and its refusal to add agreed-upon wage increases to contract minimums.

Settlement of these two issues would remedy union charges that 60 percent of the employes at many stores work less than 29 hours a week, the RCIA said. The union has asked that available work hours be given to present-part time employes on the basis of seniority "to provide more full-time jobs and add to the security and status" of those forced to work short weeks.

Toni Sender Dies at 75, Labor Spokesman at UN

New York—Toni Sender, a mite of a woman who fought Nazis and Communists with impartial zeal when they attacked the rights of workers, died in Beth Israel Hospital here. She was 75.

An active Socialist leader who devoted her action-filled life to international peace and the workers, she was a consultant for the former AFL before the United Nations Economic & Social Council and later was UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"Toni Sender was a warrior for freedom, justice and human dignity all her life," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. "She personified the inseparable identity of trade unionism with a democratic society; to her they were both the same cause, as in fact they are.

"Although Miss Sender's direct service with the American labor movement began in middle age, her energy, her devotion and her idealism shone as brightly as ever—and continued, undiminished, for all her remaining years. She has richly earned the best of all epitaphs—that the world is a better place because she lived in it."

Miss Sender, who was but 5 feet 2 inches tall, was born in Germany and shocked her middle class parents by going to work in a Frankfurt real estate office at the age of 15. That led her into the trade union movement and to Paris, where she edited a labor magazine until the outbreak of World War I forced her back to Germany.

After the war she was the youngest of 40 members of the Reichstag and soon was locking horns with the Nazis. In 1933 she fled to Czechoslovakia just ahead of Hitler's secret police.

She came to this country after editing a Socialist daily in Belgium, crusaded against the Nazis and assisted European refugees. For a period she was an economist for the UN Relief & Rehabilitation Administration before taking the post with the former AFL.

Miss Sender is survived by two sisters, Mrs. David Fink of New York and Mrs. Rachel Kormis of London.

U. S. Names New Warship For Gompers

(Continued from Page 1)

1881. He held the post until his death in 1924. He was a guiding force in the founding of the Intl. Labor Organization and was a member of the Commission on Labor Legislation that drafted part of the Versailles Treaty ending World War I.

The vessel which will carry his name will be 644 feet long, have an 85-foot beam, and displace 20,500 tons. Its crew will be composed of 135 officers and 1,668 enlisted personnel. It will accompany the fleet and when outfitted will be able to make repairs on destroyers, including nuclear power plants and missiles. Construction is expected to take two years.

Another Round at Kingsport:

Struck Firm Loses Vote Count Appeal

Kingsport Press, whose 1,300 union workers have been on strike for 15 months, has lost another round in its fight to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from counting ballots cast last Mar. 10 at the plant in Kingsport, Tenn.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia granted an NLRB motion to dismiss the firm's appeal from a D. C. District Court ruling that the court lacks jurisdiction to interfere with the election.

That left the NLRB regional director in Memphis, Tenn., free to proceed unless management decides to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The next steps would be to rule on challenges and then to open and count the ballots.

Company Challenges

Disposing of the challenges may be time-consuming, board sources said. In the bindery alone 1,108 challenges were filed, mostly by management.

Five unions are on strike at the plant, largest hard-cover book manufactory in the United States, and all are waging a nationwide "don't buy" campaign. They are the Bookbinders, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers, Machinists and Typographical Union.

Union members walked out at Kingsport Mar. 11, 1963, after months of bargaining failed to produce an acceptable contract. The firm has continued to operate with supervisors and strikebreakers, although production and profits have dropped, according to the Allied Kingsport Press Unions.

Last January the unions petitioned for new representation elections to preserve their bargaining rights. The labor board issued an election order but decreed that the ballots should not be opened or counted until all briefs had been filed and all appeals considered. It said:

"We believe that this procedure, although a departure from that normally followed, is warranted by the circumstances and will effectuate the purposes and policies of the (labor relations) act" because otherwise the strikers, under the Taft-Hartley law, could not have voted after one year from the strike's start.

The NLRB overruled all management attempts to block the vote and the courts have refused to interfere. A finding of no jurisdiction was made by U.S. District Judge William B. Jones. It was affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals Judges Warren E. Burger, John A. Danaher and J. Skelly Wright.

Meanwhile the Bookbinders raised weekly benefits for its strikers from $32.50 to $40 for women and $50 for men as a result of a nationwide vote by union members on increased strike assessments. The same union also picketed the plant of the Nashville Electrotype Co., where plates have been made for the struck plant.

The striking unions have asked the public not to buy books printed entirely or in part by Kingsport strikebreakers. They listed these books: World Book and Childcraft books; Encyclopaedia Britannica, Jr., and Great Books of the Western World; Book of Knowledge Encyclopaedia and the Grolier Council Encyclopaedia.

Fourth NLRB Election Brings UPWA Victory

St. Paul, Minn.—The Packinghouse Workers, after four years of grim fighting and four elections, have won a clear victory in a National Labor Relations Board election for employes of the Tony Downs Food Co., with plants at St. James and Madelia, Minn.

The tally was UPWA 189, no union 168, challenged 8, void 1. The bargaining unit has 476 members.

Following the election, management filed objections with the board, but later withdrew them, assuring certification.

Two of the three previous elections were set aside by the NLRB on complaint of the union. The NLRB regional director recommended that the third also be voided, but was overruled by the board.

The story dates back to early in 1960, when the UPWA launched an organizing campaign. Unfair labor practice charges were filed against the company on Apr. 28 of that year but were withdrawn on May 31 in an effort to expedite an election. The vote was held on June 22 and the union was rejected, 173-103. A week later the UPWA filed unfair practice charges and eventually a new election was ordered.

The second vote was held on Dec. 6, 1961, and again the company's efforts to block the union were successful, the tally being 189-145 for no union. The UPWA protested the conduct of the election and asked that it be set aside. The regional director agreed, but the board itself overruled him and the result was certified on May 10, 1962.

Another campaign got under way last February. Again the company's anti-labor tactics were evident and once more the workers voted down the UPWA—this time by a count of 216 to 188—in an NLRB election on Mar. 26.

The following day the UPWA filed a multiplicity of unfair practice charges against the company and asked that this election be set aside. This time the board agreed and the fourth vote was held June 10 with the union the victor.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Carl Winn said that "all of the traditional devices known were used by management."

Principal credit in chalking up the victory, he said, should be divided by AFL-CIO Field Rep. Nicholas M. Siegmund; UPWA Field Rep. Eugene Peterson; Pres. Jeannette Gumm of a UPWA local in Webster City, Ia., who worked during the drive on a temporary basis, and an employe organizing committee that refused to be disheartened.

New Mexico Unionist Named to State Post

Carlsbad, N. M.—Raymond Clark, a member of the executive board of the Stone & Allied Products Workers, has been named a member of the State Welfare Board for a term expiring Jan. 1, 1967.

A long-time resident of Carlsbad, Clark is also a district representative for the union. He was appointed by Gov. Jack M. Campbell (D) to succeed Mayor Henry G. Hutson of Carlsbad, secretary-treasurer of Machinists Local 1265.

Midnight July 9:

Screen Actors Set TV Strike Deadline

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has set midnight July 9 as the deadline for a nationwide walkout against producers of television entertainment films.

The union said in a report to 15,000 members that contract negotiations reached a deadlock after nearly two months of talks "because of the producer and network refusal to make any substantial concessions" in the form of increased rerun compensation and payment for foreign exhibition of TV films, despite increased industry income of more than $50 million a year from foreign showings alone.

SAG's contract with the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers expired June 30 but the deadline was extended, Acting Pres. George Chandler said, not only to await completion July 7 of a national strike authorization referendum but also to "permit Guild negotiators to make a final effort to avoid a serious work stoppage."

"During the negotiations," Chandler said, "the Guild has made substantial modifications of its original proposals" but despite this "the industry has offered nothing of substance." Its one offer of an increase in one area was minor and "coupled with proposals for reductions in other areas which would more than wipe out any over-all increase," he said.

The SAG board and negotiating committee, which Chandler heads, "stand ready to make an agreement which is fair and economically feasible."

Formula 10 Years Old

"After 10 years under the same residual formula," he added, "growth of the industry justifies reasonable improvements in the Guild's contract. Unless improvements are offered by the employers, rather than deterioration of the Guild's contract, a strike will be the inevitable result."

The union reported that TV network representatives, who first attended negotiating sessions as observers, now are participating as active parties to the talks.

At a meeting here June 22, SAG members voted by approximately 1,200 to 6 to authorize a strike if necessary to "obtain what is fair and equitable." The executive board then set the July 9 date and ballots were mailed to members—stars, character actors, stunt and bit players, singers and announcers.

A majority of at least 75 percent of those voting is required to authorize a walkout. The union said its members never, in the union's 31-year history, have failed to support a strike recommendation by SAG directors.

In a letter accompanying the strike ballots, the board reported that "a complete impasse exists with respect to those proposals which are most vital to the . . . economic welfare of the membership, that is, increased rerun compensation and payment for foreign television exhibition of TV programs."

Profits 'Phenomenal'

Although the present rerun formula has been in effect since 1955, the letter said, and the "growth and profit of the television industry have been nothing short of phenomenal," managements have refused to make any substantial concession.

"The dollar figures in grosses and profits are staggering," the board said. The foreign market for American television films has grown "from practically nothing to a gross of approximately $50 million a year" yet film actors' services, "exhibited everywhere in the foreign markets of the world go uncompensated," the board charged.

Chandler, announcing that contract talks have been suspended, said the producers' "final" offer was "retrogressive" in certain respects but added "as soon as the producers are prepared to make an offer of substance, the Guild will be ready to resume negotiations."

SAG has had only three strikes in its history: in filmed TV commercials, from Dec. 1, 1952, to Feb. 18, 1953; filmed TV programs, Aug. 5 to 12, 1955; theatrical motion pictures, Mar. 7 to Apr. 8, 1960.

THE AUTO WORKERS open contract talks with manufacturers in Detroit, where proposals for a larger share of the industry's "fabulous" profits for 575,000 workers were presented to major firms. At meetings with General Motors representatives, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right, and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, left, show proposal to GM Vice Pres. Louis Seaton and Labor Relations Dir. Earl R. Bramblett. Similar talks were to open with Ford, Chrysler, American Motors Corp.

Working Conditions, Wages, Jobs Top Agenda as Auto Talks Open

Detroit—Creation of "the maximum possible number of new job opportunities" will be a top priority goal of the Auto Workers in 1964 contract bargaining with major U.S. auto manufacturers, union negotiators said at the opening of talks designed to share more of the industry's "fabulous" profits with its 575,000 union workers. Humanizing plant working conditions will be another major objective, the union emphasized, along with its traditional goals—higher wages and improved working conditions.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther made an opening statement of objectives at the first meeting with General Motors and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's GM Dept., presented the first of 37 "position papers" on problems confronting UAW members in the shops.

In a paper on "creating job opportunities," the union declared that earlier retirement, longer vacations for veteran workers and more paid holidays are among the improvements the auto makers could accept to put from 50,000 to 60,000 more people at work in their plants.

After the GM meeting, Reuther and other top UAW officials made separate presentations on successive days to management of Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. A similar presentation is scheduled for July 8 at American Motors.

The subject matter of the talks grew out of demands drafted by delegates to the UAW convention last March and polished at later meetings of union groups. In them the union spelled out these additional goals:

- Civilizing working conditions so that members may "enjoy a greater measure of respect and dignity" on the job.
- Protecting workers against the job-destroying effects of automation and plant relocation.
- Improving job security, health, income and old age security.
- Raising the living standards of auto workers toward levels "consistent with the possibilities of our affluent society."

At a press conference before negotiations started, Reuther emphasized that the UAW has every reason to expect a new contract agreement without a work stoppage and without government intervention.

The UAW, he said, "is going to the bargaining table not looking for a strike but for justice." It hopes the talks can be carried out "in a spirit of seeking justice for the workers, the public and the country," he continued.

"There is no need for a contest of economic power," Reuther said at Ford negotiations. He added that contracts can be negotiated without government intervention and "since we make autos in Detroit and not in Washington, we will make a contract in Detroit and not in Washington."

In the UAW statement on job opportunities, the union declared that "America desperately needs additional job opportunities" and management "can help to create them."

The U.S. unemployment rate is "intolerably high," the statement said, and "all who can make a contribution to reducing it are morally obligated to do so."

Responsibility Shared

Declaring that "management shares with us the responsibility for creating new job opportunities," the union declared that without raising prices, the most profitable of all U.S. corporations, General Motors, "can afford to meet the cost of other measures to create more jobs" and still cut the prices of cars, which would "also lead to more jobs," it said.

The statement summed up its points: "The nation needs more jobs. GM's policies have contributed to that need. GM can well afford to help meet the need to create additional job opportunities" by methods including these:

- Early retirement on attractive pensions, plus an incentive bonus.
- Longer vacations, plus a vacation bonus to meet the extra expenses incurred when families vacation together.
- Elimination of the "immorality of avoidable overtime."
- More paid holidays.
- Reduction of the workweek.

NLRB Orders Backpay At Union Contract Rate

A New England pipeline firm must give backpay at union rates rather than its own lower rates to 50 workers the company refused to retain when it took over a government contract and hired nonunion employes, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The Board rejected arguments of New England Tank Industries, Inc., that the backpay should have been computed at its own lower rates because that is what the workers would have received had they been hired. It upheld backpay of more than $165,000, computed at rates the men had been receiving from the preceding contractor under agreements with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and an unaffiliated guards' union.

The company on Oct. 1, 1960, took over operation of an oil pipeline at an Air Force base near Searsport, Me.

The NLRB found that the firm violated the Taft-Hartley Act when it refused to hire the employes of the former contractor "because it did not want to pay the union scale and because it was anti-union." The 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals later ordered the company to reinstate the workers with backpay.

Trial Examiner Eugene E. Dixon totted up the backpay at the higher pay rates and a three-member NLRB panel has upheld him. It wrote:

"The company determined that it was not going to operate the pipeline with union labor at their current rates and refused to hire the discriminatees" despite the fact that it was normal procedure, for the company and other pipeline contract holders, to retain the employes of the former contractor.

Though the company in actuality refused to hire them, it continued, "its actions were tantamount to an unlawful discharge designed to avoid dealing" with the unions representing the workers it would normally have hired.

The device management utilized was, the board said, "a refusal to hire—its effect was to discharge the individuals from jobs they were performing and to unilaterally change the rates of pay without notifying their unions.

The rates paid by New England Tank were 50 cents to $1 an hour less than the union rates, the examiner found.

20,000 Apply to Serve As Youth Job Advisers

Some 20,000 men and women—most of them young—have accepted the federal government's challenge to help disadvantaged youth find a place in the nation's economic life and have taken examinations to qualify for appointment as advisers and counselors.

Many of them fresh from college classrooms, they poured into Federal-State Employment Service offices in such numbers that it was impossible to handle their applications in advance of the examinations, which had to be held in two sections instead of the anticipated one.

Only about 2,000 of those who pass the tests will be selected to help fit young people without skills into jobs or training courses. Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, whose department administers the program, said noncollegians with experience in counseling or working with underprivileged youth also are eligible.

Those who do receive appointments will undergo training at 25 universities in all parts of the country which are cooperating in the program. Plans originally called for training at 20 institutions. Wirtz said the additional facilities "will aid us substantially in conducting a crash training program."

At the time he announced the program, Wirtz asked the aid of the AFL-CIO in recruiting prospective trainees. Qualifying examinations were held last week in Federal-State Employment Service offices. Training in most cases will begin July 13 and continue until Sept. 15.

Those selected will work in youth opportunity centers, under the direction of specialists, to assist young people in evaluating their talents, aptitudes and limitations, and to guide them into either sources of additional training or education, or to jobs.

Mediation Board Official Retires

The National Mediation Board has announced that NMB Executive Sec. Eugene C. Thompson has retired from the post he has held for 13 years but will continue with the board as chief mediator. Thomas A. Tracy, assistant executive secretary, became executive secretary as of July 1.

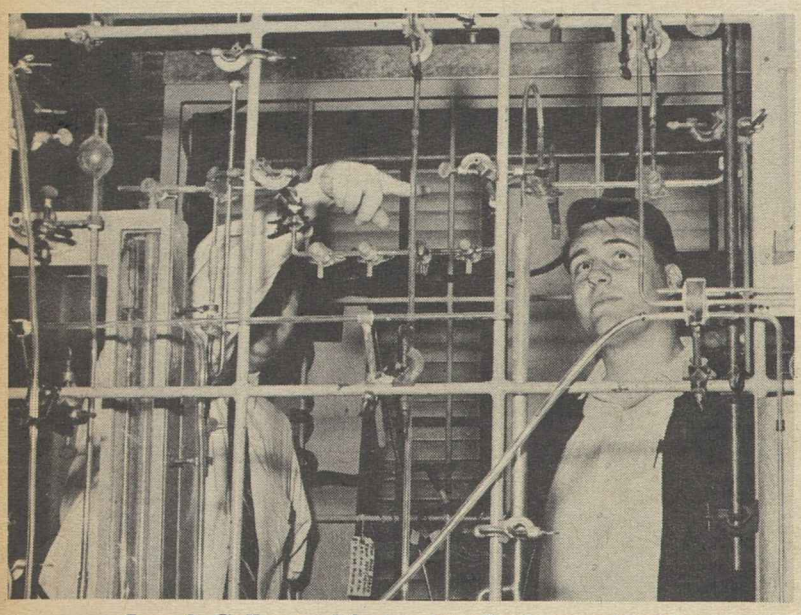
All to Seek Higher Degrees:

5 AFL-CIO Merit Scholars Graduate With High Honors

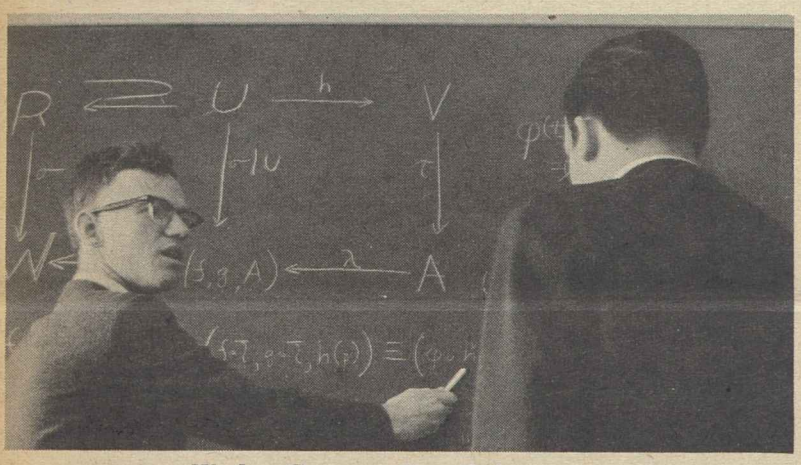
Five AFL-CIO scholarship winners who started their college careers in 1960 have ended them in the last few weeks with high honors—including two Phi Beta Kappa awards—and will continue their education in graduate schools.

The sixth, Roberta Middleton, of Fort Collins, Colo., was graduated a year early and is now completing work at the University of Colorado for a master's degree in physics.

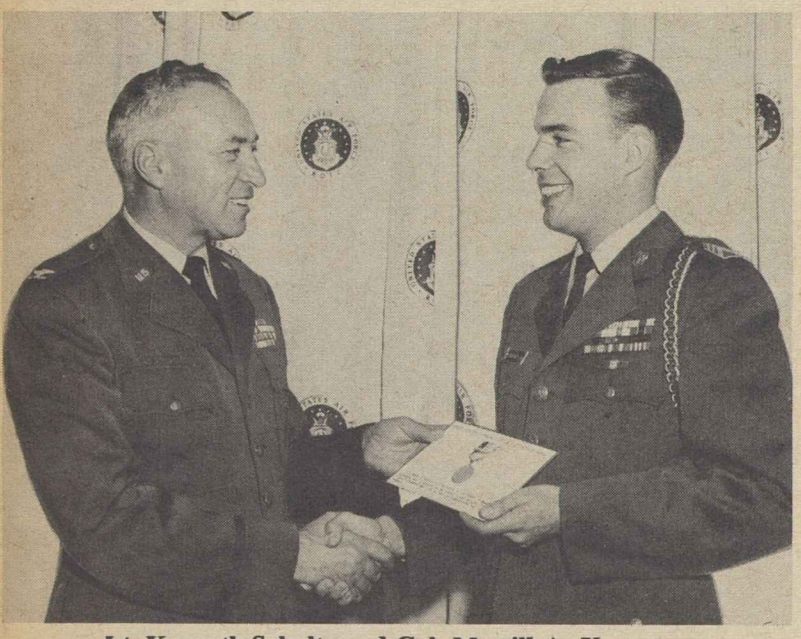
Mary Blakely and French Prof. Patrick R. Vincent



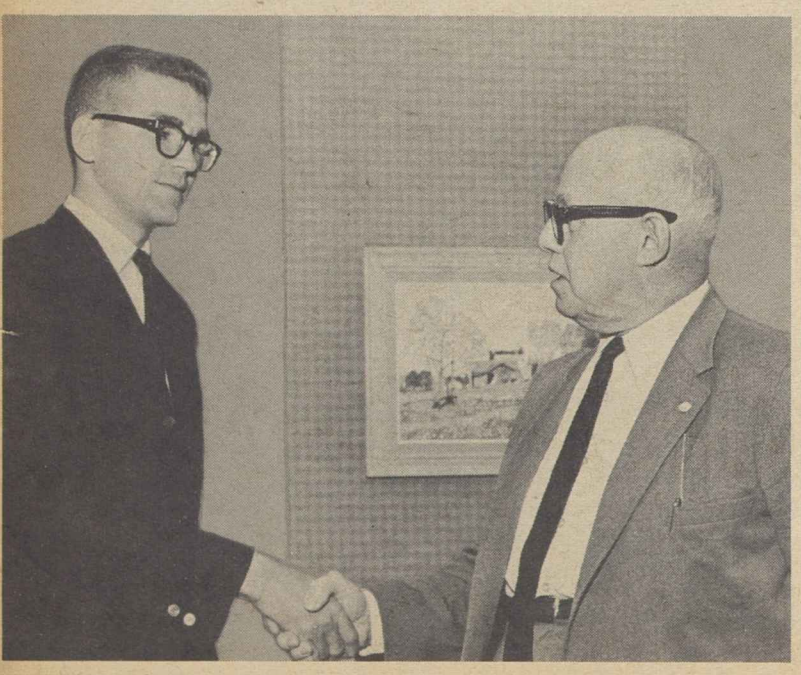
Joseph Cullen and instructor check experiment



Wesley Green and math instructor



Lt. Kenneth Schultz and Col. Merrill A. Kempton



Travis Meredith and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

The Phi Beta Kappa keys among this year's crop of graduates were won by Mary E. Blakely, Rock Hill, S. C., who achieved virtually perfect marks during her four years at Duke University, and Wesley Charles Green, Jr., Pawtucket, R. I., who was graduated magna cum laude by Brown University.

Miss Blakely majored in French. Described by her teachers as "an exceptionally able student," she won membership in Tau Beta Kappa, French honor society, and received a Woodrow Wilson fellowship which will enable her to study for higher degrees at Columbia University.

Green, whose father was an Air Force officer killed during World War II, won one honor after another in mathematics and had a 3.7 average out of a possible 4 during his college career. He won a Danforth Award and a National Defense Act fellowship, and will begin study next fall for a doctorate of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin.

Graduating from the California Institute of Technology was Joseph R. Cullen, Bozeman, Mont., a member of Musicians Local 709 and the son of Joseph T. Cullen, a member of Carpenters Local 557. His excellent scholastic record won him a teaching fellowship at CIT, and he will begin working for his master's degree in September.

Travis Ashby Meredith, Welch, W. Va., combined history as a major and pre-medicine as a minor to win high honors at Yale University—in sports as well as scholastically. He will enter Johns Hopkins Medical School in the fall. The youth is the son of T. A. Meredith, longtime member of the Railway Clerks.

The fifth graduate was Kenneth Elmer Schultz, Steubenville, Mich., who during his summer vacations from Purdue University became a member of Steelworkers Local 1066, Gary, Ind. The son of Paul O. Schultz, a member of Auto Workers Local 1290 in Steubenville, he took honors in electrical engineering and also earned the highest ranking among the 2,000 students in the Purdue Air Force ROTC. He was graduated as an Air Force lieutenant and will seek a master's degree at the Air Force Institute of Technology.

Goldfinger Addresses Teacher Workshop

Athens, O.—Economic issues from the trade union point of view were discussed by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger at the 13th annual Ohio Workshop of Economic Education being held at Ohio University.

Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO described the state's labor movement.

The three-week workshop sponsored by the Ohio Council on Economic Education is seeking to prepare leadership teams from 10 Ohio public school systems to carry out teacher-training programs in economic education during the coming academic year.

Winners of Scholarship Assistance Announced by AFL-CIO Affiliates

Scholarships reflecting the broad interest of organized workers in higher education are being awarded by AFL-CIO affiliates as the academic year drew to its close and students completed their studies.

In the Chicago area, units of the Steelworkers presented five scholarships to the sons and daughters of members and the Chicago AFL-CIO named the winners of its 1964 John Fitzpatrick Memorial Awards, which honor the late president of the former Chicago Federation of Labor from 1905 until his death in 1946.

Scholarships worth $4,000 each were awarded by USWA Dist. 31, with headquarters in Chicago, to Robert P. Zielinski of Chicago and Marianne E. Stanford of Gary, Ind. The awards are made to high school graduates within the district who score highest in a test administered by the American College Testing Program.

Zielinski is the son of Henry Zielinski, a member of Local 3161 employed as a jig and fixture man at the Athey Products Co., and will study physics as the Illinois Institute of Technology. Miss Stanford, the daughter of William Stanford, will study languages at the Gary Center of Indiana University and also won a fee remission scholarship from the university. Her father is a draftsman at the Gary Works of U.S. Steel.

In making public the winners, Dist. Dir. Joseph Germano also announced that three USWA locals had given scholarships to the children of members who had scored highest in the ACT tests.

Locals Give Scholarships

Local 2047, Chicago, presented a $1,500 scholarship to James Borowski, Chicago, whose father, Ray, operates a turret lathe at the Crane Co.; Local 1010 gave a $2,000 award to Mary Margaret Macnak, Hammond, Ind., whose father, John, is a motor inspector for the Inland Steel Co. at Indiana Harbor, Ind.; and Local 1011 awarded a $1,000 scholarship to Janice Werner, Cedar Lake, Ind., the daughter of Charles Werner, a rougher at the Indiana Harbor plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

The Fitzpatrick memorial scholarships, worth $500 each, were won by Edgar A. Clark, Jr., whose father is a member of Local 165, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Sandra Kay Bacskai, daughter of Emery G. Bacskai, a member of Carpenters Local 271.

Winners of $500 scholarships awarded by the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in honor of the union's president-secretary, John P. Burke, were announced as Ronald Lee Fritz, a student at the University of Portland, Ore., who won the award for seniors, and Rosemary B. Kirr, of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, who took the award for juniors.

The winners were selected from applicants from all parts of the country by the scholarship committee of the Adirondack Community College, Fort Edward, N. Y. The competition is open to children of members of the union.

Three winners of $600 scholarship awards and three winners of $200 each were chosen by the Oregon AFL-CIO in the 18th year of the annual contests conducted first by the State AFL and since 1955 by the merged labor body.

Top prize winners were Kathleen Orange, of Portland; Stephen L. Talbott, Beaverton, and James C. Waggoner, Scappoose, whose father is a member of Steelworkers Local 3010. The $200 prizes were won by Penny Sue McDonald, Troutdale; Karen Ann Mack, Lebanon, and Hunter T. Jameson, Hillsboro.

The California AFL-CIO announced the winners of 11 scholarships worth $500 each awarded on the basis of a competition, open to all graduating high school seniors in the state, designed to explore and evaluate their knowledge and understanding of labor and industrial problems.

The winners were Sandra Schmunk, Lompoc; Brian R. Law, Vacaville; Denise Mallette and Ron N. Sutter, Monterey; Jack Radey, Merced; Harriet Sternsher, San Francisco; Sheba Sipora Solomon, Sunnyvale; Lynnette Price and Thomas William High, Oakland; Suzanne Crane, San Pedro, and Elinor Frances Davis, Fullerton.

Eight of the scholarships were made available through affiliates of the state labor body. Two were given by the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council, one known as the Lloyd A. Mashburn Memorial Scholarship. The others came from the California Legislative Board of the Railroad Trainmen; the State Council of Carpenters; the Ladies Auxiliary of the State Council of Carpenters; the State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel & Motel Service Employes; Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, and the Roderick MacKenzie Scholarship Award of Painters District Council 36, Los Angeles.

12 Winners Named

In New York, Utility Workers Local 1-2 awarded 12 scholarships to children of members, all of whom are employed by the Consolidated Edison Co.

First award went to Susan K. Numrich, Oceanside, L.I., who accepted $1,100 toward her college career instead of the usual $1,500 because she also was a National Merit Scholarship winner. Second prize of $1,000 was won by Charles R. Ranalli, the Bronx, and third award by Alice L. Russo, White Plains, N. Y.

Honorable mention awards of $500 each went to Maureen Arnold, Barbara Clifford, Donna Goeller, James Hsia, Ruth Lynch, John Malone, Jeremiah O'Gorman, Jolynn Pfeuffer and Helen Pycior.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

$18.7 Million Voted:

ILO Budget Raised Despite Soviet Bloc

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's annual conference here adopted a budget of $18.7 million for 1965, an increase of $2.3 million over that of the current year.

Only Soviet bloc delegates failed to vote for the budget, which was approved by 279 votes in favor, one against and 33 abstensions.

U.S. government delegate George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor, scored the Communists for what he called the "paradox" they presented the conference.

The Communist countries pose as "vigorous proponents" of expanding ILO activity, Mr. Weaver recalled. However, he continued, they seek to "have it both ways" by claiming that they can not support the budget this activity requires.

Gordon C. Slater, the British government delegate, likewise hit at the Communist countries, charging that they were "saying in effect more and more ought to be done with less and less money."

Worker Viewpoint

Speaking in the name of most of the worker delegates, Harold Collison of the British Trades Union Congress told the conference that the 110-nation ILO had to face up to its "great responsibility in the world today."

"So many developing countries can use the help which the ILO can give them," Collison said, "we should not deny that help; it should be there when it is asked for," he added.

Both the workers and the free employer representatives at the ILO's 48th session sharply criticized governments for failing to pay their annual assessments promptly.

Collison said that the ILO's finances were in "such a perilous state" last year that the organization had had to seek an advance from the banks. Facilities for the current conference had to be trimmed for fear that money would run out, he asserted.

"This," the worker delegate said, "is an impossible and improper situation." He added that "much of this difficulty could be avoided if governments could somehow arrange to make their contributions early."

More than 1,100 government, worker and employer delegates attended the three-week session of the United Nations specialized agency.

On the U.S. worker team, besides Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison; Assistant Pres. John McCartin of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers; Directing Business Rep. James McDonald of Machinists Dist. 8; Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Edward J. Hickey, Jr., attorney for the Railway Clerks; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative; Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

ROLE OF UNIONS under the new Brazilian government was discussed by Carlos Lacerda (center), governor of the state of Guanabara, on a visit to AFL-CIO headquarters while in Washington for discussions with Pres. Johnson. In the absence of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany he met with (from left) AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan; William C. Doherty, Jr., director of the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development; former AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, Sr.; Lane Kirkland, assistant to Meany; Ernest Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; AIFLD Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi; Associate Inter-American Rep. Thomas Robles and Harry Goldberg of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Board Cancels Bargaining Rights For Local's Racial Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

aminer Frederick U. Reel, who in March 1963 found that where a union segregates members or excludes or denies full membership status to applicants, "it is violating its duty of fair representation to all members of the unit and should not be permitted to hold a certified status."

The union at the Hughes Tool Co. had two locals—one for white workers only and one for Negroes. The contract perpetuated job segregation and provided greater employment opportunities for members of the white local, including an apprenticeship program from which Negroes were excluded. The white local was responsible for handling matters relating to apprentices.

Grievance Refused

The case arose from the refusal of the white local to process a grievance of Ivory Davis based on his exclusion from an apprenticeship program.

Three members—Boyd Leedom, Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr.—argued that when a union as bargaining representaive for all employes causes discrimination against some of them based on racial lines it commits an unfair labor practice.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and John E. Fanning argued that the National Labor Relations Act was not intended to encompass racial discrimination as such but that the board could act when discrimination is based on union membership considerations. They found against the union because the discrimination against Davis was based on his membership in one local rather than another, along with his race.

The three board members said that the refusal to process Davis' grievance for reasons of race amounted to a refusal to bargain collectively with the employer and violated a provision of the law which forbids a union to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employe.

The NLRB had once before, in a case involving the filing of non-Communist oaths by union officers under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, then in effect, revoked a union's certification, but the decision was overturned in the courts.

The Steelworkers originally represented the workers at the Hughes Tool Co., but lost bargaining rights to the "independent" segregated locals in 1946 after a long strike. The USWA sought representation rights in 1950 for a single unsegregated local but was defeated by the independent on the issue of the one-local approach.

Job Right Guarantees Urged for Peace Corps

The Peace Corps has asked unions and management to negotiate agreements guaranteeing re-employment, with seniority and pension rights and apprenticeship credit, to workers who take two years off their jobs to serve in the Peace Corps.

The guarantees are needed for a stepped-up program of recruiting volunteers qualified to teach on-the-job skills to workers in developing nations, Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver said.

Shriver, in a memorandum to the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, asked "the assistance of both management and labor to help the Peace Corps establish a new program so that thousands of American blue collar workers can serve their country as volunteers."

He urged the continuation of employment benefits "for any worker who has found the moral equivalent to war in the Peace Corps by taking up arms against ignorance, poverty and disease in one of the emerging nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Shriver commended as an example to be followed the policy of California's Apprenticeship Council of allowing apprentices working overseas to receive full credit for their work.

A special task force has been set up "to open the doors for blue collar workers" in the Peace Corps, Shriver said. Special recruitment programs are planned at union halls and plant gates. Workers are needed to teach on-the-job fundamentals in auto mechanics, machine maintenance and construction trades, he said.

Any American citizen over 18 is eligible for Peace Corps service if he has no dependents under 18. Married couples can serve if both husband and wife can work as volunteers.

Machinists Lodge Cites Vocational Graduates

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—To encourage able youths to enter the machinists' and allied trades, Machinists Lodge 1709 has presented James G. Healey Memorial Awards in the form of U.S. savings bonds to outstanding students of Westchester County vocational high schools. Healey was first president of the lodge.

OATH OF OFFICE as a judge of the Criminal Court is taken by M. Michael Potoker (right), secretary-treasurer of the New York Newspaper Guild until he resigned to take the judicial post. Swearing him in for a 10-year term is Mayor Robert F. Wagner (left), who made the appointment. Potoker, also a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO, joined the NYNG in 1933, helped organize its Mirror unit, and had been secretary-treasurer and staff counsel since 1950. He was graduated from Brooklyn Law School and admitted to the bar in 1943.

Platform Parley Opens GOP Convention Period

(Continued from Page 1)

National Convention in Atlantic City.

As the GOP moved into the hectic convention period these events marked Goldwater strongly as the frontrunner for the presidential nomination, with Scranton's hope still resting on the possibility that he could pull away some 80 to 120 delegates listed in varying degrees as Goldwater backers:

- The 58-member Illinois delegation in a caucus lined up 48 for the Arizona senator, 10 noncommitted, but none of these 10 openly lean toward Scranton. The Goldwater backers included Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, gubernatorial candidate Charles H. Percy and House GOP Whip Leslie C. Arends.
- Dirksen announced that he would make the nominating speech placing Goldwater's name before the convention.
- Henry Cabot Lodge, just resigned as U.S. ambassador to Viet Nam, began a campaign backing Scranton's presidential drive and conferred with former Pres. Eisenhower, who was in Washington for a physical checkup at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital. Lodge's request that Eisenhower openly announce for Scranton and agree to place the governor's name in nomination backfired when a premature news leak, indicating that the general had consented, was sharply repudiated from Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm.
- United Press Intl. credited Goldwater with 688 first-ballot convention delegates—33 more than the 655 bare majority needed for nomination. Other compilations listed the Arizona senator as having approximately 700 delegates ready to support him on the first ballot.

Scranton carried his campaign for nomination to the Pacific Coast before scheduling a swing back into the big midwestern states, but there was no clear indication that he had begun to dent the Goldwater bulge in delegates. The Pennsylvania governor was listed by UPI as having 137 delegates, plus whatever of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's 110 and Lodge's 43 might be swung to him by their leaders.

Favorite Son Votes

Two big midwestern delegations —Ohio's with 58 votes and Michigan's with 48 votes—were slated to cast favorite-son first ballots for Gov. James A. Rhodes and Gov. George Romney respectively, but some pro-Goldwater members were showing a restive desire to shift before the first ballot tally was announced.

The 680-700 delegates credited as favoring Goldwater were admittedly mixed in their commitment, and some 300 were considered protentially "moveable." Lodge harked back to the 1952 Republican convention, when he floor-managed the Eisenhower battle against the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, to suggest that an apparent majority for the "frontrunner" could be shifted again this year.

Scranton supporters who were scheduled to testify before the convention's full 116-member Platform Committee included Rockefeller and Lodge.

1776–1964

ON THIS FOURTH OF JULY the hallowed words and phrases of the Declaration of Independence take on new and deeper significance. With the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 the nation has taken another historic step toward fulfillment of the principles that were set out at the nation's birth.

The "long train of abuses and usurpations" that Thomas Jefferson spelled out in the Declaration have been since the beginning of nationhood present in one form or another in the United States, sometimes mild and insignificant, at other times intense and critical.

The history of the United States has been a continuing search for solutions to the grievances of various groups and of their social, economic and political problems. Some of the solutions came easily during the years of national expansion; others came slowly or not at all.

The civil rights fight is centuries old. Our first struggle to redeem men from slavery and bondage was solved finally in a bitterly fought, bloody Civil War. Now, 100 years later, the second struggle is being resolved peacefully, through legislative, judicial and executive processes, punctuated here and there by flare-ups of violence brought on by bitter-enders trying to frustrate freedom and justice.

★ ★ ★

IN A SENSE the passage of the Civil Rights Act is a declaration of independence from bigotry and prejudice and hate, and affirmatively a declaration of conscience by the American people and their representatives in Congress.

It is also a declaration that a democracy will survive only if freedom and liberty and justice are fully and freely granted to all men of all races, colors, creeds and national origins.

To those who doubt the strength of America's democratic institutions, the Civil Rights Act should serve to shore up their beliefs in the vitality that flows from the words of the Declaration of Independence adopted on July 4, 1776. To those who would attempt to subvert and destroy the nation's democratic heritage and bring about in the words of Jefferson "absolute despotism," the new act is another and powerful weapon in the arsenal of democracy.

This Fourth of July in a very real sense is one of rededication, a day to pledge once again "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the continuing strengthening of the nation. In Jefferson's words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Will Party Swing Right?:

Goldwater's Bid for Leadership Poses 'Historic Issue' for GOP

The following analysis of the historic issue facing the Republican Party at its national convention opening July 13 in San Francisco is excerpted from an article by James Reston, Washington bureau chief of the New York Times, which appeared on June 29.

IN THE WEEKS before its presidential nominating convention, the Republican Party faces an issue that can be compared only to its past great struggle over slavery, the Reconstruction of the South, isolation and industrial reform.

The issue now is whether it wishes to transfer presidential power from its progressive to its conservative wing for the first time in a quarter of a century; whether it wants to follow a more aggressive and nationalistic policy overseas, and whether it chooses to reduce the influence of the federal government in dealing with economic and social—particularly racial—problems at home.

Four times in its first 100 years, the Republican Party has led the nation through periods of startling progress, only to falter at the end and stain its own remarkable history.

As Clinton Rossiter, the political scientist and historian at Cornell has noted, the Republican Party began life as a loose coalition of dissenting interests that were united only in trying to oppose the extension of slavery.

The GOP did not start primarily as a conservative business-oriented party. But in the decade of the 1860s the men of business gained the ascendancy and they have been in conflict with the more progressive Republicans ever since under various names: the Stalwarts versus the Half Breeds in the 1880s; the Regulars versus the Progressives in the early 1900s; and the Old Guard versus the Modern Republicans ever since the early days of the New Deal and before.

The economic reforms of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and the foreign policy reforms of Harry S. Truman's Fair Deal deepened the split between the Republican conservatives and the Republican progressives, and, while it was the Republican conservatives who dominated the party in Congress, it was the Republican progressives who got the party's presidential nomination, beginning in 1940 with Wendell Willkie, a former Democrat who promised only to be a more prudent and efficient New Dealer than Roosevelt.

This personal difference between Mr. Goldwater on the one hand in this election and Mr. Scranton and Mr. Lodge on the other would not justify the conclusion that a great historic issue is at stake in the San Francisco convention.

If it were merely a struggle for personal power, or even for giving the conservative wing of the party a turn at the Presidential nomination after more than a generation of progressive Republican candidates, there would be much to be said for nominating the Arizona senator on the first ballot.

The "historic issue," however, is whether one of the two major American political parties is now prepared to hand over the leadership and machinery of the party to a man who is in substantial disagreement with the present way of dealing with the foreign, social and economic problems of the United States—with all that would mean in terms of domestic political tranquility and allied unity.

The question before the Republican delegates, however, is whether they want to express their sentiments and desires or whether they want to define policies that will be effective and lasting; whether they want to vote for a policy they can defend over the years or one that has limited emotional appeal and happens to be popular with key voters for the moment.

IN SUM, Mr. Goldwater is defying the unwritten law of American politics that the differences between the parties should be as few and modest as possible; that the two parties should, as Prof. Rossiter says, "overlap substantially in principle, policy, character, appeal, and purpose—or cease to be parties with any hope of winning a national election."

Sen. Goldwater defies this widely accepted view. He does not want the Republicans to concentrate on their similarities with the Democrats but on their differences. He does not want the two parties to "overlap substantially in principle, policy, character, appeal, and purpose."

In fact, he thinks the way to win elections is to go to the right and emphasize the economic, social, and foreign policy differences with the Democrats. And the main question is whether the Republican Party agrees with him.

Mr. Scranton and Mr. Lodge are secondary—indeed they are almost incidental to this primary consideration. The policies of Mr. Goldwater, even when defined in the most moderate terms, amount to a proposal that the Republican Party should let him lead it in a counter-revolution against the trend of social, economic and foreign policies of the last generation, and the "historic question" is whether the GOP wants to embark with him on this adventure.

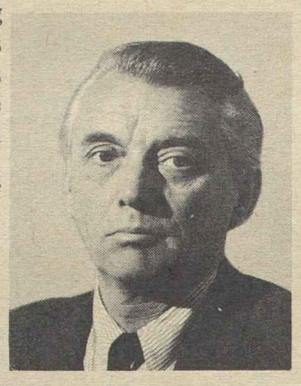
Morgan Says:

Perpetuation of Closed Society In Mississippi Unthinkable

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

CHICAGO—There are more Negroes in the City of Chicago than there are in the entire state of Mississippi. Unsurprisingly then, Chicago, to which a host of Mississippi Negroes have migrated, is a kind of human seismograph, registering the shock waves of racial conflict, not only in its own hot, teeming streets, but in the bayous of the South, in the alleys of Boston and elsewhere in this restive, troubled land.



Morgan

Today the needle of the seismograph is tense and quivering, as if sensing an impending earthquake with its epicenter in the unhappy town of Philadelphia, Miss.

All four Chicago daily newspapers are playing the story of the disappearance of the three young civil rights volunteers in Mississippi under black, ominous headlines on page one. In a worried editorial the Tribune calls for a halt of the "invasion" of northern college students, black and white, for the purpose of educating Mississippi Negroes how to register and vote, on the ground that their presence may be the provocation of a possible massacre.

Chicago continues to seethe with unresolved racial issues of its own, including Negro ghettos and the parallel problem created by de facto segregation in housing—the de facto segregation of public schools.

Almost as if it were trying to distract its readers from local crises, Chicago's evening American gives prominence to a dispatch from New York citing a Fund for the Republic Survey as finding that the upper west side of Manhattan Island has become a "fortress of fear" against rising violent attacks, usually by young Negro gangs, on citizens on the streets.

All this seems to add up to two things: the deepening of dark prospects for an ugly summer of racial violence North and South and the inability of most people to face up to the grim fact that the United States has a full-blown social revolution on its hands, not just a teen-age rumble.

What the well-meaning but pious-sounding admonitions to call off the Mississippi summer project ignore is the fact that the Negro leadership in the South, as this correspondent reported two months ago, is determined to challenge the white supremacists with or without volunteer help. Their argument is that in the areas of hard-core racist defiance, like Alabama, Mississippi, the strategy of passive resistance will not work.

This attitude of near desperation does not justify the acts of wanton violence in New York and elsewhere, acts which may or may not have been infected and provoked by a contagion of frustration. But against these individual crimes at least a framework of justice is operating. For example the man who brutally murdered Catherine Genovese in New York's borough of Queens one night last March, while 38 neighbors mutely watched, has already been caught, tried, convicted and sentenced to death.

On the other hand there has been no conviction in last June's assassination of Medgar Evers, NAACP official, in Jackson, Miss., nobody caught for the bomb murder of four little Negro girls in a Birmingham, Ala., church last September, and this city, at least, still shudders over the unpunished lynching of a Chicago boy, Emmett Till, in Mississippi nine years ago.

ONE OF THE MOST ghastly aspects of the current incident in Philadelphia, Miss., is that this is just the top of the iceberg. White civilian violence and police brutality in the Deep South against civil rights demonstrators, white and black, are almost daily occurrences and most of them never get reported.

Just out is an eloquent book entitled "Mississippi: The Closed Society." Its pages are brimming with shocking, calmly-related facts of persecution in what has become, in some respects, almost a totalitarian state. The author is no carpetbagger but a man who has lived in the South for 45 years and who has been on the faculty of the University of Mississippi since 1936, History Prof. James W. Silver.

"Mississippi," Silver writes, "has no more chance of retaining her present folkways, including outmoded segregation and the conscious debasement of the Negro, than she once had of holding on to slavery. The only option Mississippians have is whether to make an inevitable transition peaceable or bloody."

Perhaps they will exercise a civilized option. Gov. Paul Johnson seems to be trying though the effort is very late and very weak. Responsible reports from the tense town of Philadelphia are ominous.

Prospects of a major racial catastrophe in Mississippi with nationwide repercussions are terrifying and every honorable effort should be made to avert disaster. But the history of Mississippi's closed society is, in a real sense, more terrifying and the nation, apparently, has not yet grasped the fact that its perpetuation would be unthinkable.

Washington Reports:

Public Self-Discipline Is Urged To Make Civil Rights Act Work

PEACEFUL implementation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act will require the same cooperation of individuals and groups that brought about passage of the bill, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (R-Ill.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

"From now on, we must depend upon public discipline to get the maximum benefit," Dirksen declared. "Law enforcing authorities have to take account of sporadic outbursts where we have violence, as in Mississippi, but I hope that a series of conferences will finally mean that people become self-enforcers. That is after all the hope, because law enforcement finally resides in the moral sense of the people."

Humphrey repeated his recommendation that the governor of each state and the mayor of each city call a conference of civic leaders from all walks of "life to discuss this federal statute, to see what it means and how it applies."

At the same time, he said, the various departments of the federal government must work with state and local officials to implement it.

Both senators, key figures in winning Senate approval of the civil rights bill, congratulated Negro leaders for their efforts to make certain that Negro people continue non-violent policies. They agreed, too, that whites must also be restrained in their attitudes and actions.

DIRKSEN reported that much has already been done in the fields of public accommodations and fair employment, and more can be triggered by individuals.

Also needed to make civil rights become a fact, said Humphrey, is emphasis on making more jobs, on "education in the primary and secondary schools and colleges, in teaching skills, in banishing illiteracy . . . in attacking problems of crowded living, of housing, of unbelievable social injustices and inequities."

"Education," he said, "is the key to enlightenment, to understanding, to forbearance, to progress. It would be most unbelievable and tragic if, in our desire to gain civil rights, we practiced civil wrongs."

Time, said Humphrey, is not the answer, "but time well-used."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CIVIL RIGHTS bill as passed by the Senate and accepted by the House became the law of the land with Pres. Johnson's signature. It is now possible to look back at the process by which the Senate filibuster was broken—a most remarkable achievement.

There has been proper recognition of the role played by Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen of Illinois, the GOP floor leader, without whose powerful and persistent efforts the necessary Republican support could not possibly have been obtained for cloture shutting off the filibuster.

There were other principal characters, however, whose contributions should be recapitulated. They include Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Thomas H. Kuchel of California, the Democratic and Republican whips, who worked out the machinery by which the bipartisan coalition kept itself in control of the legislative situation on the floor. And they include, as well, the longtime captain-general of the Dixie filibuster bloc, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, who found himself for the first time unable to cope with the forces massed against him by rights advocates.

Early in the debate Humphrey and Kuchel made it clear that they intended to keep the rights backers tightly organized, with plans to meet the filibuster as detailed and effective as those of the southerners. The program never broke down.

* * *

HUMPHREY, beyond all this, asserted the firmest leadership of liberal Democrats Congress has seen in this generation.

Notoriously, Senate liberals of both parties tend to think independently and to vary in emphasis, and they can fragment themselves on occasion. Indeed, under the heavy pressure of protracted battle such as the three-month filibuster, they have tended on occasion to suspect the motives of others, to speak emotionally—in short, to let themselves be defeated.

Humphrey's contribution was patience and the intimate knowledge of Senate thought habits he has learned across his 15 years of service. He kept the debate to a large extent free of acrimony—at least from his side. As recapitulated in Congressional Quarterly, he counseled against any castigation of Dirksen during the period the Republican leader was "mulling over" amendments, warning that this might push Dirksen into an "intransigent position."

Humphrey refused to schedule longer sessions, force the "arrest" of absent members by the sergeant-at-arms or question the motives of the southerners. He operated on the theory, Congressional Quarterly reported, that "the less bitterness there was, the fewer tempers were lost, the more likely a better bill."

In the end, Humphrey's patience and firmness triumphed—and this after one moment when as decent and honorable a liberal as Republican Sen. George Aiken of Vermont had predicted flatly, "the House bill is dead."

* * *

RUSSELL'S MISTAKE as the southern captain was in believing he could reject compromise, stand hard on the filibuster alone and wait for the liberals to crack up.

It is no secret that supporters of the House bill feared they would have to give up either the public accommodations section or the fair employment section. Russell might have allowed various amendments to be voted on—and a reasonable attitude might well have won some support among conservative Republicans who have never voted against him on cloture before.

Instead he went for broke—no compromise, no agreement to end the filibuster any time until cloture was stuffed down his throat, no yielding at any point.

He lost allies rather than gained them; conservatives of both parties were pulled to Humphrey and Dirksen. And when cloture had been voted he sprang to the floor and pronounced that the Senate had been seized with "the spirit of the lynch mob."

Instead, time had passed him by. He failed to recognize that the huge 71-29 majority built up for cloture (only eight non-southern senators voted with him and some of these would have switched had their votes been needed) expressed both the conscience of the Senate and their determination that the Senate this time would act.

CIVIL RIGHTS is now "up to the people," two of the men who piloted the legislation through the Senate declared in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program: Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, and Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.).

How to Buy:

Reasonable Coffee Cost Ceiling Needed to Protect Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

THE WORLD COFFEE Information Center, the registered agent for the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, has challenged this department's recent criticisms of the coffee price hikes. The center says that the rise "stems from natural disasters which have sharply diminished the Brazilian coffee crop, not from the export quotas. This is not only our position but the official position of the U.S. government." The center also maintains that the Intl. Coffee Agreement, under which the exporting countries decide how much coffee they will allow to be shipped here, "has twice been utilized to help keep prices from spiraling."

That's their side of the story. Here's ours:

It is true that the U.S. government supports the coffee agreement because it wants to help the South American countries. But to do this at the expense of limited-income American families amounts to taxing them without regard to ability to pay. If working people and older folks on social security are asked to approve a floor under coffee prices, as the coffee agreement seeks to do, then in turn we must ask for a reasonable ceiling on coffee prices or other effective precautions to prevent a gouge.

As soon as the first reports were heard that drought and then frost had damaged the Brazilian crop, American speculators and roasters rushed to stock up. The price of green coffee started bouncing up, not only on Brazilian coffee, but on that from other countries where there had been no frost. Some prices jumped as much as 50 percent on the wholesale commodity market before they leveled off. Green coffees which a year ago had been 34-37 cents a pound now are 47-49. At retail, the price you pay jumped from 69 cents to 81 for a one-pound can, and from 57 cents to 71 for bagged coffee.

But the coffee-producing countries operating under the coffee agreement obviously failed to release enough additional coffee to alleviate the drastic price jump. For example, the Intl. Coffee Council added only 1 million more bags of coffee to the world market through quota adjustments. This is just a drop in the coffee pot, especially when compared with the supplies the coffee-producing countries are holding.

Similarly, the New York Times reports that in El Salvador, "considerable amounts of surplus coffee are reported in the hands of beneficiators and exporters," and the "National Coffee Dept. has authorized exportation of surplus coffee from the last crop" provided the prices "are in accordance with those of similar Central American coffees on the New York market." (Note that they will export additional coffee only if it does not affect the price.)

IT IS HIGHLY doubtful that much of the extra price you now pay has gotten back to the South American workers in the coffee trade. A piece of the additional money has been snared by each of the retailers, roasters, importers, exporters and other middlemen.

Not only are there heavy stocks of coffee still in the hands of the exporting nations, but also here in the U.S. In fact, right now many U.S. roasters are beginning to offer "cents off" deals. One coffee roaster explained to us that this means the large roasters are trying to clear their surplus inventory while maintaining their official prices.

One of the most ironic features of the purported coffee shortage is that the roasters and South American exporters keep right on advertising it heavily on television.

Consumers can, of course, help the coffee trade solve the "shortage" of coffee by using it very conservatively. When coffee prices rise, U.S. housewives traditionally use more water or take tea. The Pan-American Coffee Bureau says the "best" brewing procedure gets only about 45 cups per pound. But the national average is around 60-62 cups. Too, as noted above, bagged coffee is noticeably cheaper than vacuum pack. Instant or soluble coffee is least expensive and has been much improved in recent years. It now represents over a third of all household coffee consumption. You get about 220 cups from a pound of soluble coffee, so that the current cost is about one-third less than that of regular coffee.

BROOKLYN METAL TRADES unions dedicate the John Fitzgerald Kennedy memorial on the grounds of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Naval Shipyard. Left to right, Mrs. Stephen E. Smith, sister of the late President; Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York State Building & Construction Trades Council; Pres. James J. Dolan and Vice Pres. Hyman Shapiro of the Brooklyn Metal Trades Council. Mrs. Smith (Jean Kennedy) spoke for the family in accepting the memorial.

Fewer Production Workers:

Defense Plants Use More Technicians

Changes in defense requirements have led to an increasing proportion of white collar and highly skilled workers and a drop in the ratio of those manning production lines, according to a new Labor Dept. study.

The number of engineers, scientists, technicians and highly skilled craftsmen is increasing as higher proportions of defense spending are devoted to missile and spacecraft items and their complex electronic systems, and lower proportions to the more traditional types of materiel.

The study covers employment trends in defense industries from 1958 through 1963, and is detailed in an article, "Employment Impact of Changing Defense Programs," in a recent issue of the department's Monthly Labor Review.

It shows that an estimated 6.7 million persons were engaged in defense work last year—nearly 10 percent of all U.S. employment. The federal government employed about 2.7 million in the armed forces and another 1 million in defense-related government agencies. About 3 million worked in defense-connected jobs in private industry.

Defense industries were divided for purposes of the study into five broad categories — aircraft and parts; communication equipment; electronic components; ordnance and accessories, and ship and boat building and repair.

"In the five major defense-related industries," the Labor Review article states, "production workers fell between 1958 and 1963 from 64 to 57 percent of all workers compared to a drop of only 1 percent (from 75 to 74) for all U.S. manufacturing.

"Another evidence of changing occupational patterns in defense work comes from a recent survey covering several hundred thousand employes in plants making aircraft, missiles and space vehicles. Between 1955 and 1961, hourly employes fell from 76 to 54 percent of the total number of workers surveyed, while engineers, scientists and technicians increased from 14 to 22 percent."

The article quoted a Bureau of Labor Statistics study which determined that in January 1962 engineers, scientists and technicians represented 18 percent of all workers in ordnance, communications equipment, electronic components and aircraft combined, compared to about 6 percent for U.S. manufacturing.

"The relatively high percentages of well-educated and highly-trained personnel may be one factor," the article said, "facilitating placement of defense workers in other jobs in the economy, if layoffs occur due to shifts or cutbacks in military and space programs."

Pat Gorman Gets Darrow Award

Chicago—Sec.-Treas. Pat Gorman of the Meat Cutters was presented with a Clarence Darrow humanitarian award at the third annual commemorative evening sponsored by the community center honoring the memory of the late lawyer and crusader for human rights.

Gorman was unable to accept the award in person because of a death in the family and it was received on his behalf by his administrative assistant, Hilton Hanna. Among other recipients was Edward Marciniak, executive director of the city's Human Relations Commission and a former vice president of the Newspaper Guild.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Nothing Tarnishes So Quickly As a Status Symbol's Status

WHAT DO YOU WANT for your ninth birthday?" I asked Molly.

"Well, I know one thing I want," she said. "I want a new kind of pen like Sally's."

"What kind of pen is Sally's?" I asked.

"I don't know what you call it," she said, "but oh, Mommy, it's just neat! It's made of some shiny stuff that looks kind of like marbles, and it has a little doohicky on the side that you can push up and down. And when it runs out of ink, you can fill it from an ink bottle. The tip's made of gold, and it writes all smooth and slippery. Oh, it's just neat!"

Needless to say, Sally's neat new pen was an old-fashioned fountain pen, which is currently enjoying a renaissance. This should come as no surprise when you consider the two-for-a-quarter depths to which the ballpoint pen has fallen.

When something becomes so cheap that anyone can afford it, or so simple that anybody can do it—who wants it?

Take television. The first people who bought sets were the envy of the neighborhood. Gradually, as the price went down, a TV set became standard household equipment. Having one was nothing to brag about, but not having one was embarrassing enough so that some people who didn't, put antennas on their roofs anyway.

Look what happened to the outdoor barbecue. No, first we'd better go back a few years and look at what happened to the kitchen stove. Each new model was more streamlined, more automatic and more wondrous than its predecessors. When the apex of pushbutton efficiency was achieved, what happened? We all turned off our stoves and rushed outside to grill over smoking charcoal.

NOW THAT the outdoor barbecue has been outfitted with motorized spits and electric outlets and warming units—now that it has become as foolproof as the electric stove—barbecuing has lost its glamor, and we're heading back to the dining room. The dining room, incidentally, has gained stature because lots of people nowadays don't have one.

And so it goes. Nothing tarnishes as fast as a status symbol's status. It loses its point if all the neighbors have one, too.

Status symbols lose their novelty so fast nowadays that sometimes there doesn't seem to be anyplace to go but backwards. We hail newfangled inventions with cries of glee. But when the newfangled invention becomes so foolproof that any dope can do it, so cheap that anybody can have one or so wearable that it's becoming to everybody —then the heck with it!

At least it keeps progress from getting out of hand.

Rollcall on Job Rights in Transit Bill

Here is the rollcall by which the House of Representatives amended the mass transit bill to protect the job security, pensions, fringe benefits and bargaining rights of local transit workers. The vote for the labor-supported amendment was 233-171. Supporting the amendment were 206 Democrats and 27 Republicans; opposed were 141 Republicans and 30 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard a vote for the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote against was a wrong vote (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
AL Andrews (D) R
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) R
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) R
AL Selden R

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) PR

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) A
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) A

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) A
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) W
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) PR
3. Forrester (D) A
4. Flynt (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) A
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) A
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) PW

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) A
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) A
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) W
6. Watts (D) A
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) PR
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) R
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) A
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Vacancy
10. Jones (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) A
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) W
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) A
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) A
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO
AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) PW
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Vacancy
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) A
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) A
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Hardy (D) R
3. Gary (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) R
7. Marsh (D) R
8. Smith (D) R
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) PW
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Key Provisions of New Civil Rights Act

Following is a summary of the new Civil Rights Act. All sections of the act except that dealing with employment discrimination take effect immediately. The employment provisions become effective a year from now.

Job Discrimination

Background: Negroes have been barred from jobs solely because of their race. Other minority groups have also suffered from job discrimination, although to a lesser degree. Some progress has been made—through fair employment laws enacted by 25 northern states, through presidential orders barring discrimination by federal contractors, through efforts by the trade union movement to clean up pockets of discrimination. But there has been growing realization that federal legislation is necessary to overcome the effects of generations of prejudice.

New Law: Employers, employment agencies and unions are barred from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, effective one year after the Civil Rights Act is signed. At that time, the law will cover all employment agencies and union hiring halls, employers with 100 or more employes and unions with 100 or more members in industries affecting interstate commerce. The following year, minimum coverage drops to 75 employes or members, a year later to 50, and thereafter to 25 or more.

In addition to barring discriminatory hiring practices, the new law prohibits discrimination in pay or other benefits. It prohibits segregation or classification of employes in a way which deprives any group of employment opportunities.

Unions may not discriminate in membership or job referral or segregate members by race. All apprenticeship and training programs must be free of discrimination, whether operated by employers, unions or jointly.

Help wanted advertisements or other job notices may not list race, color, religion, sex or national origin unless these are bona fide job qualifications.

No employer, employment agency or union may retaliate against employes or applicants for employment because they have challenged discriminatory employment practices.

Among the groups exempted from coverage are public employes. Federal employes, however, are protected from discrimination by a presidential executive order.

It is clearly stated that the new law does not require racial or religious quotas or "balancing" in employment, union membership or training programs. Neither does it interfere with seniority or merit systems, or the setting of different standards of pay, or the giving of professionally developed ability tests, so long as such actions or programs were without intent to discriminate.

A bipartisan five-member Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is established by the bill, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission can be appointed immediately, even though the balance of the employment section of the bill does not take effect for a year.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may—but is not required to—cede jurisdiction to states or cities with enforceable fair employment laws. In such cases, complaints would be handled under existing state or local procedures.

Where jurisdiction has not been ceded, an elaborate procedure for investigating and adjudicating complaints is established with this important proviso:

The Attorney General may bypass all prescribed waiting periods and intermediate steps and file an immediate court suit when he has reasonable cause to believe that there is "a pattern or practice of resistance" to the law. He may obtain a three-judge federal court to hear the case promptly.

For other cases, the procedure is as follows:

1. State or local fair employment commissions are given 60 days to handle complaints before application can be made to the federal commission. During the first year of a state or local law, the time is extended to 120 days.

2. After that time period, or immediately if there is no applicable state or local law, either the aggrieved individual or one of the members of the federal commission may file a written charge with the EEOC.

3. The federal agency then has 30 days to attempt to settle the dispute through informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion, with the right to extend this period another 30 days if circumstances warrant.

4. If the EEOC is unable to secure voluntary compliance, the aggrieved individual may then file a suit in federal district court. The court may at its discretion appoint an attorney to represent the complainant without cost to him. It may also permit the Attorney General to intervene if he certifies the case is of general public importance.

5. If the court finds there has been intentional unlawful discrimination, it may enjoin the defendant from engaging in the unlawful practice and order hiring or reinstatement of the employe with or without back pay (payable by the employer, union or employment agency responsible for the practice).

6. If a court order is disregarded, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission can commence legal action to enforce the order, subject to appeal.

Public Accommodations

Background: Most of the sit-ins and other demonstrations against segregation have been aimed at restaurants, stores, theaters and hotels which discriminate against Negroes. The Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional discrimination in tax-supported facilities or segregation required or enforced by law. Otherwise discrimination by privately owned establishments is presently banned only where prohibited by state or local laws. The question was whether establishments serving the public were free to "choose their customers" to the extent of imposing indignity and humiliation on persons with different skin coloring or religion.

New Law: Discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin is prohibited in:

- Hotels, motels or other lodgings, except for owner-occupied rooming houses with less than six rooms for rent.
- Public eating places, including restaurants, cafeterias, lunch counters, soda fountains.
- Movie and legitimate theaters, concert halls, sports arenas and stadiums.

Establishments not specifically included, such as barber shops, bowling alleys and retail stores, are included if they are located in or attached to a covered establishment (for example, a store containing a lunch counter or a barber shop in a hotel).

The attorney general is authorized to seek a civil injunction to prohibit a "pattern or practice" of illegal discrimination, and may request a three-judge court to hear the case.

An individual denied his rights may sue for an injunction. The court may, at its discretion, permit the attorney general to intervene in the private suit. The court may also appoint an attorney to represent the complainant.

States and communities with their own laws against racial discrimination are given 30 days to handle complaints before an individual may file a federal suit. Federal courts may provide a further extension of time for the state agency to complete action.

In jurisdictions without such laws, the federal court may refer complaints to the newly established Community Relations Service for 60 days, extendable to 120 days if there is a reasonable chance of obtaining voluntary compliance.

The waiting periods do not apply to suits brought by the Attorney General, and courts are directed to expedite such cases.

School Desegregation

Background: Ten years after the Supreme Court's historic decision that segregated schools are unconstitutional, the pattern of compliance remains spotty, with many deep South areas having resisted even token desegregation.

New Law: The Attorney General is authorized to file suit for desegregation of public schools and colleges if he receives a signed complaint, believes the complaint has merit, and certifies that the aggrieved individuals are unable to initiate and maintain legal proceedings. The suit may be filed only after he has notified the local school board or college authority of the complaint and given them a reasonable time to take corrective action.

It is specified that this law does not authorize any U.S. officials or courts to issue any order seeking to achieve racial balances in schools by transporting children from one school to another. It also makes clear that there is no prohibition to classification and assignment of students for reasons other than race, religion, color or national origin.

The U.S. Office of Education is authorized to provide technical assistance and make financial grants to help local school systems prepare for desegregation and train school personnel to deal with desegregation problems.

Voting Rights

Background: Experience showed the need to strengthen the voting rights provisions of the 1957 and 1960 civil rights laws. In parts of the South, registrars used technicalities and subterfuges to disqualify Negro applicants. Court proceedings were often subject to long delays.

New Law: In elections for federal office, registrars may not apply different standards to Negro and white applicants. Safeguards are established to assure the fairness of literacy tests. Minor, irrelevant errors on voting applications may not be used to disqualify applicants. A person who has completed the sixth grade in an English-speaking school is presumed literate, subject to evidence to the contrary.

Courts are directed to expedite voting cases. If the Attorney General brings a suit charging a pattern of discrimination, either he or the defendant may have the case heard by a three-judge federal court, whose decision can be appealed only to the Supreme Court.

Public Facilities

Background: The Supreme Court has consistently ruled that facilities owned or operated by a city, county or state, must be open to all persons without regard to race. Nevertheless a Negro turned away from a public library, park or swimming pool has an often-lengthy and costly legal battle to get a court order upholding his rights.

New Law: The Attorney General may bring a suit to desegregate public facilities. Previously he could only file a "friend of the court" brief and the burden of the suit would rest on the complaining party.

In order to file a suit, the Attorney General must certify that the aggrieved individual is unable to initiate legal action because he is to poor, or because he can't obtain a lawyer or faces a risk of personal injury or economic retaliation.

Federal Funds

Background: Many programs financed wholly or in part by federal funds are administered by state or local agencies with little or no direct federal control. Federal funds have in the past gone to segregated schools, colleges, hospitals and training programs.

New Law: This title of the bill enunciates the constitutional principle that no person may be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal funds. It directs federal agencies to issue nondiscrimination rules and regulations for all programs receiving federal assistance. These agencies are authorized to enforce their rules by cutting off funds after hearings and after 30 days notice to appropriate congressional committees. Withholding of funds is subject to judicial review.

Other Key Provisions

- The life of the Civil Rights Commission is extended for four years. It is given additional authority to serve as a national clearinghouse on civil rights and to investigate vote fraud cases.
- There is established in the Dept. of Commerce a new Community Relations Service authorized to seek a voluntary solution of community problems arising out of discrimination.
- Under existing law, civil rights cases involving a denial of equal protection of the law may be remanded to state courts by a federal district judge whose action is not subject to appeal. Such a decision may now be appealed to higher federal courts. The Attorney General is also given authority to intervene in private suits involving equal protection of the law.
- The Census Bureau is directed to gather voting statistics based on race, color and national origin in areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission and on a nationwide basis in connection with the 1970 census. Such information could presumably be used as a basis for reducing representation in the House, under the 14th Amendment, for states which deny the equal right to vote.
- In any criminal contempt case arising under the Act, except voting rights cases, defendants are entitled to a jury trial on demand, with a limit on sentences of six months in prison and a $1,000 fine.

Voting cases continue to be governed by a 1957 law limiting the penalty a judge may impose without a jury trial.

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Labor Urges GOP to Stress U.S. Strength, Social Goals

Goldwater Firms Grip On GOP

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—The Republican National Convention rolled toward the opening of its formal nominating sessions July 13 with the forces backing Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona firmly in control of the platform committee and apparently in control of a clear majority of the 1,308 delegates.

The belated effort launched a month ago by Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton to upset the Goldwater bandwagon brought a variety of party bigwigs before the platform committee with pleas that the convention repudiate various positions on public issues Goldwater has expressed in the past.

The tight control exercised by the Goldwater managers was evidenced by refusal of the platform committee majority to be drawn into public fights over the issues Scranton's backers raised with differing degrees of provocativeness. Committee Chairman Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin quoted newspaper sources to estimate in advance that Goldwater had "some 60" of the 102-member unit "committed" to his nomination.

Party big names testifying in opposition to Goldwater positions included Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, former Ambassador (and U.S. senator from Massachusetts) Henry Cabot Lodge and Scranton himself.

Scranton arrived here boldly de-

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'Work' Drive Fizzles Out In Oregon

Salem, Ore.—A proposed state constitutional amendment to outlaw the union shop failed to gain a place on the Oregon election ballot this November. It didn't even come close.

An initiative petition, which required 46,600 signatures by July 3, had fewer than 1,000 names on file when the deadline passed.

The repudiation of the anti-union shop proposal was described by the National Council for Industrial Peace as "the most emphatic on record."

Before the signature drive got under way in May, the Oregon Supreme Court barred the use of the phrase "right-to-work" on the peti-

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PEN USED TO SIGN historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 is presented by Pres. Johnson to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Also shown are the Rev. Martin Luther King and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), House sponsor of the legislation.

South Generally Complies:

President Speeds Effective Rights Act

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson hailed widespread southern compliance with the new Civil Rights Act as "wonderful and very hopeful." Despite a hard-core of violent resistance, the first tests of the law found Negroes peacefully admitted to many previously-segregated restaurants, cafeterias, hotels and theaters.

The President foresaw "a long, hard road to travel before we will have achieved all of our objectives" of equal rights. But the end result, he predicted, will be "a better nation and a stronger nation."

Quick Senate confirmation was expected of Johnson's appointment of former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins as director of the new Community Relations Service, which will work with states and communities to bring about orderly compliance with the law.

Meanwhile Collins and two other former governors began a series of missionary visits to state capitals. The group included Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, a former North Carolina governor, and former Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington.

Johnson also named Arthur H. Dean, a Republican and former chief U.S. negotiator at the Geneva disarmament conference, as chairman of a blue ribbon advisory committee to Collins.

The President directed all government agencies with responsibilities under the law to begin work "without delay" and said meetings will be held with "representative groups to promote greater understanding of the law and to achieve a spirit of compliance."

Fund Request Due

He also announced that he will send to Congress a priority request for funds to finance the Community Relations Service and carry out other provisions of the law. The fund request is scheduled to go to the Capitol July 20, when Congress reconvenes after the Republican convention.

In a televised speech to the nation, Johnson pledged to see that the new law is "faithfully executed."

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Issues 'Indivisible,' Meany Declares

San Francisco—The two "indivisible" issues of national security and social progress are "fundamental" to the nation's welfare and "overshadow all the rest," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Republican National Convention platform committee here.

Challenging the committee to write its "party's charter for a better world," Meany said that the U.S. cannot be secure against the threat of communism "unless it overcomes its own economic and social shortcomings," nor can Americans "maintain and improve their way of life" if the free world "falls before the forces of totalitarianism."

These twin points, he noted, were "precisely the points" he had offered the platform committees of Republican and Democratic conventions in 1960 and, he said, "their urgency remains undiminished."

Testifying before the full platform committee of more than 100 members, headed by Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), Meany appealed for a platform sufficiently detailed to let voters know what the party proposes to do about "each issue" affecting the lives of a considerable number of citizens.

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO itself had submitted to the convention a detailed statement in printed form of programs reflecting the "broad range" of federation interest, and that the identical document would be submitted to the Democratic convention.

He rejected the argument—offered here by various GOP spokesmen—that platforms in the past have been "too long and confining" and should be replaced by a "brief statement of principles."

"We believe that party platforms are important," he declared. "They are supposed to inform the voters."

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Randolph Chosen for Top Medal

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph is one of 30 Americans to receive the highest civilian honor the President of the United States can bestow—the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Pres. Johnson announced the selection of Randolph and the 29 other winners, including John L. Lewis, president emeritus of the United Mine Workers, as an expression of the nation's gratitude to the men and women whose "creative talents and demonstrated excellence" have had "a broad impact on the lives of their fellow citizens."

The national honors program was created by Pres. Kennedy in February 1963 to single out those who have made "exceptionally meritorious contributions to the security or the national interest of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors."

Among the first 31 winners last year was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The White House statement on the winners noted that Randolph "for many years has been in the

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Symbol of U. S. Ideals Seen in Gompers Ship

Bremerton, Wash.—The USS Samuel Gompers "will symbolize both the nation's determination to safeguard human liberty and its dedication to the cause of human brotherhood," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here at the keel-laying ceremony for the Navy ship named for the founding president of the AFL.

Pres. Johnson, in a message read by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, paid tribute to Gompers as a "man who laid the keel for one of the nation's most significant social institutions, the free trade union movement" and insured for working men and women the "basic right of representation that is essential to industrial democracy."

Wirtz praised Gompers as a co-worker for peace with the late Pres. Woodrow Wilson and thanked shipyard workers for their help in keeping the Navy strong and efficient.

Gompers, Meany told the audience at the Puget Sound Naval Yard, "never lost sight of the fact that the preservation of peace—and the security of American freedom—could only be assured by America's strength."

Preserving the peace has be-

(Continued on Page 3)

Drive Pressed To Preserve 11 Navy Yards

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which has organized the great majority of workers in the nation's naval shipyards, is now taking the lead in a movement to organize congressmen and senators to help keep the shipyards in operation.

The department announced that Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) has agreed to serve as chairman of a bipartisan committee of members of Congress whose districts include Navy shipyards or shipyard workers.

Metal Trades Pres. B. A. Gritta said the goal of the conference is to develop "a united effort to prevent the closing of any of the naval shipyards." All 11 shipyards, he stressed, are "vital to the defense of the nation and to the well-being of the communities" where they are located. "They are designed, staffed and equipped to serve as vital links in our naval chain of command."

The congressional meeting, to be held in the office of the House Judiciary Committee, which Celler heads, has been set for July 22. The invitation to congressmen and senators stressed that the government "has a large investment not only in the physical property and equipment at these yards, but also in the more than 88,000 trained and experienced civilian workers." The letter further declared:

"The losses which would be experienced by our country through the shutdown of any of these yards would far exceed any relatively small immediate monetary savings which might be thus achieved."

Anti-Poverty Bill Cleared by Senate Group

The Administration's omnibus anti-poverty bill won a strong 13-2 endorsement from the Senate Labor Committee—with only GOP Senators Barry Goldwater (Nev.) and John G. Tower (Tex.) voting against it.

Three other Republican senators voted with the committee Democrats to send the bill to the floor after trying unsuccessfully to amend it to give greater control of funds to state and local governments.

The bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, would establish a youth job corps somewhat similar to the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps, and a companion "home town program" of part-time jobs for teenagers. Other features include a work-study program of subsidized jobs for needy college students and a $340 million fund for community-sponsored anti-poverty programs.

The Senate committee stepped up its consideration of the bill after earlier plans to bring it up first in the House ran afoul of delays in the Rules Committee. The legislation is high on the Administration's priority list for action when Congress reconvenes after the Republican convention.

Steel Contract Covers New Canadian Pension

Collingwood, Ont.—What is believed to be the first contract in which an employer has agreed to pay the employes' share of the proposed Canada Pension Plan contribution has been signed by Steelworkers Local 6320 and Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd.

The agreement covers about 1,000 workers who will receive a package of 32.5 cents an hour over three years.

HAPPY TO POSE with stage and TV star Robert Goulet are these members of the Clothing Workers at the Philadelphia plant of H. Daroff & Sons, makers of Worsted-Tex clothing. Goulet came for a wardrobe fitting, then took a lesson in hand basting from Janizie Rhoads, right. Others, from the left: Marianne DePaola, Orsolino Quagliariello, Minnie DeVita, Antoinette Russo and Degna Fabrizio.

Longshore Talks Open, Job Stability Stressed

New York—The need of longshoremen for greater job security is so compelling that the time "may well be ripe to institute a guaranteed annual wage or similar program," ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said as contract negotiations opened with 145 employers in the port of New York.

The job stability issue was underscored, Gleason noted, in a report on manpower utilization in the New York port made by the U. S. Labor Dept. after a year's study under the terms of a settlement which ended a 34-day strike of 60,000 Atlantic and Gulf Coast dockworkers in 1963.

The ILA is gratified, Gleason said, that the report emphasizes one important point—that neither the longshoremen nor their union can be expected to consider changing port work practices unless major steps are taken by the industry to provide greater job security.

Also noteworthy, he said, is the fact that a "fair reading of the report demolishes the claim made by some employers that this port is plagued by widespread and wholesale 'featherbedding.'"

"The most that can be said," Gleason declared, "is that the Dept. of Labor indicates that in some pockets in the port, and on some types of cargo or some classes of vessels there is not at present a full utilization of all employes.

"That is a far cry from the widely publicized exploitation of the loaded term 'featherbedding.'"

In current negotiations the union intends, Gleason said, to "devote itself to making a success of the free bargaining process."

Before the talks started the ILA presented employers with a list of proposals for improving the job security and the wages of members here. At the first bargaining sessions, employers proposed to bargain on the basis of the Labor Dept. recommendations but the union said it would hold management to its promise to present counterproposals first.

The manpower report released by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz urged labor and management to use the collective bargaining table to improve manpower utilization and provide protection for the basic workforce "consistent with present-day standards." Other recommendations:

- If changes are made in the future, the union should be given sufficient advance notice to permit development of joint labor-management plans for protection of men whose jobs would be eliminated.
- Job-protection plans could include retraining of present workers in operating new equipment or helping to establish themselves in other industries. Severance pay was listed as one possibility.
- About a quarter of the total registered workforce of 27,000 works 700 to 1,600 hours yearly in this port. A plan could be developed to give these men more of the work now going to "casual" employes.
- Methods are available to provide more work for the basic force—limiting new hires, now averaging 10 percent a year, reducing the 17 percent of the workforce—the casuals — who work less than 700 hours.
- Both parties could work together to eliminate excess absenteeism from work.

'Work' Drive Fizzles Out In Oregon

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. The court upheld a labor protest that the phrase is a "false . . . misleading . . . prejudicial" description of a proposed measure which "does not provide or guarantee any employment for anyone."

George Brown, State AFL-CIO director of legislation and political education, told the AFL-CIO News that Oregon employers' organizations discouraged and refused to support the attempt to ban the union shop.

A local John Birch Society leader publicly proposed a "right-to-work" petition campaign early this year, Brown recalled, but the only one who picked up the idea was Mrs. Margaret Fields, a housewife who was defeated in a primary contest for the state legislature. She set up a headquarters in Portland and launched the unsuccessful statewide petition campaign.

The failure in Oregon was the second successive defeat for the "right-to-work" movement in a two month period. In May, Oklahoma voters decisively rejected a "work" amendment in a statewide vote.

Share in Overseas Revenue:

Screen Actors Win Contract Goals

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild achieved major contract objectives for the casts of TV entertainment films in a new long-term agreement reached here on the eve of a strike deadline.

Union negotiators, authorized by an overwhelming majority of SAG members to call a strike if necessary at midnight July 9, broke through to new contract gains with an agreement that goes to a nationwide mail referendum of the union's 15,000-plus members.

For the first time, actors covered by the new pact will share in the income from U.S. television films telecast overseas. That income has been mounting for producers every year and recently reached the $50 million mark, union sources noted.

The agreement, for a period of three to four years, also calls for these increases in residual payments to actors:

For second runs, payments will be boosted from 35 percent of the applicable minimum scale to 50 percent; for third runs, rates are raised from 30 percent of scale to 40 percent; fourth, fifth and sixth runs remain at 25 percent of minimum.

For films shown abroad, actors will be paid up to 25 percent of the applicable minimum—a major gain, the union declared.

Besides other improvements, the new pact provides that all TV programs in future shall end with the name and role in the play of each actor, shown in legible type.

Referendum Authorized

At the close of negotiations, SAG directors called a special board meeting to vote on the new pact and to authorize a membership referendum. Full details of the pact were not disclosed pending the vote.

The settlement ended a deadlock which developed when, after nearly two months of negotiations, producers and network representatives had failed to make any substantial concession toward union contract goals.

Acting Pres. George Chandler had warned management negotiators that a strike was "inevitable" unless the industry made some tangible effort toward recognizing membership objectives, particularly increased rerun compensation and payment for foreign exhibition of TV films.

Strike Authorized

At a meeting here June 22, SAG members voted by some 1,200 to 6 to authorize a walkout if necessary to "obtain what is fair and equitable." The executive board set a July 9 date and strike authorization ballots were mailed to members—stars, character actors, stunt and bit players, singers and announcers.

Union contracts for 10 years had contained the same formula for residuals, and SAG negotiators had observed that, though the "growth and profits of the television industry have been nothing short of phenomenal," film actors' services, "exhibited everywhere in the foreign markets of the world," have gone uncompensated.

The new pact corrects that shortcoming, the union declared.

Board Order Condemns Anti-Union Racist Poster

A northern clothing manufacturer who permitted the display in his southern plant of a poster appealing to race prejudice during a union organizing campaign has been found guilty of unfair labor practices.

The finding was made by the National Labor Relations Board, which ordered Durant Sportswear, Inc., of Durant Miss., owned and operated by Alvin and Larry Shutzer of Lawrence, Mass., to stop interfering with the organizing efforts of the Clothing Workers and to reinstate a fired union supporter with back pay, plus interest at 6 percent.

The poster was hung in the raincoat department of the Mississippi plant a few days before a scheduled representation election last Aug. 13 as a highlight of anti-union demonstrations staged by employes with the acquiescence of management.

Trial Examiner Thomas S. Wilson said that throughout the day, Aug. 9, "respondent permitted antiunion signs, balloons and placards to be carried or otherwise displayed" on machines and light fixtures while groups of employes marched through the plant singing antiunion songs.

The signs were of the "vote no" variety and supervisors made no attempt to stop the demonstrations or have the signs removed, the examiner wrote.

Poster Described

A bundle boy hung up a poster which remained "in full sight of the employes for a full day at least," according to Wilson, who said the poster, 2 by 2.5 feet in size, showed a Negro woman saying to a white woman:

"Mr. Kennedy and the union man says we'uns must work with you'uns."

The examiner, exploring all aspects of the legality of the employer's conduct, concluded as follows:

"This poster goes beyond mere notification that the union favored integration and the employment of Negroes. Otherwise why is reference made to (the late) Pres. Kennedy? What did he have to do with the union representation election?

Integration Theme

"Could it be that he was mentioned in order to recall to the employes recent events relating to integration in which he was involved at Oxford, Miss., located only 100 miles from Durant?"

The examiner concluded that "this propaganda poster threatened" the firm's white employes with loss of their job tenure, or less pleasant working conditions and therefore its display violated the law.

Other law violations cited by Wilson, and upheld by the board, included threats to union members by foremen, a poll by a foreman of union sympathizers, and statements by management personnel that the plant would move if the union won.

The election was postponed when the union filed charges last Aug. 12. The Durant plant has 250 employes, of whom only one is a Negro, board reports show.

Faupl Cites Goals:

ILO's Role Stressed In Changing World

Geneva—American worker delegate Rudolph Faupl reminded the Intl. Labor Organization that its fundamental tasks were "to advance the welfare and safeguard the freedom of workers all over the world."

"This is what the ILO has been doing for 45 years," he told the 110-nation agency's 48th conference here. But he warned that "it is a job which is not finished and never will be finished because we live in a dynamic and ever-changing world."

Faupl stressed in his major address to the conference of government, worker and employer delegates the importance of the ILO's work in setting international standards of working and social conditions.

Safeguard Standards

"The standards established in the past must be safeguarded and protected while they continue to apply" in accordance with the international treaties in which they are set out, Faupl said.

"At regular intervals," he continued, "they must be re-examined and brought up to date in response to changing needs."

The conference prepared the first draft of a new international accord regulating the employment of youngsters in mines. It will be adopted in its final form next year and sent to governments for ratification.

The draft accord would prohibit anyone under 16 years old to be employed in underground work. This limit is now set at 15 years under an ILO convention of 1937 concerning minimum age standards for workers in industry generally.

But the new proposed standards specify that a minimum age of 18 years should be the goal in all countries for underground work in mines.

"We must not drag our feet too long" in getting 18 years established as the minimum age permissible, British worker delegate William E. Jones told the conference on behalf of all the workers.

The conference adopted a strongly worded declaration denouncing the "degrading, criminal and inhuman racial policies" of the South African government. The declaration called on the government to renounce without delay its apartheid policy of racial segregation and repeal all measures that violate "the principle of the equality and dignity of man." South Africa recently withdrew from the ILO.

It also addressed a "pressing appeal" to the governments, workers and employers of all ILO countries "to combine their effort and put into application all appropriate measures" to get South Africa "to heed the call of humanity."

In addition, the conference adopted two amendments to its constitution. The first would permit the suspension or expulsion of any ILO member state against whom the United Nations has taken such action. The second would enable any ILO conference to bar the participation of any country found by the United Nations to be "flagrantly and persistently" following a policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid. The two constitutional amendments must be ratified by two-thirds of the ILO member governments before their adoption is final.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN WORKERS was one of the busiest at the Intl. Labor Organization's annual conference in Geneva, Switzerland. This session dealt with women workers in a changing world. Second from left in the foreground is Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, a member of the U.S. worker delegation.

Child Welfare Aid at Stake In D.C. Funds

The question of whether or not children in the nation's capital should be punished for the plight of the parent is again nearing the answer point as a Senate subcommittee prepares to act on appropriations for the District of Columbia.

At issue is the federal-state program of Aid to Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents.

Broad Support

The AFL-CIO and the Greater Washington Central Labor Council are joined with over 40 civic, church, social welfare and other groups in fighting to win the ADC-UP program for the District.

Congress in 1961 made matching funds available to states—and the District—if they set up ADC-UP programs of extending welfare aid to children in such hard-hit families. A number of states responded.

Congress, which legislates for the District, has failed to set up such a program for the District. Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) strongly opposed the ADC-UP program and he chairs the Senate subcommittee now considering appropriations for the current District budget. A House subcommittee has approved the program.

Labor and social welfare experts have pointed out that the District's so-called "man-in-the-house" rule forces the unemployed family head to desert his family so his children can receive welfare aid.

Community support for the program is reflected in a District primary vote of 72,000 to 1,612 in favor of ADC-UP.

U.S., Japanese Labor Agree on Principles

The AFL-CIO and the newly-merged Japanese Confederation of Labor have signed a pact agreeing to promote free trade unionism in Asia, to work for economic progress and international fair labor standards and to seek genuine world peace and human freedom.

A seven-point agreement spelling out specific positions followed the statement of principles in the document signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. Gen. Seiji Amaike of the Japanese labor group.

The Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei Kaigi) will come into being officially in November with the merging of three labor groups: Zenro, Sodomei and Zen Kanko.

In the first point of the agreement, the AFL-CIO welcomes the creation of Domei Kaigi and announces it will send a fraternal delegation to the inaugural convention.

The joint pact set forth three general principles:

"1. To promote free and democratic trade union movements;

"2. To secure economic prosperity and the establishment of international fair labor standards;

"3. To promote genuine international peace, human freedom and social justice."

The specific points represented agreed-on conclusions after discussion of problems concerning free trade union organization, trade, peace movements and particular trouble spots.

These specifics follow:

- "In view of their common grave concern over the developing economic difficulties and Communist subversion, especially in Southeast Asia, the two organizations will cooperate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in strengthening its Asian Regional Organization and expanding democratic trade unionism throughout Asia."
- To promote free trade unionism, a more effective labor leader exchange program should be created.
- Expansion of trade and removal of trade barriers between free peoples is "especially important." The expansion of U.S.-Japanese trade, to be sound and equitable, must rest on fair labor conditions for the workers of each nation. Recognizing that Japanese unions are making "significant efforts to raise wages," it is agreed that, should unfair economic competition due to "unjust" labor conditions develop, the two groups would work jointly to correct the situation.
- The trend towards the international flow of capital calls for close cooperation to facilitate effective collective bargaining.
- Both organizations will exert their fullest efforts to achieve "genuine international peace." Both groups reject "the pseudo-peace movements which exploit the worldwide yearning for peace" and serve as the instruments of any totalitarian power. Domei Kaigi understands the AFL-CIO position on effective international inspection and control in steps of disarmament. The AFL-CIO understands Domei Kaigi's cooperation with Kakkin-Kaigi, which promotes an anti-nuclear weapons movement out of realistic humanitarian orientation in the context of Japan's anti-bomb movement.
- Both groups will work for free and democratic trade unionism in Okinawa through cooperative efforts.

THE AFL-CIO AND THE JAPANESE Confederation of Labor (Domei Kaigi) have agreed on a statement of principles and a program to promote free trade unionism, expanded trade under fair labor standards and genuine world peace. Domei Kaigi Sec. Gen. Seiji Amaike (left) and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sign document at AFL-CIO Headquarters.

Roy Davidson Dies, Headed Rail Engineers

Cleveland, O.—Chief Engineer Roy E. Davidson of the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers died here at 63 after a brief illness and was buried after services in Cleveland and at the graveside near Hammond, Ind.

Davidson worked as a fireman from 1917 to 1937 and as an engineer in the Hammond area until his election as assistant BLE chief in 1947. He took the top union office Aug. 1, 1960, as successor to Guy L. Brown. Davidson's post now goes by automatic succession to Perry S. Heath, first assistant chief.

Symbol of U. S. Ideals Seen in Gompers Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

come "infinitely more important" than Gompers could have ever dreamed, the federation president said, but the basic fact remains unchanged, "that strength of every kind—social and economic strength, as well as military power"—is needed.

In the two years from the keel laying to completion of the first destroyer tender to be built by the Navy since 1945, the strength of the nation must be built up in other ways, the federation president declared.

"Let us hope, for example, that the terms of the civil rights bill, which has now become law, will become in the fullest sense a part of the fabric of American life.

"Let us hope that the war on poverty—and especially on its basic elements, unemployment and low wages—is well along toward victory.

"Let us hope that the barriers to full educational opportunity—all the barriers, including lack of money—have been wiped out.

"Let us, in short, hope that this ship will carry the flag of a nation that is meeting and overcoming its shortcomings; a nation that is closer to the complete fulfillment of its ideals and aspirations. For these are also essential to the defense of freedom."

The vessel named for Gompers—who was born in England, came to the United States as a cigarmaker and was a member of that union when he helped found the AFL in 1886—will have a crew of 135 officers and 1,668 enlisted men. It will be 644 feet long, have an 85-foot beam and displace 20,500 tons.

Dedicated to Justice

Meany pointed out that Gompers dedicated his life to the cause of social and economic justice. "Under his leadership trade unions grew strong enough to fight for better wages, for shorter hours, for improved conditions on the job," Meany said.

Citing Gompers' role in the creation of the Intl. Labor Organization, Meany declared that the security and hopes for progress in America "are inseparable from the security and progress of all peoples . . . we as Americans realize that in the long run, this country's well being is linked to the development of freedom and good living standards everywhere."

Meany himself won a tribute from Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) for "helping preserve and rebuild free labor unions" abroad, and for seeking to keep the nation strong and free.

Participating in the ceremony were Pres. Paul Werner of the Bremerton Metal Trades Council; Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and Presidents Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers, Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Carl W. Sickles of the Asbestos Workers and Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers.

For a Better America

The AFL-CIO's platform proposal to the Republican and Democratic national conventions is prefaced by the following statement by Federation Pres. George Meany.

THE MODERN LABOR movement long ago outgrew the role of "special interest group" in the narrow sense. The AFL-CIO is made up of 13.5 million men and women who live in every state of the union; who are engaged in virtually every occupation except business proprietorship; and whose interests, not only as union members but as citizens, embrace every facet of American life.

This infinite variety is reflected in the ever-widening scope of the AFL-CIO's legislative program, for we try to represent the needs and aspirations of all workers, in all phases of their lives. Thus we are for more clear trout streams as well as for better unemployment compensation; for a humane immigration policy as well as a shorter workweek.

What we have tried to set forth in the following pages is a program for a better America—the kind of America our members want, the kind of America in which they, together with all their fellow citizens, can enjoy full and equal opportunity on every front; the kind of America which can continue to lead the fight for freedom throughout the world.

This is a long document because the list of things that need to be done, to bring about that kind of America, is also long. Yet we are confident that all those things are attainable by the dedication and genius of the American people.

'A Greater Cause'

A **ONE-MINUTE** speech by a courageous young congressman from Georgia on the floor of the House deserves to be broadcast throughout the land as the nation adjusts to the new civil rights law.

Rep. Charles L. Weltner (D-Ga.), who ousted a bitter-end segregationist in his election to represent the Greater Atlanta area, used the minute to explain why he was voting for the bill after originally opposing its House passage. He said in part:

"We can offer resistance and defiance, with their harvest of strife and tumult. We can suffer continued demonstrations, with their wake of violence and disorder.

"Or, we can acknowledge this measure as the law of the land. We can accept the verdict of the nation.

"Already, the responsible elements of my community are counseling this latter course. And, most assuredly, moderation, tranquillity and orderly processes combine as a cause greater than conformity.

". . . I shall cast my lot with the leadership of my community. I shall cast my vote with that greater cause they serve. I will add my voice to those who seek reasoned and conciliatory adjustment to a new reality.

"And finally, I would urge that we at home now move on to the unfinished task of building a new South. We must not remain forever bound to another lost cause."

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Seeks National Conference:

Meany Calls on Labor to Meet Challenge Posed by Rights Act

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following statement immediately following Pres. Johnson's signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

THE SIGNING of the Civil Rights Bill is, of course, a great historic occasion, the culmination of a remarkable legislative achievement. But far more than that, this signing represents a challenge to American society—a challenge that calls for the full realization in fact of the rights now established by law.

The trade union movement, like every other segment of American life, must do its part in meeting that challenge.

More than a year ago I called upon all state and local central bodies of the AFL-CIO to set up community-wide programs on civil rights, in keeping with a policy unanimously adopted by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention. We have established a top-level task force to assist in this job. A considerable number of these programs have been established in concert with civil rights organizations, church and civic groups and local government officials.

The results have been encouraging, but the effort must be broadened. Therefore, I have today urged all the state and local central bodies to intensify existing programs and to initiate them where they do not yet exist. In particular, I proposed a greater involvement of employers in every community.

The rights set forth in the new law—such as the rights to register and vote—will not be automatically bestowed upon those who have hitherto been denied them. Nor should they lie in abeyance until enforced by federal prosecution, while the rest of the community sits back. This would flout the national consensus which the civil rights law represents.

THE BASIC RIGHTS of all Americans which this law confirms are also the responsibility of all Americans, in their own communities. I expect the trade union movement to do its part in seeing that the responsibility is fulfilled.

In addition, the labor movement has a special responsibility. Title VII of the law, covering fair employment practices, will not take effect until a year from today, but we cannot wait.

The labor movement has fought for fair employment practices legislation for many years. We have worked hard and effectively to bring equal opportunity closer to reality in unionized establishments and within union organizations. We have never claimed total success; that is why we asked the support of law. But it is undeniable that racial discrimination is worst where there are no unions.

Now we must prepare to go further. I will ask the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting on August 3, to call a national conference of affiliated unions and state central bodies to work out a program through which the AFL-CIO can best help to implement the terms of the civil rights law.

One important phase of such a program will deal with Title VII. It seems obvious to me that the AFL-CIO, which serves as spokesman and champion of all workers in so many other respects, should also take the lead in assuring fair employment practices. We have already established machinery to process and resolve civil rights complaints by union members; it is my hope that means can also be devised through which the affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO can process grievances of workers against employers —organized and unorganized—as well.

By the time Title VII takes legal effect, voluntary compliance would be widespread. To this end, we now look for the full cooperation of employers and employer organizations.

We in the AFL-CIO are proud of our part in helping to bring about the measure that today has become law. Just as we did everything in our power to support its enactment, so will we exert every possible effort to clothe it with full reality.

As we have said many times, this requires more than full enforcement, and even more than full community efforts; it requires a full employment economy. But until that end is achieved, we and all other Americans have a deep obligation to make the spirit which this signing represents become an inherent part of the life of our nation.

'Our Commitment As a People. . .'

The President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy issued a statement welcoming the Civil Rights Act as "our commitment as a people to equality of opportunity for all Americans and to our basic beliefs in the dignity of the individual."

The tripartite group declared that "it is incumbent upon all of us in business, labor, and the general public to respond now with understanding and determination so that this law will signify a new step in American social justice."

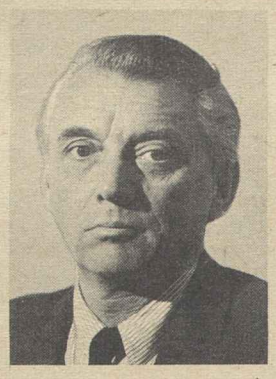
Morgan Says:

An Opulent America Searches Uneasily for Sense of Values

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SAN FRANCISCO—Last Saturday night while a mammoth Fourth of July fireworks display was showering red, white and blue sparks into the dark waters of San Francisco Bay, a visiting blonde student from Switzerland turned from the dazzling spectacle and spoke with a mixture of wonder and worry to her young American escort. "Everything in your country is so big," she said, her face a study in the rockets' red glare, "that an individual feels utterly lost." "It is hard," the boy agreed, "when everybody is trying to be somebody in such a large place."



Morgan

Perhaps the American hugeness is part of our perplexity, a private lost feeling mixed with pride in our national dimensions and an incessant urge to be identified, personally, nevertheless. Whether we rate a Bigelow on the floor or not, we insist on having our name on the door, on the desk or pinned like a bucolic passport to the lapel. A woman's organization called Zonta International has beaten the Republicans to the punch and is holding its convention in this fabulously beautiful city of San Francisco this week. The good ladies of Zonta are zooming through the lushly carpeted corridors of the Fairmont Hotel atop Nob Hill with identification tags as big as license plates fastened to their bosoms. Opulently dressed, painstakingly coiffed, bizarrely chapeaued, expensively shod, their expressions, curious, eager, a little apprehensive, seem to reflect a vague anxiety that they would somehow become anonymous without their rectangular labels even though they are supposed to be at home in their own country.

THIS OBSERVER has never seen his native land look fatter and sassier but as our affluence increases our self-confidence somehow does not seem to be strengthening, apace. We have, literally, never had it so good and yet the gathering furrow on the public brow appears to reflect a concern lest our goods along with our identities may be taken away from us.

Yet surely history will chronicle our time as manifesting the arrival of the great American middle class. Not forgetting the worthiness of the President's war on the pockets and foxholes of poverty nor the cruel problem of hard core if minority unemployment reflecting the ruthlessness of automation and the inadequacy of our education, among other things, still, comforts undreamed of three generations ago are within easy reach, via cash or credit card, of the majority of citizens.

You can travel first class by air, on the family plan, as I did between Washington and Chicago. Then you can change to one of the few deluxe trains still running in this migratory republic, the Santa Fe Super Chief, and speed across the continent in streamlined, aluminum-encased comfort to Los Angeles in less than 40 hours. This used to be the crack train of movie stars and millionaires and they still take it occasionally, but this silvery all-Pullman special has now become the conveyance of the middle class multitude. On board were the retired Long Beach couple returning from a bargain tour of Europe, the commercial artist from Winnetka on his way to Hollywood, a merchant from Detroit taking his family to the international convention of Kiwanis clubs in Los Angeles or the honeymooners from Dodge City on their way to Disneyland.

DISNEYLAND ITSELF is fast becoming a kind of national shrine, its emblem goggle-eyed children in Mickey Mouse hats rampant on a field of fun.

Certainly there is a magnetic, nostalgic charm to Disneyland's turn-of-the-century Main Street with its apothecary, ice cream parlor, general store, horse-cars and all the rest that went to make up the slower, simpler life of yesteryear.

But remembrance of things past is only part of the picture. The youngsters' eyes are zeroed in on submarines and rocket ships and electronically-controlled highways of the future. And up the California coast, here in San Francisco, the Republicans are beginning to gather to grapple with the problems of the present. Everywhere the accent is on growth—more babies, more houses, more income, more cars, more comforts. A New York Times dispatch in the San Francisco Chronicle this morning reports that while medicare for people may be dead in this Congress, a medical care plan for household pets, including one rabbit, is already in operation in New York state.

Another of our difficulties in this incredible cornucopia of America is in developing a sense of values. Sometimes we seem to be more concerned about property values than human values, about a cat's welfare more than a senior citizen's health; it is easier to be concerned about our chattels than our commitment of responsibility to the world. Whether the GOP convention will clarify these values remains to be seen—but it could.

Washington Reports:

Mass Transit Measure Seen Key to Solution of Traffic Ills

THE MASS TRANSIT BILL approved by Congress can help solve the "time-consuming, temper-rousing, accident-causing traffic jams" that plague U. S. cities during rush hours every day, Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.) and Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) asserted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on 700 radio stations.

The measure provides $375 million to be used over three years to improve the service, equipment and general efficiency of metropolitan transit systems. Widnall and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the House committee that considered the measure.

"I don't think anyone who is for this bill honestly argues that $375 million will be the solution," said Widnall, "but it can provide the foundation, at least experimentally, to see whether we can't do a better job than we're doing today."

Mrs. Sullivan gave as an example of what can be done the bi-state authority that was set up in St. Louis, with 14 bus lines in the immediate Missouri and Illinois area taken over, with duplications eliminated, and efforts made to give a faster, better service.

"Much more needs to be done," she said. "What we need is vivid imagination and daring planning."

Widnall urged improvement of rail service to provide speedy transit and avoid further crowding of already congested highways and streets.

"THIS IS A PUBLIC service and alternate means of transportation that we must have," he insisted. "It is vital to our economy, to our national defense. . . ." Should the population explosion continue as expected over the next several decades, he said, "unless we do something now, our big cities will die on the vine."

He said his district was typical of others near large cities, with the people who work in New York City coming from not only New Jersey, but Long Island, New York state and Connecticut. Coordination of metropolitan services is necessary in such areas, he said.

Subways were one of the alternative means of transportation suggested by Mrs. Sullivan, who said that St. Louis even has the underground passages that were once used by the railroads.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SAN FRANCISCO—"The delegates are unhappy," charged Pennsylvania's Sen. Hugh Scott, floor manager for Gov. William W. Scranton's belated bid for the Republican presidential nomination. "I've never seen such a downcast convention. They're sitting on their hands; they give the impression that they are waiting for the unfolding of events already prearranged."

The senator seemed a little unhappy himself, for he was making no headway whatever in his efforts to provoke the Goldwater forces—serene and unruffled, calmly waiting for the opposition to talk itself out—into a public fight.

The Goldwater people wouldn't be provoked. They patiently sat and listened to a parade of witnesses who prodded at their hero's record, who urged a platform in marked variance with Sen. Goldwater's long-established personal convictions. They were not impolite, or hostile, or cold to these witnesses. They sat in an apparently respectful silence and each witness used up his allotted time and was dismissed—for the most part without any questions giving him a chance to emphasize his points.

Said a Goldwater lad to a reporter after a few days of what seemed to be the deadly dullness of the session, "The thing the liberal press is sore about is that we're not acting like a bunch of kooks." In short, the disciplined self-control of the Goldwater delegates was a policy matter deliberately decided on and executed. And it worked—at least until it was directly challenged by Scranton himself, who made his platform appearance a head-on assault on Goldwater's public record.

* * *

TO THE GOLDWATER zealots the press is always "the liberal press," the "unfair press," a conspiratorial band that persists in "misrepresenting" or "misquoting" the senator. It is never the senator's fault that he uses the words that are quoted. Goldwater senses correctly that most of the Washington political reporters consider his approach to both foreign and domestic policy issues highly limited if not naive. He blames them for the unfavorable editorial reception he gets from publishers of newspapers long distinctly committed to the Republican Party itself.

Thus Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, a last-minute Goldwater supporter, publicly associated herself with the charge that the "liberal press" was unfair to her new-found hero. Even the magazines Time and Life, her husband's properties, were less than fair to the senator, she argued.

She listed the reasons other potential candidates had lost out to the Arizona senator—Rockefeller because of his "remarriage" and Scranton because he couldn't make up his mind fast enough; Ambassador Lodge because he'd gone to work for the Democratic Administration, Nixon because he'd had an "ill-tempered press conference and moved to New York at the wrong time."

To some, it seemed that Mrs. Luce was saying negative things—that Sen. Goldwater was the prospective nominee merely because all others, even though perhaps better qualified on the basis of experience and approach, had blundered and ruined themselves. Still, it was altogether likely that she had associated herself with the winning candidate.

* * *

GOV. SCRANTON'S direct attack on Goldwater's voting record evoked some excitement at last. But the discussion was limited. The applause he received came primarily from spectators rather than platform committee members. The vast majority of the members, who are voting delegates to the convention, sat still and listened.

The word had just come from Columbus, Ohio, that Gov. Rhodes had indicated he would release his 58 delegates from their obligation to vote for him on the first ballot as a favorite son. Goldwater would get most of them.

URBAN TRAFFIC JAMS may eventually be overcome through operation of the mass transit bill just approved by Congress, according to Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), left, and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.). They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program Washington Reports to the People.

SPEAKING TO THE NATION from the East Room of the White House, Pres. Johnson asked the cooperation of all Americans "to eliminate the last vestiges" of racial injustice. He then signed the Civil Rights Act before an audience which included its leading supporters from both parties and from Negro, labor and church groups.

Johnson Hails 'Wonderful' Response As Civil Rights Law Goes Into Effect

(Continued from Page 1)

It's goals will be realized, he predicted, "because most Americans are law-abiding citizens who want to do what is right."

The Civil Rights Act, the President declared, "does not give special treatment to any citizen. . . . It does say that those who are equal before God shall now also be equal in the polling booths, in the classrooms, in the factories and in hotels and restaurants, movie theaters, and other places that provide service to the public."

The early reports of compliance which the President found so "hopeful" included these highlights:

- The Jackson, Miss., Chamber of Commerce, resisting pressure from the segregationist Citizens Council, called on businessmen to comply with the act and "maintain our standing as a community that abides by the law." Negro leaders were received courteously at the city's leading hotels—except for one establishment which closed down.
- In Birmingham, downtown restaurants were quietly integrated and Negroes were served without incident. The same was true in most other southern cities.
- Major chains of hotels, motels, cafeterias and restaurants which had abided by "local custom" on segregation, ordered their managers throughout the South to comply with the law and serve customers regardless of race.
- Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), who voted against the civil rights bill, told his fellow-southerners in a broadcast that defiance of the law would be "foolhardy and indefensible."
- A number of southern newspapers editorially urged acceptance of the law.

Troubled Mississippi also saw another racial barrier toppling as a federal district judge, himself an avowed segregationist, ordered gradual desegregation of public schools in three districts. Mississippi is the only state which has no desegregated schools below the college level.

The three areas are Jackson, the state capital; Biloxi, site of Keesler Air Force Base where some 15,000 troops are stationed, and rural Leake County, where Negro high school students must travel 20 miles a day on a bus because they can not attend a nearby modern white high school.

There were other stories in the news also—of militant defiance, particularly in smaller towns, of terrorism against Negroes who tried to test their new-won rights, of savage beatings by hate-ridden mobs.

Although not related directly to a test of the Civil Rights Act, the beating of three Negroes at a mass rally in Atlanta to hear Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace and former Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett was a bloody contrast to the pattern of peaceful acceptance of social change.

Randolph to Receive Medal of Freedom

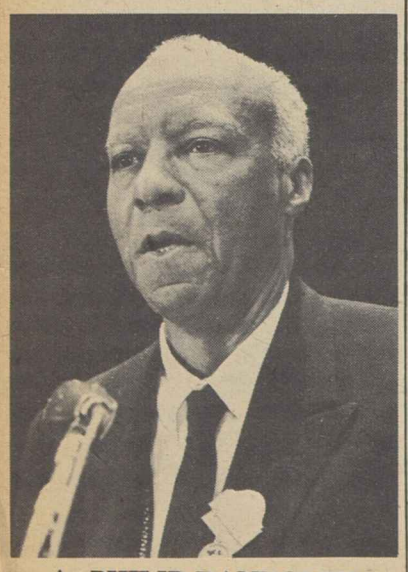
(Continued from Page 1)

vanguard of his people's fight against discrimination in industry, in organized labor and in the armed services."

Randolph, 75, is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He was the chief founder of the union and has been its president since it was formed in 1925. He was a vice president of the former AFL and became a vice president of the AFL-CIO at merger in December 1955.

Lewis, 84, was president of the UMW from 1920 to 1960 and the first president of the former CIO.

In announcing the 1964 Medal of Freedom winners, the President said "these individuals add distinction to this high award. Each person we honor has previously honored his fellow man by setting himself a standard of excellence only he was able to achieve. Collectively they have made man's world safe, his physical body more durable, his mind broader, his leisure more delightful, his standard of living higher and his dignity important. They are creators; we are the beneficiaries."



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Those receiving the medals range in age from 37 to 86 and include 25 men and five women. Three of the recipients are Negroes, two of whom are women.

Others Honored

Besides Randolph and Lewis, the President's list includes:

Dean G. Acheson, former secretary of state; Detlev W. Bronk, educator and scientist; Aaron Copeland, composer; Walter Disney, motion picture artist; J. Frank Dobie, historian; Lena F. Edwards, humanitarian and physician; T. S. Eliot, author; John W. Gardner, educator; Theodore M. Hesburgh, educator; Clarence (Kelly) Johnson, aeronautical engineer; Frederick Kappel, corporate executive; Helen Keller, educator of the handicapped; Willem de Koonig, painter, Walter Lippmann, journalist; Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, performing artists; Ralph E. McGill, journalist; Samuel Eliot Morison, historian; Lewis Mumford, urban planner and critic; Edward R. Murrow, radio and TV journalist and former USIA director: Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian; Leontyne Price, singer; Carl Sandburg, poet and historian; John Steinbeck, author; Helen B. Taussig, medical scientist; Carl Vinson, legislative leader; Thomas J. Watson, Jr., corporate executive; Paul Dudley White, physician.

IUE Victory Ends Reign of Independent

Rochester, N. Y. — Electronics workers at the Stromberg-Carlson Div. of General Dynamics, Inc., have voted to leave the Rochester Independent Workers and have named the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as their bargaining representative.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was IUE 1,183, RIW 730, others 233. Later this month an additional 1,000 workers at the same corporation's Rochester Electronics Center will vote in a runoff election between front-running IUE and the independent, which has represented most General Dynamics workers here for more than 25 years.

The IUE has had members in the plants since 1950 but the current successful drive was highlighted last December by the election of an IUE-favoring slate of RIW officers.

Hospital Care Left Out:

Bill Ups Benefits In Social Security

The House Ways & Means Committee has formally approved a series of amendments to the Social Security Act dealing with benefits, tax rates and coverage—but not with hospital insurance for the aged.

Principal provisions of the bill, which is expected to be brought to the House floor soon after the GOP convention under a "no amendment" rule, are as follows:

- All social security benefit payments would be increased 5 percent across the board.
- Eligibility requirements for old age and widows' pensions would be eased to permit persons 72 or over to receive a special basic benefit of $35 a month if they have had at least 12 months of covered employment since the beginning of the program in 1937. Present law requires a minimum of 24 months.
- Benefits to a child, which now must be terminated at the age of 18, would be continued until age 22 if the child is in school.
- Widows and dependent children would be able to choose reduced benefits at age 60. These would be 71.25 percent of the deceased husband's benefit, as contrasted with the 82.5 percent the widow would receive if she waited until age 62.
- Self-employed medical doctors would be covered by social security for the first time.
- Cash tips amounting to more than $20 a month would be counted as wages for social security purposes. The employe would report the amount of tips to his employer at the end of each month. The employer would then pay his share of the social security tax on the amount reported and would deduct from the worker's regular pay the employe share of the tax.
- Firemen and policemen, now excluded from social security, would be put on the same basis as other city and state employes. They could be covered if their employer agrees and they approve the proposal in a referendum.

To finance the added benefits, the social security tax would be increased and would apply on the first $5,400 of annual earnings instead of the present $4,800 ceiling.

The tax rate on employers and employes would be raised to 3.8 percent in 1965, 4 percent in 1966-67, 4.5 percent in 1968-70 and 4.8 percent thereafter.

This compares with the present schedule which calls for a 3.625 percent rate through 1965, 4.125 percent in 1966-67, and 4.625 percent in 1968 and thereafter.

Job Injury Law Petition Drive Is Challenged

Salem, Ore.—A court test may be necessary to determine whether a labor-sponsored amendment to Oregon's workmen's compensation law will be on the ballot in November.

Oregon State AFL-CIO officials filed more than 58,000 signatures on an initiative petition—well above the number necessary to qualify.

The petition proposed to raise benefits an average of 18.5 percent and extend compulsory coverage under the state-administered workmen's compensation program to all workers. Under present law, some employers bypass the program and take their chances on being sued by workers injured on the job.

Oregon Sec. of State Howard Appling, Jr., held up certification of the petitions pending an opinion by the state attorney general on an objection by opponents that the initiative did not contain the full text of the compensation law. The question is expected to end up in the courts.

Central Bodies Urged To Press Rights Effort

Following is the text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's letter to all of the state and city central bodies of the AFL-CIO:

You will recall that in June 1963 I wrote to you, urging the prompt establishment of bi-racial committees or councils in every community to accelerate the destruction of racial barriers at every level.

My letter was prompted by a request from Pres. Kennedy. However, as I pointed out, what the late President asked was no more than the policy adopted by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention.

Now the Civil Rights Bill is not just an objective; it has been signed into law by Pres. Johnson. The full achievement of civil rights for all Americans is no longer just a matter of good will, it is now a matter of law.

It would be tragic for America, and for the labor movement, if law were the only reliance now. Enlightened self-interest, as well as abstract justice, demands that we in the AFL-CIO exert maximum leadership to bring about massive compliance in every phase of community life.

Therefore I call upon those of you who have set up and joined in community civil rights programs to intensify your efforts. And I call upon those of you who have thus far failed to act to delay no longer.

In particular, I urge you bring about the fullest possible involvement of the employers in your community. Employers as a whole have stood aloof from the civil rights struggle; they cannot remain aloof from the law.

In every sense, we in the AFL-CIO have a special obligation to implement the law we supported and the principles it represents. This can best be carried out in the states and communities. I urge you to move promptly and vigorously; and I again remind you that my office stands ready to provide whatever advice, counsel or technical assistance you many need.

Meany Tells GOP:

Strength, Progress Nation's Twin Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

The committee received with applause major AFL-CIO principles Meany voiced on military security and on the clash between the U.S. and other democracies and the communist nations.

It showed no comparable response to Meany's call for vigorous "implementation" of the new civil rights law and for "massive public investment" by the federal government to overcome poverty, to "put idle men and dormant skills to work," to "use our plants and equipment to the full," to "put the nation back to work—the whole nation—and build a better society."

In the area of security, Meany warned, "one basic truth remains absolute" despite much talk about the "changing nature" of communist states. Each one stands for "the destruction of freedom," and the menace exists in the "so-called 'aggressive' states led by Red China" and in the Soviet Union "even when Chairman Khrushchev is in a 'smiling' phase," and it is "just as true" of the regimes controlling "Romania, Poland, Hungary and all the rest."

"Maybe we should plead guilty," he said, to the charge that U.S. labor is "rigid" in this area when it comes to freedom on the one side and communism on the other. "Yes, we are rigid, but we are also 'rigid' in our devotion to peace," he pointed out.

"We favor every practical approach toward a peaceful accommodation, in the military sense, with the communist powers," he emphasized.

The AFL-CIO urges "military strength, maximum strength, at all levels" including nuclear capacity and "a more flexible force" to deal with "brush-fire outbreaks" allowing defense of "the frontiers of freedom without inviting the obliteration of mankind," he declared.

This level of strength is "indispensable," he urged, "until the Communist powers agree to a genuine disarmament program—one that can be verified, beyond doubt, by both sides."

He laid heavy emphasis also on foreign aid as contributing to the "equally vital" need for economic strength in the free world. The AFL-CIO represents, he pointed out, "the largest organized group of taxpayers," but it has consistently called for "more foreign aid, not less." Nearly "a quarter" of the federation's own income, he pointed out, "goes into overseas projects" aimed at supplementing government programs.

Meany hit hard at one proposal, offered in certain business quarters, for expanded trade with communist states in the anticipation of business profits, and lashed as "an outrage to common sense" the further proposal that this trade might be financed with government credits.

A totalitarian state uses trade "strictly as a political weapon for the benefit of the regime in power," he charged. "The AFL-CIO is not willing to help perpetuate a dictatorship in the name of corporate profits—or even to make jobs."

"We are perfectly willing to trade American goods" but "in return for steps toward human freedom," he said, asking:

"How about demanding the removal of Soviet troops from Hungary; how about elections in the Baltic states which even Stalin promised nearly 20 years ago; how about destruction of the Berlin Wall?"

On the issues of "domestic abundance and social justice," he pointed out, he had warned both Democratic and Republican conventions four years ago that the unemployment rate had been at "5 percent or more for nearly three years." Now he had to emphasize that "it is still at that level."

And today, four years later, one-fifth of the nation still lives in poverty "fitting the classic description of the great depression—'ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed'," he added.

These basic problems "remain almost untouched despite the longest uninterrupted peacetime boom in at least a generation," he said.

There have been "some gains" in special fields but "the core of the problem is unemployment."

Even civil rights progress lies under the shadow of joblessness, Meany warned, for equal opportunity cannot be realized without "full opportunity."

Paying tribute to the bipartisan leadership that passed the bill in Congress, he declared the law "is far stronger, in word and spirit, because it was brought about by leaders of both parties."

The act must be implemented, he warned, "by administrators who believe in it, equipped with adequate staffs and appropriations." He called for an "unprecedented effort" throughout the land to bring about "interracial understanding."

Still the rights battle "was not waged to win equal rights to unemployment or an equal distribution of poverty," he declared.

In 1960, he said, he felt he had been compelled to argue at the political conventions that "poverty really existed." While today that is not necessary, there is the almost unrecognized fact that now "the private, profit-making segment of the economy . . . is providing fewer fulltime jobs than 10 years ago."

"I hope the statement comes as a shock to you," he told the committee. "It shocked me," but in fact, in the industries historically providing mass employment—manufacturing, mining, agriculture and the railroads—"jobs have been melting away."

These facts add up to "chronic unemployment, chronic poverty, in the midst of abundance," and "this, we feel, is intolerable," he urged.

He asked the platform committee to declare that the federal government should acknowledge its responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946 and "meet that responsibility" with massive public works.

A statement submitted to a platform committee panel by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. emphasized principally the civil rights and labor relations planks to be considered.

LABOR AND CONGRESSIONAL leaders who worked for passage of the fringe benefits amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act were invited by Pres. Johnson to witness the signing of the bill. In the foreground are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Behind Pres. Johnson is Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.); then, partially concealed, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Roosevelt and Humphrey were among the principal sponsors of the legislation.

Goldwater Forces Hold Firm Grip On Platform Group, Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

claring that he expected to become the convention nominee and to "win" in November for the GOP.

The platform committee hearings, judging by the minimal and mild questions addressed to these witnesses, seemed a probable preview of the convention itself.

The convention schedule called for a keynote speech the opening day by Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, adoption of the platform on the second day and a major speech the same night by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, two-term former GOP President who has steadfastly refused or declined to stay hitched to any clear-cut expression of preference among Republican contenders this year.

Nomination Lineup

Nomination speeches are due the third day, July 15, with Goldwater due to be placed in the race by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the party's Senate floor leader, backed up by seconding speeches by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), the House leader; Sen. John G. Tower (Tex.), the South's only Republican senator, and Goldwater's California campaign manager, former U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland.

Scranton has announced that he will be nominated by Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the Johns Hopkins University and brother of the general.

The rollcall on the presidential choice was rescheduled for the period immediately following nominations—a change from the previous announcement that balloting would be put off until the fourth day.

This was a correction of a mistake, GOP spokesmen said, but it seemed possible that the balloting was deliberately advanced to check the possibility of explosions over rival policies and candidates.

The fourth day, July 16, was reserved for the choice of a vice president. GOP National Committee Chairman William E. Miller announced also that former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon had been "rescheduled" to speak that day to "introduce to the convention its nominee for President."

In the 1960 convention when Nixon was nominated for the top place, Goldwater himself played a comparable role, speaking to the convention to urge unity for the campaign and suggesting that delegates dissatisfied with the candidate and platform could try again another year.

Scranton forces in the platform committee and elsewhere failed to arouse any heated dispute with their warnings that Goldwater "can't win" in November and that the party would suffer from his vote against the civil rights bill, his refusal to "repudiate" what were termed right-wing "infiltrators" of the Republican party such as John Birch Society members, and his publicly stated past positions on the United Nations, social security, the graduated income tax and other issues.

Rockefeller in his platform committee testimony set forth at least 12 direct challenges to Goldwater's past statements on these and other issues. He was asked only three questions following his statement—two of them "friendly" questions by Scranton supporters inviting him to name the Birch Society specifically as a group that should be identified as an infiltrating menace to the "party of Lincoln." He did not do so.

Lodge, who resigned as ambassador to Vietnam to come home and "help Scranton," reminded the platform committee of the mission of the Republican party to "vindicate democracy and perpetuate the union." He suggested a "Republican-sponsored Marshall Plan for our cities and schools."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before the platform committee urging a vigorous "indivisible" program of military strength and western unity and of "progress" at home toward "abundance and social justice." Also testifying was the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, W. P. Gullander, with Walter F. Carey, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, scheduled for the final day of hearings. **(See separate story on Meany testimony.)**

Two major spokesmen for Negro groups got no questions at all from a platform committee panel after they had warned that a convention failure to affirm the "constitutionality" of the rights law would be a dereliction of duty.

The civil rights witnesses were Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Rev. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. A Negro convention delegate from Chicago, State Rep. William H. Robinson, joined them in pleading for specific delegate declaration to keep the "unfolding of civil rights . . . bound up with the history of the Republican party."

A platform committee drafting unit was scheduled to work out a tentative party declaration of principles after Goldwater testified personally on July 10, the final day of hearings. Laird, the committee chairman, had said repeatedly that he hoped for a relatively short and simple document setting forth general principles in harmony with previous GOP platforms.

Scranton, recognized as the only serious challenger to Goldwater's domination of the delegates, continued before his arrival at the convention a hard working effort to arouse a grassfire midwestern "rank-and-file" revolt among Republican voters aimed at stopping the Arizona senator's bandwagon.

There was no sign in advance that this campaign had detached any substantial number of delegates counted as ready to vote for the senator on the first ballot —at least 711 with only 655 needed to nominate.

There appeared a prospect that some major delegations formally pledged to "favorite son" candidates such as Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio, Rep. John Byrnes of Wisconsin and Gov. George Romney of Michigan, would insist on shaking themselves loose in time to ride with the prospective winner—if first-ballot tallies showed up the same on July 16 as appeared likely a few days in advance.

Labor's Stand Stressed On Key Domestic Issues

In urging the Republican platform committee to draft a "detailed and specific" platform, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked the committee to give "serious consideration" to the "broad range of issues" dealt with in the federation's printed statement to the committee. Among these he listed as "extremely important examples":

- **Revision of the federal wage-hour law to extend coverage to presently exempt low-paid workers, increase the minimum wage to $2 an hour, reduce the standard workweek to 35 hours and increase the overtime penalty to doubletime pay.**
- **Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements in the guise of so-called "right to work" laws.**
- **Enactment of a hospital insurance program for the aged under the social security system, a program of federal aid to education at all levels, and expansion of federal housing and urban renewal programs.**

AFL-CIO Analysis Holds:

More Buying Power Vital to Create Jobs

Higher wages and salaries are needed to provide a market for the products of American industry and jobs for American workers. An economic review analysis in the July issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist tells why.

The analysis, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, makes these main points:

- When customers can't afford to buy industry's products, "goods pile up in warehouses and on store shelves, production is cut back, some workers are laid off and many others are placed on part-time schedules."
- Rising sales are essential in an economy whose productive efficiency and labor force is increasing. Since fewer workers are needed each year to turn out the same volume of production, and since the labor force is growing steadily, the increase in sales must be large enough to provide jobs for both those already employed and those seeking jobs.
- A reduction in working hours without loss of take-home pay would take care of part, but not all, of the problem, since both productivity and the labor force are growing so fast.
- In recent years, the rise of consumer buying power has lagged. Between 1947 and 1956, for example, the buying power of the factory worker's earnings rose an average of 3.1 percent a year. But between 1956 and 1963, the average annual increase dropped to only 1.6 percent.
- With rising productivity, unit production costs tend to decline. Unless wages are significantly raised or prices are cut, profits rise disproportionately as was the case in the 1920s. The result of excessively high profits and not enough buying power, the analysis notes, is "production cutbacks and unemployment, as in the depression in the 1930s. In the long run, such an economic policy has a bad effect on business as well as on workers."

To bring the economy into better balance, the AFL-CIO analysis recommends "effective collective bargaining and substantial gains in wages and fringe benefits, extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to low-wage workers who are not now protected by the law, and an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour."

It points out that the needed increases in real wages and salaries "will not occur automatically. . . . Strong unions and effective collective bargaining are required."

The overall goal is expressed as follows:

"For the individual family, wages and salaries should be high enough to maintain a standard of decent family living and to permit continuing improvements of living conditions.

"For the national economy as a whole, wage and salary incomes should be high enough to make possible the purchase of the consumer goods, services and housing that the nation can produce."

George Smith, NABET Chief, Dies at 55

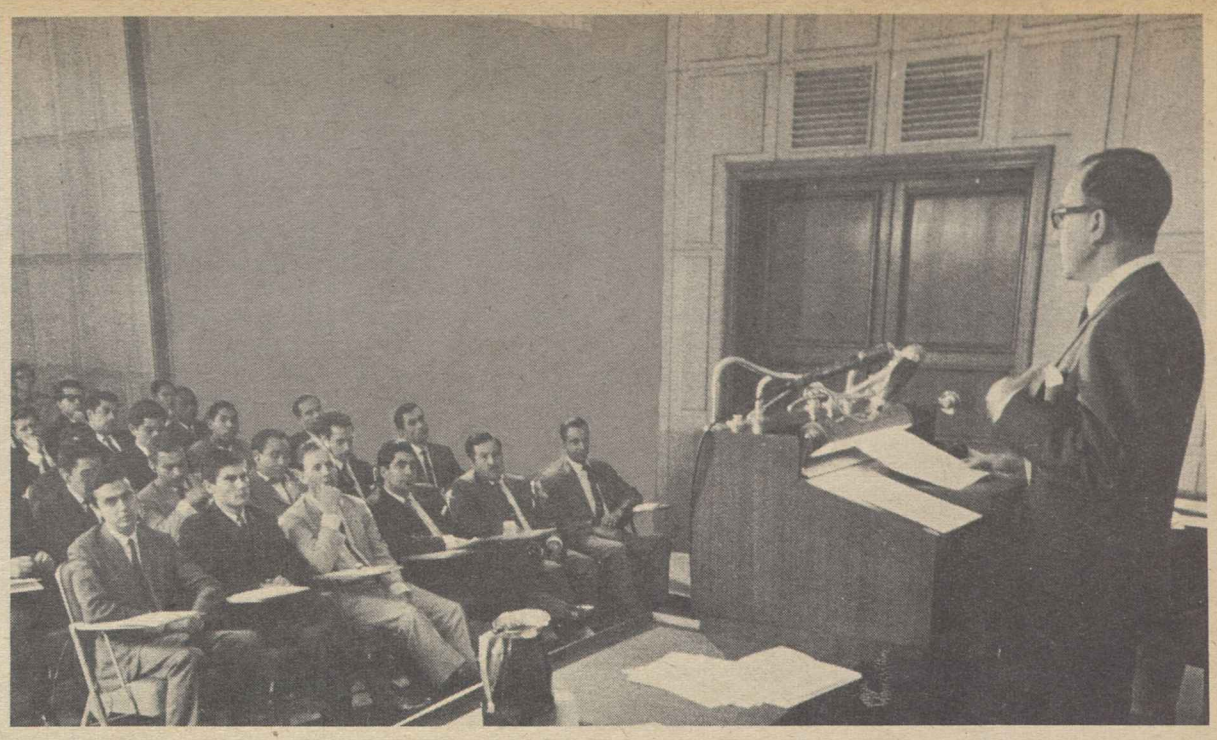
Chicago — George W. Smith, president of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, died here after a nine-month illness. He would have been 55 years old later this month.

Smith, first fulltime president of NABET, had served as chief officer of the union since 1956. He had been president of the Chicago local and worked as an engineer and technical director for the American Broadcasting Co. in Chicago.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler wired condolences to his widow declaring that "his passing leaves a void in the labor movement that will be hard to fill." His devotion to the cause of labor, they added, "will long be remembered by all persons in organized labor."

Eugene P. Klumpp of Buffalo, first vice president of NABET, automatically becomes president of the union until the next convention slated for the fall of 1965. The union's executive council will fill the first vice president vacancy at a meeting this month.

Smith is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son.



SEVENTH GRADUATING CLASS of the American Institute for Free Labor Development is addressed by Chilean Ambassador Sergio Gutierrez-Olivos in ceremonies at AFL-CIO headquarters. The ambassador told the 29 unionists that they are the answer to the Communist contention that "social progress can be best achieved in a non-democratic society." The ceremonies also honored the labor-initiated school's second anniversary.

'Tangible' Latin American Gains Credited to Free Labor Institute

Graduates of the two-year-old American Institute for Free Labor Development have already brought economic and social progress to workers in Latin America, the seventh graduating class was told by U.S. and Latin American diplomatic leaders.

In ceremonies at AFL-CIO headquarters, certificates of resident and international study training were presented to 29 Latin American trade unionists from 13 nations, including two exiles from Cuba.

Thomas C. Mann, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told the students that graduates of previous classes had already achieved "tangible benefits" for workers through collective bargaining in their homelands and many are serving their governments in development programs and councils.

Institute graduates, Mann said, are "grass roots pioneers on the very frontier of history's most ambitious concerted attempt to telescope into a few short years political, social and economic advances that have taken centuries elsewhere."

The AIFLD — jointly financed and administered by the AFL-CIO, U.S. government and business—has trained more than 4,000 Latin American trade unionists in schools in Washington and 23 countries. The school's trade union leadership program and community aid projects seek to help Latin American workers effectively participate in the democratic development of their countries.

2 Ambassadors Participate

Chilean Ambassador Sergio Gutierrez-Olivos and Ecuadorian Ambassador Jose Antonio Correa, whose nation will begin participation in the AIFLD program in August, also participated in the ceremonies.

The principal interest of the American trade union movement in founding the institute, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a luncheon audience honoring the graduates, is an earnest hope for strong, free unions which will "contribute to greater democracy and social progress while turning back the forces of dictatorship."

Meany said the AFL-CIO does not seek to organize members in Latin America nor does it expect that unions there will be similar to those in the United States. "If we have any selfish interest, it is the desire for a society based on the essential principle of human freedom," he declared.

Also at the luncheon, Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute of Intl. Education, emphasized the importance of the AIFLD's educational role.

"There is no more constructive way to help these nations than to assist in their educational development," Holland said. As a nation "we devote pennies to education in lands in which we have a vital interest compared to the sums we spend on roads, dams and industrial facilities," he pointed out.

Pres. Johnson, in a message to the graduation ceremonies, expressed hope that each graduate will carry with him the strong conviction that America stands with him in the struggle for economic progress.

The chief executive also congratulated the institute on its second birthday. The school's "first two years have been fruitful ones," his message stated, "filled with the promise of a fundamental and lasting contribution to the development of free and democratic trade unionism in the hemisphere."

Presentation of certificates was by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who also served as luncheon toastmaster.

Serafino Romualdi, executive director of the institute, announced that the school will forego its customary summer recess this year to accommodate a special six-week training program for Brazilian unionists. The program will deal in economics, research and other specialized skills necessary in modern collective bargaining.

The next regular institute class will form in September.

Labor Bids U.S. Reject Jobless Insurance Curb

The AFL-CIO has asked the Labor Dept. to reaffirm its earlier ruling that South Dakota's "means test" on eligibility for unemployment compensation violates federal standards.

South Dakota last year penalized jobless workers who had earned more than $6,000 a year in covered employment by disqualifying them for benefits for periods ranging from seven to 13 weeks. The higher the income, the longer the disqualification period.

The original law provided that the disqualification would not go into effect if the Secretary of Labor ruled that it didn't conform to federal law. But when the secretary so ruled this January, the state reenacted the law to take effect July 1.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, warned that if the South Dakota law were permitted to stand, the unemployment compensation program would soon change "from wage insurance to a form of relief benefits for the lowest paid unemployed workers."

Munts testified on behalf of the AFL-CIO and the South Dakota State Federation of Labor at administrative hearings conducted by the Labor Dept.

In enacting the unemployment compensation program, Munts stressed, "Congress had in mind a system under which benefits would be paid as a matter of right to unemployed workers."

Urging the Secretary of Labor to reaffirm his earlier ruling, Munts asked:

"Are workers whose earnings exceed $6,000 and who have been laid off any less unemployed than their fellows whose base period earnings were less than $6,000."

If the South Dakota law remained in force, he pointed out, there would be no obstacle to reducing the earnings limit to $5,000, $4,000 or any other figure.

"We would fear to predict what the unemployment insurance program would look like 10 years from now if this alien idea were given a green light," he declared.

Senate Action Pressed To Extend Hill-Burton

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to give quick approval to a House-passed bill to extend and expand the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank said in a joint statement that the program of federal construction grants for hospitals has made an "enormous contribution . . . to the improved health of all Americans."

Its value will be enhanced, they told the Senate Labor Committee, by House-approved provisions earmarking a portion of the grants for modernization of existing hospitals.

When the Hill-Burton program was first enacted in 1946, they noted, the great gap in hospital care was in the rural areas and the smaller communities.

"As a result of the great success of the Hill-Burton program, this picture has radically changed," Biemiller and Cruikshank said. Today's deficiencies, they stressed, "tend instead to be concentrated in the cores of our big cities," where older hospitals are obsolete or inefficient.

The bill they endorsed would extend the basic Hill-Burton Act through 1969, earmark a portion of the funds for modernization, step up assistance for construction of non-profit nursing homes, and provide grants for planning coordinated health facilities on an area-wide basis.

On the need for nursing home expansion, the AFL-CIO statement noted:

"There is hardly a family in the country that has not had the experience of trying to find a decent nursing home or chronic disease facility for an aged relative or friend, and been shocked and dismayed at the miserable inadequacy of the vast majority of facilities."

American Airlines, TWU Reach Pact

New York—A vote by 12,000 members of the Transport Workers on a new two-year agreement with American Airlines is being taken system-wide and results will be announced July 13, the TWU said here.

The agreement, recommended for membership approval by union officers and negotiators for its air transport division, was reached on July 4.

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GOP Shifts Sharply Right, Names Goldwater, Miller

LABOR'S PROPOSALS for a better America and a strong free world alliance were presented to the Republican convention's platform committee by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Seated to Meany's left is Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), chairman of the committee. The AFL-CIO program will be presented also to the Democratic convention in August.

Platform Tailored To Ticket

San Francisco—The Republican National Convention handed Sen. Goldwater of Arizona a platform tailored to the public record of the presidential nominee.

It was a platform several thousand words shorter than that of 1960 and remarkably nonspecific on future GOP policies, foreign and domestic.

Platform Excerpts on Page 10

The massive control of the convention by Goldwater forces in framing the policy declaration was demonstrated in the platform committee's public sessions, in its executive sessions and drafting sessions as reported, and on the convention floor.

Major efforts of Goldwater opponents to challenge and amend the platform proposals, in committee or on the floor, were beaten down by smashing majorities—69 to 19 in the closest vote in committee, 897 to 409 in a dramatic civil rights showdown on the floor.

The upshot was a platform with these key characteristics:

- The platform's emphasis was heavy beyond precedent on states' rights, on repudiation of federal responsibility in social issues, a reduction in federal spending, and reduction of federal taxes.
- The specific pledges of the 1960 GOP platform in domestic areas of farm policy, hospital care to the aged, education, housing, minimum wages, labor-management relations and a great range of other issues were "incorporated" by reference insofar as "relevant to the problems of 1964."

This was left totally uninterpreted

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Moderates Lose Hold On Party

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—The Republican Party in a historic shift of emphasis, tone and direction nominated Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona as its presidential candidate for 1964.

The Arizona senator underscored the change in direction by picking Rep. William E. Miller of New York as his vice-presidential running mate.

To Goldwater, the self-described conservative champion of the Republican Party, the victory was a personal triumph won by four years of hard, slogging organization work building a solid base of support in the South and Rocky Mountain states, climaxed by decisive victory in the June 2 California primary.

Miller, who had planned to retire from Congress this year, served as chairman of the Republican National Committee that set up the convention where Goldwater won. He has been considered in the conservative wing among eastern Republicans and has long been at odds, politically, with most New York GOP leaders.

The prospect as leading Republican figures fulfilled their function of closing party ranks in the bitterly fought convention here was for a hard, bruising race for the White House leading up to the Nov. 3 election.

Goldwater, the freshly nominated candidate, said in a soft-spoken late-night news conference that he would battle Pres. Johnson in the campaign in a "vigorous" way, without "delving into gossip and rumors," and that he hoped the people would be given time to think on the issues.

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Scranton Forces Lose Battle Over Platform

San Francisco—Five amendments offered to the Republican National Convention platform committee report were roared down or voted down by the dominant forces of Sen. Barry Goldwater in an emotion-filled three-hour session the day before the Arizona senator was nominated for the presidency.

The delegates booed and almost silenced New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in the latter's leading speech urging the convention to denounce "extremists" including Communists, the Ku Klux Klan and the right-wing John Birch Society.

Rockefeller stood smiling as his "5-minute" prepared speech was interrupted repeatedly by delegate uproar before Convention Chairman Thruston B. Morton intervened after 10 minutes and urged the delegates to let the speech go on.

Rockefeller resumed to warn that Birch Society leaders had traduced the policies of former Pres. Eisenhower and branded the late Sec. of State John Foster Dulles "a Communist agent." He termed the Birch group "radical, well-financed and

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Fights Repeal:

Coast Drive Focuses On Fair Housing Act

Los Angeles—California AFL-CIO unions have started a major campaign against a move by the powerful real estate lobby to prohibit any legal or legislative action to insure civil rights in housing.

The controversial proposed amendment to the state's constitution is developing into the most important single issue in politics in this state during campaigns for the November election.

The measure, Proposition 14, would not only outlaw the Rumford Fair Housing Act, but would forbid any other legislative action by any city, county or state government or court which wanted to try and stop discrimination in the sale or rental of property.

Ultra-right groups, in the belief that the anti-fair housing measure has popular support, regard it as an opportunity not only to attack civil rights programs, but also to catapult themselves into centers of political life in the state.

State AFL-CIO Sec. Thomas L. Pitts has sent out letters to every local in California outlining a program of action against Proposition 14.

Unions have joined with Democrats, Republicans, church leaders and civil rights groups in forming CAP 14 (Californians Against Proposition 14), and more than 20 percent of the modest funds collected so far have come from organized labor.

Leading in Polls

Recent polls show the measure, sponsored by the California Real Estate Association, would pass if the election were held at the time polls were taken.

Max Mont, Southern California director of CAP 14, noted, however, that similar odds faced labor in its fight against the so-called "right to work" initiative at the start of the 1958 election campaign.

The "work" measure was finally defeated by more than a million

(Continued on Page 9)

Early Pensions Negotiated by Oil Workers

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have negotiated a nationwide agreement with the Sinclair Oil Corp. providing early pension incentives and vacation benefits in a contract package said by OCAW to be the equivalent of a 4.5 percent wage increase.

The two-year pact was hailed as a major step toward improved job security in the oil industry, which has suffered heavy job reductions recently because of automation and new work practices.

The settlement was the first in

(Continued on Page 3)

Rubber Talks Bring Gains In Pensions

Akron, O. — Improved pension and insurance benefits for more than 40,000 employes of the rubber industry have been won by the Rubber Workers in negotiations with three major firms—Goodyear, Firestone and General Tire & Rubber Co.

New three-year agreements, subject to approval by the URW executive board, a majority of the locals representing a majority of members, and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service were reached in separate negotiations, conducted since March in Cleveland.

16-Hour Strike

The Firestone settlement ended a strike that started 16 hours earlier when that contract expired. The other firms were not struck because they continued to negotiate until the final agreement was reached.

All the pacts provide an increase in monthly pension benefits from $2.40 or $2.50 times years of service to $3.25 per year for those who retire after Aug. 1, 1964.

A new early pension clause permits retirement at age 62 with the benefit based on the $3.25 figure, URW Pres. George Burdon said. Other highlights:

Firestone — Eligibility requirements for early pension were reduced from 20 years of service at age 55 to 15 years of service; disability pension service requirements were cut from 15 years of service to 10 years, with the pension benefit $6.50 a month for each year of service or a minimum of $100 per

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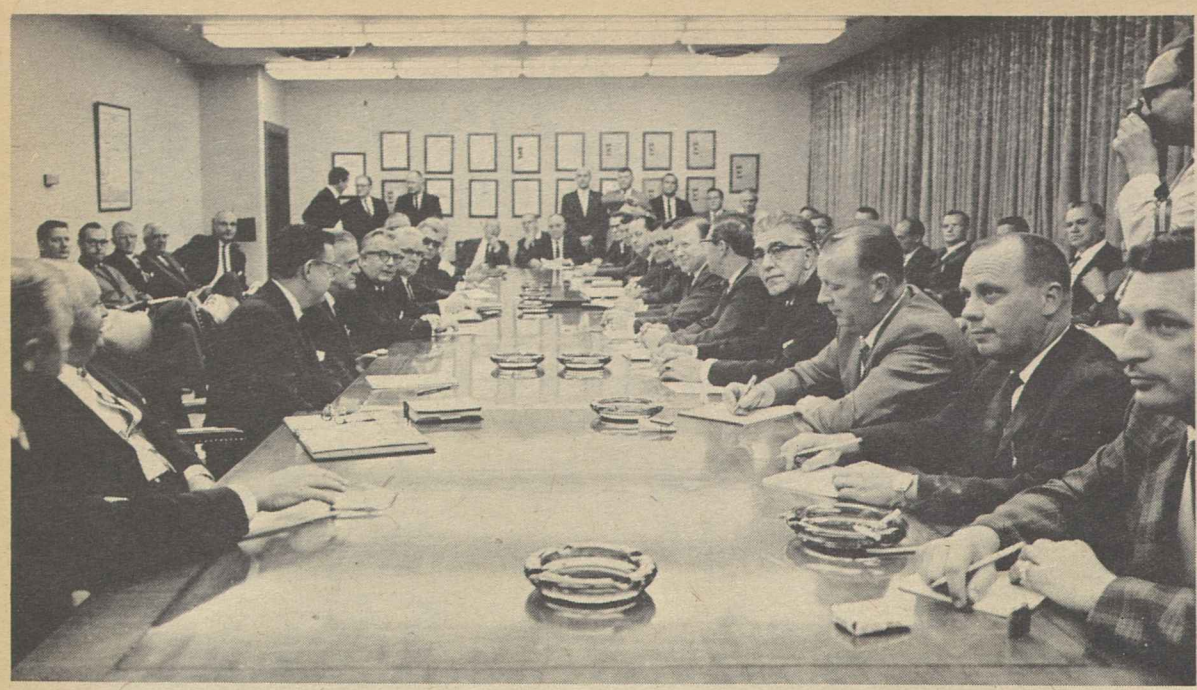


CONTRACT TERMS for 575,000 auto workers are being negotiated by groups like this one in Detroit. Pictured are UAW representatives headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center right) and General Motors Corp. spokesmen, left, with Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton across the table from Reuther. The latter, accompanied by other UAW bargainers, also presented the union's proposals in similar meetings with management of Ford Motor, Chrysler Corp. and American Motors.

Stock Plan Proposed In Auto Negotiations

Detroit—A stock purchase plan for production workers in the auto industry, along with more traditional methods of sharing the industry's vast profits with its hourly-paid employes, has been proposed by the Auto Workers in negotiations here with the Big Three of the industry.

The union, representing 575,000 men and women of the auto shops, also has asked the General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. to put all "blue collar" workers on a salaried basis, boost pensions from $2.80 to $4.25 per month for each year of service, increase health and accident benefits and relief time, and upgrade wages and working conditions in other ways spelled out in detail by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and fellow union spokesmen.

UAW negotiators rejected counterproposals made by Chrysler and American Motors Corp. and put talks with the latter firm, where a "profit sharing" plan is in effect, "on the back burner" until Aug. 19, with local negotiations in three cities to start Aug. 14. Chrysler proposed a separate wage scale for new aerospace employes. The union said even present scales are too low for all aerospace workers.

While the negotiations on new contracts were under way, Pres. Johnson said at a press conference in the U.S. capital July 10 that he is confident the parties will work out a settlement "by free, private collective bargaining."

The President declared that the auto negotiators are "experienced and responsible men" and "do not want governmental intervention in these negotiations." He added "nor do I."

IUE Talks Start

On the bargining front, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers opened negotiations with GM for 25,000 workers in five electrical products plants by asking for joint answers to problems in five areas—job and income security, sharing productivity and prosperity gains, and in the fields of leisure and health.

UAW and GM negotiators have set up subcommittees to "explore" the possibility of contract changes in the areas of pensions, insurance and supplemental unemployment benefits.

The union's stock-buying proposal to Ford and GM was that when the SUB fund reaches the maximum level specified in the contract, company payments be continued and stock be purchased with the excess in the name of each individual worker.

Chrysler Different

The same proposal was not made at Chrysler, the union said, because the fund there will not reach its limit for three years. At GM the fund stands at $171 million with the top limit $189 million, about 10 months away from the maximum. Ford's maximum funding position on SUB for July is $71 million, and the fund now exceeds $63.7 million.

On the crucial issue of relief time away from the assembly line, the UAW asked Chrsvler to add 30 minutes to the present daily allowance of 24 minutes. Similar increases have been asked at Ford and GM, and will be asked at AMC, where 39 minutes per day now are allowed.

The union also has proposed that the contract package provide for money to be set aside for a scholarship fund for the children of the workers covered by contract. No amount was specified but is subject to negotiation.

USWA Strikes Six Kennecott Copper Plants

Salt Lake City—A strike of 2,350 Steelworkers at six mines and mills of the Kennecott Copper Corp. has been blamed by the union on an "unrealistic" company wage offer in the face of a company "modernization" program which may cost 1,000 jobs within three years—nearly half of the jobs in USWA units.

The union stopped work July 1 at four plants in Utah and two facilities at Ray, Ariz., after negotiations bogged down and contracts had expired. The shutdown, and observance of USWA picket lines by other unions, brought the closing of copper mining operations affecting some 7,500 workers.

Members of the USWA voted down a company offer including a wage increase of 8 cents a year for three years. This was an inadequate offer, a union spokesman said, in view of the company's profit position and prospects for continuing improvement.

Members also want protection, the USWA said, against further erosion of income due to continuing increases in the cost of living. After the union turndown management made no counter-offer and the walkout started.

Pension Gains Won by URW At 3 Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

month; and improved insurance and hospitalization benefits for those now on pension and for future retirees.

All pensions under the new plan have a five-year certain clause insuring five years' payment after age 65 even if the retired worker dies. A new provision gives hospital-surgical coverage for a surviving spouse of a pensioner. Weekly sickness and accident benefits rise from $40 to $60 a week for males and from $32 to $50 a week for females.

Goodyear — A 30 percent increase in future normal retirement pensions; substantial insurance improvements; extension of hospital, medical and surgical benefits to a surviving spouse; a boost of 50-66 percent in weekly benefits for non-occupational sickness and accidents.

Coverage for any one hospital confinement is raised from 120 days to 365. Pensions will be paid for five years certain to the retiree or his survivor. Eligibility rules for disability pensions also were liberalized, and provision made for payment of certain nursing charges for retirees.

General—Improvement in normal, disability and early retirement pensions is provided, along with more benefits in life and hospitalization insurance for workers, retirees and their dependents.

Affected by the pacts are 21,000 hourly-paid employes at Goodyear, 17,000 at Firestone and 3,300 at General.

Workers Go Cheap On Rental Basis

Baltimore—Want to rent a man and "save money on reliable labor?"

Rent A Man, Inc., local employment agency, says "you can do it" for $1.90 an hour. That includes "everything," says the firm in an ad offering laborers, painters and construction workers, printed in the 1964 directory of the Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc.

The ad neglects to state how much the worker will get, after deductions. But union rates here are $2.525 an hour for building laborers, $2.32 for material handlers and $3.95 for painters, as listed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appellate Court Rules:

New Owner Bound By Arbitration Pact

The 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia has ruled that a firm which buys another concern must abide by the arbitration provisions of an existing union contract, even though the agreement of sale ostensibly exempted the buyer from any obligation under the collective bargaining agreement.

The appeals judges, applying a recent Supreme Court decision in the Wiley case, ordered Reliance Universal, Inc. of Ohio to arbitrate any grievance resulting from its refusal to observe the terms of a contract with the Steelworkers.

Up to Arbiter

In deciding any such grievance the arbitrator may "properly give weight to any change of circumstances created by the transfer of ownership which may make adherence to any term or terms of that agreement inequitable," the court ruled.

The 3d Circuit ruling followed one with a similar set of facts in the 9th Circuit—San Francisco—where the court accepted the Wiley decision as authority for making a pre-existing labor contract unqualifiedly binding on a new proprietor.

In Wiley, the high court upheld the claim of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union that John Wiley & Sons, Inc., should arbitrate disputes over employe rights under the union's contract with Interscience Publishers, Inc., a firm bought by the Wiley corporation.

"In appropriate circumstances, present here, "Justice John M. Harlan wrote for the majority, "the successor employer may be required to arbitrate with the union under the agreement."

That was the finding the 3d Circuit pointed to in reversing a lower court decision in the Reliance case.

The case arose after the Federal Trade Commission, in March 1963, ordered the Martin Marietta Corp. to sell its Bridgeville, Pa., concrete pipe plant, where the workers had been represented by the Steelworkers for many years. Martin Marietta made the sale to Reliance and operations continued without significant change except that the new owners possessed a sale contract providing that "buyer shall not assume any obligation of the . . . [seller] under any collective bargaining agreement."

Thereafter, the court said, the union demanded that Reliance honor the outstanding contract and struck the plant when the company refused. The union then brought suit under Sec. 301 of the Labor-Management Relations Act for a court order that Reliance must arbitrate contract violations.

In their decision Chief Justice John Biggs, Jr., and Judges William H. Hastie and J. Cullen Ganey held that the union-management contract remained "the basic charter of labor relations at the plant" after the change of ownership but an arbiter should decide whether its terms should continue to apply to the Bridgeport workers.

Meany Rallies Support For Rockford Strikers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged labor's united support to nearly 2,500 striking employes of the Barber-Colman Co. and called on Rockford, Ill., civic, religious and business leaders to speak out against the company's union-busting tactics before their city's reputation is "irrevocably damaged."

The federation president termed the strike by the Sheet Metal Workers "a classic illustration of a trade union's fight for survival against a reactionary corporation bent upon the denial of the rights of its employes to collective bargaining and representation by a union of their own choosing."

Organizers Jailed

Since the workers were forced on strike June 5, Meany said, "union organizers have been arrested, jailed and even shot at . . . workers have been threatened with permanent loss of their jobs if they refuse to cross picket lines . . . the union's picket captain and his family were recently terrorized by thugs in the privacy of their home."

These incidents, Meany said, have "created an atmosphere of fear and intimidation in the city of Rockford." He charged that the company "is actively recruiting college and high school youth for employment as strikebreakers," and added:

"I would strongly urge these young people refrain from strikebreaking activity, for this is a poor way to begin their employment career—as tools for a reactionary, inhumane corporation."

Meany pointed out that "the union has demonstrated its good faith by urging the creation of a committee of leading clergymen to mediate the strike issues. The company has rejected this road to a peaceful settlement." Meany called on the "fair-minded elements" in Rockford to use their influence to urge a "reasonable attitude" on the management.

The Sheet Metal Workers first won bargaining rights in February of 1963. After several months of fruitless negotiations, an interim eight-month agreement was signed. During this period, Meany said, the company sought to destroy the union, and forced a decertification election when the interim agreement was about to expire. The union won, but the best offer it could get at the bargaining table was, Meany declared, "an insult."

The company refused improvements in pensions, insurance, holidays, rejected arbitration of grievances, union security or full seniority protection. It offered no immediate wage increase, and then five cents starting in October in a 17-month contract.

"It is not surprising," Meany said, "that these workers voted by 98 percent to go out on strike."

Pulp, Sulphite Union Repels Teamster Raid

Modesto, Calif.—An attempted raid by the expelled Teamsters on the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers was defeated here by workers at Marathon, a division of the American Can Co. In a National Labor Relations Board election, Marathon employes voted 146-53 for the AFL-CIO union. The Teamsters were expelled from the federation in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt leadership.

Raise Per Capitas:

Meat Cutters Vote Strike Fund Hike

Hollywood, Fla.—A $5 million fund to meet increased strike costs was approved by more than 1,200 delegates to the 21st convention of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen here.

In increasing the current strike fund from $2 million to $5 million the delegates gave the union's executive board the right to increase the international dues by not more than $1 per member in any month, but not to exceed a total of $3 in any calendar year.

At the same time the convention also approved a 20-cent increase in per capita dues to the international, raising them from $1.65 to $1.85. The increase will become effective in October 1964.

The allocation of the per capita dues will be $1.20 for the general fund, 20 cents for the death benefit fund, 10 cents for the strike fund, and 35 cents for the retirement trust fund.

Pres. Johnson, addressing the convention by long distance telephone from the White House, told the delegates that "America is moving" and urged union support for efforts to keep the nation "on the march—going, moving upward, making tomorrow better than yesterday."

The President praised the Meat Cutters for "effective" programs in "the public interest" and expressed pride in having "you as good allies in the fight for hospital care, for retired workers, for decent housing for low-income families, for schools and good teachers for every child in the land."

Among other speakers at the convention were Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, John Swift, of the Intl. Food & Drink Workers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The Meat Cutters opened wider the door for mergers with other unions through passage of a resolution empowering the union's executive board "to continue negotiations for mergers in the interest of all workers in the food and allied industries."

The resolution singled out the Packinghouse Workers as one of a number of international unions in the industry where merger is possible because it "is confronted by so many of the same problems as we are." The executive board was further instructed to pursue merger negotiations "on a fair, honorable and sincere basis consistent with the principles and objectives of our international union."

A merger between the Meat Cutters and the UPWA was called off only a week prior to a joint merger convention in 1956. Periodic merger talks have since taken place.

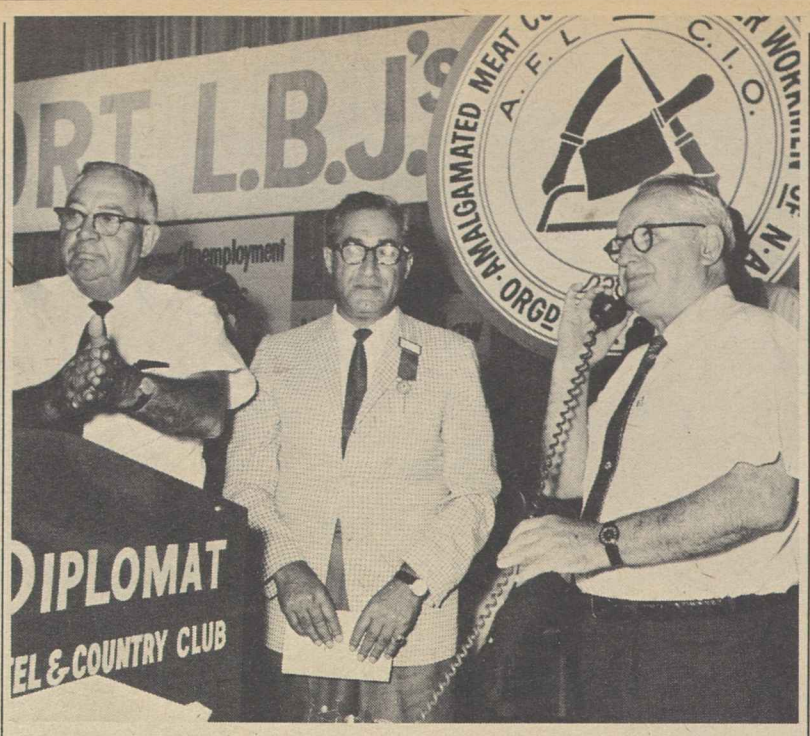
In the meantime, the Meat Cutters have merged with the Sheepshearers, the Stockyard Workers Independent Union, the United Leather Workers, the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, and the National Agricultural Workers.

Both incumbent executive officers of the union, Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman were reelected at the convention along with 21 vice presidents.

Firemen Oppose Social Security Bill

A proposal to bring fire fighters under the social security laws would do more harm than good, the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters has declared.

"Firefighters do not object to higher benefits for workers covered by social security," the union's officers declare. "We have spent almost 50 years negotiating pension plans on the state and local level tailored to the specific needs of fire fighters. We wish to retain these plans."



THE VOICE of Pres. Johnson comes over the long-distance wire and then through loud speakers to delegates at the 21st convention of the Meat Cutters in Hollywood, Fla. Shown listening to the President at the platform telephone, right, is union Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, alongside Pres. T. J. Lloyd, left and Vice Pres. Leon Schachter.

Potters' Delegates Back Scholarships, Housing

Long Beach, Calif.—The Operative Potters climaxed their 70th annual convention by establishing a college scholarship program for youth and endorsing a housing project for the retired.

The scholarship program will bestow three $500 awards for four year terms. After the fourth year, IBOP will have $6,000 a year going into the program for children of its members. Scholarships are expected to begin in September 1965.

In the housing project, IBOP Pres. E. L. Wheatley said details of a funding program to construct retirement housing in the East Liverpool, O., area—headquarters of the union—are yet to be completed. Approval of an allocation up to $50,000 earlier was given by the executive board.

A market survey will be made to determine the scope and need existing in the East Liverpool area, Wheatley said, noting that there are many retired people "who have neither the money nor the inclination to retire in Florida or California." He said many had indicated to him they would like to "remain in the area where they have lived for many years rather than uproot themselves and relocate in their later years."

The IBOP convention, with nearly 200 delegates present, also approved a resolution protesting foreign imports of pottery and similar goods which are "flooding this country from low-wage nations."

One of the controversial issues, a move to hold the union's convention every two years instead of every year was defeated by the delegates. Wheatley urged the change as an economy measure. The delegates voted to hold their next session at Vancouver, B.C.

In his convention report, Wheatley emphasized the problem of automation faced by IBOP members.

'Hard Facts'

"Engineering of wage structures in every conceivable guise, increased production with lesser rates on incentive, plus installation of various types of technological machinery are hard facts confronting local unions and international representatives almost every day," he declared. So far, he noted, the percentage of work lost by operative potters is low in comparison to the automobile, steel and electrical manufacturing industries.

Wheatley also accused industry of using "business and management devices that are creating questionable monopolies in the competitive fields."

Among speakers at the convention were William Gilbert, director of the Los Angeles-Orange Counties AFL-CIO organizing campaign; Irv Mazzei, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO president; Albin J. Gruhn, California AFL-CIO president; Joseph Brody, member of the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry; Sigmund Arywitz, California state labor commissioner.

Wheatley reported that the IBOP had made a net gain of four local unions in the past year. He also noted special organizing success in the Southwest and in the Ohio area of Zanesville-Crooksville. The total membership gain reported by the union for the year was 437.

Newspaper Guild Convention Hears Sharp Attacks on Goldwater Views

Long Beach, Calif.—Delegates to the Newspaper Guild's 31st annual convention here heard two blistering attacks on the man Republicans were nominating for the presidency 400 miles to the north.

Sen. Barry Goldwater and the doctrines he espouses came under fire from Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and former presidential Press. Sec. Pierre Salinger, Democratic candidate for U.S. senator from California.

Wilkins, addressing a convention forum on human rights, likened Goldwater to "a man from Munich" who "rallied the rightists in drawing the bloodiest curtain of retrogression ever to darken the modern industrial world."

"All the elements are here today in our present situation," the NAACP leader declared. "The strident, unelucidated calls for victory, the ethnic scapegoatism, the pathological interpretation of the most inconsequential event or policy or personage as communism — and finally the suspicions of a free press, coupled with irresponsible and even scurrilous newsletters and radiocasts."

Wilkins charged that Goldwater and the Republican Party platform have "swallowed" the murder of three young civil-rights workers in Mississippi, pretending "that nothing has happened and that it is of no concern, not only to the federal government but to the Republican Party."

"This is not conservatism," Wilkins declared. "This is blood and waste and death."

Salinger, returning to address a union whose convention he had once attended as a delegate, predicted that Goldwater's nomination would have a profoundly disturbing effect on the governments of friendly and neutral nations, stirring the fear that "the finger on the nuclear trigger in Washington might be much less reluctant to press it."

In consequence, he warned, these governments, may be prodded to speed up the development of "their own nuclear weapons under their own control."

Ex-Guild Chairman

Salinger, who was a Guild unit chairman when he worked as a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle in the 1950's, said Goldwater's domestic program appeals principally to those who "have forgotten or never known what life could be like when there was no social security . . . no unemployment insurance . . . no strong unions . . . when wages are low, overtime unheard of, working conditions whatever the employer chose to furnish."

Participants along with Wilkins in the human rights forum included William Pollard, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, who pointed out that the federation is asking affiliated unions "to assist Negroes in getting compensatory education and training in order that they might qualify for jobs that are now available" and to press for the inclusion—and enforcement—of contract clauses barring discrimination in hiring.

Richard P. Davis, the guild's associate director of research and information, urged intensification of the Guild's own program for equal employment opportunity in the newspaper industry. A new Guild pamphlet, Careers for Negroes on Newspapers, was introduced at the forum. It encourages Negroes to enter the newspaper field and offers them the Guild's assistance in obtaining jobs.

Speakers on the opening day of the convention included ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, who warned that newspaper mergers and monopolies are endangering freedom of the press; Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, who urged intensification of the Guild's drive for wage gains, and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who urged approval of proposals to strengthen the Guild's general and strike finances.

Early Pensions Negotiated by Oil Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

contract talks between the union and some 600 oil firms.

The OCAW said it expects the Sinclair pact will "stimulate other companies" to reach agreement in line with OCAW's 1964 objectives—applying the equivalent of a 5 percent wage hike to improvements in fringe benefits.

The new pact covers 5,500 employes in refineries at Marcus Hook, Pa.; East Chicago, Ind.; Houston, Tex., and Sinclair, Wyo.; research facilities in Harvey, Ill., and all Sinclair production employees in several states.

55-Year-Olds Eligible

Union members at Sinclair now will be able to retire at any age between 55 and 65. Under 62, the member would get a reduced pension but at 62 he can claim 100 percent of the pension—that would be only a few dollars less than if he worked to 65.

The agreement, subject to a vote by union members, has pension benefits calculated at the rate of 1 percent of monthly average earnings for the last five years of service, times total years of service.

At 62, the typical hourly-rated workers now can retire with $200 a month or more pension, "plus $101 social security, plus his wife's social security, plus certain tax exemptions applying to pensions," the union said.

The new contract also provides five weeks' annual vacation for employes with 25 years of Sinclair service, and a wage reopener in 1965. Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, who headed union negotiators, said the pact could be a "giant step" toward making age 62, rather than 65, the normal retirement age.

Auxiliaries Hold Institute In Colorado

The first national leadership institute for AFL-CIO auxiliaries has just been held in Boulder, Colo.

Established in conjunction with the University of Colorado's Center for Labor Education & Research, the institute was attended by more than 100 women representatives of 28 international unions throughout the country.

Role of Women

Among the studies in the week-long program were the role women in trade union families can play in community service and in citizenship activities, such as register-and-vote campaigns. There were also classes on legislative issues, the implementing of the Civil Rights law and the goals of the American labor movement.

Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, executive director of the AFL-CIO program, said the consumer role of women was emphasized in the "wise use of hard-earned dollars."

Among the instructors were Mary Dublin Keyserling, director of the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Women's Bureau, AFL-CIO staff representatives and university faculty members.

MORE LABOR UNIONISTS should be United States diplomats, William C. Doherty, retired Letter Carriers' president and former ambassador to Jamaica, tells luncheon audience of labor and federal employes. Doherty returned from Jamaica at the request of Pres. Johnson for a legislative assignment.

Conventions on Work Conditions Highlight ILO's Closing Sessions

Geneva—The Int. Labor Organization's 48th conference adopted wide-ranging measures for improving the lot of workers and their families in the final week of the session.

Three conventions with the binding force of international treaties set out a modern employment policy for governments, raise the minimum standard of benefits for on-the-job accidents and sickness, and define the conditions of hygiene and comfort to be respected in offices and similar places of work.

In adition, the conference drafted a series of recommendations spelling out the guidelines governments should follow in giving effect to the conventions. These go into force as soon as ratified by governments.

Bert Seidman, an adviser on the U.S. worker delegation headed by Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, praised the employment policy document for setting forth "the goal of full, productive and freely chosen employment."

Governments will be bound "to declare and pursue" an "active policy" designed to achieve this goal in the framework of an international program for economic expansion.

Employer Move Loses

The conference's worker delegates fought off with the help of government representatives a last-minute attempt by employers to limit all death and disability benefits in a new convention to 50 percent of the breadwinner's salary.

The workers had asked that the benefit in the case of a married man with two children be fixed at two-thirds in the event of incapacity and at 60 percent in the event of death.

A worker-accepted compromise of 60 percent and 50 percent that was offered by governments was carried by a vote of 219-42, with 31 abstentions.

When urging acceptance of the compromise over employer opposition, Faupl assured the conference that the workers were "not interested in 'pie in the sky' but in bread on the table."

The conference prepared the way for the adoption next year of a recommendation to assure that women with family responsibilities may find jobs "without being subjected to discrimination."

Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, a member of the U.S. worker delegation, praised the ILO for its "awareness of the fact that women constitute a reservoir of untapped brain and handpower that should and must be added to the skill and talent banks of the world."

The measures prepared by a conference committee for incorporation in next year's document were a "significant landmark," U.S. Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson declared.

David A. Morse, director general of the 110-nation ILO, stressed the need in his major address to the conference to avoid "bloc politics" in order to achieve the "broadest possible measure of agreement" within the organization, a United Nations specialized agency.

This did not, however, mean that the ILO should promote agreement "at any price," he declared.

ILO Objectives

The ILO, Morse continued, stands for freedom of labor, which includes free choice of employment and individual dignity, freedom of association and the "primacy of social objectives."

"These fundamental ideas should be given fuller and more explicit expression in all that the ILO does," Morse said.

At the same time the ILO director general rejected the Communist contention that the agency's staff should be drawn in equal numbers from the Soviet bloc, the western world and the so-called noncommitted nations.

The view that the ILO secretariat should be a "compromise reflection of outside pressures" conflicts directly with the tradition of integrity and autonomy that has been a "unique strength" of ILO since its start, Morse declared.

AFL-CIO Backs Appeal From Anti-Trust Ruling

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to review—and overturn—an appellate court decision holding a union contract in violation of federal anti-trust laws.

The issue is the validity of an agreement between Chicago locals of the Meat Cutters and area grocers establishing hours during which fresh meat will be sold. The employer who brought the suit contended that he was forced to go along with the agreement reached by the Meat Cutters and an employer's association because otherwise he would have faced a strike.

The issue is considerably broader than the case at hand, the AFL-CIO contended. If the appellate court decision were permitted to stand, it could bring into question the validity of "pattern" agreements and multi-employer bargaining affecting millions of workers, the federation said.

It is a matter for the National Labor Relations Board, and not the courts, to determine initially whether store hours are a mandatory subject for bargaining, the AFL-CIO argued.

Noting that areas of bargaining of necessity change with the times, the AFL-CIO warned that "the continued effectiveness of collective bargaining as an instrument for coping with the new and unprecedented labor problems created by a rapidly evolving technological society could be seriously jeopardized by any arbitrary, artificial limitation on the type of subject that may be dealt with through union-employer negotiations."

The AFL-CIO asked the court to consider the case at the same time it acts on a pending anti-trust case involving a contract negotiated by the Mine Workers. The facts in the two cases, the federation said, are "different but closely analogous."

May Strike Activity Shows Rise Over '63

Work stoppages increased in May over the levels of May 1963 but the total was lower than that of May 1962, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

For the first five months, time lost was 12 hundredths of 1 percent in 1964 as against 13 hundredths of 1 percent in 1963 and 1962.

Baltimore Passes City Pay Floor

Baltimore — A labor-supported minimum wage bill has been passed unanimously by the Baltimore City Council, but Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin hasn't decided yet whether to sign it.

McKeldin referred the legislation to the city solicitor's office for a legal opinion as to whether the city has the power to regulate wages. Maryland has no state minimum wage law.

The bill would set a $1-an-hour wage floor for some 20,000 workers not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Pres. Dominic Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO said labor had sought a broader bill, including a $1.25 wage floor and overtime premium pay, but backed the legislation adopted as a first step.

ILGWU Spokesman Charges:

High Funeral Costs Drain Death Benefits

A spokesman for a union which pays out $2 million a year in death benefits told a Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee that nearly all of the payments to families of deceased members end up in the hands of the undertaker.

"The correlation between the average funeral charge and the amount of the union's death benefit is not accidental," according to Harry Haskel, director of the death benefit department of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

"It is common knowledge that some funeral directors ascertain the benefits accruing to the family of a member before making the funeral arrangements," he asserted. "This enables them to determine what the traffic will bear—how expensive a funeral can be sold to the family."

Haskell said funeral bills handled through the ILGWU's death benefits program average more than $900 of the $1,000 death benefit provided by the union. He noted, however, that the average funeral bill dipped last year, after publication of books and articles on the high cost of dying led to widespread discussion of pricing of funeral services.

Price Tags Urged

Haskell suggested the situation could be improved by legislation requiring funeral directors to itemize their bills and put price tags on caskets.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) is trying to determine whether there is illegal price-fixing or restraint of competition in the funeral industry.

Spokesmen for the industry's biggest trade association defended current practices, including a ban on price advertising. The National Funeral Directors Association maintained in effect that Americans enjoy the highest standard of dying in the world.

The association discourages "pre-need" funeral arrangements, its executive secretary said, because a bereaved family needs "meaningful things to do." If they are denied the opportunity to make funeral arrangements, he said, they may feel "hostility toward the deceased."

ILPA Warns Of Courier's Latest Pitch

The Intl. Labor Press Association, composed of publications of AFL-CIO unions, has renewed its warning to the nation's labor press about the activities of the Trade Union Courier, a racket sheet that has plagued the labor press for years.

Latest pitch is a tie-in with Labor Day, which the paper says coincides with its 30th anniversary. To celebrate, it is issuing a Holiday Commemorative Edition and soliciting greetings from unions, at prices ranging from $60 to $1,000 a page.

An example of the current solicitation is a letter to the director of Dist. 15 of the Steelworkers suggesting that he prepare an article of about 300 words, with a recent photo.

The letter was signed by Burt Raddock, who was fined $5,000 in 1960 for criminal contempt for continued violation of a 1955 Federal Trade Commission order and a 1956 court order to stop misrepresenting the paper as an official AFL-CIO organ. At the same time Burt's brother, Maxwell, was fined $20,000 and the Trade Union Courier itself was fined $35,000.

OECD Manpower Goals Stress Full Employment

Paris—The 21-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) has recommended to its member countries, including the United States, a broad-ranging manpower utilization program geared to a full-employment economy.

Highlights of the recommendations by the OECD's Council on Manpower Policy include:

- Central planning to develop new programs and services in the light of the changing needs of the national economy. This would be coupled with active participation by both employer and worker organizations in measures to promote economic growth and improve living standards.
- "Rapid and timely action" to meet changing economic conditions. Thus, during slack periods, the report recommends stepped-up public works and an expansion of "socially-needed public services." It recommends also financial incentives to stimulate employment during slack seasons.
- Strengthening of the national employment service. "It must be given sufficient resources, including qualified personnel and attractive premises, so as to gain the confidence of all sectors and classes of employes and employers," the report said.

It should also provide vocational guidance, inter-regional job referrals and special programs to encourage geographical mobility. These programs, the OECD said, "should apply to all categories of workers, whether employed, under-employed or unemployed, so as to provide optimum utilization of manpower."

- Expansion of adult training and retraining facilities. The OECD noted that an increasing number of people will be required to change occupations during their lifetime because of technological changes and stated: "Everybody needing and wishing to acquire new skills should be given the opportunity to qualify for the new and better jobs."
- Financial help in readjustments. The OECD proposed "adequate unemployment benefits . . . as well as special allowances for persons undertaking resettlement (and) retraining."

The document stressed that the "interdependence of national economies" makes it desirable that all nations enjoy high employment and recommended that "all member countries undertake parallel efforts to make progress in this field."

The OECD is made up of 18 European nations, including Great Britain, plus the United States, Canada and Japan.

Report to President:

Major Gains Mark Drive on Job Bias

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity reported "substantial achievement" in breaking down racial barriers to employment during its three years of activities—and praised cooperation by unions and employers in helping to bring it about.

During this period, Exec. Vice Chairman Hobart Taylor, Jr., reported to Pres. Johnson:

- "Employment of minority group Americans at responsible levels in private industry has increased, both through cooperative action and the committee's compliance program.
- "Breakthroughs have been achieved in jobs traditionally hedged with color or religious barriers.
- "Responsible government positions have been filled by Americans who formerly could not aspire to anything beyond the service and maintenance level."

At the same time, Taylor emphasized, much remains to be done. Negro white collar employment increased 17.4 percent, he noted, while total white collar employment increased only 1.9 percent, but this resulted only in raising the Negro share from 12 per 1,000 white collar workers in 1962 to 13 per 1,000 in 1963.

The goal of equal opportunity "cannot be achieved by ending job discrimination alone," Taylor pointed out. "The most that can be achieved by an equal employment opportunity compliance procedure is to open up jobs to qualified workers, regardless of race. . . . Yet the concept of equal job opportunity can become a reality only when it is accompanied by equal opportunity to qualify."

Union Role Cited

The report details action taken by the trade union movement to enforce equal opportunity, including the signing of fair practice programs by virtually all AFL-CIO unions, the establishment of a Labor Advisory Council to the President's Committee, and the recent working conference to implement union fair practices programs.

It cites the AFL-CIO's continuing campaign to "wipe out discrimination wherever it exists—on the jobs, in the schools, in the voting booth, in the housing developments, stores, theaters or recreation areas."

"On the national level," the report adds, "day-to-day operations have included the exchange of information on an informal as well as on a formal basis. Joint meetings with international union officials and representatives of the President's Committee and the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. have helped spot areas where a union should take action to achieve necessary corrective action by its local unions."

The report praises affirmative action taken by a number of individual unions and trade departments, civil rights programs adopted by state central bodies in the South as well as North, and community programs which have provided additional apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes.

Both labor and management, Taylor said, after "rigorous self-scrutiny," are "throwing off the binding and restricting residue of the past."

Pres. Johnson, who headed the committee when it was established in 1961 by the late Pres. Kennedy, commented that it has proved more successful than any previous executive program to eliminate job discrimination by government contractors and federal agencies.

Nevertheless, he stressed, "more will be required of all of us before we reach the goal of full development of our human resources. It is the intent of this Administration to move this nation toward that goal."

Serving on the 31-member committee are two labor representatives, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz is vice chairman of the committee.

FIVE COOKS employed by New York's Americana Hotel "graduate" from pioneer on-the-job training class to climax 40-week course qualifying them as "tournant" or all-around cook. Above, Organizer Betty Bentz of Hotel & Restaurant Employes holds certificate presented to Jack Nell of class. Standing to Nell's left: Executive Chef Marcel Haentzler and Pres. Preston R. Tisch of Loew's Hotels; Miss Bentz and Regional Dir. Neil Kort of Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Appenticeship & Training; to Nell's right, graduates Sifredo Santana, Domingo Rivera, James Walker and Victor Lassiter. Graduate Rene Ramos was absent because of illness.

Employers End Pacts, Grain Millers Walk Out

Duluth, Minn.—Grain shipments piled up here in the twin ports of Duluth-Superior when employers terminated all contracts with the Grain Millers and union members refused to work without a contract.

The walkout of 450 union members at 11 grain elevators followed a stalemate in contract negotiations. Some 500 longshoremen, laborers and truckers observed the picket lines of Grain Millers Local 118.

Meanwhile AFGM Pres. Roy O. Wellborn announced the successful conclusion of negotiations covering 1,000 employes of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. in Denver, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and three locations in Idaho and Kansas.

Union and management have agreed to a three-year contract providing wage increases of 10 cents an hour this year plus another 5 cents next year and 5 cents more in 1966; a company-paid pension plan based on $3 a month times years of service; and an improved health and welfare plan.

2-Year Pact

Wellborn headed union negotiators in talks at Denver, where the parties agreed to a two-year extension, with added improvements, of the contract negotiated last year.

Duluth negotiations broke down, Wellborn reported, when General Mills and six other employers refused to change contract provisions which have been frequently violated in the past. Unsettled issues include wages, sick leave, supplemental unemployment benefits and the contracting-out of work.

Union sources said railroads have embargoed further shipments of grain into this port and vessel operators have been sending freighters to other upper lakes ports.

Meat Cutters Add Gulf Fishermen

Sabine Pass, Tex.—Crews of eight pogy boats, employed by the Texas Menhaden Co. to fish in the Gulf of Mexico, voted 95-7 for Meat Cutters' Local 300 in the latest of an election series conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

That brought to 46 the number of menhaden boats on which 644 crewmen have chosen Local 300 to bargain a contract for them.

Sullivan, Greenberg Delegates to TUC

Presidents of two affiliated unions will represent the AFL-CIO as fraternal delegates to the 1964 Trades Union Congress in Great Britain, federation Pres. George Meany has announced.

Named to attend the congress, Sept. 7-11 at Blackpool, England, were Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes and Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Meany said he will forward credentials for the two delegates to TUC General Sec. George Woodcock in London.

Beirne Bids FCC Probe Cable Firm

The Communications Workers, charging that a subsidiary of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co. has not lived up to its obligations, has asked the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the firm, the American Cable & Radio Co.

Union Pres. Joseph A. Bierne, in a letter to FCC Chairman E. William Henry, charged the company is attempting to drop its message service and retain only its more lucrative leased wire and government contract work.

Beirne also charged that AC&R is deliberately trying to provoke a strike, and to use it as an excuse for lessening its message service. His union has been unable, in negotiations stalemated since early June, to get AC&R to grant an increase of more than $2.40 a week despite settlements of $3.50 a week by other overseas cable companies, he declared.

The CWA represents nearly 1,400 employes of the firm, about 80 percent of them in New York state.

Beirne said the firm has been laying off employes, closing offices and reducing message service. Currently it is seeking FCC permission to shut down branch offices in the Empire State Bldg. and at Kennedy Intl. Airport while petitioning the FCC for permission to establish a network of Pacific cable circuits, he said.

Beirne told Henry that the firm, as a virtual public utility operating under government license, has "a responsibility to serve the public."

Labor Day Premiere Set for AFL-CIO Film

A new motion picture, honoring unions and union members who devote their after-working hours to community betterment, has been produced by the AFL-CIO and will have its nationwide premiere on television on Labor Day.

Titled "When the Day's Work Is Done," the half-hour film chronicles the accomplishments of union members who make worthwhile use of their leisure time to help their neighbors and their nation. The film's narration is by Dave Garroway.

Until recent years, the film notes, man has been forced to live only to eat, sleep and work, but through his mastery of machines and the efforts of his unions there is suddenly time to do other things.

But what? The film concerns itself with the answers.

To one group of union members the answer is in scenes of their voluntary construction program of community health facilities, now in its 17th year.

The answers to others are union-initiated Boy Scout troops, community cultural projects, assistance programs for the very old and the very young. And, in times of disaster, such as the Alaska earthquake, help to their neighbors in rebuilding.

On Location

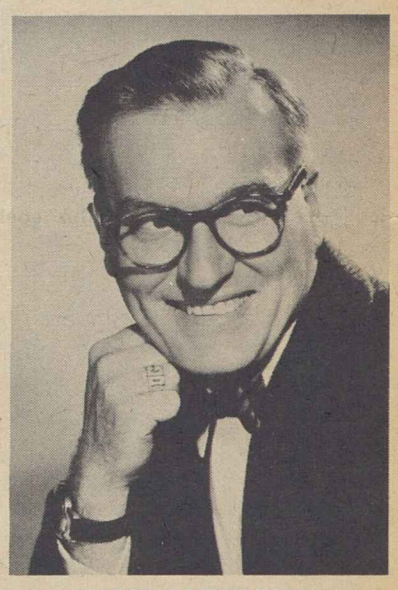
To capture the spirit and the achievements of these dedicated unionists, camera crews went into Long Island, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Camden, N. J., and Harts, W. Va.

Other scenes in the films are of community activities in Florida, Louisiana, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

But all of labor's efforts are not confined to "when the day's work is done." The film also ranges over the program of achievements realized through the millions of dollars donated each year to united fund appeals by union members. Fully one-third of all funds raised come from union members who number only one-tenth of the population.

In addition, the film relates the uses made of labor-donated service aids, such as mobile Travelers Aid and Red Cross disaster units.

Why do the AFL-CIO and union members devote so much time and effort and money to these programs? AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services program, are interviewed by Garroway on these questions.



DAVE GARROWAY

The film was produced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations under the direction of Dept. Director Al Zack and in conjunction with AFL-CIO radio and television consultant M. S. Novik.

The stations and times for showing "When the Day's Work is Done" will be announced later.

On Labor Day, 1963, the AFL-CIO premiered "In Common Brotherhood," which told of the federation's world-wide program to combat the forces of communism by building free trade unions. That film is now a part of the AFL-CIO film service available to unions, schools and community organizations. It is also being shown as part of the government's international information program.

Jager Leaves IUD For Federal Post

Oscar Jager, for eight years director of publications and public relations for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has resigned to accept appointment as chief of information for the Labor Dept.'s manpower administration.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said Jager will supervise information programs for the Bureau of Employment Security, the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, and the Office of Manpower, Automation & Training. Before his IUD service, Jager was on the staff of the Communications Workers.

Equal Rights for All

NO MORE IMPORTANT piece of legislation has passed Congress in this generation than the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For its passage, the members deserve the applause of a grateful nation. Congress has met its responsibility to the Constitution and to the ideals of human rights.

Congress has joined with the judiciary and the executive in their determination to remove the blight of segregation from the land.

We should not be lulled by these achievements. The decisions of the courts, the orders of the President, the laws enacted by Congress will not by themselves achieve the goals of full equality for every American in American life.

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT is a vigorous national Administration, led by a President who understands the national need to secure civil rights and who appreciates the urgency of the problem, an Administration which will promptly and effectively exercise the legal powers already invested in it.

The national Administration must also be sensitive in seeking an expansion of legal authority to areas not already covered, and in calling for improvement of laws, already on the books, when a need becomes evident. And finally, an Administration, inspired by a President committed to the cause of equal rights, must provide dynamic leadership to the people and to Congress in the achievement of human rights.

We urge specifically:

- Vigorous enforcement and constant review of legislation seeking to assure voting rights, and its extension to state and local elections.
- Prompt implementation of our national policy to desegregate public schools and public facilities wherever segregated education and segregated public facilities exist.
- **Strong federal action against discrimination in employment, in all forms of public accommodations throughout the United States, and in all public programs, including housing programs, which invoke the use of public funds or credit through grants, loans, guarantees or insurance.**
- Expanded and more explicit powers for the Attorney General to move to protect the civil rights of American citizens in any case in which those rights are threatened, infringed or denied.

WE RECOGNIZE that the power and authority granted to government would go for little unless we also establish an economy of full employment. America will not be satisfied with equality of unemployment or equality of poverty.

We believe and urge most earnestly that the assurance of equal rights to all citizens is fundamental to a free society, and that without such assurance, the nation cannot exercise its full strength, nor can it be truly democratic. The goal should be the elimination of discrimination or segregation because of race, creed, color or origin in every section and in every part of our life.

Excerpted from the civil rights section of the Platform Proposals of the AFL-CIO to the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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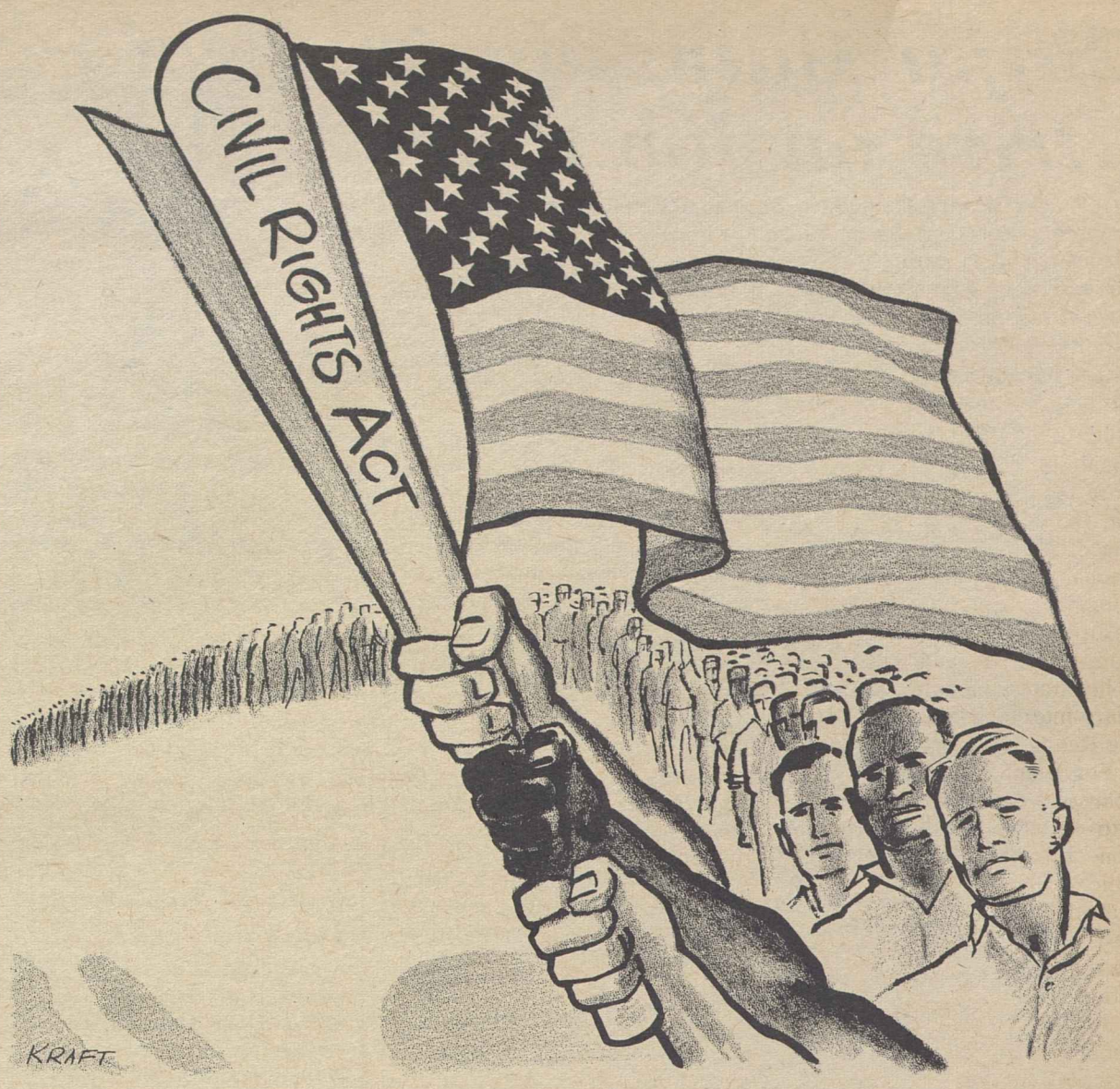
The Law of the Land



'A New and Reactionary Look':

Repudiation of GOP History Seen in Goldwater Platform

The following views on the Republican platform are excerpted from editorials appearing in the New York Times and the Washington Post.

The Goldwater Platform

New York Times, July 13, 1964

The platform prepared for the 28th Republican National Convention bears the unmistakable brand of Barry M. Goldwater. It is not merely a savage indictment of the Democratic Administration. It also repudiates many of the ideals and principles that have characterized the Grand Old Party. In tone and in substance, it marks a decisive break with moderate and modern Republicanism by calling for a set of policies that are dangerous and unrealistic for one of the nation's two major political parties.

The party that has traditionally regarded itself as the party of peace now speaks out against efforts to lessen international tension and engages in saber rattling. The platform views the world through ideological lenses that distort reality and offers a goal of "victory" that is illusory in the thermonuclear era. It condemns the establishment of the "hot line" that is aimed at preventing war through accident; it belittles the nuclear test-ban treaty and is cold to efforts to achieve even partial disarmament. And, ostentatiously ignoring former Pres. Eisenhower's warning about the threat posed by the "military-industrial complex," it demands greater reliance on "military judgment" that would weaken civilian control.

These positions are wholly out of character for a party that has championed peace and moderation. They cannot be reconciled with Senator Goldwater's own desire for greater individual liberty and less bureaucracy. A program that would accelerate the arms race and enchance the position of the military is sure to involve greater centralization and increased restrictions.

Many of the platform's domestic planks are just as contradictory and outdated. The party of Abraham Lincoln is now cautious on civil rights, criticizing the Justice Dept. for "police state tactics" despite mounting evidence that some states cannot or will not control lawlessness and anarchy. The party that has always backed a balanced budget now fails to recognize the incompatibility of its proposals for repeal of excise taxes, a $5 billion reduction in Federal spending and intensified weapons development.

The Goldwater platform is neither forward-looking nor conservative. On the contrary, it provides a new and reactionary look to the G.O.P. It is ominously radical in its willingness to break with all that is good about the past, and it is dangerously reckless in its demand for measures that will exacerbate differences and conflicts at home and abroad.

Republican Revolution

Washington Post, July 12, 1964

The Republican Party now seems poised to make a radical departure from its past in at least three major areas of public policy. Those who are witness to the San Francisco convention proceedings may or may not like these spectacular deviations from previous principles; but they can hardly deny that these profound alterations of policy are going to make this convention memorable in the history of the party and in the history of American politics.

The most conspicuous area of departure from Republican precedent, of course, is in the area of equal rights. By choosing a nominee who profoundly believes that the federal government under the Constitution cannot undertake to alter the status of citizens, the party rejects its own doctrine going back to its first convention in 1856. The deviation is the more dramatic because it is occurring at the very moment in history when, with the support of more than 80 percent of the Republican Party in Congress, the principles upon which the party has stood for 100 years have been made the law of the land.

It is a strange irony that the Republican Party, after struggling for more than 100 years to gain equal rights for the Negro by federal power, should now, at the very instant of victory, abandon, reverse and repudiate that policy by the selection of a candidate hostile to it.

The platform of 1872 probably stated this fundamental Republican policy most explicitly and succinctly when it said: "Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate state *and federal* legislation."

What is happening at San Francisco is nothing less than a profound and revolutionary alteration of one of the two great political parties.

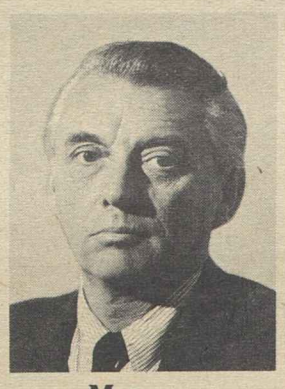
Morgan Says:

City Traffic Jams a Headache ...And Aspirin Isn't Any Help

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SAN FRANCISCO—Our increasingly urban society poses an increasingly urgent problem which both the Republican and Democratic national conventions, paradoxically enough, will do more temporarily to complicate than to solve: to wit, the traffic jam. Significantly enough, this is one of the issues of our mechanized age which, to a degree, separates the country conservative from his city cousin and it illustrates, in part the sharp internal division of the Republican party.



Morgan

For example, President Johnson recently signed into law the $375 million mass transit bill which will provide federal funds on a matching basis to municipalities to buy commuter railway cars, improve railway stations and other transportation facilities.

Just before the House passed it last month, Republican Congressman William H. Harsha of Ohio described it as a tool to drive private transportation companies out of existence and establish a federal "czar" over local transit systems. But when the Senate on June 30th passed the House version of the bill, 47 to 36, it was six liberal Republicans—including Senators Javits and Keating of New York, Case of New Jersey and Kuchel of California—who provided the margin of victory. These same men had provided the winning edge when the Senate originally approved the legislation in April, 1963. Fascinatingly enough, Sen. Goldwater voted a resounding "no" at that time and on final passage his vote was not recorded.

ORIGINALLY PROPOSED by Pres. Kennedy, the bill made law is a little more than a tiptoe federal approach to a problem that is dogging almost every town and city in the land, presumably even including Tombstone, Ariz.

By comparison, the city of San Francisco and her bayshore satellites are already embarked on a staggering $793 million rapid transit system—a single project more than twice as costly as all the federal aid authorized by the new law.

Pres. Johnson himself attended the San Francisco ground-breaking ceremony June 19. Culminating more than a dozen years of surveys, financing, legislation and legal wrangling, the system when completed in 1971 will provide 75 miles of subways, aerial and surface lines. Electrified duo-rail trains will travel at more than 70 miles per hour—top speed—above, below and along the ground, depending on whether they are traversing new tunnels under San Francisco Bay or the steep hills and broad avenues of the city.

THIS AMBITIOUS PROJECT will be eligible for federal help under this latest act but one of the more remarkable aspects of the San Francisco plan is the willingness shown by Bay area citizens to tax themselves. To float the necessary bond issue, the average property owner, whose rates weren't cheap to begin with, will pay an extra $3.36 in taxes the first year and this bite will become $27 by 1972.

Not all urban—or suburbanites have shown such a willing self-sacrifice but the phenomenon underlines the fact that costs have simply outstripped the normal resources of cities and states. The mass transit act is designed to ease this burden somewhat.

San Francisco's own problem reflects, to a degree, the national traffic dilemma. Growth is at once a magic word and a menace. The population of the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay area is increasing at the rate of 405 persons a day but that means the automobile count is also growing at the rate of 240 cars a day. In twenty-five years the population will double and so will the census of autos. No wonder voters of the region were obliged to commit themselves to a transit bond issue of more than three-quarters of a billion dollars.

This headache is not unique. In some other sections of the country it reaches migraine proportions. Twenty percent of our gross national product—which is now steadily approaching three-quarters of a trillion dollars—is spent on transportation but heretofore it has not been spent wisely or well.

Congress has poured out taxpayers' billions for highways, airports, harbors, canals, river improvement and the like but little of this has been built into any integrated plan. In some respects, Europe is miles ahead of us in mass transit planning. As more and more Americans are caught in daily as well as holiday traffic jams, the legislators are just beginning to wake up to the extent of this problem.

Washington Reports:

Program to Bolster Appalachia Viewed as Aiding Entire Nation

APPALACHIA is "the forgotten part of America" . . . "by-passed by the progress in the rest of the nation," Senators Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, more than any other radio program in the country.

"Many of these people are worse off than they were in the depression of the '30s," Senator Cooper reported.

Randolph explained that this 10-state mountainland has been cut off from the prosperous East and Middle West by the Appalachian mountains that "form a wall broken only by the rivers and a few passages."

"The valleys are so narrow that they limit the development of agriculture," he observed. "However, in the early days when ours was an agricultural economy, you couldn't see much difference between these people and those elsewhere. Also, in the early days of industry, the exploitation of coal and timber provided employment. Now, however, there are competitive problems with coal, and the timber is depleted."

Cooper noted that while the mountains are not the highest in the nation, they run North and South in a long chain through Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, parts of South Carolina, on into Georgia and Alabama.

Randolph said that the Appalachian Regional Development bill would provide 2,400 to 2,500 miles of development roads—some 500 in his state, West Virginia—which could bring people into the area, provide transportation so that diversified industry might be attracted, and draw tourists into "some of the most beautiful areas of the U.S."

THE WEST VIRGINIA senator said that "we need also to upgrade our educational system, develop water resources, strengthen the timber programs, encourage small farmers in development of pasture lands to promote cattle raising, and develop health facilities."

"While all this is going on," Cooper added, "a lot of people are still going to be out of work, unless they are trained. Grant training programs therefore have to be continued."

Development of the area and increasing the income of the people in it, he asserted, will help the whole nation by adding to total purchasing power.

The Appalachia legislation differs from the anti-poverty program, Randolph noted, in that it is concentrated in a specially needy area.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TRIUMPH of Sen. Goldwater and his southern and mountain state conservatives will have an effect for years to come on the whole structure of party machinery.

Moving at once to exploit his new-won power, Goldwater said he would seek to "restore the strength of the Republican National Committee" by giving it greater patronage influence. This patronage influence, he said, was "destroyed" during the Eisenhower Administration by Sherman Adams, the former President's chief of staff.

"Patronage" for the National Committee can assume its full significance only if Goldwater wins the election and can dispense or withhold favors involving federal government posts. But the party faithful heartened that the Arizonan is thinking in these terms.

It is certain, as well, that the largely unknown or little-known group of highly-skilled professionals who took control of the senator's campaign last January will move into the party power centers.

His press secretaries, Edward K. Nellor and Tony Smith, said that the senator would attempt to beef up the National Committee's television and press operations, among others. It is expected that he will strengthen and enlarge the minorities division—the section with special responsibility to appeal to large ethnic groups, the millions of citizens of Polish, Italian, Czech, Russian and Rumanian ancestry, for example.

The ethnic groups have been, in large measure, Democratic by inclination. Goldwater has left no doubt that he intends to try to take them away.

The Arizona senator moved in immediately on the national committee by nominating Dean Burch, a 36-year-old University of Arizona graduate without previous national political experience, as chairman to mind the store at party headquarters.

The campaign director will be Denison Kitchel, 55, an easterner and graduate of Yale University and Harvard Law School who moved to Phoenix. Also expected to remain prominent is F. Clifton White, a cool-headed former Cornell University political science professor, who was in the original "draft-Goldwater" organization.

One of the ablest Goldwater aides, Richard A. Kleindienst, may be lost to him for the campaign. Kleindienst, who won the admiration of reporters as a hardboiled political realist during the Goldwater convention drive, is expected to run for governor of Arizona if incumbent Gov. Paul Fannin seeks Goldwater's Senate seat. Kleindienst worked with White as a field director.

Goldwater is eligible to run for the Senate as well as the presidency under Arizona law, and once indicated that he might do so, but is now expected to resign when Congress adjourns at last. Fannin has already announced he will run for the Senate in that event.

* * *

THERE MAY BE National Committee changes under Goldwater that will bring to party headquarters more of an accent hitherto noticeable primarily in Democratic Party posts—the southern drawl.

The powerful delegate strength the southern states gave the Arizona senator in the convention was greatly aided by the National Committee's "Operation Dixie," a southern drive directed by I. Lee Potter, Virginia national committeeman.

New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was distressed by Potter's almost open collaboration with Goldwater backers in the southern states. National Committee Chairman William E. Miller, chosen for the vice presidential nomination by Goldwater, responded by increasing the funds with which "Operation Dixie" functioned.

The Goldwater forces expect Republicans to pick up seats from the South in the House and Senate in November. They are going to fight Pres. Johnson, though he has a southern-southwestern Texas base, for the Electoral College votes of every state in Dixie. They are conceded a chance, varying from slight to very good, in every state.

And through a National Committee under his control, Goldwater will dispense influence on the Republican Party in many states before and after the election—regardless of whether he wins the White House next November.

APPALACHIA, the 10-state area between the prosperous East and Middle West, has been by-passed by progress and needs special aid legislation now before Congress, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), left, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

'Truth in Lending' Sidetracked —Let the Borrower Beware

By Sidney Margolius

THE "TRUTH IN LENDING" bill proposed by Sen. Paul A. Douglas (D-Ill.) was killed by a powerful assemblage of business organizations setting out to beat a bill intended to protect the living standards of moderate-income families.

The Douglas bill would have required lenders and stores to tell the true annual interest rate they charge on loans and installment purchases. Except on mortgages, no lenders or stores now state the true annual rates. They may state their charges as a monthly percentage on the declining balance; for example, 3 percent a month on a small loan, or 1½ percent a month on a department store revolving credit account. But they do not disclose that the 3 percent a month is 36 percent a year, or that the 1½ percent a month is 18 percent annual interest.

Or, they may state the rate as a dollar charge on the original amount. But a credit fee of, for example, $10 per $100 for financing household appliances or a used car, is really a true annual rate of close to 20 percent.

The deceptive ways in which finance charges are stated have made a fertile ground for overcharges. Working people, and the nation's economy itself, have been harmed in two ways: (1) by outright gouges, with many families induced to pay such true interest rates as 30 to 100 percent and even more when buying on installments, and (2) the steady erosion of family purchasing power through constant use of installment credit even at relatively moderate charges of 12 percent.

The Douglas bill to require disclosure of true annual rates was backed by labor unions, co-ops, credit unions, savings banks and consumer organizations. But it was bitterly—and successfully—fought by a massive array of business associations, including the National Retail Merchants Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, the National Finance Association (finance companies) and the American Bar Association.

The leading antagonist of the bill proved to be John Hazen, Washington lobbyist for the National Retail Merchants Association. The department stores that make up the association, in recent years have been heavily promoting revolving credit or "budget charge accounts," which often require true interest of 18 percent a year.

The Bar Association is believed to have joined the fight against "truth in lending" because some lawyers on its credit committee have ties to finance companies.

YOU STILL can have the last word:

1. Douglas has announced he will reintroduce his bill. Consumer spokesmen are urging that families write to both the senators who opposed (to urge them to reconsider), and the senators who favored the bill (to thank them and ask their continued support).

2. Learn the facts about how to shop for lowest cost credit, how to use credit judiciously, and tell these facts to other families.

You need to know two points particularly: First, if the finance charge is stated as a monthly percentage, the true annual rate is 12 times the monthly rate. Secondly, if the finance charge is a dollar amount on the original balance, the true annual rate is approximately double.

This happens because the dealer or lender figures the finance charge on the original balance you owe. But since you pay back each month, your average debt is only about half the original amount. On a debt of $100 to be repaid in 12 months, the first month you owe $100; the second, $91.67, etc. If you add up the remaining balance each month and divide by the number of months you repay, you will find that your average debt (in this example) is $54.16. Say the finance charge is $6 per $100. Divide the $54 average balance into $6. The true rate is 11.1 percent. If the term of repaying is shorter or longer than one year, the rate has to be adjusted correspondingly. For example, if a dealer charges you $6 on a debt of $100 repaid in six months, the true annual rate would jump to 21 percent.

Usually you can finance purchases at a lower rate, by borrowing cash from a credit union or commercial bank, than by using a department store installment account. The credit unions and banks nowadays charge from $4.50 to $6 per $100 of balance, which is the equivalent of true rates of less than 9 to 12 percent, in comparison to the 18 percent and sometimes more usually charged by Mr. Hazen's department stores.

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BRONZE BAS RELIEF of Pres. Sam Kovenetsky of Department Store Workers Local 1-S, New York City, was commissioned by the membership and presented to him at a dinner commemorating the union's 25th anniversary. Shown with Kovenetsky and the plaque is the sculptor, Mrs. Elizabeth Kormendy of Washington.

Michigan Survey:

Tax Cut Produces Consumer Optimism

CURRENT CONSUMER attitudes are characterized by optimism as well as moderation, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports. The center's Index of Consumer Sentiment, which reached a seven-year peak early in 1964, has maintained a high plateau.

The expectation early in the year of a tax cut was instrumental in warding off fears that, after a prolonged period of prosperity, a recession must be around the corner, the SRC quarterly survey revealed.

The most buoyant components of the index during recent months were attitudes toward personal finances. In most cases people explained the improvement in their financial situation in terms of pay raises, finding a better job, overtime, better business earnings, and the like.

Although anticipation of the tax cut seems to have led to some advance buying (and borrowing) early this year, the high frequency of income increases from other sources may well have played a larger role.

In answering a direct question, the majority of people who were aware of having benefited from the tax cut reported in May that they had spent the extra money, but had no specific idea on what it was spent.

For the most part consumers seem to be pursuing consumption as well as savings goals which they set for themselves prior to the tax cut. Since previously set goals are reached faster because of the tax cut, new savings and spending decisions will have to follow in the months to come, it was pointed out.

THE SURVEY, based on personal interviews with a nationwide cross-section of more than 1,500 adults, is one of a series conducted regularly since 1951 and is designed to measure consumer attitudes and to explore their impact on subsequent spending.

Expressed plans to buy cars, houses, and major household goods confirm the conclusion derived from data on consumer sentiment—that a high level of sales, but no spending splurge, is in prospect. Intentions to buy automobiles, whether new or used, do not differ significantly in frequency from intentions expressed in May 1963 and May 1962. Since the number of families grows every year, this finding implies a moderate increase in cars sold.

Very few consumers see any real clouds on the economic horizon, but many are aware that prosperity usually alternates with recessions and that unemployment remains a problem. The tax cut provides people with a reason for having confidence in the business outlook, but it did not represent a new stimulus this spring, the report continues.

The findings of the latest survey point to a sustained high level of spending by consumers without excesses. This is the most satisfactory prospect that could be envisaged (especially at a time when business optimism seems to be growing). However, the tax cut has not yet had its full impact on spending and saving patterns.

Soup to Nonsense:

'The Most Unkindest Cut of All' In Shakespeare's 400 Years

By Jane Goodsell

THE BARD brought up to date:

"I'll put a girdle around the earth in forty minutes."—*A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

"When I grow up, I'm gonna be an astronaut."

* * *

"I know a trick worth two of that."—*King Henry IV, Part I.*

"For the luvva Pete, partner, why didn't you finesse the king of spades?"

* * *

"His face is the worst thing about him."—*Measure for Measure.*

"Frankly, he's not good looking, but he has a swell personality and a red Mustang."

* * *

"This was the most unkindest cut of all."—*Julius Caesar.*

"That pot roast you sold me yesterday was the toughest piece of meat I've ever tried to eat."

* * *

"O call back yesterday, bid time return!"—*King Richard II.*

"I'd like a jar of Dewdrop Anti-Wrinkle Cream, please."

* * *

"It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."—*Macbeth.*

"Let's switch to another channel."

* * *

"Silence that dreadful bell! It frights the isle from her propriety."—*Othello.*

"Somebody answer that telephone!"

* * *

"The hardest knife ill-used doth lose his edge."—*Sonnet 95.*

"Have you been using my razor again?"

* * *

"O, wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful, wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that out of all hooping!"—*As You Like It.*

"Cool."

* * *

"Let us sit upon the ground, and tell sad stories of the death of kings."—*King Richard II.*

"Say, have you heard the joke about the two psychiatrists?"

* * *

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!"—*King Richard III.*

"But Dad, I just gotta have the car Saturday night!"

* * *

"Eye of newt, and toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog."—*Macbeth.*

"Waiter, bring me a double martini on the rocks."

New Government Analysis:

Most Kerr-Mills Medical Aid Found Limited to Very Poor

Most states which have Kerr-Mills Act programs of medical assistance for the aged disqualify all but the poorest applicants under stringent means tests, according to an analysis in a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare publication.

An article in the department's monthly publication, Welfare in Review, explores state eligibility rules as they would affect typical individuals, retired on an income barely adequate to meet ordinary living costs.

In only a few states would the person of modest means be eligible for assistance. In the great majority of states, he would flunk the means test.

These examples were used to illustrate the problem of hospital and medical care for the elderly:

The first case is that of a single elderly person with an annual income from all sources of $1,850 a year.

In the second case, an aged couple has an income totaling $3,000.

Other elements are the same in both cases. The hospital bill is $375; the doctor's bill is $125.

Savings and other liquid assets amount to $1,000, a life insurance policy has a cash surrender value of $500. The only close relatives are a family of four whose annual income is $6,000.

These facts are matched against the medical assistance for the aged (MAA) regulations in the 31 states and four other jurisdictions which had Kerr-Mills programs in effect as of last April.

Here are the highlights of the survey:

- In only five states would both cases be eligible for some degree of MAA assistance, and only in Pennsylvania would all bills be fully covered for both the single individual and the couple.
- In four other states, only the couple would be eligible for benefits and in one other state, only the single individual would qualify.
- Neither case would meet the qualifications imposed by 21 other states, primarily because the income is above that permitted in the state means test.
- As of April, 19 states had no MAA program in effect.

Even the 10 states with the most generous eligibility rules differed greatly in benefits provided, as demonstrated by the following breakdown:

Florida — The individual's income is too high to qualify for benefits. The couple's income qualifies and the state plan will pay the full $375 in hospital costs, but no payments are made for physician services.

Idaho—The individual qualifies for the full payment of hospital and physician expenses. The couple's income is too high to receive any benefits under the Idaho program.

Louisiana—Both the individual and the couple qualify for full hospital payment, but neither meets income requirements for payment of doctor bills.

Massachusetts — Under the income limitation rules, the single person will receive $325 of the $375 hospital cost and the full $125 doctor payment; the couple will be eligible for $75 towards hospital costs and the $125 doctor fee.

New Hampshire—The single person is not eligible for any benefits; the couple will receive the full amount.

New Jersey—The single person receives $363 towards the hospital bill and the full physician fee; the couple receives full payment for all bills.

New York—The individual receives $325 for hospital expenses and $25 of the physician's fee; the couple receives $50 for hospital and $50 for doctor.

Oklahoma—The individual is not eligible; the couple is entitled to full payment.

Pennsylvania—Both the individual and the couple are eligible for full benefits.

West Virginia—The individual is not eligible; the couple qualifies for ful payment of all expenses.

ILGWU Clears Route To Single Pension Fund

New York—A major step toward merger of 47 separate retirement funds of the Ladies' Garment Workers into one national fund was taken when 30 trustees of the Eastern Region Retirement Fund voted to change its name to "ILGWU National Retirement Fund."

The trustees, headed by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, voted also to amend existing bylaws and rules to permit the merger of all other retirement funds under collective bargaining agreements in the industry.

Dubinsky said the trustees, composed equally of union and employer representatives, voted unanimously to accept the recommendation—also unanimous — of the group's executive committee.

Paving the way toward the action was an advance determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the tax-exempt status of the separate funds would be continued for the merged national fund. This means that employer contributions will continue tax-deductible, the union said.

The eastern regional fund covers some 115,000 workers—a quarter of the ILGWU membership—from the East Coast to Texas. Merger of the individual funds, Dubinsky said, would help achieve "greater financial stability, operational efficiency and standardization of benefits" and would "eliminate many technical difficulties arising from the movement of workers from one trade or geographical area to another."

The new national fund is expected to begin functioning next January and the various funds covering 425,000 ILGWU members in the United States will complete merger processes soon, union officials said. Agreements of virtually all separate funds now contain merger enabling clauses, they noted.

Last year, 55 retirement funds of the ILGWU, including those in Canada, paid out more than $21 million in benefits to 32,279 retired workers. Since the pioneer fund was set up in 1946 in the New York coat and suit industry, nearly 45,000 retired workers have received pensions of $50 to $65 a month in addition to social security benefits.

In 1963, total income of the various retirement funds was $39 million. In addition to retirement and severance benefits, ILGWU members are covered by 71 health and welfare funds providing vacations, disability benefits, and health and medical coverage, the union reported.

BSEIU Local Opens Clinic In New York

New York — A health clinic, completed at a cost of more than $250,000, has been opened for the use of the 12,500 women—and 1,000 men—who clean this city's skyscrapers.

Top-ranking local labor, management and government officials were on hand when leaders of Local 32-J of the Building Service Employes, the employers and the welfare fund which made the clinic possible cut a ribbon to open the new facility.

Pres. Albert E. Perry of the local and Willard Doyle, an employer welfare fund trustee, said in a joint statement that the clinic will fill the tremendous need for examinations and special medical services that "up to now have been financially beyond the reach" of most building cleaners.

The new health and diagnostic clinic will aim at detecting illness before it becomes a major ailment. It was set up through the collective bargaining procedure by Local 32-J, the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, the Building Service League, and employers who contribute to the welfare fund under terms of the local's contract.

Fair Housing Repealer Tops California Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

votes, and helped sweep Democratic Gov. Edmund Brown into office and give Democrats control of both houses of the state legislature for the first time since the turn of the century.

The Los Angeles County Labor Federation, headed by W. J. Bassett, has donated $2,000 so far to CAP 14, in addition to making the initiative a major part of its Committee on Political Education activities.

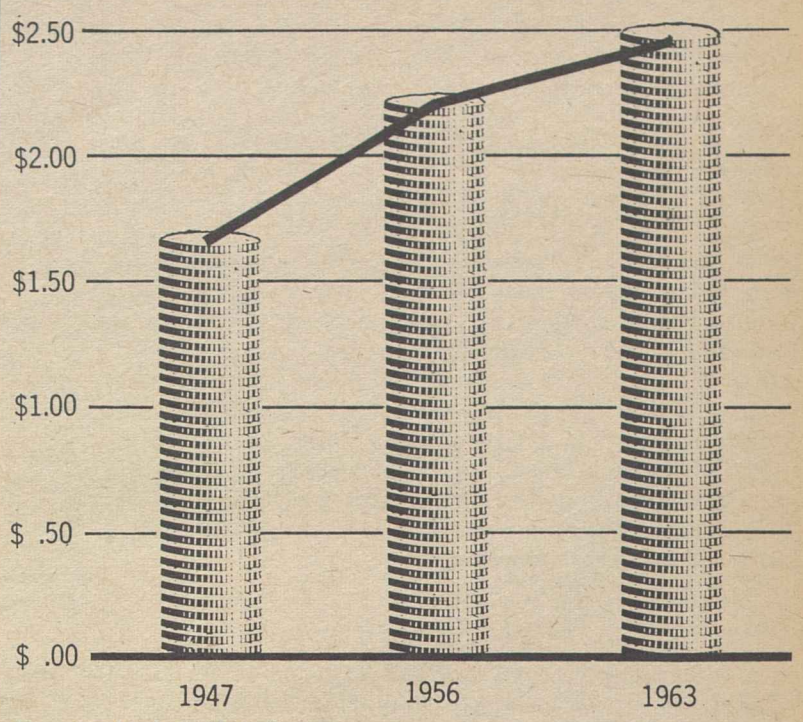
Pitts, in outlining the program of action for AFL-CIO unions battling the real estate lobby's initiative, noted the measure would not only hurt Californians, but would be a major setback for civil rights around the nation.

The real estate lobby, Mont said, has been flooding the state with misinformation, creating fears and stimulating prejudices.

Bryan P. Deavers, president of the California Building & Construction Trades Council, said "stringent opposition" is planned by building trades unions to the measure.

"This is a real estate move which is a vicious as it is unnecessary," he declared. "California stands to lose homes and jobs by withdrawal of federal housing funds if it passes. I personally pledge an all-out fight to defeat this scheme to ban fair housing for all."

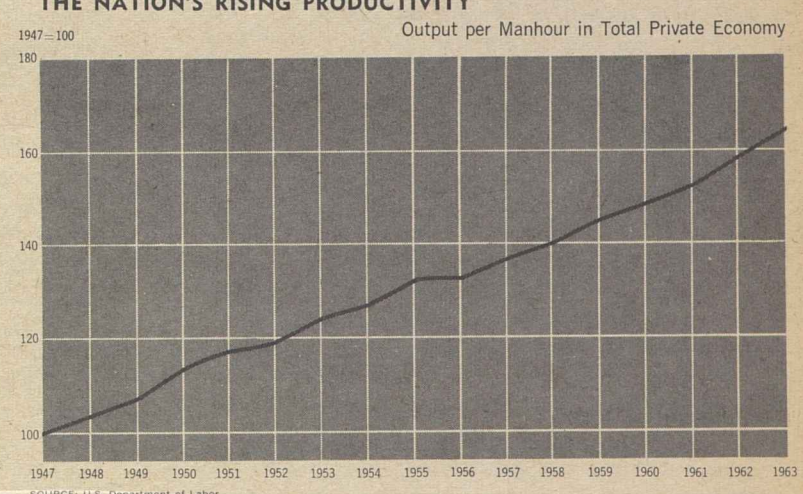
SLOW RISE OF FACTORY WORKER'S REAL HOURLY EARNINGS SINCE 1956



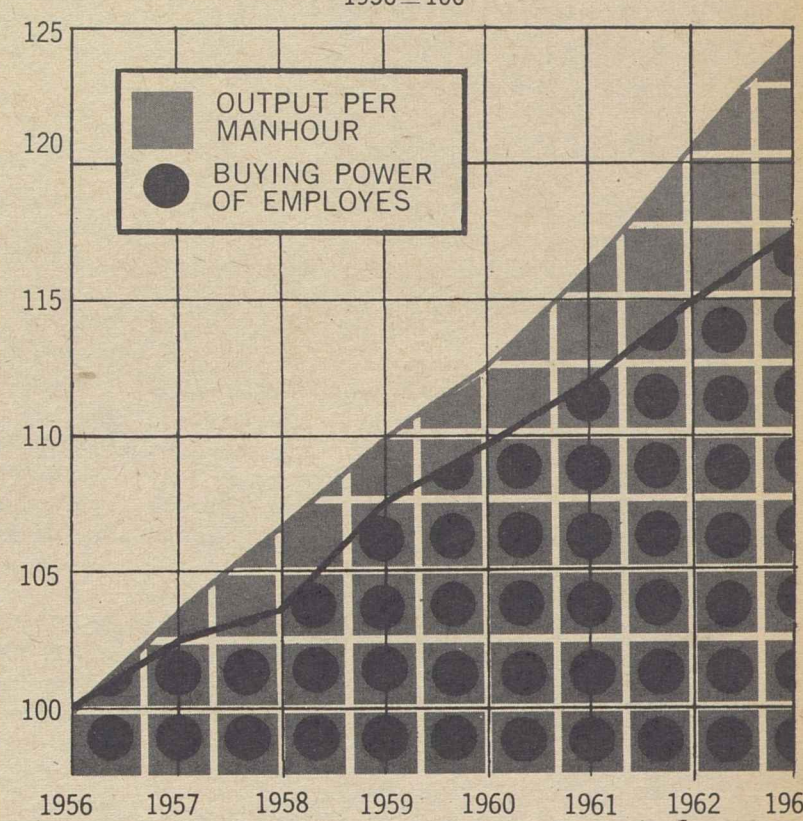
*In constant 1963 dollars

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

THE NATION'S RISING PRODUCTIVITY



EMPLOYE BUYING POWER LAGS BEHIND NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY*



*Since 1956 the buying power of the hourly compensation of all employes in the total private economy has lagged behind the rise of the private economy's output per manhour.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

A STEP-UP IN BUYING POWER of wage and salary workers is essential for the growth of consumer markets and the creation of jobs for the unemployed, argues the AFL-CIO. But there has been a slowdown in recent years in the rise of worker earnings, warns an article in the July issue of The American Federationist. The article, entitled "A Wage Policy to Create Jobs," urges the two-prong approach of effective collective bargaining to raise wages and governmental action to expand the coverage of the federal wage-hour law and hike the minimum wage to $2 an hour. The above charts, which accompanied the article, show the sharp rise in productivity, the slowdown in worker wage rises and how the buying power of all employes lags behind spurting productivity.

Highlights of '64 Republican Platform

On this page the AFL-CIO reproduces excerpts of key portions of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention in San Francisco. The subject headings are those used by the AFL-CIO in its presentation to the GOP platform committee and do not appear in the platform.

Labor and Management

● Restoration of collective bargaining responsibility to labor and management, minimizing third-party intervention and preventing any agency of government from becoming an advocate for any private economic interest.

● Complete reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board to assure impartial protection of the rights of the public, employes and employers, ending the defiance of Congress by the present board.

● Constant opposition to any form of unregulated monopoly, whether business or labor.

Civil Rights

● Full implementation and faithful execution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all other civil rights statutes, to assure equal rights and opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen.

● Improvements of civil rights statutes adequate to changing needs of our times.

● Such additional administrative or legislative actions as may be required to end the denial, for whatever unlawful reason, of the right to vote.

● Continued opposition to discrimination based on race, creed, national origin or sex. We recognize that the elimination of any such discrimination is a matter of heart, conscience, and education, as well as of equal rights under law.

In all matters relating to human rights it will be the Republican way fully to implement all applicable laws and never to lose sight of the intense need for advancing peaceful progress in human relations in our land. The party of Abraham Lincoln will proudly and faithfully live up to its heritage of equal rights and equal opportunities for all.

● To open avenues of peaceful progress in solving racial controversies while discouraging lawlessness and violence.

● To help assure equal opportunity and a good education for all, while opposing federally-sponsored "inverse discrimination," whether by the shifting of jobs, or the abandonment of neighborhood schools, for reasons of race.

Economic Issues and Jobs

● A reduction of not less than five billion dollars in the present level of federal spending.

● An end to chronic deficit financing, proudly reaffirming our belief in a balanced budget.

● Further reduction in individual and corporate tax rates as fiscal disicipline is restored.

● Repayments on the public debt.

● Maintenance of an administrative, legislative and regulatory climate encouraging job-building enterprise to help assure every individual a real chance for a good job.

● Credit against federal taxes for specified state and local taxes paid, and a transfer to the state of excise and other federal tax sources, to reinforce the fiscal strength of state and local governments so they may better meet rising school costs and other pressing urban and suburban problems such as transportation, housing, water systems and juvenile delinquency.

● Complete reform of the tax structure, to include simplification as well as lower rates to strengthen individual and business incentives.

● Removal of the wartime federal excise taxes, favored by the Democratic Administration, on pens, pencils, jewelry, cosmetics, luggage, handbags, wallets and toiletries.

● Assistance to small business by simplifying federal and state tax and regulatory requirements, fostering the availability of longer term credit at fair terms and equity capital for small firms, encouraging strong state programs to foster small business, establishing more effective measures to assure a sharing by small business in federal procurement, and promoting wider export opportunities.

● Enlargement of employment opportunities for urban and rural citizens, with emphasis on training programs to equip them with needed skills; improved job information and placement services; and research and extension services channeled toward helping rural people improve their own opportunities.

● Incentives for employers to hire teenagers, including broadening of temporary exemptions under the minimum wage law.

● High priority for the solution of the nation's balance-of-payments difficulties to assure unquestioned confidence in the dollar, maintenance of the competitiveness of American products in domestic and foreign markets, expansion of exports, stimulation of foreign tourism in the United States, greater foreign sharing of mutual security burdens abroad, a drastic reorganization and redirection of the entire foreign-aid effort, gradual reductions in overseas United States forces as manpower can be replaced by increased firepower; and strengthening of the international monetary system without sacrifice of our freedom of policy making.

● To establish realistic priorities for the concentration of federal spending in the most productive and creative areas, such as education, job training, vocational rehabilitation, educational research, oceanography, and the wise development and use of natural resources in the water as well as on land, while resisting Democratic efforts to spend wastefully and indiscriminately.

● Improvement, and full and fair enforcement, of the antitrust statutes, coupled with long-overdue clarification of federal policies and interpretations relating thereto in order to strengthen competition and protect the consumer and small business.

Social and Public Needs

● Critical re-examination and major overhaul of all federal grant-in-aid programs with a view to channeling such programs through the states, discontinuing those no longer required and adjusting others in a determined effort to restore the unique balance and creative energy of the traditional American system of government.

● Revitalization of municipal and county governments throughout America by encouraging them, and private citizens as well, to develop new solutions of their major concerns through a streamlining and modernizing of state and local processes of government, and by a renewed consciousness of their ability to reach these solutions, not through federal action, but through their own capabilities.

● To continue Republican sponsorship of practical federal-state-local programs which will effectively treat the needs of the poor, while resisting direct federal hand-outs that erode away individual self-reliance and self-respect and perpetuate dependency.

● An end to power-grabbing regulatory actions, such as the reach by the Federal Trade Commission for injunctive powers and the ceaseless pressing by the White House, the Food & Drug Administration and Federal Trade Commission to dominate consumer decisions in the market place.

● To continue the advancement of education on all levels, through such programs as selective aid to higher education, strengthened state and local tax resources, including tax credits for college education, while resisting the Democratic efforts which endanger local control of schools.

● Tax credits for those burdened by the expenses of college education.

● Vocational rehabilitation, through cooperation between government—federal and state—and industry, for the mentally and physically handicapped, the chronically unemployed and the poverty-stricken.

● Emphasis upon channeling more private capital into sound urban development projects and private housing.

● Support of a constitutional amendment, as well as legislation, enabling states having bicameral legislatures to apportion one house on basis of their choosing including factors other than population.

● Adoption and implementation of a fair and adequate program for providing necessary supplemental farm labor for producing and harvesting agricultural commodities.

● Support of a constitutional amendment permitting those individuals and groups who choose to do so to exercise their religion freely in public places, provided religious exercises are not prepared or prescribed by the state or political subdivision thereof and no person's participation therein is coerced, thus preserving the traditional separation of church and state.

● Continued tax support to encourage exploration and development of domestic sources of minerals and metals, with reasonable depletion allowances.

● Stabilization of present oil programs, private development of atomic power, increased coal research and and expansion of coal export.

Social Security and Health

● Tax credits and other methods of assistance to help needy senior citizens meet the costs of medical and hospital insurance.

● A strong, sound system of social security, with improved benefits to our people.

● Continued federal support for a sound research program aimed at both the prevention and cure of diseases, and intensified efforts to secure prompt and effective application of the results of research. This will include emphasis on mental illness, drug addiction, alcoholism, cancer, heart disease and other diseases of increasing incidence.

● Revision of the social security laws to allow higher earnings, without loss of benefits, by our elderly people.

● Full coverage of all medical and hospital costs for the needy elderly people, financed by general revenues through broader implementation of federal-state plans, rather than the compulsory Democratic scheme covering only a small percentage of such costs for everyone regardless of need.

GOP Labor Plank of 1960...

Here, for comparison, is the Republican labor plank of four years ago:

AMERICA'S GROWTH cannot be compartmented. Labor and management cannot prosper without each other. They cannot ignore their mutual public obligation.

Industrial harmony, expressing these mutual interests can best be achieved in a climate of free collective bargaining, with minimal government intervention except by mediation and conciliation.

Even in dealing with emergency situations impairing the national safety, ways of solution must be found to enhance and not impede the processes of free collective bargaining—carefully considered ways that are in keeping with the policies of national labor relations legislation and with the need to strengthen the hand of the President in dealing with such emergencies.

In the same spirit, Republican leadership will continue to encourage discussions, away from the bargaining table, between labor and management to consider the mutual interest of all Americans in maintaining industrial peace.

Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop and other forms of union security as authorized by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act).

Republican-sponsored legislation has supported the right of union members to full participation in the affairs of their union and their right to freedom from racketeering and gangster interference whether by labor or management in labor-management relations.

Seven past years of accomplishments, however, are but a base to build upon in fostering, promoting and improving the welfare of America's working men and women, both organized and unorganized.

We pledge, therefore, action on these constructive lines:

● Diligent administration of the amended Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin) with recommendations for improvements which experience shows are needed to make them more effective or remove any inequities.

● Correction of defects in the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to protect employes' and beneficiaries' interests.

● Upward revision in amount and extended coverage of the minimum wage to several million more workers.

● Strengthening the unemployment insurance system and extension of its benefits.

● Improvements of the eight-hour laws relating to hours and overtime compensation on federal and federally assisted construction, and continued vigorous enforcement and improvement of minimum wage laws and federal supply and construction contracts.

● Continued improvement of manpower skills and training to meet a new era of challenges, including action programs to aid older workers, women, youth, and the physically handicapped.

● Encouragement of training programs by labor, industry and government to aid in finding new jobs for persons dislocated by automation or other economic changes.

● Improvement of job opportunities and working conditions of migratory farm workers.

● Assurance of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, encouragement of programs to insure on-the-job safety, and encouragement of the states to improve their labor standards legislation, and to improve veterans' employment rights and benefits.

● Encouragement abroad of free democratic institutions, higher living standards and higher wages through such agencies as the Intl. Labor Organization, and cooperation with the free trade union movement in strengthening free labor throughout the world.

Details Missing:

GOP Platform Is Tailored To Fit Goldwater Record

(Continued from Page 1)

in public statements before and after the document was approved by the platform committee or in the convention itself.

- In the field of foreign policy the platform placed renewed emphasis on phrases and words which the presidential nominee, Sen. Goldwater, had mentioned in his long campaign—"victory for freedom," a "dynamic strategy" for the future, a "recasting" of foreign aid programs to make sure that "all" serve freedom, that "none bolster and sustain" what the platform termed "anti-American regimes," a denunciation of what it called "fawning amiability" as an effort to move on the "road to peace."
- There was a distinct pulling back, in the policy declaration, from some Goldwater positions perhaps deemed inexpedient, perhaps vetoed by congressional Republicans thronged in key positions.

The platform carried no suggestions of futility about the United Nations or of possible United States withdrawal. It called only for charter changes to "revitalize" the UN's "original purpose," also undefined.

The platform did not specifically repudiate any major national policy of the past.

It pledged that the nation's "sword" would be kept "sharp, ready and dependable" in the face of "the Communist drive for world domination." It termed the North Atlantic Treaty alliance the "great shield," which Republicans regard as "indispensable to the prevention of war and the protection of freedom."

The platform nevertheless avoided any flat policy statement that might seem damagingly inconsistent with Sen. Goldwater's stated "conservative" positions as given in hundreds of speeches, scores of Senate votes, several books including, most conspicuously, the Conscience of a Conservative, 1960, and Why Not Victory?, 1962.

The effect was to draw, in a sense, a map for objectives in which the candidate was given great leeway to fill in details.

New Departure

The form as well as the substance represented a departure from the platform structure of the past—a subject-by-subject declaration of what the party proposed in specific areas of foreign and domestic policy.

It contained no subject-by-subject declaration comparable to the 1960 platform on such broad subjects as "labor," "agriculture," "natural resources," "education," "human needs"—or "civil rights."

This made it exceedingly difficult to lay down planks side by side. There are no "planks," essentially, that are laid down this year.

All domestic issues are included in one catchall section—Section 3—stating that Republicans offer "policies and programs new in conception and dynamic in operation."

Specifics on these "policies and programs" are lumped together under three subsections labeled the party's "faith" in the "individual," the "competitive system," and in "limited government."

All foreign policy issues are included in a catchall section—Section 4—on "freedom abroad." Definitions are not supplied except in subsections on such things as "trusting ourselves and our friends," the "course" of communism, reduction of the risks of war, the place of the North Atlantic Alliance, the "geography" and "development" of freedom.

Two other sections, preceding these areas representing the heart of the policy statement, included a generalized introduction and an extraordinarily sweeping "indictment" of the Democratic Administration record across the four-year period under Pres. Johnson and the late Pres. Kennedy.

A breakdown of specific programs, insofar as they could be matched, reveals the difficulties of comparison.

In 1960 a major section on "labor" in the GOP platform pledged an "increased minimum wage" and "extended coverage . . . to several million more workers." It renewed previous Republican affirmations of "the right of employers and employes" to enter union-shop agreements subject to the limitations of state "right-to-work" laws authorized by the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act.

The 1964 platform is silent on the minimum wage, silent on the union shop, silent on "right-to-work" laws. It contains only three specific references to labor-management matters. They are to "restore" bargaining responsibility to labor and management, to oppose "unregulated monopoly, whether business or labor, and to "completely reorganize the National Labor Relations Board," ending what it termed "defiance of Congress" by the present board named by Kennedy.

The 1960 platform pledged a health program offering the aged "protection against burdensome costs of health care" through "a contributory system" (social security taxes). The 1964 platform is silent on the subject of social security health care.

1960 'Rights' Planks

The 1960 platform spelled out detailed proposals in the civil rights area, including vigorous "enforcement" of existing laws, desegregation of schools through "vigorous support" of court orders and through Dept. of Justice action, the elimination of discrimination in employment, in "housing constructed with federal subsidies," and elimination of segregation in "public transportation and other government-authorized services." It pledged vigorous enforcement and legislative action on voting rights.

The 1964 statements pledge "full implementation and faithful execution" of the new Civil Rights Act, passed with very substantial Republican support, and "improvements" adequate to meet "changing needs." But efforts to persuade the platform committee or convention to spell out specific additional Republican programs in the light of existing needs, either at the federal or state levels, were rejected.

The 1964 platform points on farm policy, foreign trade policy, social security, worker training and retraining, taxes and spending, were scattered through the subsections labeled "faith" in the individual, the competitive system, and limited government.

The subsection concluded, in each case, with a generalized statement that "in all such matters, it will be the Republican way" to achieve such things as fairness and savings and assure "maximum freedom."

The Goldwater "indictment" of the Democratic Administration constitutes a massive assault on what are termed "failures" in foreign policy, "weakness" and "undermining" in national security and defense, "failure" and "betrayal" in regard to "the poor" and "the farmer."

Dishonesty Alleged

The attack encompasses alleged dishonesty, coverups, hostility to business, failure to reduce unemployment in line with goals, incompetence, fiscal irresponsibility, and the promotion of "discord and discontent" through "extravagant" promises that it said "exploited interracial tensions."

The emphasis was extremely heavy throughout the domestic policy section and the preceding "indictment" on an alleged "centralized power" built up in the federal government by the Democratic Administration. There was no mention of any failure of state governments to modernize their structures and make their legislative assemblies up to date in representation.

On the issue of deficiency in state legislatures of proportionate representation for city and suburban residents, which the U.S. Supreme Court has said should be met by upsetting the existing favored treatment of rural minorities—the platform urges a constitutional amendment to upset the Supreme Court decisions.

The platform also asks a constitutional amendment aimed at court decisions ruling out state-directed prayers in the public schools. The proposal is not intended to overturn the leading decision (in a New York case where the prayer was required by the state's regents of education), but to meet the "opinions" of justices in later cases, committee leaders said.

Motives Are Clear, To Javits, at Least

San Francisco—Opponents of the five platform amendments turned down at the GOP convention here repeatedly expressed a lack of understanding as to the "purpose" of the proponents, suggesting some "ulterior" motive.

Stated Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) as he began a speech supporting a reaffirmation of presidential control of nuclear weapons: "We well know the reason for the amendment. It is the position taken by a candidate" intimating a "shift to military commanders" of the decision on when nuclear weapons shall be used.

"We well know why this platform is so different from those of former years," said Javits.

MASS TRANSIT bill providing federal grants for cities with serious traffic problems is signed by Pres. Johnson with the smiling approval of Pres. John M. Elliott and Vice Pres. Walter Bierwagen of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, standing left. Immediately behind and to the right of the President are Legislative Representatives Kenneth Meiklejohn and Jack Curran of the AFL-CIO.

Romney Charges R-T-W Denies Workers' Rights

San Francisco—So-called "right-to-work" laws are "not the answer" to problems of industrial relations and the economy, Gov. George Romney of Michigan told the Republican National Convention here.

These laws, whether national or state, are not the answer to economic problems, the Michigan governor told the platform committee, "because they deny to workers the same organization rights exercised by stockholders" who own corporations.

In business firms, "management and its policies" are chosen and directed "as a result of majority votes by stockholders," he pointed out.

The minority may not like it, but once the majority has spoken, "minority stockholders must accept the will of the majority or sell out."

So-called "right-to-work" laws deny the majority of workers in a bargaining unit the right to negotiate a union-shop security contract with an employer, even though the employer may be perfectly willing to agree to such a contract.

"In the American economy and political system," said Romney, "workers must have . . . [the] same rights of organization" as corporations' stockholders. This would include allowing employers and a majority of union workers to negotiate a union-shop contract, which would be binding on the minority of workers in the bargaining unit, he said.

Arguing that the country has developed both "monolithic monopoly employer groups" and "monolithic monopoly labor organizations," Romney indicated that he viewed with apprehension what he termed the "suffering" of the consumer.

He suggested an "immediate and complete review" of "power concentrations in the collective bargaining field—without favoring or harassing either labor or business," to do what he called "put the consumer back in the driver's seat" economically.

Scranton Forces Lose Floor Fight On Rights, Birchers, Arms Control

(Continued from Page 1)

highly disciplined." He was roared at again as he described threatening letters and telephone calls, as well as more serious incidents, during his recent California presidential campaign against Goldwater.

"Some of you don't like to hear it," Rockefeller said, "but it's the truth."

The amendment was assailed by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, who objected to the "naming" of any group.

The significance lay in Goldwater's repeated refusal to repudiate support of his candidacy by Birch Society members, although he once termed the society's leader, Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., personally "intemperate and unwise."

The proposed amendment, offered by Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa.), Gov. William W. Scranton's floor manager, was beaten in a standing vote by a margin estimated as 7-1 or more.

A detailed civil rights plank amendment, urging faster school desegregation, a larger civil rights staff in the Dept. of Justice, vigorous action to guarantee employment and voting rights to Negroes, was backed by Sen. Clifford P. Case (N.J.), New York Assembly Speaker Joseph Carlino and Massachusetts Atty.-Gen. Edward A. Brooke.

It was beaten 897 to 409 on the long night's only roll call after it was opposed by Rep. William M. McCulloch (O.), House co-sponsor of the recent Civil Rights Act, and Rep. Charles Goodell (N.Y.). Efforts to write strengthened civil rights language and language denouncing "extremist" groups had failed in the platform committee.

Rockefeller said the Scranton forces and he had sought to offer floor amendments on social security, education and "right-to-work" laws in addition to those actually offered on civil rights, extremist groups, and a third issue of presidential control of nuclear weapons (as distinct from U.S. military commanders, who should be offered more field "leeway" in Goldwater's expressed views).

Convention leaders refused time for discussion of more than the three issues, Rockefeller said.

Christian A. Herter, former secretary of state under Pres. Eisenhower, urged the delegates to accept the nuclear control amendment. The delegates voted him down, too.

Two alternate and toned-down amendments on extremist groups and civil rights offered by Michigan Delegate Richard C. Van Dusen and backed by Gov. George W. Romney also were defeated on voice votes.

Goldwater, Miller Shift GOP to Right

Conservatives Rule Convention On Party Program, Candidates

(Continued from Page 1)

Asked what he meant in a newspaper interview by terming Johnson the "biggest faker in the United States" and the "phoniest individual whoever came around" on civil rights issues, Goldwater said that in a campaign "a few brickbats will be thrown."

"I've known the fellow. I have nothing against him," said the Republican nominee.

The Goldwater victory, scored on the first ballot, came by a smashing vote of 883 to 214 for his closest rival, Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, and 114 for New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. Michigan's Gov. George W. Romney held on to most of his own state's delegates for 41 votes.

Scranton took the duty of appearing before the convention to declare that its platform, which he had fought hard to liberalize, "is broad enough for all of us to stand on," and "we can all build upon it."

The problem now is to "get rid of the Democratic Administration" which has "no foreign policy and a bad domestic policy," he declared as he promised to fight for Republican victories "at every level." He closed: "Let us work within our party."

The campaign tone had been previously set, to a high degree, by approval of a Goldwater platform characterized by an intense "indictment" of the Democratic Administration and a GOP program carefully framed to fit the senator's conservative background.

The convention's deeper meaning was clear:

• The Goldwater victory overturned a Republican pattern of three decades, in which predominant influence in selection of GOP presidential nominees was exercised by the northeastern moderate party wing.

Goldwater forces this year splintered and shattered this predominantly moderate influence in party affairs. The center of balance moved to the South, the Midwest and the Mountain states.

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER

REP. WILLIAM E. MILLER

• A major instrument in the shift was the emergence of a powerful southern Republican bloc organized intensely for Goldwater. The southern state bloc disposed of 269 delegate votes, approximately 40 percent of the 655-vote convention majority needed to nominate. When the Arizona senator was rated weeks before the convention as within "striking range" of the first-ballot nomination he won, well over half his solid strength was his southern delegates.

Intensely conservative in economic views, the newly emerged southern GOP forces are exclusively white in leadership. The 11 states in the bloc named no Negroes as convention delegates, an unprecedented thing in Republican nominating assemblies in this century.

• A result was the civil rights battle on the Republican convention floor, with moderate and progressive leaders from the industrial states leading the battle for stronger, more specifically phrased platform declarations.

Presidential nominating convention showdowns on interracial issues have previously been an exclusive property of the Democratic party with its acknowledged segregationist southern wing. The Republicans in shifting the power base of their party have inherited a southern segregationist wing of their own.

• The California primary of June 2, in which Goldwater knocked Rockefeller out of the presidential race by a thin margin, was another major instrument of the Arizona senator's convention victory.

Across a period of more than a half-century California Republicans were allies of the northeastern moderate GOP wing—internationalist in foreign policy approach, progressive in domestic affairs. Within the past year self-described conservatives have fought for and won large parts of the party machinery.

It was the penetration and takeover of the California Republican organization that disturbed Governors Rockefeller, Scranton and Romney as they argued, unsuccessfully, for a renunciation of right-wing "extremist" elements by the GOP convention.

• A doctrinal political stridency was given to the Goldwater candidacy in the nominating speech by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the GOP Senate leader.

Goldwater offers an "ideological choice," said Dirksen, to break out of "the controversy on the conservative position [that] has hovered over our party like a menacing specter." Giving "an inch here, a foot there, a mile" to "a socialist philosophy," Dirksen said, stalwart conservative Republicans finally began to "sit on their hands" on election day and the Goldwater choice, he indicated, would end this.

There were enormous ironies as Republican Party control passed into new hands.

Four years ago Sen. Goldwater had the duty of facing down half-rebellious delegates who had nominated Richard M. Nixon for President and telling them to behave themselves, to support the ticket, to survive to fight another day.

In this convention Nixon, who had hoped for another nomination in case of a deadlock, was assigned the task of "introducing" Goldwater to the delegates and thus of seeking to bind up the party's intramural wounds.

Gov. Rockefeller in 1960 had power to mold the convention platform in the direction of stronger pledges on social security and civil rights. He turned down Nixon's offer of the vice presidential nomination, according to Theodore H. White's book, The Making of the President, 1960, and obtained the "Fifth Ave. Compact" on platform changes.

The governor of New York was booed and derided as he appealed to the Goldwater delegates for liberalizing platform changes this year.

Sen. Goldwater in the 1960 convention, rejecting an effort to nominate him for the presidency against Nixon, said bluntly to the delegates: "Let's grow up, conservatives. If we want to take this party back, and I think we can some day, let's get to work . . . and push Nixon across the line."

The "conservatives" through the medium of the Arizona senator "took back" the GOP on July 15, 1964, in San Francisco.

Ticket Near Bottom Of COPE Ratings

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater and Rep. William E. Miller, the 1964 GOP candidates for president and vice president, have consistently voted against the programs and policies of the AFL-CIO in their years in Congress.

Goldwater, who is finishing his second six-year term in the Senate, is listed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) as voting "wrong" on 53 rollcalls. He does not have a "right" vote on any of the issues listed in the COPE voting records—issues ranging broadly over domestic and foreign policies.

In his 14 years in the House, Miller has voted "wrong" or against AFL-CIO positions on 47 rollcalls and "right" on 8 issues.

COPE voting records covering the years 1947-62 show Goldwater with a 43 wrong, 0 right record. In 1963 and 1964 to date this record is 10 wrong, 0 right. Miller has a 40 wrong, 5 right record for the earlier period and 7 wrong and 3 right in the 88th Congress to date.

Four from Labor On Welfare Panel

The reappointment of two labor representatives to the Advisory Council on Employe Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans and the appointment of two new labor representatives has been announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Reappointed were Richard E. Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Wilbur Daniels, formerly of the Ladies' Garment Workers and now of the National Board of the Coat & Suit Industry; and four others from industry and the public. New appointees were Albert E. Epstein, associate research director of the Machinists, and Howard Young, Auto Workers' actuarial consultant, along with four others.

LAST-DITCH EFFORT to block nomination of Sen. Barry Goldwater was made at GOP convention by Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton, center, aided by former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, left, and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Federal Irrigation Pact Scored as 'Giveaway'

The AFL-CIO has asked a congressional committee to reject a proposed Interior Dept. contract which would result in a "giveaway" of federal irrigation water to big landowners in California's Central Valley.

Labor's "strong opposition" to the proposed water distribution plan for the Westlands irrigation district—part of the San Luis reclamation project—was voiced by George H. Taylor, an AFL-CIO economist.

Taylor told a Senate Interior subcommittee that the proposal "circumvents" federal reclamation law which prohibits the federal government from furnishing irrigation water to more than 160 acres of land owned by a single individual.

The Interior Dept. has contended that an "unavoidable" byproduct of furnishing water to farms in the federal service area will be to build up the underground water supply of large landowners. Among these big growers, the AFL-CIO testimony noted, is the Southern Pacific Railroad, which owns 65,000 acres in the Westlands district.

Taylor pointed out that the reclamation law requires large landowners to agree to sell off land in excess of the 160-acre limitation in order to receive federal water, and asked:

"Why doesn't the Interior Dept. cut Southern Pacific and any other like-minded excess landholders out of the water distribution system and deliver water only to those who comply with the conditions of the law?" He added: "These land barons want free federal water—but they don't want to obey the law on disposal of land in excess of the 160-acre limitation."

Taylor said the AFL-CIO's testimony also represents the views of the California Labor Federation.

Senate Bar Urged On AID Job Threat

The AFL-CIO has asked the Senate to delete from the foreign aid authorization bill a section allowing dismissal of employes of the Agency for International Development without regard to civil service procedures.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all senators, termed the provision "wholly unwarranted" and a "direct attack on the civil service." The Foreign Relations Committee included the "selection out" authority in the bill it sent to the floor, although a similar proposal had been rejected by the House committee.

7-18-64

Union Funds Seen Aiding Housing Need

New York—Welfare and pension plan funds can be an important source of mortgage money to finance urban and rural redevelopment, housing for the elderly, nursing homes and other specialized forms of housing, AFL-CIO Investment Dir. Alexander Bookstaver said.

Bookstaver told the fourth National Mortgage Conference here that there is a "tremendous" potential for investment of union and union-management trust funds in government-backed mortgages.

Many unions, he said, are overcoming an initial reluctance to enter the mortgage field and are modifying constitutional barriers for investment of funds in government-insured or guaranteed mortgages.

Large-scale investments have already been made and the program has barely gotten under way, Bookstaver told the conference, which was sponsored by a committee of the American Bankers Association.

The AFL-CIO investment program, he stressed, "was not created to compete with other types of investors." An expansion of socially-useful housing programs, he said, would assure an outlet for the mortgage money available from welfare and pension assets.

Senate Panel Asks Action on Aged Care

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Hits Private Insurance 'Distortions'

A Senate subcommittee urged Congress to enact a social security program of hospital insurance for the elderly and accused commercial health insurance witnesses of having "concocted" statistics and "distorted" the facts in an effort to sidetrack the King-Anderson bill.

Contrary to the industry's claim, the Subcommittee on Health of the Elderly charged, only one out of four elderly Americans has even "reasonably adequate" hospital insurance, and nearly half have no protection at all. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), is a unit of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging.

Older persons who presently hold private health insurance "find themselves squeezed between higher premiums and shrinking benefits," the report declared, adding:

"It is quite clear that Congress has the responsibility and the obligation to act, and act quickly.

"It is equally apparent that enactment of a program of hospital insurance financed through social security is the logical course for us to follow."

All eight Democrats on the subcommittee signed the report; all four Republicans dissented, including GOP Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater.

Goldwater in Minority

The Arizona senator joined in a minority report which defended the insurance industry, said there was no evidence that its statistics were deliberately falsified and accused the Democratic majority of having used "strong and emotionally charged" language.

The subcommittee report made these major points:

- Only 9 million of 18 million persons 65 and over had hospital insurance at the end of 1962. As to the claim of the Health Insurance Association of America that 10.3 million persons were covered, "the subcommittee is convinced that this is an inflated figure, concocted to create an illusion of great strides by private health insurance in extending coverage to the aged. In reality, however, the 'stride' was no more than a 'limp.'

"Based on our hearings and investigation, we are convinced that facts were distorted and manipulated in an effort to create an impression that Congress need consider no further action to meet the hospital insurance needs of the elderly."

- "Only one in four older peo-

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Goldwater Leads Assault On Key Anti-Poverty Bill

UNDERPRIVILEGED BOYS who use the recently-opened John F. Kennedy Playground in Washington are being organized into Boy Scout Troop 318 under the sponsorship of Retail Clerks Local 400. Sponsors and charter members are, left to right (seated), Pres. Rex Clifford of Local 400, a former scout; Frederick Kelley of the new troop; Assistant Scout Executive Stanley Berry; Dir. Clarence Dade of the playground and Robert Stewart of the troop; (standing) Business Rep. Robert Lane of Local 400 and two scouts, Samuel Perry and Ronald Schuler.

Congress Digs Into Backlog

By David L. Perlman

Republican Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater took a leading role in a bitter attack on the Johnson Administration's program as the Senate prepared to vote on the President's high priority anti-poverty bill.

The broad-ranging measure, brought to the floor by a 13-2 vote of the Senate Labor Committee, would provide work and job training for out-of-school youth in conservation camps and city-based projects. It would earmark federal funds for community self-help programs, subsidize part-time jobs for needy college students, help illiterate adults learn to read and write well enough to hold jobs, and establish a volunteer "domestic peace corps" to help improve conditions among destitute groups such as migrant workers.

To the Arizona senator, all this was a "Madison Avenue" vote-getting device which would treat "only the results, not the cause of poverty."

Goldwater was joined by a close political ally, Texas Republican Sen. John G. Tower, in a blistering minority report which set the tone for the Senate debate. The newly-adopted "Goldwater platform" of the Republican Party echoed the senator's dissenting views by charging that the Administration's war on poverty "would dangerously centralize federal controls."

Congress, back from its recess

(Continued on Page 10)

'Massive Compliance' Sought:

Vigorous Labor Role Seen In Fair Employment Fight

Labor will use its economic weapons of collective bargaining and contract enforcement as well as education to help bring about "massive compliance" with the fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman stressed in a radio interview that the AFL-CIO does not intend to sit back and wait until July 1965, when the equal opportunity portion of the law takes effect.

He cited AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's announcement that the Executive Council will be asked to convene a national trade union conference to frame a program "through which the AFL-CIO can best help to implement the terms of the civil rights law" and "take the lead in assuring fair employment practices."

Slaiman pointed out that the "economic pressure" which unions can bring to bear to assure equal opportunity on the job include both the negotiation of non-discrimination clauses in union contracts and enforcement of such clauses through grievance procedures.

The federation's civil rights director was interviewed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program heard over the Mutual radio network. One questioner asked if the AFL-CIO was satisfied with the Republican Party platform pledge of "implementation" of the Civil Rights Act after Meany had called for "vigorous enforcement" of its provisions.

GOP Platform Stand Hit

"No, of course not," Slaiman replied.

Labor, he said, is for "voluntary compliance, and we want to see as much of it as possible." But, he stressed, the very reason for having a law is that "voluntary efforts are insufficient by themselves."

He charged that the so-called

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Republican Party Breach Widens Over Extremism, Civil Rights Issues

The Republican Party headed into the presidential campaign with its self-styled conservative nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), in firm control of the party machinery, although embroiled again in fierce internal warfare almost immediately after the traditional "unity" pledges had been submitted by the senator's beaten foes.

In a slow-spoken, deliberately-phrased speech accepting the nomination, Goldwater set forth the main lines of the attack he will wage against Pres. Johnson and the Democratic Administration.

The assault will include foreign policy, alleged corruption in the Administration, crime on city streets, a return to "proven ways."

Unsmiling, in deadly earnest, the Arizona senator stood before the convention his forces had mastered and proclaimed an uncompromising call to battle.

Those who wish to join us, he said, would be welcome, but "those who do not care for our cause we don't expect to enter our ranks in any case."

The Republican cause, he said, is "not to level out the world" but to "free our people" from centralized government's grasp so this nation can "light the way for liberty throughout the world."

The Republican doctrine does not propose that we "stagnate in collectivism or cringe before the bully of communism," he told the delegates.

Specifically it appeared from the Goldwater acceptance speech, from his selection of a hard-slugging running-mate, Rep. William E. Miller (N. Y.), from the party platform his forces insisted be adopted without alteration of a syllable, that the

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Wirtz Backs Double Pay Overtime Rate

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress that shorter workweeks negotiated by unions have increased employment and slowed the loss of jobs to automation. Legislation raising the penalty pay for overtime work to double time would have a similar impact, he said.

He told a House Labor subcommittee that the Administration is willing to drop its controversial proposal for tripartite boards to determine if overtime rates should be raised in a particular industry—a proposal criticized by the AFL-CIO. He suggested as an alternative that employers might be allowed two or three hours of over-

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URGENT NEED for preserving the nation's 11 naval shipyards and the skills of their 88,000 civilian workers is emphasized by Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. at meeting of senators and House members who set up permanent watchdog committee and elected Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) as chairman. Seated center, lower level, is Gritta. To his left are Celler and Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.), who nominated the chairman. Others are Congress members with naval shipyards in their district.

Threat to Shipyards Stirs Capitol Group

Nearly 100 members of Congress have approved formation of a permanent organization to work for the retention of the nation's 11 naval shipyards.

Meeting in the Old House Office Building at the invitation of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., the senators and House members discussed the threatened closing of several yards and the resultant impact on both the Navy and the shipyard communities.

Speakers stressed the urgency of preserving the Navy's $4 billion shipyard complex and the skills of its 88,000 civilian craftsmen and engineers in the face of dwindling staffs and transfer of shipbuilding contracts to private builders by the Defense Dept.

The conferees elected Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) as chairman. Celler named a steering committee of eight senators and 18 representatives to plan future procedure and declared without objection at meeting's end that the principles of a statement of objectives presented to the meeting "generally represent the views of all here present."

The statement pointed out that the shipyards, in nine states on both coasts and the Hawaii, are "integral parts" of the Navy's capability and strength, that their continued existence contributes to the morale of Navy enlisted men and the welfare of their communities, and that continued operation of all naval shipyards is "vital to the common defense and general welfare" of the nation.

In a statement to the committee, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept. said he agrees with the unanimous opinion of a House Armed Services subcommittee that a "continuation of the existing naval shipyard complex is essential to national defense" and any effort to reduce or abolish it would impair our national security.

It is "the firm and studied position of the Metal Trades Dept., its affiliated unions and its naval shipyard councils that all of our existing naval shipyards are an integral and vital part of our entire naval establishment," said Gritta.

The yards are each essential to national security and defense and the well-being of their communities, and losses experienced by the shutdown of any one of them "would far exceed any relatively small immediate monetary saving" which might be achieved, he said.

Toronto Hatters' Pact Hikes Pay, Cuts Hours

Toronto, Ont.—A new three-year contract gives 250 members of the Hatters employed in 10 Toronto hat and cap shops wage increases of 15 cents an hour in two steps, with 10 cents retroactive to Jan. 1, and cuts the workweek from 40 to 37.5 hours with no reduction in take-home pay.

Union-Aided Bank Opens In Lima, Peru

The first workers' savings and loan association in Latin America, formed with the help of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, has opened in Lima, Peru.

For the first time in the 400 years of Latin American history, working men and women now have a facility for low-interest, long-term loans primarily for housing, AIFLD officials called it "a major milestone in free labor collaboration."

Called the Association Caja de Ahorros y Prestamos de la Alianza Sindical Cooperative—ASINCOOP for short—it will make housing loans up to $3,000 to Peruvian unionists, with repayment at low interest in up to 20 years.

On its board of directors are representatives of the country's principal democratic trade unions, including the Peruvian Workers Confederations, the white collar workers union and the Federation of Housing Cooperatives.

Initial financing is $10 million, of which $120,000 has been put up by the anti-Communist Peruvian unions. The rest is in the form of loans by the Agency for Intl. Development and the Peruvian government.

"This is part of a pattern now unfolding," said Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the AIFLD Social Projects Dept. "Other banks of this type are being planned for other Latin American countries."

Struck Papers Lock Out 3,000 In Detroit

Detroit — Contract disputes between publishers of this city's two daily newspapers and two unions have resulted in suspension of publication of the Free Press and News and layoffs for some 3,000 employes, members of 16 other unions.

Members of the Printing Pressmen, Local 13, and the affiliated Paper Handlers, Local 10, stopped work July 13. Publishers locked out members of all other printing trades unions the next day and Newspaper Guild members July 17. Most non-union employes, notably at the News, were not laid off.

Two meetings, called by the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service at the request of the Detroit Council of Newspaper, Broadcasting & Associated Industries Unions, failed to break the stalemate. Talks were recessed until further notice and Sec.-Treas. A. J. Rohan of the Pressmen, here for the first meeting, returned to his headquarters at Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

Issues in dispute include, for the Paper Handlers, contract protection against installation of new equipment, improved insurance and hospitalization benefits, and an equalization of benefits at both papers; for the Pressmen, more washup time, equalization of benefits, and improved welfare benefits.

A union source said a troublesome issue is the refusal of the Free Press to pay time and a half for Saturday night work, a practice at the News.

Meanwhile some unions have started paying strike benefits and opened job placement services. Two stopgap newspapers, the Detroit Press and the Detroit Daily Bulletin, have been started by private interests to publish daily for the duration. A number of union members have been hired, said Executive Sec. Ronald C. O'Brien of the Guild.

U. S. Extends Ban On Training Bias

Government contractors have been ordered to comply with the non-discrimination rules of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, even if their apprenticeship programs are not registered with the bureau.

The new rule was announced by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

After 3-Month Strike:

Clerks Hail Victory Over Food Chains

Baltimore—A settlement hailed by the Retail Clerks as a "complete victory" after a three-month strike and lockout of 6,000 food store employes was ratified at a membership meeting here by a 98 percent margin.

The strike was called Apr. 17 at 57 stores of the Acme food chain. Six other chains operating 168 stores shut their doors and stayed closed until June 24, when they called back their locked-out employes.

Contract ratification signaled a return to work for the workers at Acme, last to settle, with benefits covering workers at all the chains.

The settlement, according to Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), will not change plans of his House Labor subcommittee to hold hearings July 28 and 30 on food industry labor practices. The hearings, originally set for July 21-23, were called by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) to take testimony on "the relationship of the federal labor laws to the antitrust laws" and related matters, Roosevelt said.

Major Provisions

The new three-year agreement between RCIA and the employers here and in nearby states has these provisions, summarized by RCIA Vice Pres. Murray Plopper:

- Wage increases of $9 to $12 a week for full-time workers, 22.5 cents an hour for part-time employes.
- Retroactivity to Jan. 26, 1964.
- Inclusion of wage increases in minimum rates.
- Offering "available hours" of employment to present part-time workers before the hiring of any new part-timers.

The question of more work for those wishing it was the major cause of the strike against Acme, Plopper said. Employers had rejected this union objective until the final settlement, worked out with the aid of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The contract as finally written was accepted by union members who had fought to protect the jobs of present full-time workers and to create the largest possible number of full-time positions for those willing to work 40 hours, according to the union spokesman.

Union members in eastern Maryland and nearby states voted after the Baltimore meeting but the outcome could not be changed, the union said.

Court Upholds Right to Sue in Political Firing

Los Angeles—The U. S. Court of Appeals here has upheld a lower court decision that union employes dismissed for political activities have the right to go to court under the "bill of rights" section of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The court upheld a district court decision that international representatives of the Machinists had a right to bring suit under L-G asking damages and reinstatement on the ground that they were entitled to the protection of the act.

The representatives, who are IAM members, had participated in an internal political campaign supporting a candidate for high union office who was defeated. They were dismissed after the election.

The circuit court, in its decision, pointed out that under Landrum-Griffin it is possible for a union to adopt the principle of "required political neutrality" for its employes, but that the IAM had made no effort to do this.

The IAM is planning to appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meany Backs 2 Unions Fighting 'Secessionists'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on West Coast state and local central bodies to give "all possible aid and assistance" to the Pulp-Sulphite Workers and the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

The two affiliated internationals are battling what Meany termed a "rump organization of secessionists" which is seeking to capture bargaining rights for a unit of 22,000 workers at 50 pulp and paper mills on the West Coast. Dissident groups broke away from the two international unions in a recent contract dispute to form the unaffiliated Association of Western Pulp & Paper Workers.

Calling for "full support" to the Pulp-Sulphite and Papermakers & Paperworkers "in their efforts to combat this destructive movement and to preserve the integrity of the bargaining unit as an AFL-CIO affiliate," Meany declared:

"You are herewith advised that any aid, assistance, cooperation or recognition of this secessionist group of its members is contrary to the best interests of the AFL-CIO and a violation of the duties and responsibilities of central bodies under the AFL-CIO Constitution and rules governing state and local central bodies."

It is the "duty and responsibility" of every central body to assist the two international unions in retention of their bargaining rights, Meany stressed. He added:

"I understand that the leaders of the dissident group are telling members that if they succeed in taking this unit into an independent organization, they will subsequently be permitted to affiliate with the AFL-CIO, either directly or through another international. For your information, these claims are entirely false. This office would not sanction, nor does the AFL-CIO Constitution permit, the issuance of an AFL-CIO charter to a group which has seceded from an AFL-CIO affiliate."

Paper Union Beats Raid by District 50

Rumford, Me. — The Papermakers & Paperworkers have successfully repulsed an effort by Dist. 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers to win back bargaining rights for employes of the Oxford Paper Co. here.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was UPP 984, UMW 545, another "independent" union 253. The AFL-CIO union had been chosen by the workers over the UMW more than a year ago.

Revises Assessments:

ANG Convention Approves $2 Million Fund for Defense

Long Beach, Calif.—The Newspaper Guild's 31st annual convention here voted to increase the international defense fund to $1 million at the end of the year and to $2 million in five years.

The delegates approved, with minor changes, the proposals of a special strike policy committee to strengthen the defense fund, increase the level of strike and lockout benefits and provide for a more adequate and equitable assessment schedule to support them.

The proposal, as adopted by the convention, provides for raising the current $500,000 defense fund floor to $1 million next Dec. 31, to $1.5 million Sept. 1, 1967, and to $2 million Sept. 1, 1969. An emergency requiring monthly assessments would be deemed to exist should the fund fall below these amounts after they become effective.

The delegates approved a new strike benefit arrangement providing for either an increased schedule ranging from $35 to $65 a week, according to the number of dependents, or payment of 30 percent of salary, with the option up to each local. The old schedule ranged from $15 to $60 a week.

The new assessment schedule ranges from $1 to $6 a month, according to salary. It replaces a schedule ranging from 50 cents to $3.

Assessments Scheduled

Two special assessments to be collected by locals no later than November and December were authorized to meet the million-dollar figure by the end of the year.

The delegates also approved a proposal by the ANG executive board to change the base of per capita payments from a flat rate to a sliding scale based on 1⅝ percent of the average top-minimum salary paid reporters in Guild newspaper contracts. The change is expected to provide the international with increasing income and make it possible to undertake long-range fiscal planning.

The convention heard Dick Gregory, Negro entertainer and civil-rights leader, warn that the nation faces "internal destruction" if it does not solve its racial problem in the next five years.

"The day is over when the Negro in America will accept freedom on the installment plan," Gregory declared. "This struggle is not black against white; it's one of right against wrong. And wrong has never won."

A collection for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFD), conducted on the floor after Gregory's talk, yielded more than $660, with an additional $300 pledged and $500 contributed by the executive board immediately after the convention. COFD is conducting the Mississippi voter registration drive that has provoked segregationist violence.

The convention voted to extend and intensify the Guild's campaign for equal employment opportunity in the newspaper industry. It recommended cooperation with civil rights organizations in the effort and urged locals both to press for the hiring of minority-group employes and to encourage minority-group members to enter the industry.

Warning against the growing problem of newspaper automation, the delegates called for contract clauses to bar dismissals resulting from new processes, provide retraining for displaced employes and require advance consultation with the Guild before automated machinery is introduced.

Declaring that the inroads of automation make it unlikely that sufficient jobs to absorb the unemployed will develop in the private sector of the nation's economy, the convention urged a guaranteed base income of $5,200 a year for every family in the nation. Incomes below this figure, it said, should be supplemented by expanding public-works projects, direct cash payments or a combination of both.

Another resolution authorized ANG officers to seek congressional legislation to curb newspaper monopoly by requiring that outside bidders be given an opportunity to buy a failing newspaper at fair market value before it can be sold to a competitor.

GOP Attack Rebutted

The convention assailed attacks on newsmen at the Republican National Convention as "without precedent in their vituperative and irrational nature," terming them "unwarranted attacks on the objectivity of the press."

Two other resolutions condemned the Soviet Union's persecution of its Jewish population as "vicious" and "inhuman," and called on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to ratify the long-pending United Nations Genocide Convention "without further delay."

Bernard Stein of the New York Times was elected international vice president from the New York metropolitan region to fill a vacancy.

HAWAIIAN LEIS that have become traditional at Newspaper Guild Conventions are draped around the neck of Pierre Salinger, the late Pres. Kennedy's press secretary and now Democratic candidate for the Senate from California, by Malia Olendag (left), Honolulu entertainer who accompanied the delegation from the islands, and Mrs. Terry Mayer, wife of a Hawaiian delegate. Salinger was principal speaker at ANG's Long Beach convention banquet.

Butchers Vote Priority To Election Campaign

Hollywood, Fla.—The Meat Cutters ended their 21st convention here with a vow to step up their political action program to help defeat GOP Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater in November.

More than 1,200 delegates unanimously approved a resolution calling for every member "to work in this election against the campaign of Sen. Barry Goldwater" in the months ahead. It urged that collective bargaining and organizing activity be secondary to election work and emphasized that "unless Sen. Goldwater is definitively and decisively beaten, there may not be any more collective bargaining and organizing as we know it today.

Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers said that the "trouble with Mr. Goldwater is that he doesn't have a program. He's negative. . . . He and the Birchers are trying to repeal the 20th Century."

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, described Goldwater as a man "around whom the bigots and the racists are now rallying."

"Here is a man who declares that in his judgment the Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional, yet he asks the American people to make him the President, so that he can enforce that act," he said. "How is he going to enforce it when he believes it to be unconstitutional? With what vigor? With what enthusiasm? With what sincerity?

Bias Made 'Respectable'

"No, we'll find that many of the people who in the past have apologized for their prejudices now will be coming out in the open and apologizing no longer because they will have the respectable cover of a campaign by a candidate for the presidency."

Farmer pointed out that the trade union struggle and the civil rights struggle are in a "real sense" one and the same.

"We have a real kinship, and it is a kinship which must not and which shall not be broken," he declared.

He called for labor and the civil rights movement to close ranks "as never before to turn back the challenge of the Goldwater counter-revolution."

Funds Raised for CORE

Following Farmer's address, the delegates swiftly raised over $11,000 to contribute to CORE's civil rights program. More than $1,100 was immediately collected from delegates who dropped dollar bills into cardboard boxes. Leaders of delegations then began to announce local union pledges from floor microphones totalling $10,000.

The delegates approved a resolution on civil rights to establish a comprehensive program at both international and local union levels. A major activity will be the formation of local union civil rights committees to work closely with the union membership and the community.

San Diego, Calif., was chosen as the convention site in 1968.

U.S. Labor Seen as Major Force For Social Gains in Latin America

Cincinnati, Ohio—Organized labor in the United States and the Catholic Church "stand alone" in Latin America against the forces of communism "in the practical realm of housing, clothing and a decent wage," the Rev. Clifford Besse, S.J., said in a talk during Xavier University's summer lecture series.

"Who else is engaged in such work?" he asked. "The answer to that question can be determined by observing who the number one targets of the Communists in Latin America are today—the church and free labor.

"Depending on the relative strength of these two groups, communism will either fail or engulf all of Latin America."

Chairman of the university's Economics Dept., Father Besse paid tribute to the AFL-CIO for its "most effective job" in working for social justice south of the border. Many persons once active in their unions now are on the staffs of U.S. embassies and ministries in Latin American nations, he recalled, and added:

"It would not be overstating the point to say that much of the practical implementation of U.S. policy in Latin America today is administered by U.S. organized labor."

American labor is not only investing its own funds in housing projects for workers, he noted, but is making vigorous efforts to persuade U.S. firms to invest productive capital in Latin America.

Investment 'Sound'

"These investments are regarded as sound and productive, and are in no way regarded as a gift," he added.

Father Besse also praised "American labor's gift . . . financed by union funds," of "an extensive education program to promote the interests of free labor, and thereby to counteract the forces of communism." The program is conducted through the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which is jointly financed by labor and business. It includes 12-week training courses in Washington for union leaders from Latin American countries, with all expenses paid.

"In a way it can be said that a key goal in our Latin American policy is to save Latin America from communism and national socialism through the instrumentality of a free labor movement," Father Besse said.

He called for a change in Latin America's socio-political structure so as to create a middle class, eliminate the propertyless proletarian class and raise the workers' standard of living.

"This is the task that must be accomplished if communism is to be thwarted there," he said. "One major function of this task is to educate people in sound principles of economics and a sound application of Christian philosophy to the business world.

"Organized labor is committed to this goal in Latin America. Can you point to any basic error in their goal? Do you know of any other organization that is making this effort day-in and day-out on a well-organized basis?"

'Soundly Moral' Policy

Stable, efficient government cannot flourish, he said, so long as social habits and institutions "are geared to maintain political instability, caste distinction, racial and class prejudice, the hacienda system of ownership, the paterfamilias system of control of areas and the absence of a middle class."

"Organized labor, it seems to me is pursuing a soundly moral and economically proper policy when it directs its efforts at creating a middle class and providing the average worker with a family savings wage," he said.

Disputes Umpire Named by CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—H. Carl Goldenberg, Montreal lawyer and one of Canada's most experienced arbitrators and conciliators, has been named impartial umpire of jurisdictional disputes by the executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The last CLC convention adopted new constitutional machinery for settling jurisdictional differences, with arbitration of disputes which cannot be settled by a mediator or mediators drawn from the Canadian trade union movement. In announcing Goldenberg's appointment CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin said he has served on more royal and special commissions and settled more labor disputes than any other Canadian.

Nation's Housing Need Stressed by Shishkin

Labor's support for a "massive expansion" of housing programs and home construction is stressed in an article in the 1964 yearbook of the National Housing Conference. The author is Boris Shishkin, economist and secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Urging congressional approval of comprehensive housing and community development legislation, Shishkin declared:

"No program is more essential to the economic and social strength of the country. If affirmative action is not forthcoming, the result could be catastrophic."

Stressing that stepped-up construction activity would be "a prime weapon" against unemployment, Shishkin noted that housing outlays constitute almost one-sixth of the nation's gross national product.

He cited studies showing that construction of 10,000 houses represents approximately 20,000 man-years of employment and generates a market for materials producers and suppliers of $50 to $66 million, plus an additional $15 million spent on furnishings and appliances.

Labor, Shishkin said, supports a long-term, 12-year federal housing program "because experience has shown that under a policy of authorization by fits and starts, brief gains never catch up with relentless losses in the national housing inventory."

Shishkin noted that the labor-supported goal of equal opportunity in housing "is far from won and must, therefore, be assured in all programs in which housing is provided with federal aid" or mortgage guarantees.

EIGHTY-FIVE GRADUATES of the first national institute held by the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries—and some of their male instructors—are shown before the Center for Labor Education & Research at the University of Colorado, Boulder, where the sessions were held. Eight state councils and 28 international unions were represented among the students.

CWA Hits 'Hodgepodge' Of Bell's Wage Zones

Elimination of the "gross inequities" caused by a "senseless hodgepodge" of wage zones—107 in the Bell telephone system alone—will be the key goal of the Communications Workers in a round of contract negotiations starting Aug. 9 in Detroit, the union has declared.

A substantial general wage increase will be another main objective, along with improved job differentials and reclassifications; items of critical importance to individual locals, and no lowering of contract standards.

These objectives were adopted by the 63-member rank-and-file CWA collective bargaining policy committee at a three-day meeting in Washington, D. C.

The theory that wages should follow a community level "made sense 50 years ago" but is completely out of date now, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne commented. When negotiations start next month with Michigan Bell, the union will begin seriously to get Bell's 107 wage zones "boiled down to a sensible number," Beirne declared.

Asked what number would be "sensible," he answered "about seven, as things are now."

During the 1964 round of negotiations, CWA will be bargaining on the basis of wage reopening clauses in the Bell System and on all contract items with other telephone firms. Bell talks will be concentrated on basic wages at each step of the experience progression schedule, schedule length and design, job differentials and reclassifications, and town reclassifications.

In a resolution dealing with wages, the policy committee pointed out that workers' buying power has lagged behind the nation's rapidly rising productivity since the mid-50s. Between 1956 and 1963, it continued, the real volume of production rose 24.4 percent, but the buying power of all employes in the private economy, per hour worked, increased only 17.1 percent.

"What America needs is not a lid on collective bargaining and wage increases . . . but strong unions, effective bargaining and substantial improvements of wages and fringe benefits," the committee declared.

Asserting that public policy includes the wage-price guidelines "that have been with us since 1962," the committee said it feels the guideline policy has been "grossly misinterpreted."

A close examination of that policy in the January 1964 report of the Council of Economic Advisers, the committee said, reveals "a careful avoidance of the rigidity of interpretation" imputed to it by the press and the business community. It concluded:

"Considering wage history, profit, productivity, investment and the price status of the industry, it would be appropriate and consistent with public policy if wage increases in the communications industry should exceed the Administration's wage guidelines for 1964; this is especially true when the gross wage inequities existing in the industry are taken into account."

7 Percent Profit Rate

In the telephone industry, the committee said, profits have been climbing at a yearly rate of 7 percent—faster than the U.S. economy as a whole. Productivity rates in the industry have been increasing at a rate well over 5.5 percent but, the committee declared, telephone wage increases have been "near or below" long-term productivity figures for the economy as a whole.

On fringe items, the statement declared, it shall continue to be CWA's policy to seek two weeks' vacation after one year of service, three weeks after 10 years and four weeks after 15.

Efforts shall continue, the committee directed, toward "establishing pension plans where none exist, elimination of all social security deductions from pension calculations, increasing all minimum pensions to $125 a month, reducing years of service required for retirement on pension, and introducing survivors' rights under pension plans" where they do not now exist.

Canadian units were directed to resist any employer attempt to reduce pension benefits because of payments they make to the Canada Pension Plan.

CWA Steps Up Community Action

The executive board of the Communications Workers, meeting in Washington to plan ways of "getting more" for CWA members, took time out to adopt a program to "give more" to communities in which members live.

The program involves stepped-up community service activities, public relations and local organizing to help maintain a friendly climate in which the union may operate.

A CWA staff representative will be assigned to coordinate community service and public relations work in each of the 10 CWA districts. Each will get a week's training at a CWA educational institute, Sept. 13-18, at Front Royal, Va.

85 Complete Auxiliaries' 1st Institute

Boulder, Colo.—Eighty-five leaders of union auxiliaries who completed the first week-long national institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries received certificates at "graduation" exercises on the campus of the University of Colorado.

The institute was conducted by National Auxiliaries' officers and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education with the cooperation of the university's Center for Labor Education & Research. The students came from eight state councils and 28 international unions.

Wide Range of Topics

A wide range of topics was discussed, including the role of auxiliaries, community services, legislative issues and COPE, civil rights, international tensions, full employment and an understanding of "right, left and center."

Directors of the institute were Walter H. Uphoff, labor education director of the university, and Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, executive director of the National Auxiliaries, assisted by three other Auxiliaries' officers — Pres. Beatrice Warwood, Sec.-Treas. Elda Luebbert and Vice Pres. Catherine Gelles.

The faculty included, besides Uphoff and the officers, Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Jack Lutz of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Trades Dept.; Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director of COPE's Women's Activities Div., and Community Services Rep. Berkley Watterson.

University faculty members who assisted were George W. Zinke, CLEAR director; Kenneth R. Hammond of the Dept. of Psychology, and Malcolm Correl, director of general education. Arthur Carstens, director of labor education at the University of California at Los Angeles, also participated.

Speakers included Dir. Mary Dublin Keyserling of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau; Pres. Herrick S. Roth of the Colorado AFL-CIO, and Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Amter of the Peace Research Organization Fund.

IUD Official Named Public Welfare Adviser

Leonard Lesser, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been named to the 12-member Advisory Council on Public Welfare charged with reviewing the public assistance and child welfare programs for which federal funds are appropriated. It will report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by July 1, 1966.

Court Challenge Seen:

New York City Sets $1.50 Pay Minimum

New York—Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) has signed a bill establishing a $1.50-an-hour minimum wage law for New York City which a labor spokesman said will "mean meat on the table" for low-paid workers estimated by another source to total 400,000 here.

Eighteen spokesmen for the New York City Central Labor Council and other union groups testified for the bill. Employers headed by the Commerce & Industry Association said enactment would be "municipal economic suicide" costing 66,000 persons their jobs.

An association of laundry owners which successfully challenged a similar law in 1962 said it will ask the courts to set this one aside also. Wagner said the city would "welcome" a legal test.

The law provides that every employer shall by Oct 1. pay no less than $1.50 an hour to his employes in every occupation except for executive, administrative or professional employes; outside salesmen; janitors of dwellings with less than 12 families; students and volunteer workers in non-profit institutions; staff counsellors in children's camps, and several other groups—clergymen, babysitters, newsboys, and part-time workers in theaters, among others.

The new city minimum is higher than both the state minimum, which goes from $1.15 to $1.25 an hour on Oct. 15, and the federal pay floor of $1.25 for most covered workers and $1 for those newly covered in 1961. The last figure will go to $1.15 an hour on Sept. 3.

Labor supporters of the bill are confident it will survive the test of constitutionality because of a new state law, passed by the legislature in 1963, giving local governments more home rule powers.

Wagner signed a law in October 1962 which the state courts killed on the ground that wage regulation is a field pre-empted by the state. The bill would have required payment of $1.25 an hour for one year, then $1.50. Labor supported that law too.

The new law, said Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the city AFL-CIO central body, is "badly needed" and will mean "meat on the table" for many low-paid workers. Iushewitz had urged the mayor to sign it, as did local AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York State Building & Construction Trades Council, and other union representatives.

Iushewitz said labor has urged such a measure for many years and has "high hopes" the city's right to enforce it will be upheld by the courts.

Fight to Go to Harvard Won by Shop Steward

Fall River, Mass.—A 20-month dispute over the right of a local union president to get a leave of absence to study at Harvard University was settled here when management of Harvey Probber, Inc., furniture firm, reached agreement with the Furniture Workers.

UFW Pres. Morris Pizer said company officials agreed, at a meeting with representatives of the union and the State Board of Conciliation & Arbitration, to grant Americo Ramos a leave when he next requests it.

Ramos is president of UFW Local 159 at Probber's, where he works as a frame assembler. He plans to enroll for a three-month Harvard Trade Union Program next spring.

Pizer said Ramos won a Massachusetts State AFL-CIO Scholarship in 1962, along with two others out of a field of 24 contenders. Management refused to grant the leave, asserting that Ramos could not be spared from work because of a "backlog" of orders.

The union filed unfair labor practice charges, which were upheld by a trial examiner and then by the National Labor Relations Board. Facing possible court action by the NLRB for enforcement of its decision and intervention by the state arbitration board, the firm dropped its opposition.

Vigorous Union Man

At the NLRB hearings, union witnesses had testified that Ramos was the union's chief steward at the Probber plant and as such, was a vigorous union leader who actively enforced the contract.

When Ramos received word that he had won the Harvard scholarship, he posted a letter to that effect on the plant bulletin board, received congratulations from his fellow workers and two company officials, and five months later requested a leave in writing.

The union contract specifies that leaves will be granted for valid reasons if workers "can be spared from production." On Jan. 10, 1963, the firm's executive vice president—one of those who had congratulated Ramos—denied the request in writing without listing any reason.

NLRB Examiner James V. Constantine found that while management had refused to grant the leave on the ground that Ramos could not be spared from his job, it had failed to produce any proof of its claim. Upholding union charges, he ruled that the firm's expressed reason was only a pretext used because of resentment over Ramos' forceful union leadership. The NLRB agreed, and ordered the firm to stop discriminating.

Phone Union Credits COPE With a 'Save'

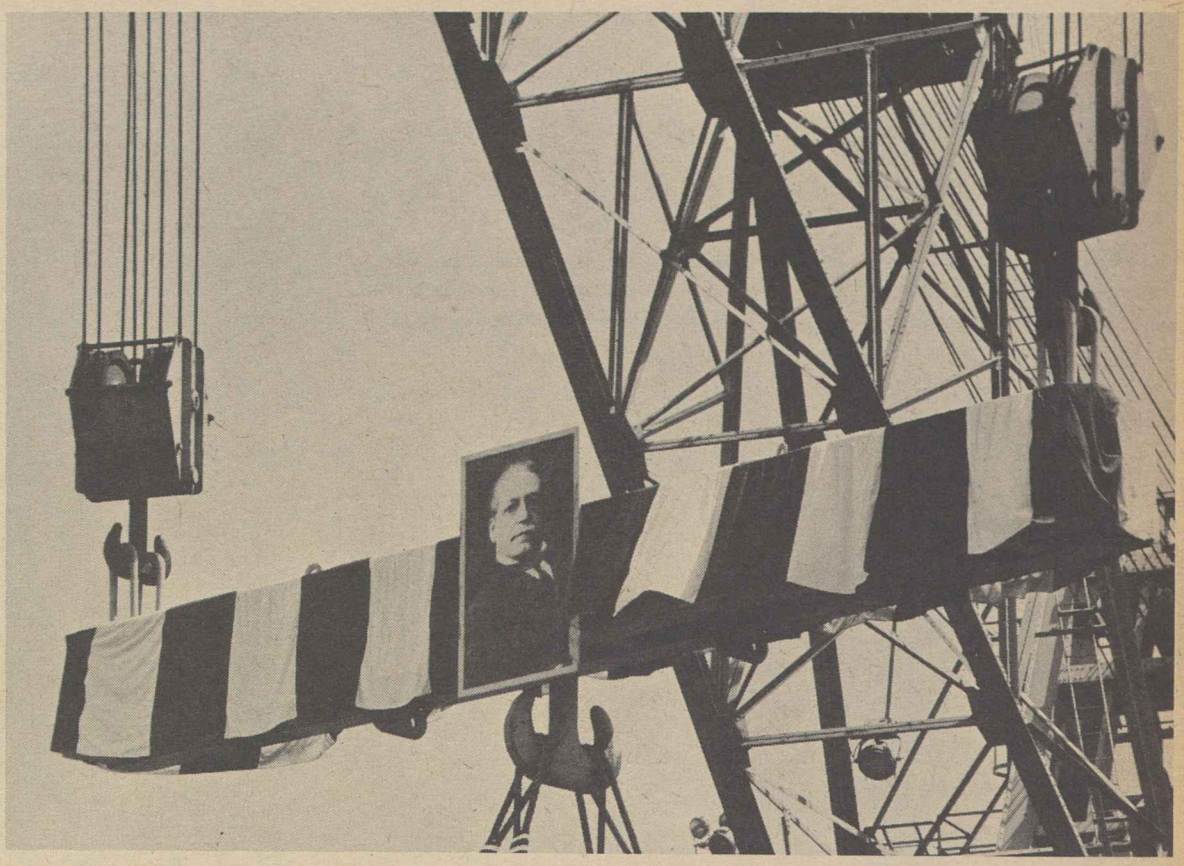
Milwaukee—Wisconsin members of the Communications Workers have been told by CWA State Dir. Edward V. Peil that labor's political strength was directly responsible for enactment of a law worth $845,000 in benefits.

Peil referred to legislation allowing telephone company employes to continue to receive discounts on their phone bills and permitting free phone service for retired phone workers.

The Wisconsin Public Utilities Commission had barred the free service and limited the amount of the discount. The state CWA director said the Wisconsin labor movement gave "outstanding" help to the union in winning passage of the new law and in securing its signature by Gov. John W. Reynolds (D). It represented, he said, a big return on the voluntary COPE contributions made by CWA members.

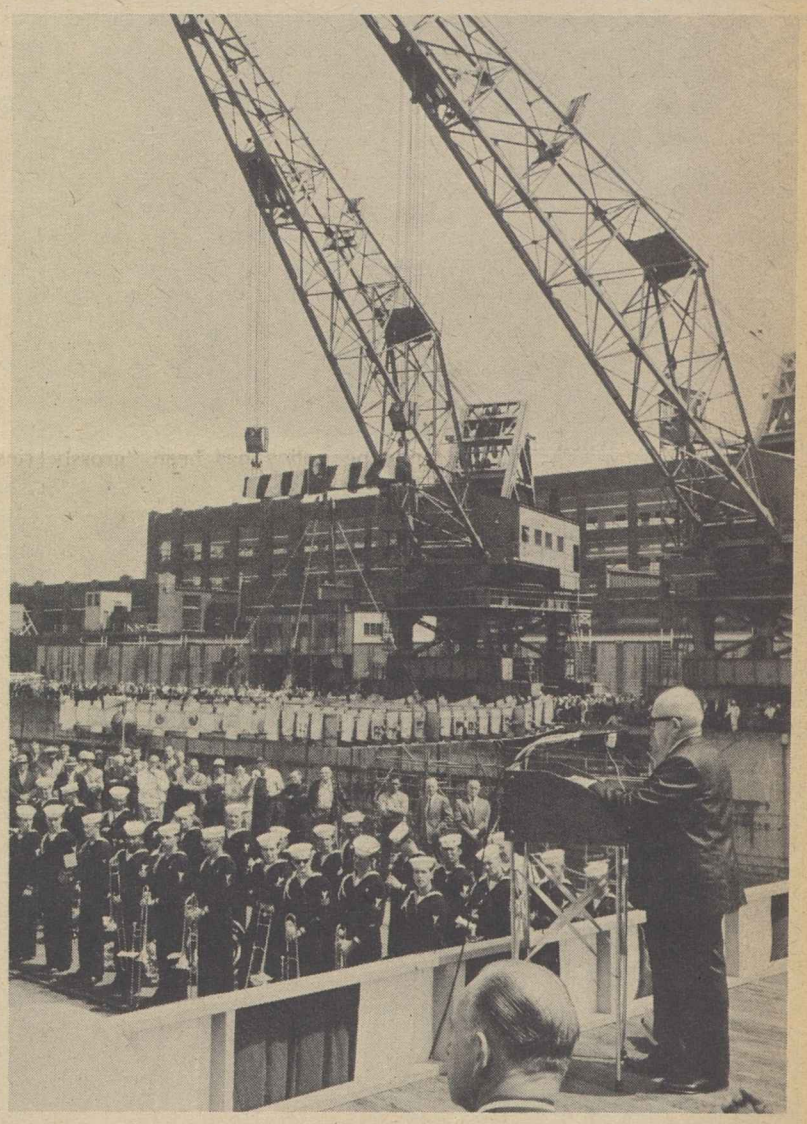
Keel of USS Samuel Gompers is Laid

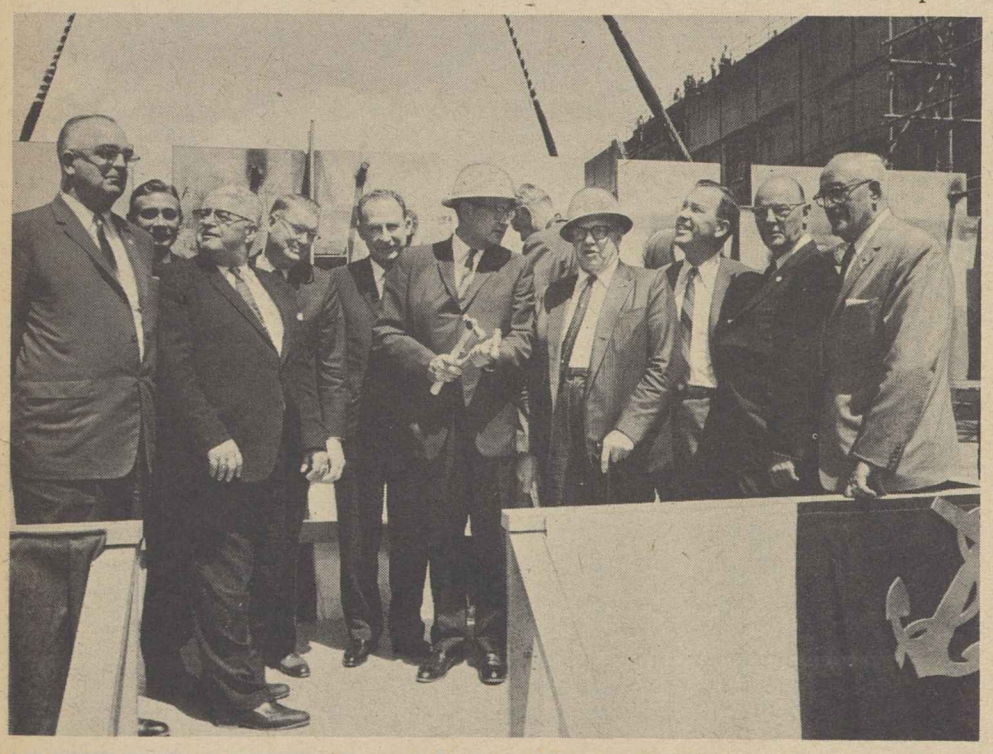
GREETING was extended to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by two men who work on the USS Samuel Gompers, W. G. Clitterbaugh and Marvin Lillie. At left, Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds.



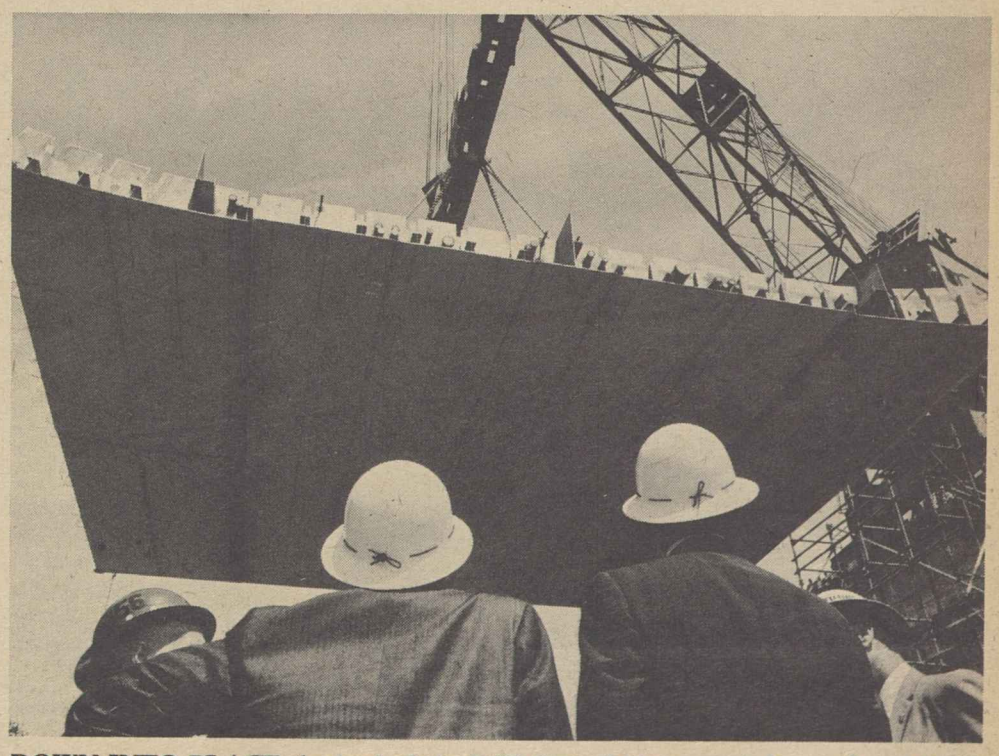
THE KEEL WAS DECORATED with bunting and carried a portrait of Gompers as it hung suspended in midair before being lowered into place at the climax of an impressive ceremony.

USS SAMUEL GOMPERS, named in honor of the founding president of the American Federation of Labor, will be built by union workers under the bargaining agreement between the Bremerton Metal Trades Council and the Puget Sound shipyard. The first destroyer tender to be built by the Navy since 1945, it will be 644 feet long, have an 85-foot beam and displace 20,500 tons. It will be manned by 135 officers and 1,668 enlisted personnel. Construction will take about two years. When completed and outfitted the ship will be able to make all repairs to destroyers, including nuclear power plants and missiles, and will accompany the fleet. In announcing that the vessel would be named for Gompers, Pres. Johnson said "the social and economic position of American workers today is to a large extent attributable to his efforts." He called Gompers "a man who believed in and worked for peace" but who "knew its best guarantee is the power of self-protection." At right Meany makes the principal address at the keel-laying. Above, he cuts his initials (inset) into the keel before the ceremony. Looking on are, left to right, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Paul G. Warner of the Bremerton Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.





AT THE KEEL-LAYING: From left, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Pres. Russell M. Stephens, Technical Engineers; Pres. Russell Berg, Boiler Makers; Pres. B. A. Gritta, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks; Wirtz; Meany; Jackson; Pres. C. W. Sickles, Asbestos Workers, and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.



DOWN INTO PLACE the keel of the USS Samuel Gompers is lowered as Meany (left) and Wirtz watch intently. Gompers, born in England, was a member of the Cigarmakers. He died in 1924. Fittingly, the Puget Sound shipyard has long been a stronghold of government employe unionism. It was the first in the nation to negotiate a contract with a Metal Trades Council.

Spotlight on Congress

THE POLITICAL spotlight has shifted back from San Francisco to Washington and the wind-up sessions of the 88th Congress, underscoring the importance of the two-year legislative record in the election campaign.

The intense controversy stirred by the Goldwater nomination has for the moment tended to overshadow the fact that 35 Senate seats are up in the November balloting as well as all seats in the House. The senators and representatives facing the voters will to a great extent be judged on their records in the 88th Congress as well as by the candidates at the "top of the ticket."

To date the performance of the 88th Congress has been a good one. The first session was notable for the enactment of far-reaching health and education legislation and the ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty.

The passage of the historic civil rights bill and the tax cut have dominated the second session so far. But in the few weeks before the Democratic convention Congress has a fairly full agenda to complete the record to date.

High on this agenda is hospital care for the aged through social security, the President's anti-poverty program, housing and hospital construction legislation, a pay increase for government workers, the commission on automation and the entire range of appropriation bills geared to the needs of the various agencies and their programs, especially funds to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

There is time enough to enact all these measures before the onset of the Democratic convention, measures that will round out a two-year record that could make the 88th Congress one of the most memorable in American history.

Issue or Propaganda?

THE TECHNIQUE of measuring public opinion and reaction to propaganda phrases and slogans has been around a long time but when a polltaker fails to draw the distinction between the propaganda line and the issue he is not in reality measuring anything.

Lou Harris, a veteran and respected pollster, fell into this trap recently in attempting to measure public opinion on GOP Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater's known views, including a so-called federal "right-to-work" law. His poll showed that a majority of his sample agreed with Goldwater on the need for such legislation.

What Harris' question did not report or reflect was that the phrase "right-to-work" is a phony phrase worked up by anti-union forces to attack the basic right of union and management to agree to a collective bargaining contract covering union security.

The inherent falsity of the phrase in describing this relationship between labor and management has been documented in a number of court cases and most recently in Oregon, where the state's Supreme Court ruled that the phrase was fraudulent and misleading and could not be used in a petition title.

Earlier this year the voters of Oklahoma decisively defeated a "right-to-work" proposal although a poll taken by Harris early in the campaign showed a majority in favor of "right-to-work." When the campaign against the proposal developed and its true union-busting objective was disclosed, the voters turned it down.

If the pollsters are trying to gauge public opinion on important issues then they have the obligation to present the issues accurately rather than using pat propaganda phrases worked up by proponents of one side of the issue.

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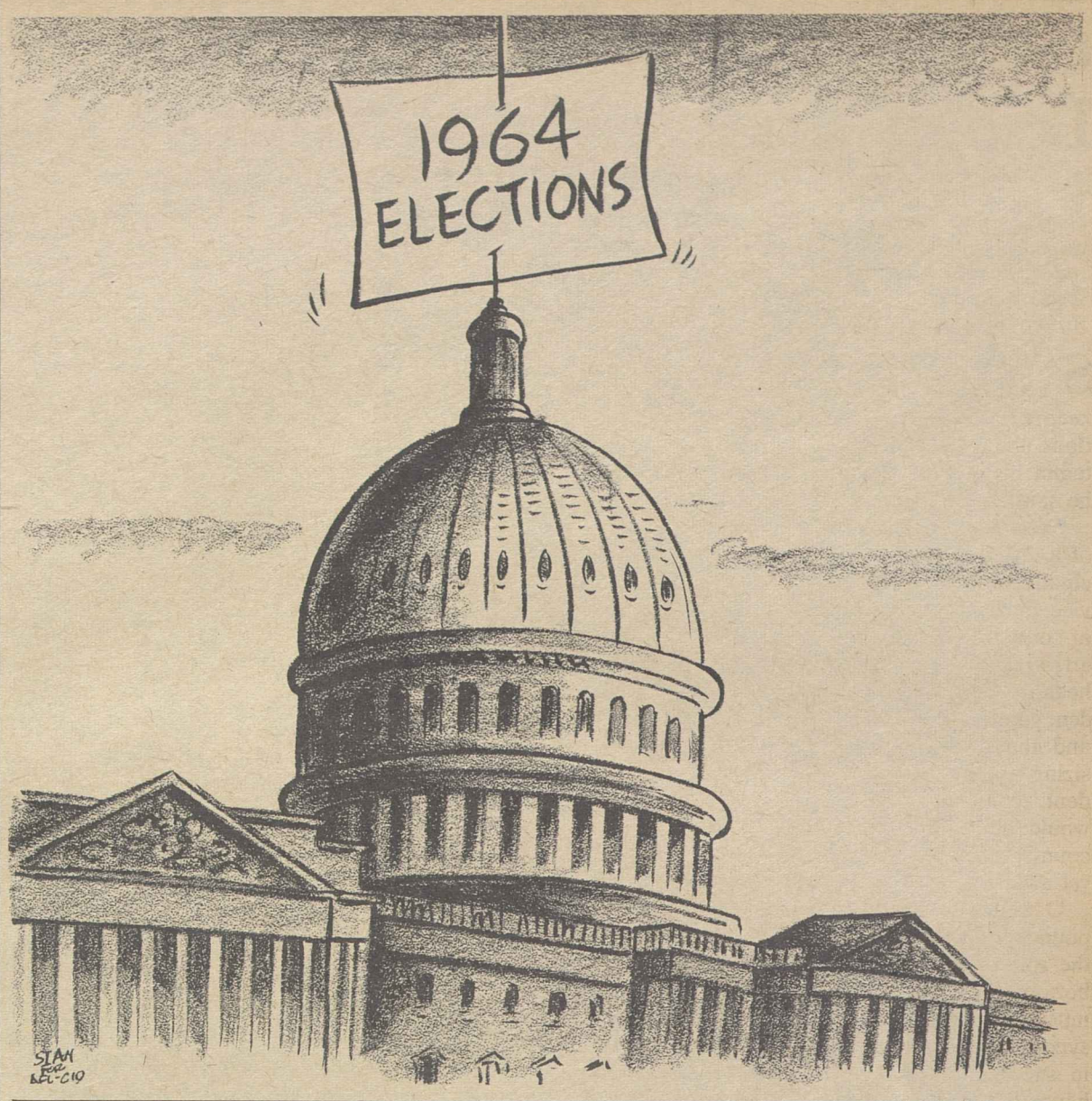

New York Times Editorial:

GOP Disaster, Threat to Nation Seen in Goldwater Nomination

The following is excerpted from an editorial appearing in the New York Times of July 19, 1964, titled "Disaster at San Francisco."

WITH THE NOMINATION of Sen. Barry Goldwater for the Presidency of the United States, the right wing of the Republican party has at last won the great victory it had vainly sought for so many years. It has succeeded in naming as leader of the party and standard-bearer in the national election a man who is the very symbol of radical reaction; it iced the cake with a vice presidential nominee in complete consonance with Sen. Goldwater; it beat off every attempt to liberalize the platform; it now sees central control of the party machinery safely in its own hands.

The triumph within the party of the Republican revolutionaries of the right is complete, so complete that almost no substantive concessions of any kind had to be made at San Francisco to the moderate, much less to the progressive, wing.

Sen. Goldwater's remarkable success, which almost no one would have predicted six months ago, is due to a complex of factors. One of the most important of these is that a large part of the basic Republican party structure—the county committeemen, the precinct captains, the workers in the grass roots, especially from west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac—does believe in the kind of Republicanism that Sen. Goldwater represents. These were the Republican "pros" who formed the basis of the late Robert A. Taft's strength at the 1952 convention and earlier.

We do not believe that this group, important though it is, represents, or in recent years has represented, the majority of Republican voters. There is no evidence, either in polls or in primaries, that it does; and there is a great deal of evidence that it does not. Yet it had clear control of the San Francisco convention.

But Sen. Goldwater's appeal, however limited it may at this time be, is of course not confined to this segment of the party faithful. There are the radical extremists of the far right, whose influence and whose voices were painfully evident at San Francisco. There are the ominously unknown numbers of people in both North and South who resent and fear the social and especially the economic intrusion of the Negro into their heretofore exclusive domain, and who believe that they can get along with Sen. Goldwater and his kind of Republican party better than with the Democrats—as they undoubtedly can and as he encouraged them to believe in his acceptance speech. Finally, there are those Americans who, politically speaking, long to return to the womb. They are ready to translate into political action their yearning for what seems like a simpler, more moral, better-ordered past; and Sen. Goldwater, with his simplistic answers for the most complex problems, is their man.

BUT HE IS NOT the man for the modern, progressive Republicanism that until last week had controlled the party for a generation and had represented its broad rank and file. He is not the man for the problems of the age we live in. He is not the man to guide the destinies of the United States for the next four years.

He is on the contrary a man whose foreign policy is unthinking and whose domestic policy is unbelievable. And so, by and large, are the views expounded in the platform.

His political philosophy, insofar as he has any, is contradictory and confusing. His statements and his votes have repeatedly favored a super-nationalistic, militaristic stance. In one breath he calls for decentralization of government, in the next he favors policies and programs that would require even greater centralization. In one breath he talks of freedom, in the next he says that "extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice." This is nothing less than the doctrine, antipathetic to all American tradition, that the end justifies the means.

The Goldwater nomination is a disaster for the Republican party. It is a shattering defeat for the forces of progressive conservatism. Gov. Scranton deserves full marks for a gallant if belated try to save the party from itself, but the Republican leader who comes out of the fray with greatest honor in defeat is Gov. Rockefeller.

But the nomination of a Goldwater-Miller ticket on a Goldwater platform is more than a disaster for the Republican party. It is a threat to the country. The Goldwater approach to nuclear weapons, the Goldwater formula for mastering communism, the Goldwater view of civil rights, the Goldwater attitude toward trade and aid, social security, education, poverty, taxation—these are only some of the reasons why his Presidency would be calamitous.

It seriously reflects on the maturity and stability of this country that a man holding such views, running on such a platform, could be nominated by one of the two great political parties—or what is left of it.

Morgan Says:

GOP Vice Presidential Nominee Lacks 'Ready-Made Stature'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EDT.)

SAN FRANCISCO—Around the turn of the century, Finley Peter Dunne's garrulous barkeep, Mr. Dooley, made some devastating observations about the vice presidency. I won't even attempt his inimitable Irish accent but here is what he said:

"You can't be sent to jail for it, but it's a kind of a disgrace. It is principally because of the vice president that most of our presidents have enjoyed such rugged health. The vice president guards the president, and the president, after sizing up the vice president, concludes that it would be better for the country if he should live yet awhile."

Morgan

Others have compounded this image of ineffectuality. In the 1930s the role of the endearing but bumbling Throttlebottom in George Gershwin's delightfully sardonic musical comedy, "Of Thee I Sing," became a synonym for the occupant of the office that is first in succession to the White House if something happens to the president. Gradually Washington and the country have been re-evaluating the vice presidency, but a good joke perishes stubbornly. It expired, presumably, in Dallas last Nov. 22.

The stunning but too easily forgettable fact is that in this century alone four presidents have died in office and two more nearly died. Theodore Roosevelt became president when William McKinley was assassinated. Calvin Coolidge succeeded Warren G. Harding after the latter succumbed to an illness right here in San Francisco. Harry S. Truman, who had been presiding in virtual obscurity over the Senate, began presiding over the country when a fatal stroke felled Franklin D. Roosevelt 19 years ago last spring. And Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the nation's chief executive in the presidential jet minutes before it bore him and its heart-breaking burden, the body of John F. Kennedy, back to Washington from Texas last November.

Woodrow Wilson fell so desperately ill late in his second term that for all intents and purposes his wife, not he, made the decisions of the presidency. And Dwight D. Eisenhower was victimized first by a serious heart attack, then an intestinal obstruction called ileitis and a mild cerebral occlusion.

After Pres. Kennedy was murdered, the country and Congress quickly took stock of the problem of presidential succession. A bundle of legislation was introduced to fill the gap when the vice president takes over a dead president's job. And the nation, according to the columnists, the commentators and—perhaps more importantly—the reactions of ordinary citizens indicated a demand for a vice president with all the qualities of leadership.

The legislation is still pigeonholed on Capitol Hill but presumably the mood of Americans still is that the running mate of a presidential nominee must display obvious presidential qualifications and not be chosen for cynical reasons of expediency merely to strengthen the ticket by "balancing" it with his geographic or other appeal to special sections or groups.

FIFTY-YEAR-OLD William E. Miller, a native of Lockport, N. Y., a small town near Buffalo, may well have presidential potentialities locked inside his well-groomed, self-possessed person. But the reasons most readily available from Goldwater headquarters for his choice as the running mate for the Arizona senator on the Republican ticket are that he is a Roman Catholic from the politically most important eastern state, that his voting record as a congressman is vaguely "middle of the road" and that he is an aggressive campaigner.

While top strategists at the White House are apprehensively respectful of the campaign talents of Sen. Goldwater as an adversary to Pres. Johnson, it can be said on excellent authority that the President and his aides are far more astonished than unhappy about the selection of Rep. Miller for the GOP No. Two spot.

He is, as one convention observer put it, a kind of junior Richard Nixon, a "gut fighter" and an accomplished debater with much of the ex-Vice President's slashing style but singularly without the experience which Nixon had 12 years ago when he left the Senate to run with Gen. Eisenhower. And although in recent years he has served both as congressman and as chairman of the Republican National Committee, Miller is almost unknown whereas Nixon in 1952 had already achieved something of a celebrity status for his assiduous congressional labors in "exposing" Alger Hiss.

In contrast the most likely prospects for the Democratic vice presidential nomination are already national figures in their own right—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Defense Sec. Robert McNamara, Peace Corps and anti-Poverty Dir. Sargent Shriver, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and others.

Undoubtedly Sen. Goldwater had his own good reasons for picking Rep. Miller but competing with his possible Democratic opposite number on a basis of ready-made stature does not seem to have been one of them.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

ANY RESEMBLANCE between the Republican Party of 1960 and the Republican Party of today has been shattered by the "Goldwater platform" adopted by the Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

The 1960 GOP platform recognized some of the needs of workers and did call for federal concern and federal action in the field of social welfare.

The Goldwater platform speaks of labor almost entirely in a different fashion and speaks of social welfare programs—when it does—almost entirely in terms of 19th Century "charity" programs to answer the needs of the poor.

The Goldwater platform has no separate section devoted to labor and labor legislation. Instead, paragraphs dealing with labor are hidden away.

Here are some of them:

- "Constant opposition to any form of unregulated monopoly whether business or labor," which is an indirect way of calling for legislation that would place labor under the anti-trust laws.
- Support for a "fair and adequate" program for providing "necessary supplemental farm labor" which can only mean a revival of the foreign farm labor, or bracero, program which is due to expire this year.
- Incentives for employers to hire teen-agers, including broadening of temporary exemptions under the minimum wage law, which can only serve to undermine minimum wage protection.
- "Complete reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board to insure impartial protection of the rights of the public, employes and employers, ending the defiance of Congress by the present Board."

Compare these references to labor and the GOP 1960 platform:

- While supporting Taft-Hartley, that platform did express support of the right of unions to negotiate the union shop. Goldwater is a confirmed "right-to-worker," but the platform makers apparently decided to ignore the issue which has hurt the party in more than one election.
- After boasting of Republican action in increasing the minimum wage, extending unemployment compensation and other improvements for workers, the 1960 platform called for upward revision in the amount of coverage of minimum wage legislation to "several million more workers." The Goldwater platform says nothing on this.
- Strengthening the unemployment insurance system and extending its benefits. Again, nothing in the Goldwater platform.

Much the same is true on the social welfare front.

All of the stress of the Goldwater platform is on reliance on the individual's "rights and capacities" to advance his own economic well-being and to do what he wants with his money. The role of the government is minimized.

- The 1960 platform was considerably warmer on these subjects.
- It boasted of improvements in social security under the Eisenhower Administration.
- It called for continued efforts to clear slums, new programs to stimulate development of housing for the elderly, and nursing homes; a stepping-up of federal housing programs for middle and low income families.
- It called for stepped-up federal powers to combat water pollution and air pollution.
- It called for increased federal authority in protecting the health of consumers through the Food & Drug Administration.

On the other hand, the Goldwater platform is chiefly noted for its failure even to mention such programs. Instead, it throws the burden of such programs on the states and cities, limiting the federal role to a better tax system.

The Goldwater platform, all in all, is straight from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; has a conservative, if not reactionary, businessman's approach to all problems, and represents a sharp switch from moderate Republican philosophy. (Washington Window—PAI).

Washington Reports:

Wirtz Stresses Jobs as Vital To Civil Rights Act's Success

SUCCESS OF CIVIL RIGHTS legislation depends not only on the cooperation of the public, but also on auxiliary programs for job opportunities, education and housing, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Jobs, Wirtz said, are of special importance. "The private economy just hasn't been doing its part on this and we are not kidding ourselves," he asserted. "It doesn't matter what educational, training or retraining programs we have unless there are jobs at the end of them. There have got to be more jobs."

The secretary said: "There are today about 1.75 million more jobs than a year ago. Most of that increase has come in the last 6 or 7 months; there is reason to believe the tax cut has invigorated the economy.

"But if the private economy doesn't produce the additional jobs we need under the present set-up, then I am sure the public will insist upon doing whatever is necessary to see that it does. . . . It is important, as Pres. Johnson has said, that if the present program doesn't produce the needed jobs, we will see what it takes to produce them."

Wirtz stressed the need of emphazing the role of the people, rather than the government, in the success of civil rights.

THE "MOST IMPORTANT legislation at the moment," Wirtz said, "is the Economic Opportunities Act (the Administration's anti-poverty program), which is now before Congress, and must be passed without delay. It will permit, within the next 12 months, training of half a million boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 21. It will give a second chance, or at least another chance, to them."

Wirtz said he regarded the Civil Rights Act as one applying to the "disadvantaged," rather than only to Negroes or minorities. He said these are the persons who have not had as much or as good education, who have worse living conditions, less incentive, and among whom there is more juvenile delinquency and crime, as a consequence.

"We have to break this cycle," he asserted.

JOBS IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY are needed now as one of the most important essentials to the success of the Civil Rights Act, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, right, declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Harry W. Flannery was the reporter.

How to Buy:

Furniture, Rugs, Tires Offer Values for Careful Shoppers

By Sidney Margolius

AUGUST IS THE BIG MONTH for home furnishings sales, with reductions available on furniture, bedding, rugs, household linens, curtains and drapes. Also look for cut-price specials on tires just before Labor Day.

But shop food values closely this month. Prices are rising, especially on meats.

August also is the month factories and dealers trim price tags on current model cars to clear them before the new ones arrive this fall. Even sharper price cuts will be available in September. Economy minded drivers who prefer a relatively simple, compact car may find the late summer price concessions a double-barrelled opportunity. For one reason, on approximately the same size and model you typically save about $150 at the close of the model year. For another, the forthcoming 1965 models are going to be longer, more powerful and more luxurious, with consequently higher operating costs.

In general, the manufacturers are planning to push larger cars next year with expensive optional features such as bucket seats. Because the auto industry has just completed a record sales year, it is convinced the public wants more size and power, and that the demand for compacts has dwindled. The industry made much the same mistake in 1959-1960, and had a recession as a result.

Here are tips on other August buying opportunities:

FURNITURE: In shopping the August furniture sales, we advise comparing values at three stores at least, including one department store, one so-called "discount store" and one independent specialty furniture store. Department stores are especially sales-minded and often offer sizable reductions in the August sales. Discount stores often sell furniture for about 10 percent less than standard prices. But specialty furniture stores, especially when pressing for volume or in need of cash, sometimes are the biggest price cutters.

Beware the stores that emphasize installment terms, and especially those that promote large groupings such as "15-piece suites." Often the additional pieces consist of cheap lamps, pictures, etc., thrown in to build up the appearance of value. Often a complete set, such as a full bedroom set, does offer more value than assembling separate pieces, if you do need all the pieces. But at sales you sometimes can find individual pieces, sharply reduced, that can be assembled into a set.

Maple usually gives you more for your money than most other hardwoods. But you need to make sure whether you are being sold genuine maple, not gumwood finished in maple. Solid maple is closely grained. Gumwood may be satisfactory for your needs, but don't pay a "maple" price for it. Also examine the finish carefully to make sure it has depth and smoothness without the shininess characteristic of poorly made furniture. Oak also often is used in moderate price Early American furniture, and is closely grained, strong wood. Walnut is the most widely used furniture wood today and makes strong, stable furniture although often a little more expensive. Mahogany usually is the costliest furniture. Pine often is the least expensive, and is satisfactory if carefully selected.

One simple way to compare values is to compare the same size chest in different offerings. Be sure the chests are the same size in depth as well as height and width. Some inexpensive chests may be only 15 inches deep; others 16, and the better qualities 17 to 18.

RUGS: Prices of nylon rugs have been reduced this year and offer good value. But "nylon" rugs can vary tremendously in quality, even rugs bearing the name of the same fiber manufacturer, such as duPont. You need also to compare the closeness of weave, thickness of pile and weight.

TIRES: There are few really standard prices on tires. Gas stations, tire specialty dealers and discount stores all cut prices of the national brands in varying degree, while the large retailers such as consumer co-ops and mail order houses feature their own brands, made by the same national brand manufacturers, at low prices.

Nor are grades standardized. In general, most manufacturers sell a premium tire, first line (original equipment grade), second line, third line, and some even fourth line or "economy" tire. You cannot depend on the nomenclature. What may be called a "deluxe" tire actually may be one of the lower grades.

Premium tires typically sell for $27-$30 for the 6.70-15 tubeless, including excise tax; first-line, $20-23; second-line, $18-$20; third-line, $12-$16, and lower grades, $10 or less. The lower grades are not recommended. For hard use on a car you expect to keep for some time, the first line provides a high degree of wear and safety. For moderate use, or a car you may not keep long, a second line tire may be satisfactory.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Meat prices are going up with pork more expensive. Beef, while rising, is still relatively reasonable. Best dinner buys are turkeys and broilers. Also take advantage of the bumper crop of plums this year.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

All-Purpose Letter from Camp Should Cover All the Key Points

By Jane Goodsell

HERE IS an all-purpose letter from camp, which should cover everything your child has to tell you. Just tell your camper to check the appropriate words and mail it home:

Dear Mommy and Daddy,

I _____ it at camp.
1. **Like**
2. **Hate**

I _____ homesick.
1. **Am**
2. **Am not**

My counselor is very _____.
1. **Nice**
2. **Mean**

We had _____ yesterday. Yum, yum!
1. **Pancakes**
2. **Weinies**
3. **Chocolate cake**

We had _____ yesterday. Ugh!
1. **Stewed tomatoes**
2. **Cold bean sandwiches**
3. **Oatmeal**

I forgot to bring _____
1. **My wooly lamb, so please send it to me right away.**
2. **My jacknife, so please send it to me immediately because I need it. This is very important.**
3. **My toothbrush, but don't bother to send it to me because I'll be home next week.**

I am making _____
1. **A watch fob for Daddy in leather crafts.**
2. **A beaded bag for Mommy.**
3. **An Indian headdress for Grandma.**
4. **Something very exciting, but I can't tell you what it is because it's a surprise.**

Please send me _____
1. **A box of cookies.**
2. **Some comic books.**
3. **$2. Or could you make it $5?**

Don't forget to _____
1. **Feed my white rat.**
2. **Save the comics for me.**
3. **Send me the money.**

Love from,

_____

AFL-CIO Radio and Television Public Service Programs

Check local listing for time and station in your community

Edward P. Morgan and the News
Nightly, Monday through Friday over the ABC radio network

Washington Reports to the People
Weekly over radio while Congress is in session.

Labor News Conference
Weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

As We See It
Weekly over the ABC radio network

Americans at Work
A series of 104 TV films
Check listings for local channels

Mrs. Peterson:

Public Revolt Seen On 'Humbug' in Ads

NEW YORK—Out-and-out fraud can be punished by law, but what is almost equally bad is the "respectable humbug" that is used against the housewife, in the opinion of Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's adviser on consumer problems.

Mrs. Peterson told the Magazine Promotion Group here that American consumers are about to start a "revolt against humbug—against the massive assaults that are made on the human intelligence by some of today's most conspicuous advertising."

Exaggerated claims for questionable products, phony association of products with completely unrelated situations or subjects, and appeals to the worst rather than the best of human motivations were listed by Mrs. Peterson as the kind of humbug that needs to be cleaned up.

Mrs. Peterson said that the President's consumer program was "part of an overall program to improve the quality of life in the United States—to advance what the President has called the 'Great Society.' "

Most complaints about advertising, she said, have focused on television advertising, whereas the general reaction to magazine advertising tended to be favorable.

She listed four guidelines for good advertising:

- It tells in simple terms what is available in the marketplace, how much it costs, and how it will perform.
- It contributes to the consumer's right to comprehensive shopping by making clear on packages and labels the cost per unit and the quality of the product.
- It presents a true view of reality, backed up by appeals to the consumer's intelligence rather than to his emotions and prejudices.
- It contributes the use of its talents and facilities to worthwhile causes and understanding of important problems confronting the nation.

Mrs. Peterson applauded the advertising community for cooperating with the federal government through the Advertising Council, and enjoined the advertising profession to help the nation take a "giant step toward establishment of the Great Society" by seeking to improve the quality of American life and culture through devoting "as much time to, and space to information as it does to persuasion."

Questions & Answers on Equal Pay Act

The following questions and answers on the equal pay for women law that went into effect last month are excerpted from an article in the July 1964 AFL-CIO American Federationist prepared by the federation's Dept. of Research.

1. What employes are covered by the Equal Pay Act?

All employes covered by the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act also are protected by the Equal Pay Act. Their employers must not discriminate among them on the basis of sex in the payment of wages. In general the act applies to workers in interstate commerce, except for certain occupations and industries which are specifically exempted in whole or in part.

Equal pay protection, however, applies only within single establishments of any particular employer. The law does not require equalization of job rates between employes working in different establishments of the same employer. An "establishment" means any physically separate place of business of an employer, such as a plant in one location and a warehouse in another.

2. What types of pay are included under the Equal Pay Act? Are fringe benefits included?

The Equal Pay Act specifically requires equalization of "wage rates" for men and women doing equal work. The term "wage rate" includes all types of rates, whether on a time, piece or job basis. Overtime pay rates are included as well as straight time pay rates.

Fringe benefits are not included as "wages" under the Fair Labor Standards Act and thus are not included under the Equal Pay Act.

3. Must jobs be exactly alike in order for the equal pay requirement to apply?

No. Jobs must be essentially alike in their basic characteristics but they do not have to be identical. Minor differences, such as would not ordinarily be taken into account in deciding on wage rates, should be disregarded.

4. Must jobs that are wholly dissimilar be compared for equal pay purposes?

No. Jobs that are fundamentally different in the type in duties required are outside the scope of the Equal Pay Act. Bookkeepers need not be compared with file clerks, for example, or janitors with assemblers.

However, job titles alone are not enough to establish that jobs are alike or are different—the actual requirements of the job are what count. The general term, "retail clerk," for example, may cover both jobs that are very much alike (e.g., selling men's wear and selling infants' wear) and jobs that are quite different (selling major electrical appliances versus infants' wear).

5. What standards must be met in order for work to be considered "equal?"

Jobs are to be considered "equal" if they require "equal skill, effort and responsibility." Each factor is to be considered separately and only if a job measures up to another on all three counts will it be considered "equal" to the other job. A job might be equal to another in skill requirements, for example, but if it requires less effort or less responsibility the equal pay requirement would not apply. Minor differences in skill, effort and responsibility, however, should be disregarded in making an overall judgment of whether two jobs are "equal."

Jobs also must be performed under "similar working conditions" to require the same pay.

6. What is meant by "equal skill?"

"Skill" includes such factors as experience, training, education and ability. Only such skills as are actually needed to perform the job should be taken into account. Skill that an employe has but which is not needed for the job should be disregarded.

An employe's individual efficiency in performing his or her job is not in itself a factor to be considered as part of the skill requirement.

Where the skill requirements are equal, the fact that one employe may use the skill for a greater portion of time when another employe should be disregarded. For example, if two employes are employed basically as typists but also required to run a calculating machine, the fact that one runs the calculator more frequently than the other would not make the skill requirements fundamentally different.

Even where certain specific job duties differ altogether for some of the time, the skill required may still be "equal" in degree. Thus if a man and a woman both work as typists for two-thirds of the time but, in the remaining one-third, the man runs the calculator and the woman does copy work, the jobs might nevertheless still be judged to require "equal skill." This would be true if no extra degree of skill is required for the calculator work. The skill requirements would definitely differ, however, if it should turn out that the calculator operation actually requires more training and is normally better paid than the typing work, while the copy work done by the woman requires less training and is normally paid less.

7. What is meant by "equal effort?"

"Effort" is the physical or mental exertion needed to perform a job.

Effort may be "equal" even though the type of effort is different. An extra degree of manual dexterity required in one job, for example, may offset an extra degree of physical exertion required in another. Thus male check-out clerks in a supermarket may spend part of their time in the physical effort of moving heavy stock. Female check-out clerks may spend the same amount of time in work requiring extra manual dexterity, such as in rearranging displays of spice boxes or other small items. The difference in the kind of effort required would not justify a wage differential.

Requirements for occasional or sporadic extra effort on one job as compared with another should be disregarded.

Where additional effort is a regular part of one job as compared with another, however, a wage differential may be justified. This would be so, for example in the case of a male assembler at the end of an assembly line who regularly spends part of his time lifting the assembly and placing it on a pallet, a duty not required for female assemblers.

A wage rate differential based on differences in the degree of effort required must apply uniformly to men and women. Where lifting is required for some men, for example, and not for others, a higher rate than is paid to women would be justified only for those men actually required to do the lifting and not for all men.

8. What is meant by "equal responsibility?"

"Responsibility" refers to the degree of accountability required in the performance of the job. Only significant types of responsibility should be taken into account—not minor extra chores (such as, for example, giving an employe the "responsibility" for turning out the lights in his department at the end of the day).

Inclusion of supervisory functions in an employe's job would be one example of additional responsibility justifying a wage differential. Extra pay for a "relief" supervisor in training for a supervisory position would be a case in point. Where it is the practice to pay both men and women higher rates when they perform such supervisory duties, there would be no question at all as to the validity of a differential.

Another example would be special entrustment with money. A sales clerk with the responsibility for deciding whether to accept personal checks from customers in payment for goods could reasonably be paid more than a clerk without such responsibility.

9. What is meant by "similar working conditions?"

Generally, employes performing jobs requiring equal skill, effort and responsibility are likely to be performing the jobs under similar working conditions.

Minor or inconsequential differences in working conditions should be disregarded. The mere fact that two jobs are in different departments, for example would not in itself establish that the conditions of work are different.

On the other hand, very clear dissimilarities would remove the jobs from consideration under the Equal Pay Act. This would be the case, for example, where one sales person sells a product exclusively inside a store and another sells the same product away from the store. Also, repair work done in a shop would be performed under different working conditions from repair work done in customers' homes.

10. What are the exceptions to the equal pay requirements?

The Equal Pay Act is not designed to interfere with ordinary pay practices or systems under which individuals normally receive different rates of pay even though performing equal work.

Thus the law specifically excepts differentials arising out of the operation of (1) a senority system (2) a merit system or (3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production.

In addition the law makes a general exception for any other type of pay differential not based on sex.

Pay differentials of a non-discriminatory nature may occur in such situations as the following:

- Night shift differentials: Extra pay provided for hours worked on the night shift.
- Red circle rates: Unusual, higher than normal wage rates maintained for special reasons, such as in the case of an employer who must reduce help in a skilled job and who transfers the skilled employes to lower paid jobs without reducing their rate so as to have them available when they are again needed for their former jobs.
- Temporary reassignments: Continuance of an employe's regular pay rate for periods when the worker is temporarily assigned to lower or higher paid work.
- Entrance rates: The practice of providing a range of rates at which new employes may be hired depending on their individual background and qualifications.
- Training programs: Trainees under a bona fide training program may be assigned from time to time to various types of work and their pay may differ from that of the employes regularly engaged in such work. Provided the trainee rates apply equally to both sexes, there would be no violation of the law.
- Part-time employes: Special rates for part-time workers differing from the rates paid to fulltime workers doing the same or equal work will not violate the equal pay principle if the special rates apply uniformly to both men and women.

11. Who administers the Equal Pay Act?

As part of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Equal Pay Act is administered by the U.S. Dept. of Labor through its Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. Inquiries about the act may be made to any of the Wage-Hour field offices or regional offices or to the Wage-Hour Administrator in Washington.

12. How does the Dept. of Labor find out about violations of the Equal Pay Act?

Violations may be discovered through regular inspections of establishments carried out by wage-hour investigators. Violations also are brought to the attention of the department through specific complaints made by individuals. All complaints and information concerning violations are kept completely confidential.

13. What can an individual do who believes he or she is being discriminated against under the Equal Pay Act?

A person who believes he or she is not receiving "equal pay" as required by the law can get in touch with the nearest office of the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U.S. Dept. of Labor. If the complaint appears valid, a wage-hour investigator will make a regular inspection visit to the establishment. If a violation is found, he will seek the employer's voluntary compliance with the law, including payment of any back wages due. Back wages can be recovered for a period of up to two years (but not for any period before the effective date of the act). If the employer refuses to comply, the secretary of labor can apply for a court injunction to enforce compliance, including payment of back wages due.

Alternatively, a person may make a written request to the secretary of labor to bring a court suit on his or her behalf for payment of back wages which have been withheld in violation of the law. The secretary may bring suit, however, only if no unsettled point of law is involved.

Finally, as a third method, an individual can bring a court suit of his own for back pay plus "liquidated damages" (not to exceed the amount of the back pay) and attorney's fees and court costs. Such an individual suit may not be brought, however, if the person already has been paid back wages found to be due under the law or if the secretary already has filed suit to collect the wages.

14. Suppose an employer tries to fire a worker for making a complaint under the Act?

It would be a violation of the law for an employer to discharge an employe for filing a complaint or otherwise taking part in any proceedings under the act.

15. What are the responsibilities of labor unions under the Act?

Labor unions are specifically forbidden to "cause or attempt to cause" an employer to discriminate in the payment of wages on the basis of sex.

Unions may not strike or picket to induce an employer to establish or maintain a discriminatory wage rate, nor may unions demand any terms or interpretation of terms in a collective bargaining agreement that would require the employer to discriminate in violation of the law.

Unions representing employes share with the employer the responsibility for seeing that agreed-upon rates do not violate the act. Thus unions must not agree to rates they know to be in violation.

No special penalties have been added to the Fair Labor Standards Act that apply specifically to unions. Rather, unions and their agents are subject to the general penalty provisions applicable to any person who violates the act.

16. What is the relation of the federal Equal Pay Act to similar state laws?

Both state and federal law must be complied with.

Labor-Aided Troupe Brings Bard to Parks

New York—Thousands of New Yorkers to whom Shakespeare has been merely a name are seeing the Bard's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" without cost in all parts of the city this summer.

A touring troupe, financed in part by organized labor, is presenting the play before capacity crowds in parks and playgrounds, band shells and recreation centers and on baseball diamonds—and the audiences are eating it up.

The mobile theater tour is under the auspices of the New York Shakespeare Festival and ties in with the world observance of the Bard's 400th birthday. It is under the direction of Joseph Papp.

The project was conditioned upon the raising of $70,000, with the Taconic Foundation agreeing to put up $35,000 if Papp and his aides could raise the rest.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council made a grant of $5,000. Two units of the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Skirt & Sportswear Workers and the Undergarment & Negligee Workers, gave $500 each. The Drug & Hospital Employes gave $150 and the Hatters $100. The largest contribution came from Beech-Nut Baby Foods and its subsidiary, Cafe Bustelo.

The English-language tour opened June 29 and will run through August, with final performances scheduled for Aug. 28 and 29 at the World's Fair. Seven performances will be given in Spanish in four different boroughs during the first week of September.

TOURING TROUPE is presenting Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in all parts of New York City this summer, thanks to gifts from organized labor—including $5,000 from the AFL-CIO Executive Council—business and the Taconic Foundation. Shown at a rehearsal are (left to right) Clyde Burton as Peck, Clifton James (on floor) as Bottom, Ellen Holly as Titania and Ted Van Griethuysen as Oberon.

Hotel Workers Win Social Security Ruling

A clause in the New York City hotel contract giving employes social security credit on their tip income has been validated by the Social Security Administration.

The New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council, which represents 35,000 organized hotel workers, received notification of the decision from SSA Commissioner Robert M. Ball. It will mean an increase of about $43 monthly in retirement benefits for the average covered worker.

The contract clause requires the employes and their employers to assume that the small wage specified in the agreement plus the tips the waiter or other tip employe receives total $70 a week, and the social security taxes must be paid on that amount.

It was first negotiated in 1962 and went into effect Jan. 1, 1963. The federal government, which collects income taxes on tips, ruled however they were not to be regarded as wages insofar as social security was concerned.

The union council inaugurated a campaign to have the ruling reversed which reached a climax last spring, when a delegation of 240 workers came to Washington to discuss the situation with Ball and other SSA and Internal Revenue officials.

Ruling Retroactive

Additional supplemental materials were submitted by both the union and the Hotel Association, and Ball announced that the $70 weekly "may be deemed to be creditable as wages for social security benefit purposes." The ruling was made retroactive to June 1, 1963.

Council Pres. Jay Rubin called the decision "a major breakthrough in the long fight to end the injustice suffered by tip workers under the social security system."

However, he said, the union will continue its efforts to have Congress remedy the exclusion of tips from income for social security purposes. The House Ways & Means Committee recently approved a bill correcting the situation.

UAW Local Launches Own High School Class

Kansas City, Mo.—School bells are ringing again for 237 members of the Auto Workers who, until this summer, hadn't been inside a classroom for years.

The 237 summer scholars meet twice a week in the union hall, directly across Highway 69 from the Ford assembly plant where they all work in suburban Claycomo. Third shift workers assemble at 2 p.m. and those on the second shift at 5:15 p.m. every Tuesday and Thursday.

Some of the students are school "dropouts" who, after 20 hours of classwork, will take tests qualifying them for the equivalent of a high school diploma. Others are taking "brushup" courses in favorite subjects.

Sanctioned by State

Frederick R. McLeod, director of freshman English at the University of Missouri, is teaching intensified courses sanctioned by the state Dept. of Education.

Don Davis, president of UAW Local 249, started the whole thing when he distributed handbills at the assembly plant gates asking questions like these:

"Did the depression jerk you out of school? Did your father die before you finished high school? Did you marry your high school sweetheart and have to find a job? Did you go to war before you graduated?"

Davis's comment: "Friend, there are a lot of us in the same boat. Don't be ashamed, do something about it."

Union stewards reported a lot of members interested in the education idea but nobody expected the rush to enroll. Davis stressed a point that appealed to a good many students. He put it this way in his handbill:

"Class sessions will be at the union hall and will be as comfortable as a bull session on a back porch."

The students average a ninth grade education and, said Davis, have two things in common: "They're not satisfied with their education; they want to earn that high school diploma." He added:

"Like my wife—she had a half-year to go when her dad was killed. So she had to leave school to go to work."

State Senator Helped

Credit for an assist is given by the union to Missouri State Sen. William B. Waters, who helped get state accreditation for the school. Waters, who served as chairman of a state legislative committee on education from 1961 to 1963, praised the program because "education is increasingly important in terms of jobs and careers."

McLeod, who teaches adult education classes on the university level, declared that he never has taught a more receptive group of students.

"They are attentive and eager to learn," he said. "There is a real feeling that something is being accomplished. They come to class well prepared, and they make the most of their time."

Most students study English grammar and usage, general mathematics, and reading. At the end of each class session the union furnishes refreshments, and plans to pay the state fee of $6 per student for examinations.

Insurance Workers Fill Board Vacancy

The Insurance Workers have announced the election of Harry D. Forster, Miami insurance agent, as a member of the IWIU executive board, and the appointment of Richard D. Valenti, veteran Prudential agent, as a union staff representative.

Congress 'Hoaxed,' Edelman Charges

John W. Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, made this comment on the McNamara subcommittee report on health insurance coverage of older Americans:

"Congress now has more evidence than it needs to realize it has been hoodwinked and hoaxed by organized medicine and the private insurance business into a shameful sell-out of millions of elderly citizens."

He said the report demonstrates that "the only fiscally-sound and practical way to meet the desperate health care needs of older Americans is through a social security-financed hospital insurance bill."

Goldwater vs. Johnson:

Anti-Poverty Bill Sparks Senate Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Republican convention, plunged immediately into its legislative backlog in the hope of winding up its business before the Democratic convention convenes Aug. 24. If the goal is reached, it would be the earliest adjournment of Congress since 1958.

The House, with bipartisan support, quickly passed a labor-supported bill to establish a National Commission of Technology, Automation & Economic Progress. It was approved, 259-75, under a suspension of the rules procedure requiring a two-thirds vote.

The proposed 14-member commission, including labor and management representatives, would be charged with setting up an advance warning system to alert the nation to future impacts from automation and recommending measures to Congress, labor and management to meet the problems which will arise. The bill now goes to the Senate.

- The Senate voted 53-8 to confirm LeRoy Collins, former governor of Florida, as director of the new Community Relations Service established by the Civil Rights Act to help local communities cope with problems of desegregation.
- Pres. Johnson asked Congress to appropriate $13 million to carry out programs authorized by the Civil Rights Act, including $2.5 million to set up the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and funds to enable the Justice Dept. to hire additional attorneys to handle civil rights cases.
- The Senate approved by voice vote a pay increase of 2.5 percent for most servicemen and officers. Larger increases—of 8.5 percent—would go to officers with less than two years of service, whose base pay hasn't been raised since 1952. No raise, however, would go to draftees and other enlisted men with less than two years of service.
- The House Rules Committee cleared for floor action a bill raising social security benefits 5 percent, financed by an increase in both the social security tax rate and the taxable wage base. The bill was reported under a no-amendment rule which would bar an attempt to add a hospital insurance provision on the House floor.
- The House approved—by voice vote without dissent—an Administration bill authorizing $287.6 million for a four-year program of construction grants to build and rehabilitate nursing schools, a student loan program and direct grants to nursing schools to help meet the cost of increased enrollments. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, is patterned after the aid to medical and dental school program enacted last year.
- A House Judiciary subcommittee began hearings on a proposed constitutional amendment which would overturn the Supreme Court's ruling that both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on the basis of population. The amendment, by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-O.), would permit one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population if approved by the voters of a state. The recently adopted Republican Party platform specifically endorsed the proposal and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has introduced the amendment in the Senate.

On deck in the Senate was a foreign aid authorization bill, to be quickly followed by an appropriations measure. The House has already acted on both bills. The AFL-CIO and its government union affiliates have urged the Senate to knock out of the bill permission for the Agency for Intl. Development to fire or "select-out" employes without regard to civil service procedures or appeal rights.

House and Senate conferees were expected to reach early agreement on a pay raise for government employes and officials. Slightly differing bills have been passed by the two houses.

Poverty Bill Opposed

The poverty bill faces another hard battle in the House, where an almost solid bloc of Republicans is lined up against it. The House Rules Committee, after lengthy hearings, was expected to clear the bill early in the week.

Administration supporters drew encouragement from the remarks of one of the bill's leading opponents, Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.), senior GOP member of the House Education & Labor Committee.

"Everybody seems to have his mind made up," said Frelinghuysen. "Nobody wants to vote for poverty in an election year."

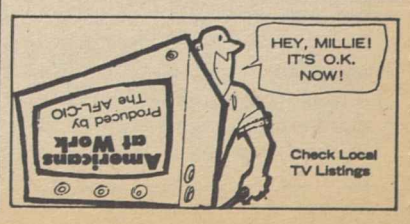
Report of Senate Panel Backs King-Anderson

(Continued from Page 1)

ple hold adequate hospital insurance under the definition of adequacy established by the American Hospital Association. Well over half of all commercial hospital insurance policies pay only $10 or less a day toward hospital room and board charges."

- Blue Cross has in the past "come closest" to providing adequate coverage. "But now Blue Cross, under competitive and cost pressures, is employing a variety of devices . . . which reduce the extent of protection." The older Blue Cross subscriber faces a "double-barreled pressure" of shrinking benefits and rising premium charges, as some Blue Cross plans attempt to shift from the traditional "community rating" principle to the "experience rating" method which may double premium costs for the elderly.
- The best of the commercial health insurance plans are priced beyond the means of most older persons—$500 to $600 a year for an elderly couple.
- The so-called "State 65" programs, where several insurance companies combine to operate a pooled-risk plan, "have made virtually no progress in meeting the needs of the aged. They are costly now and will cost even more in the future."

It's "firm conclusion," the McNamara subcommittee declared, is that "private health insurance—with respect to the aged—is losing ground, not making progress . . . As a result, increasing numbers of our older people are confronted with financial catastrophe brought on by illness."



A Look at Tactics:

South Seen as Key To GOP Strategy

By Willard Shelton

"Democrats who think the election is in the bag will be in for a sad surprise if they stop working now," said Pierre Salinger, his party's senatorial candidate in California, immediately after the Republican National Convention.

An analysis of the campaign strategy of GOP Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater, matched against the brilliant success he scored in pre-convention operations, suggests that Salinger's warning is a realistic one.

It was widely known in advance of the convention that Goldwater's managers had based their nomination hopes on what was called the "southern strategy." It was openly revealed if not volunteered.

The "southern strategy" called for Goldwater forces to sew up delegate strength in Republican party conventions in the 11 states of the Old Confederacy plus the border state of Kentucky; to build on this by picking up delegates in the sparsely populated or middle-sized states west of the Mississippi; and to strike the killing blow by winning just two or three of the Big Seven industrial states.

The southern state Republican parties, as Henry Cabot Lodge suggested, are made up of Johnny-come-lately, recently converted Democrats. (Said Lodge, former Republican Massachusetts senator, former GOP kingmaker with Eisenhower in 1952, former ambassador: "I'm not going to be driven out of my party by people who until three years ago were Democrats.")

Pungently said but irrelevant; there is no law against changing parties. The white southern new Republican leaders are no more humane on race issues than the Democratic organizations they left behind them; indeed, it is the Democrats—Gov. Sanders of Georgia, Sen. Russell of Georgia, Sen. Stennis of Mississippi and others—who have shown compassion for the southern Negro and have appealed to their people to accept the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and to live with it. The Republicans sent "lily-white" delegations to San Francisco.

Economic Issues Involved

They are basically in revolt on economic issues. They resent the changes they see in national life as more and more people move into huge urban-suburban metropolitan complexes. They dislike unions, federal "intrusions," what they call big "spending," what they call "welfare" programs. They have decided they can fight more effectively against national Democrats by moving into the Republican Party.

To them, the Negro revolution and Negro demonstrations are another example of something strange and unpleasant that the far-away federal government is either inciting, or meddling with, or at least tolerating. And they are, whether Lodge likes it or not, authentic Republicans.

The 11 Old Confederacy states, plus Kentucky, had 303 votes in the GOP convention; Goldwater got 292 of them. (This includes Texas, one of the Big Seven industrial states.)

There are 21 states west of the Mississippi, small to medium in size, that had 360 GOP delegates; Goldwater got 272 of them. The 292 southern votes and 272 trans-Mississippi votes gave him 564 toward the 655 he needed for nomination. When he won California's huge bloc of 86 in a binding primary that, by tradition at least, means something, he was at the 650 mark—on the verge of nomination, in short, without the massive piling-up of 52 out of the 58 Illinois votes, 56 out of 58 from Ohio, 30 out of 32 from Indiana, 20 of 40 from New Jersey.

The remainder of the total that gave him 883 first-ballot votes came from 75 delegates scattered through mid-Atlantic and New England states despite the fact that they are the home territory of Governors William W. Scranton, Nelson A. Rockefeller and George W. Lodge and Ambassador Lodge, his adversaries to a man.

The application of the "southern strategy" to the Nov. 3 election presents different problems, of course. Then it will be not a matter of quietly capturing obscure party state conventions but of winning popular vote majorities against an incumbent President with many advantages, both from his incumbency and from his proven skill in national affairs. The arithmetic, nevertheless, has its points of interest.

There are 538 votes in the Electoral College (three added this year for the District of Columbia) with 270 needed for a flat majority.

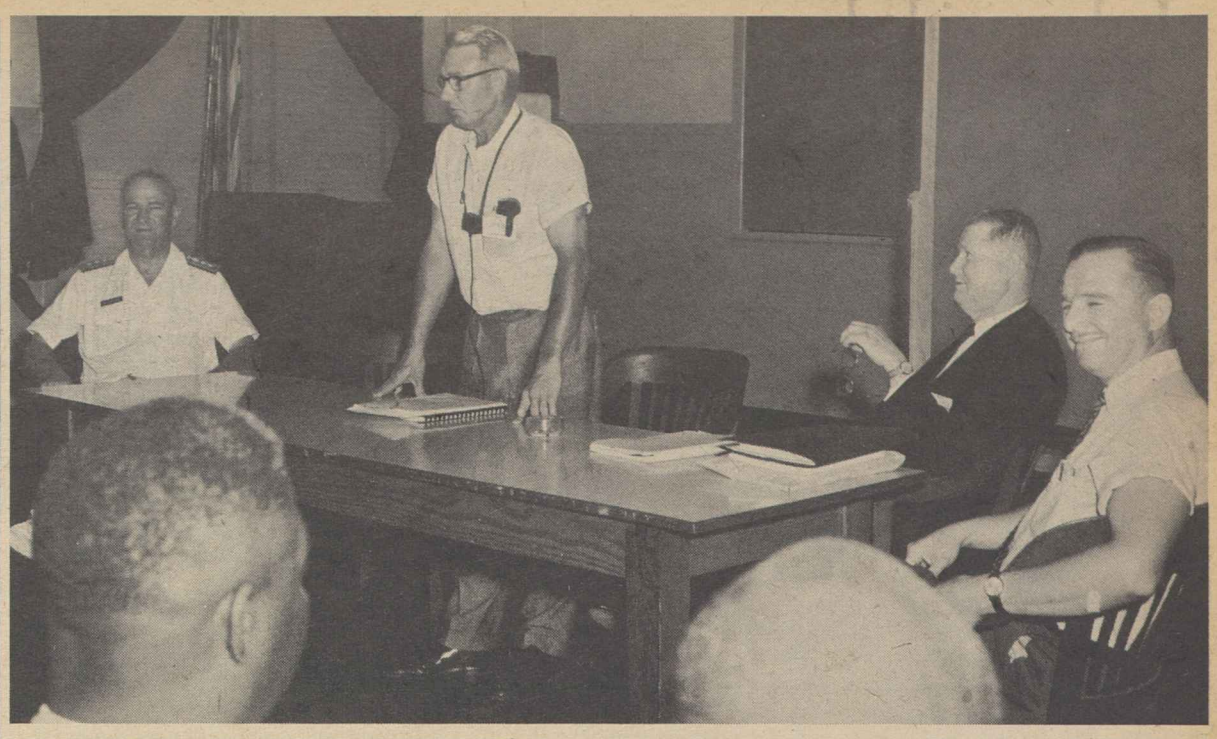
Two of 'Big 7' Needed

Eliminating the Big Seven states of California and Texas for the moment, the Old Confederacy states plus Kentucky have 112 Electoral College votes and the 21 small-to-medium trans-Mississippi states have 126, making a total of 238. Any two of the Big Seven states—those with 20 or more Electoral College votes—would give Goldwater more than enough—and this disregards New England, the smaller Mid-Atlantic states and Indiana.

The Goldwater campaign managers say they are going after all 50 states, that they have moved their thinking forward since they used to talk about "winning" without the big states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.

The one thing certain is that they are going to wage total war for the South, the Mountain states, the trans-Mississippi Prairie states and the Southwest, including both California and Texas.

As for the Northeast the Goldwater effort is likely to be to chop down the normal Democratic plurality in the cities in the hope of carrying whole states.



LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE for active union members at the Charleston, S. C., Naval Shipyard was held under the auspices of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and the Charleston Metal Trades Council, and was conducted by Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Shown at one of the sessions are, from left, Rear Adm. E. H. Batcheller, commanding officer of the shipyard; Council Pres. Cecil O. Auerbach; Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept. and Council Sec.-Treas. Sol Stein.

Republican Party Breach Widens Over Extremism, Civil Rights Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

GOP campaign themes will include:

- A charge that the Administration pursues a weak, "vacillating" and "no-win" policy in Germany, in Laos, in Vietnam, in regard to Castro's Cuba.
- A drumfire of charges that "centralized" government in Washington has robbed the people of freedom to solve their own problems, including the problems arising from abrasive racial difficulties.
- An effort to capitalize on white resentment of Negro demonstrations—the "backlash" factor, although how emphatic and continuous will be is as yet undetermined.
- A "no-compromise" attitude toward the moderate wing of the Republican party as spelled out in the two sentences of the Goldwater acceptance speech that deeply disturbed many northeastern Republican leaders, evoked an ovation from his convention supporters and enraged New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. These were the sentences, which in the convention context could scarcely be interpreted as other than deliberately provocative :

"Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. . . . Moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

Rockefeller's reply was almost instantaneous: The senator's statements were "dangerous, irresponsible and frightening." The Illinois GOP candidate for governor, Charles H. Percy, asked an "explanation" from the nominee; Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), the party's Senate floor leader who had placed Goldwater's name in nomination, said he would seek an elaboration.

Goldwater's possible desire to capitalize on the "backlash" factor in regard to civil rights appeared primarily in the total failure of the candidate or the platform to speak about murder of rights workers in the South, the burning of churches, the resistance to Negro voter registration, plus a heavy emphasis on charges that the Administration was "exploiting" the race issue.

Said the platform:

"This Administration has exploited interracial tensions by extravagant campaign promises, without fulfillment, playing on the just aspirations of the minority groups, encouraging disorderly and lawless elements, and ineffectually administering the laws."

Both Dwight D. Eisenhower and Goldwater followed with speeches denouncing "crime in the streets" without mentioning crimes committed in the backwoods in resistance to the new civil rights law. So did the vice presidential nominee,

'Scandals' Cited

The platform and various convention speakers sought to wrap around Johnson's neck responsibility for scandals arising from the operations of two individuals—Billie Sol Estes, a get-rich-quick promoter who defrauded both other individuals and eastern financial circles and now is sitting in a Texas prison, and Bobbie Baker, onetime Senate majority clerk about whom GOP Republicans are charging a Senate Committee "cover-up."

Goldwater tightened his grip on Republican Party machinery with the election of 41 new members of the 106-man body. With Dean Burch, his own nominee, in as new national committee chairman, Goldwater chose John Grenier of Alabama, who had masterminded his highly complex Southern Delegations Communications Center at the convention, as coordinator for the southern part of the presidential race.

There was at the convention, in addition, an extraordinary emphasis on the Republican doctrine that "the press" is unfriendly.

Eisenhower got his biggest ovation when he talked about "sensation-seeking columnists and commentators." Rep. Steven B. Derounian (N. Y.) assailed "the press" in a speech opposing one of the platform amendments offered by the Michigan and Pennsylvania delegations. Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon added a phrase that he hoped Goldwater would not be made "Mr. Republican Whipping Boy of 1964."

Goldwater, in a plane stop at Chicago while en route from Phoenix to Washington, D. C., said he thought it would be a "good idea" if he and the President could jointly agree to make civil rights a "quiet issue" during the campaign.

The Republican nominee got a dividend when Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace abandoned his third-party drive and withdrew from the presidential contest. It was generally agreed that Wallace, if running, would take votes from Goldwater rather than from Johnson, and Wallace made it clear that with the Goldwater nomination he no longer felt any compulsion to offer himself as a third-party candidate.

Three GOP Senators Balk At Backing Goldwater

Three Republican senators, including two candidates for reelection, said they cannot "as of now" support their party's presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater.

New York's two senators, Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, and Maryland Sen. J. Glenn Beall said in separate statements that they differ with the nominee on several basic issues, including "extremism" and civil rights. Keating and Beall are in election battles this year.

A veteran Republican congressman, Rep. James G. Fulton (Pa.), also bolted the national ticket. Fulton, elected from the Pittsburgh area, said he would run on the 1960, not the 1964 GOP platform. He termed Goldwater a "radical."

There were other rumblings of dissatisfaction from the GOP's "moderate" wing. Michigan's Gov. George W. Romney parried questions about whether he would support Goldwater and said he would concentrate on his own state campaign. Vermont Sen. George D. Aiken said he would "wait and see how the campaign progresses."

None of the dissenters bolted the party or formally endorsed Pres. Johnson. Keating and Javits suggested that the forthcoming New York State Republican convention should write its own "supplemental platform."

Immigration Quotas Hit As Biased

Revision of U.S. immigration laws is "long overdue," Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky declared in a statement to the House Judiciary Committee.

Potofsky termed the present "national origins" quota system "short-sighted and discriminatory . . . a violation of the humanitarian principles on which this country was founded."

He urged approval of legislation introduced by Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

This, he said, "would put an end to discriminatory quotas, provide for the admission of immigrants on the basis of what they can contribute to America and to reunite families" and allow for the admission of refugees, "a provision which can strengthen our posture as a leader of the free nations."

Greater Advances Forecast:

Job, Production Rise Hailed by Johnson

Recent economic trends indicate a stronger employment situation and promise a job growth that may begin to cut into the unemployment problem, according to the Johnson Administration.

Pres. Johnson and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz based optimistic statements on the latest government reports which showed strong advances in the gross national product, in non-farm employment and in personal income.

The President described the economic gains as "notable" and forecast "even greater" advances for the remainder of the year.

Wirtz personally notified the White House of the Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for June, which showed a rise of 600,000 to a record high of 59.1 million non-farm payroll jobs. This was 100,000 more than the substantial gain usually occurring this time of year.

The strong job growth is expected to continue through the rest of the year and "eat into the unemployment total," he said.

Earlier, the Labor Dept.'s summary job figures for June showed unemployment rising by 1.1 million to a total of 4.7 million as teenagers and young workers aged 20-24 flooded into the job market. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate moved up to 5.3 percent from May's 5.1 percent.

In the summary, the Labor Dept. reported a job rise of 850,000—all in agriculture. The non-farm employment total remained unchanged at 66.1 million when it was expected to rise by nearly 400,000, the summary said.

Divergences Not Uncommon

But the detailed report, showing an extra-seasonal jump of 600,000 to 59.1 million in non-farm payroll employment, presented a more favorable picture, the Labor Dept. noted. It said short-term divergences between the two reports are not uncommon, with the figures tending to coincide over the longer term.

The summary report is based on household surveys by the Census Bureau. The detailed report is based on payroll data from employers, hence the smaller non-farm total. Both reports, said the Labor Dept., show a non-farm job rise of 1 million since November, seasonally adjusted, and a job increase of about 1.5 million over June a year ago.

The seeming paradox of sizable job gains and a higher unemployment rate was explained by Labor Dept. manpower experts. In times of slack, teenagers and young men drop out of the labor market in perceptible numbers. But, as employment increases, those who had stopped looking for work reenter the labor market. Thus, if job growth is to dent unemployment, it must be great enough to cover normal labor force growth, those reentering, and the jobless.

The detailed job report showed gains in June in all major industry divisions except government, the Labor Dept. said.

In the key factory sector, employment increased by 194,000 to 17.4 million—the highest June level in nearly a decade, the report pointed out. The factory sector totaled 17.7 million in June 1953.

Factory Workweek Up

The factory workweek rose by 12 minutes to 40 hours and 54 minutes, the highest June level in the postwar period, the report added. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the factory workweek has held at 40.6 hours or more for five months, the longest sustained run at this level since 1955. Overtime advanced by 12 minutes to 3.2 hours, the highest since the record was started on it in 1956. The increase in hours pushed up weekly earnings by 50 cents to a new high of $103.50, the report said.

Wirtz, commenting on the record overtime, said the continuance of high overtime hours was of concern to the Administration, which would prefer the hiring of more workers.

The gross national product—the total output of goods and services—rose by $9.7 billion in the second quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $618.5 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported. This gain, on top of the $9.8 billion increase of the first quarter, means the GNP promises to exceed the Administration's forecasts of $623 billion for this year.

Personal income rose by $11.4 billion in the second quarter to a total $491.3 billion. Johnson noted this is a record rise over the same period last year.

The President said the combination of tax cuts and increased income means the average American is getting $139 more after-tax income than he did a year ago and a total rise of $556 for a four-person family—"a remarkable advance."

The increase in the GNP was traced mainly to greater spending by individuals. Johnson, noting this, added that personal savings also increased, putting people "in a better position to buy more in the months ahead."

FIRST CONTRACT with Clothing Workers is signed by officials of Sekisui Plastics Corp., new Hazleton, Pa., industry owned by Japan-based firm. Left to right, seated: Plant Mgr. Hiromitsu Sumiyoshi, Executive Vice Pres. Takuzo Yamazaki, ACWA Vice Presidents David J. Monas, shown signing, and Peter Swoboda; Louis G. Feldmann, company attorney; standing, Joseph Lombardo, ACWA shop committeeman; Yasuo Fujiwara and Paul Tamura, company representatives; Michael Kost and Robert Veet of the shop committee and ACWA Business Rep. Daniel J. Myers.

Wirtz Urges Double Pay On Overtime

(Continued from Page 1)

time a week at time-and-one-half rates to meet "emergency" situations, with doubletime required for additional hours.

He said a Labor Dept. survey shows that the average employe on overtime works 9 hours beyond his regular workweek, and added:

"More overtime hours were worked in manufacturing during June of 1964 than in any June during the past decade; yet the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.3 percent. It doesn't make sense to have 4.7 million men and women unable to find work they seek at the same time as extensive overtime is being worked."

Wirtz cited the 40-hour week negotiated by the railroad nonoperating unions in 1949 and the 25-hour week negotiated by New York construction electricians in 1962 as examples of spreading employment through reduction in hours.

In 1948, he said, when railroad shop workers could be employed up to 48 hours at straight time pay, the average hours worked a week was 46.2. In 1950, with premium pay required after 40 hours, the average dropped to 40.8.

There is "a strong presumption," Wirtz said, that the reduction in hours prevented the loss of 140,000 railroad jobs.

Referring to the contract negotiated by Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York City, Wirtz said:

"At the time that this contract was negotiated, there was widespread belief that it was just a device to boost overtime pay."

In actual fact, he told the subcommittee, even though the volume of construction dropped during the next year, 800 to 1,000 new jobs were created.

The secretary acknowledged that the legislation—still in the subcommittee stage—is not being pushed by the Administration for enactment in the brief time left in this session of Congress. But he said he would favor action in the new Congress.

As for the predictions by industry and business groups of dire effects on the economy if the overtime penalty rate were raised, Wirtz had a caustic rebuttal.

He submitted to the subcommittee a long list of similar management prophecies of disaster made when Congress was considering the original Fair Labor Standards Act and other pioneering social legislation, including social security and the Walsh-Healey Act.

$2 Billion Slash Urged In Federal Excise Taxes

The AFL-CIO has recommended to Congress a $2 billion cut in federal excise taxes next year.

Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger urged the House Ways & Means Committee to give top priority to repealing taxes on "necessities of daily life" which fall heaviest on low and moderate income groups.

Labor is opposed in principle to sales and excise taxes, Goldfinger said, because they bear "no relationship to ability to pay" and often act as a drag on the economy. He cautioned, however, against an immediate across-the-board repeal of all excise taxes, which would cut off $15 billion in revenue needed to finance federal job-creating programs.

Goldfinger told the tax-writing committee that it would be "unconscionable" if tax reductions are "pocketed" by business as extra profits instead of being passed on to the consumer. He said the committee should seek evidence that the savings will be passed on through lower prices before approving specific cuts.

The "worst form" of excise tax, Goldfinger said, is that levied at the manufacturing level. Because of traditional percentage markups, this usually results in a price increase to the consumer higher than the amount of the tax, he pointed out.

He warned also against those who supported elimination of excise taxes as a "pretext" for imposing a general sales tax, either at the retail or manufacturing level.

Cut Tied to Budget Proposals

The specifics of a tax cut, Goldfinger said, should be considered in relation to the federal budget proposals for next year.

In labor's view, he added, "priority should be given to increasing federal investments in job-creating measures to improve our public services—measures to create job opportunities and to effectively utilize our expanding productive capacity, as well as to provide public improvements of lasting worth."

He listed the accelerated public works program, the anti-poverty and Appalachia proposals, and adoption of housing and community development legislation as "measures of vital importance to the American people."

Goldfinger said there is some social sanction of excise taxes designed to discourage consumption of certain products or services, and a rationality to persons using federal highways bearing the largest share of financing their cost. But, he stressed, there is "little rational justification" for continuing scores of excises imposed during wartime and other emergency periods.

"Most are clearly levies on the purchase of items of common use and they bear most heavily on moderate and low income families," he added. "Moreover, while certain good and services are now subject to an excise tax, comparable and competing goods and services remain untaxed."

7-25-64

15 Rail Unions In Canada Get 19.1c Pay Raise

Montreal Que.—Wage increases averaging 19.1 cents an hour will go to 100,000 non-operating employes of the two major Canadian railroads in the next two years under an agreement signed by the joint negotiating committeemen of 15 unions and officials of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways.

The agreement embodies recommendations of a federal conciliation board. The employers said they could not afford to accept them but changed their minds after meetings with Prime Minister Lester Pearson, who said the government will review railroad finances after six months to determine if additional subsidies are needed by the two transcontinental lines.

The agreement calls for wage increases of 6 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 1; 3 cents an hour as of July 1; 2 percent next Jan. 1, and another 3 percent July 1, 1965, calculated on basic rates as of Dec. 31, 1963.

Also agreed to was a boost of $10 in the weekly indemnity payable to beneficiaries of the health and welfare plan, plus an increase from $1,000 to $1,500 in life insurance coverage.

Vigorous Labor Role Seen in Fair Job Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

"white backlash" to civil rights legislation has been caused to a large extent by "a campaign of misinformation" by opponents of the new law.

Some people, he said, believe that the legislation will require "a certain percentage of Negroes to be hired in every establishment, qualified or not." He added:

"Now, of course, there is no such provision in the law . . . But the fact is that many people have believed this propaganda."

On a broader front, Slaiman noted, labor's drive to bring about equal job opportunity includes support for programs to "bring more jobs into the economy," coupled with better education and special training programs for "the underprivileged, the undereducated and the underqualified."

Local unions, he said, have gone into predominantly Negro vocational schools to tell students about apprenticeship programs and encourage them to apply for openings.

There is a "natural" political alliance of labor, Negro and underprivileged people of all races, Slaiman said in response to a question, because all would be benefited by such measures as minimum wage improvements, federal aid to schools, medical care for the aged and anti-poverty legislation.

These groups, he noted, have both "a common interest" and "common political enemies."

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Johnson Asks Labor's Aid In Rights, Poverty Drives

Full U.S. Aid Urged On Senate

The Senate prepared to vote on the Administration's $3.5 billion foreign aid authorization bill under strong urging from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to keep the "already stripped-down" funds intact and eliminate authority to fire certain government employes without regard to their civil service rights.

Meany emphasized the AFL-CIO position in letters to all members of the Senate.

In calling for authorization of the full amount of aid funds sought by the Administration, along the lines of the House-passed bill, he cited labor's long support for "effective foreign aid to strengthen the defense capacity of free nations and to promote economic and social progress throughout the free world."

Meany declared, however, that labor regards as "essential" the passage of an amendment to be offered by Senators Frank Carlson (R-Kans.) and Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) to strike the "selection-out" and other firing authority from the bill approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The provision would permit the dismissal of certain employes of the Agency for Intl. Development without giving them recourse to civil service procedures.

The House-passed bill contains no provision for such "selection out."

Other Bills Moving

Meanwhile, a host of other major measures—including Pres. Johnson's key anti-poverty program, a pair of conservation bills and amendments to increase social security retirement benefits—moved through the legislative mills as Congress hastened toward adjournment.

The omnibus anti-poverty bill was cleared by the House Rules Committee, 8-7, with debate expected to begin the week of Aug. 2. Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) joined five Republicans in opposing the bill. Almost solid GOP opposition to the measure and Smith's description of it as "this crazy bill" portended a bitter floor fight.

A slightly scarred, trimmed-down version of the bill was passed by the Senate on a 61-34 rollcall. It authorizes $947.5 million for operation of the program in fiscal 1965, $15 million less than the Administration had requested.

In its essential features, the bill would create a Job Corps to give training and remedial education to 40,000 youths, establish a work-study program for needy college students and a work-training program to keep potential "drop-outs" in school, earmark federal funds for commu-

(Continued on Page 7)

PIONEERING EXPERIMENT in providing one-the-job training for several hundred unskilled, long-term unemployed workers is launched with an agreement between the Labor Dept. and the Mayor's Human Relations Commission of Evansville, Ind. The trainees will be employed in a variety of local business and industrial firms, which will receive subsidies from federal manpower training funds. Seated, left to right, are Mrs. Joan Bowers, director of the Mayor's Commission; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and Commission Chairman James B. Iglehart. Standing are Commission Vice Chairmen James Landers and Ervin Weil, and Bernard McAtee, staff representative of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Leadership Role Stressed at Parley

Organized labor has a major role to play in securing nationwide support of the new civil rights law in waging the war on poverty and maintaining a healthy economy, Pres. Johnson declared at a White House reception for more than 300 trade union leaders.

He called on the labor officials specifically to exercise leadership in the civil rights area, telling them:

"America's labor movement won its great strength and freedom and respect through the law. You who pursued that long struggle can serve your country and your cause now by urging your communities to trust the law of the land and help it to prevail."

The President pledged to "use all the resources I have to make sure those who claim rights—and those who deny them—bend their passions to peaceful obedience of the law of the land."

Addressing the labor leaders in the East Room shortly after a live television press conference, the President stressed that at the head of America's agenda of unfinished business "is one imperative—assuring the rights of all of our people under the law and assuring respect for the law from all our people."

Gains Cited

His plea on civil rights climaxed a talk in which he pointed out the economic gains in his eight months in office and the fact that this will be the "first peacetime Administration in a century unmarred by economic recession or depression."

Despite the gains, he noted that "unemployment is still too high," although it has dropped in eight months from 5.9 percent of the labor force to 5.3 percent, and that there are Americans at the bottom of the economic ladder, "far more than we can tolerate."

The President emphasized that "poverty at home is an enemy of our society as much as aggressors abroad," that poverty amid plenty "can subvert our prosperity and undermine our stability."

Johnson's talk was interrupted

(Continued on Page 8)

Suffridge Asks Curb On Chains

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks has called on Congress to prohibit industry-wide lockouts by retail store employers and to conduct a "full-scale investigation" into the pricing and labor relations policies of the nation's major chain stores.

Citing the just-settled 10-week lockout of 5,000 food store workers in Maryland and Delaware by employers seeking to break a strike of 600 workers against another chain, Suffridge told a House Labor subcommittee that the employers, by advance agreement, cut off the primary food supplies of one of the nation's biggest cities and demonstrated their conviction that "their economic power places them above and beyond the law."

The head of the 400,000-member retail union called for an investigation leading to legislation to curb such power. He recommended that Congress:

- Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to outlaw industry-wide lockouts, provide for interim injunctions on petition by the National Labor Relations Board, and make employers who engage in concerted lockouts liable to damage suits.
- Require employers and their associations to file annual reports on their labor relations expenditures and funds under the Landrum-Griffin Act, which requires unions to report their income and expenditures.
- Amend the antitrust and other laws to prohibit agreements requiring individual employers to abide by group decisions involving labor relations.
- Amend the wage-hour laws to guarantee equal pay to part-time employes for equal work and end job "slaughter" by "greedy employers" trying to save money on pensions and the like.
- Control the devices by which employers aid each other, such as subsidies and "sub rosa" agreements in labor disputes.

Congress has repeatedly acted to regulate unions but has left employers and bargaining associations of employers in a "dark unexplored cave of interstate labor relations," said Suffridge, the first witness at hearings ordered by Rep. Adam C.

(Continued on Page 3)

Among GOP Leaders:

Goldwater Moves To Weld Support

A campaign to solidify Republican Party support for presidential nominee Sen. Barry Goldwater is under way as the men who helped secure the nomination for the Arizona senator took charge of the party machinery.

Most of the attention was centered in Washington where Goldwater opened the campaign with meetings with GOP congressmen who had supported his nomination drive and with top Republican congressional leaders. Other meetings were planned with all GOP members of Congress, governors and party leaders.

The drive to consolidate party support for Goldwater, the party's self-styled conservative nominee, followed announcements that a number of important Republican moderates and liberals would not support Goldwater or would run independent campaigns.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) joined four other GOP senators in holding up decisions on whether they would support Goldwater, declaring he would not "compromise my principles" to support issues he doesn't believe in. Senators Kenneth Keating and Jacob Javits (N. Y.), Glenn Beall, (Md.) and Clifford Case (N. J.) have taken similar positions.

As the Republicans mapped campaign plans the Democrats were preparing for the party's national convention opening in Atlantic City Aug. 24.

The convention arrangements committee selected Sen. John O. Pastore (R. I.) as convention keynoter, House Speaker John McCormack as permanent chairman and House Democratic Leader Carl

(Continued on Page 8)

'Fantastic' Auto Profits Spur UAW Bargaining

Detroit—Profits of the nation's three top auto manufacturers are so enormous that there is no further excuse for denying their workers and customers a fair share in the "unbelievable profitability" of the industry, the Auto Workers declared here.

UAW negotiators, facing a contract expiration deadline of Aug. 31 at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler Corp., challenged the Big 3 to "let all segments of the community" share in their "fantastic" income.

GM reported profits of $1.1 billion after taxes for the first six months of 1964, Ford $324 million and Chrysler $114 million—new highs for all.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, the chief union negotiator at GM, said that under present company policies "all the extra benefits of this tremendous profitability go only to the corporation's owners and managers."

"Workers do not get their eco-

(Continued on Page 3)

Clerk's Chief Gives Backing to Johnson

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, a registered Republican, visited the White House to tell Pres. Johnson he will work for his election in November.

The union head, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, said he voted for Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 and for John F. Kennedy in 1960. He's for Johnson now, he said, because "the preservation of peace in the world must rest upon wisdom" and "the man whose finger can press the button of eternity should be a wise and thoughtful man."

Truck Group, IAM Reach Training Pact

The trucking industry's first national apprenticeship training standards have been established in a new contract signed by the Machinists and the American Trucking Association with the approval of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

It was hailed by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes as making possible "mutual benefits to the entire industry and its employes." He called it a "great step forward" when the industry and the union "can sit down and work out a national program to develop its own training program."

ATA Pres. John Akers described the pact as "an enlightened approach representing great progress for management and labor alike."

Craftsmanship Assured

The purpose of the agreement, as spelled out in the introduction, "is to insure a sufficient supply of thoroughly trained mechanics to carry on the tradition of craftsmanship."

The standards provide that apprentices be selected without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or physical handicaps, with qualifications to be determined by aptitude tests, school grades and previous work records. Applicants generally must be between 18 and 30 years old, but some exceptions may be made.

The agreement recommended that apprentices' wages be based on a percentage of the journeyman's rate, starting at 45 percent during the first 500 hours and progressing to 90 percent during the last 1,000 of the required 8 000 hours.

Local or area joint committees were proposed to determine the need for apprentices, establish minimum qualifications and assume responsibility for the operation of local training programs.

Federal Jury Convicts Hoffa In Fraud Trial

Chicago—Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa was convicted by a federal jury here on four counts of defrauding the union's Central States pension fund of millions of dollars. He faces a possible jail sentence of 20 years.

The conviction was the second this year for Hoffa. In March he was found guilty by a federal jury in Chattanooga of jury tampering and was sentenced to eight years in prison and a fine of $10,000. Hoffa is appealing the Chattanooga conviction and is expected to take similar action in the Chicago case.

The Chicago trial involved charges that Hoffa and six other defendants conspired to borrow about $25 million from the Teamsters' Central States pension funds "by means of false and fraudulent pretenses" and diverted more than $1 million of the funds to themselves.

Hoffa and the six were found guilty on the conspiracy charge and on at least one other count. The Teamsters president was found guilty of three counts in addition to the conspiracy charges.

The jury of four women and eight men deliberated over three days before reaching their verdict. The trial ran for 13 weeks.

The maximum penalty for each of the four counts on which Hoffa was found guilty is five years and there is a possible fine of $1,000 on each of three counts and $10,000 on the conspiracy count.

Hoffa is one of 16 trustees of the $280 million pension fund covering more than 200,000 Teamster members in 20 states.

3 UNION SUPPORTERS, among eight reinstated after the National Labor Relations Board found they had been illegally fired for union activity, are shown with back pay checks from the Graphic Arts Finishing Co. in Baltimore. Left to right: John Hawkins, soft goods coordinator for the AFL-CIO Baltimore-D. C. Organizing Committee; Joseph Moore, James Cheese and Eugene Brown, the rehired workers, and Roosevelt Jordan, Papermakers & Paperworkers representative in the cooperative organizing drive.

Growth Potential Cited To Technical Engineers

Seattle—Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers forecast a future brimming with growth for the union as he opened its convention here.

Stephens, addressing 100 delegates representing 15,000 U.S. and Canadian members, reported that the union had recently granted a charter to scientific employes of the Office of Manned Space Flight, a branch of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

The AFTE's newest members, he said, include engineers and scientists planning space flights to the moon, some of whom earn as much as $22,000 a year. "This is unusual," he noted, "but the labor movement is attracting this type of personnel. . . . We have tremendous growth potential. We expect to grow rapidly."

Membership of such caliber, he said, is proof that professionalism and unionism are compatible.

Stephens also pointed out that the USS Samuel Gompers, the destroyer tender now under construction at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in nearby Bremerton, will be built by union labor. The AFTE, he noted, has been granted exclusive recognition as representative of technicians at the yard.

Warning on Birchites

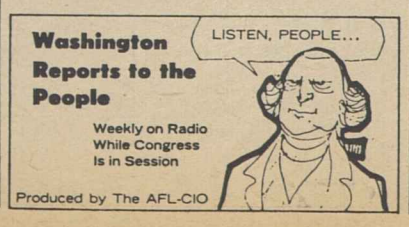
The AFTE president, expressing fears that a segment of the public "seems to be embracing the philosophy of the John Birch Society," declared that "only through strong union activities can we combat this trend." He urged delegates to spur special efforts within their locals to encourage citizens everywhere to register and vote in the coming elections.

Stephens voiced full support for Pres. Johnson's civil rights, anti-poverty and education programs. He lauded the President for keeping the economy at a high level by carrying on the policies of the late Pres. Kennedy in "a smooth transition."

The AFTE president's informal address was the high point of the convention's opening sessions as the delegates referred most of the union's internal business to special committees.

Greetings were extended to the convention by Pres. Joseph Davis of the Washington AFL-CIO, Lt. Gov. John Cherberg, Seattle City Council Member Floyd Miller, representing Mayor J. D. Braman, and Thomas Walters of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Major business on the convention's agenda included election of officers. Stephens, who has headed the union since 1952, is a candidate for reelection along with the entire slate of AFTE officers, including Sec.-Treas. Albert G. Ross of Toronto and six vice presidents: Timothy J. Flynn, Portsmouth, N. H.; Edgar Heintzleman, Philadelphia; Richard Nash, Quincy, Mass.; Leonard Dawkins, Kankakee, Ill.; Henry Nelson, Seattle, and Ben Snook, Peterborough, Ont.



For Federal Plan:

CLC Council Lists Pension Standards

Ottawa, Ont.—The specifications of a federal pension plan with benefits geared to highest earnings prior to retirement were drawn up by the executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress at a meeting here.

The council also acted on a wide range of other subjects referred to it by the CLC Montreal convention in April.

It said the pension plan should provide for universal and compulsory coverage of all wage and salary earners and the self-employed, with contributions from workers, the self-employed, employers and the government. Benefits should be high enough to assure adequate standards of health on retirement, and should be provided for survivors, the council maintained.

It called for eligibility at age 65; provisions for early retirement, without lowered benefits, due to total and permanent disability, and with lowered benefits in case of voluntary retirement before age 65; full portability; protecting the purchasing power of benefits against inflation, and improvement of benefits in keeping with rises in general living standards.

For the old age security plan now in effect, the executive council proposed a $75 monthly benefit payable at 65 years; an escalator clause to give automatic protection against price increases, and a periodic review by Parliament with a view to adjusting benefits to reflect changes in living standards.

In other areas, the council urged:

UNEMPLOYMENT: A progressive shortening of hours with no reduction in take-home pay, "consistent with growth in productivity," with provincial central bodies urged to seek legislation firmly establishing the 8-hour day and 5-day week; establishment of the federal winter workers' program on a permanent basis to permit long-range planning; fulfillment of "the promise of full employment made during the last electoral campaign;" longer vacations and a minimum of nine paid statutory holidays; a $1.50 per hour minimum wage; development of secondary industry, particularly to use Canadian raw materials; expansion of world trade and a ban on contracting out of work to avoid living up to a union contract.

HOUSING: An accelerated program of public housing for low income groups and senior citizens; reduction of interest rates and control of land costs; greater activity by union groups in housing problems.

CONSUMERS: Establishment of federal standards on quality and packaging; suppression of trading stamps and similar practices; compulsory provincial inspection of slaughter houses and meat packing plants; legislation requiring finance and loan firms to state all charges clearly and in detail; and income tax allowance for some education costs.

ECONOMIC MATTERS: Establishment of a development bank of Canada to mobilize savings now controlled by financial institutions and channel them into development of the economy in cooperation with provincial agencies; public ownership of major national utilities, and a "more progressive" income tax schedule to ease the burden on low income groups.

PARLIAMENT: Restriction of speech-making to avoid waste of time, with creation of a permanent speakership in the House of Commons; more adequate consideration of private members' bills; greater publicity for campaign contributions and spending, and the establishment of fixed election dates every four years, except when the government suffers defeat meantime.

WORLD AFFAIRS: Proposals for Canadian membership in the Organization of American States were endorsed and past stands calling for world disarmament, exclusion of nuclear arms from Canada, expansion of the Canadian foreign aid program and support of the United Nations and its agencies were renewed.

Rail Unions Hit Grievance Delays, Urge Binding Decisions by Board

U.S. railways are frustrating settlement of disputes with their employes for as long as 9 years by appealing virtually every arbitration award to the courts, four union men testified before the House Subcommittee on Transportation & Aeronautics.

Workers have no such choice open to them when they lose, said Legislative Rep. Al H. Chesser of the Railroad Trainmen. Intl. Rep. Robert E. Stenzinger of the Machinists—the latter a member of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, Div. II, which hears disputes involving non-operating employes—spoke in support of a bill to make all awards by the four divisions of the board enforceable without retrial on the merits.

Grievant Testifies

The two other witnesses were Fred A. Hardin, BRT general chairman on the Southern Railway's eastern division, and A. E. Anderson of Selma, Ala., a BRT member who has a dispute pending before the board's Div. I, the tribunal for operating employes.

Anderson said his grievance with the Southern Railway has been pending since 1958. A trainman on that road for 32 years, he was fired and filed an appeal. The board ordered him reinstated with full seniority and pay for all time lost, but the road refused. Meanwhile Anderson took the only job he could get, that of hotel clerk at $160 a month, he said, while waiting for the courts to rule.

Chesser told the subcommittee that under present law, awards requiring the payment of money are not final and binding on both parties, but all others are. This means, he said, that if the unions lose a case the decision is final and binding—there is no provision for appeal, even though a number of such decisions are erroneous.

In contrast, he added, "when the railroad loses, and the decision of the board requires the payment of money, no matter whether large or small, it can have the issues retried" by the simple process of refusing to comply with the board's order. The unions then must drop the case or institute enforcement proceedings. They may not use economic force, he declared, under a recent Supreme Court decision.

All three BRT witnesses also testified in support of another proposed bill to establish regional adjustment boards to resolve disputes without referring them to the board in Chicago.

Div. I will decide some 125 cases this year out of a total backlog of 4,000 cases, said Chesser. He estimated that at the rate of 150 cases a year, 27 years would be required to clear the docket even if no other cases were filed. Stenzinger testified that Div. II requires about 2.5 years to process a grievance.

Jobless Rate Hits 5.2 Percent in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian unemployment dipped in June to 282,000 or 4 percent of the labor force, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported, but the key seasonally adjusted rate rose to 5.2 percent.

A surge of students into the labor market cut the usual seasonal decline, but the number of jobless was 11,000 less than in May and 22,000 fewer than in June 1963. The 4 percent rate compares with 4.4 percent in June; the seasonally adjusted rate of 5.2 percent was up from the 4.7 percent level of the two previous months.

'No Further Excuse' for Denial:

Big 3's 'Fantastic' Profits Cited In UAW Drive for Wage Raises

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic equity," he said. "UAW insists this is wrong. The workers, who contribute their fair share to make this corporation so fantastically profitable, have the right to an equitable share in the profits they help make possible."

Woodcock said consumers, too, could have their equity in profits through lower prices for GM products. He added: "GM can easily do this and still make highly satisfactory profits. The union has urged continually that this be done."

Ford's profit figures "smashed all records" both in the first half of 1964 and in the second quarter, said UAW Ford Dept. Dir. Ken Bannon, who commented:

More for Stockholders

"Stockholders are sharing in these increased profits in increased dividends—up 11 percent from last year—and increased assets per share, up 9 percent.

"The company's executives will also share generously. . . . The amount set aside for bonuses in the first half of 1964 is $29.5 million, compared to $25 million in the same period last year—an increase of 18 percent."

Bannon said the increase in profits after taxes was 16.9 percent for Ford worldwide operations, comparing the 1964 first half with 1963's first half. The rate of return on investment in operations employing UAW members will be about 21 percent this year—roughly twice the average for all U.S. manufacturing firms, he said.

Chrysler's profits after taxes for the first half of 1964 were "an incredible 46.9 percent higher than in the same period last year," said UAW Chrysler Dept. Dir. Douglas Fraser, who noted that this was in marked contrast with like periods of 1958, when the firm reported a loss of $52.2 million before taxes, and 1961, when the reported loss was $32.3 million before taxes.

"The profit figures provide irrefutable evidence," he declared, "that Chrysler can pioneer in improving the wages and fringe benefits of its workers and provide substantial price cuts for buyers of Chrysler cars and still make generous provision for executives and owners."

Biggest Profits Ever

A union statement recalled that GM's profits of $1.59 billion for all of 1963 were "more than any industrial corporation ever made in the history of the world," and asserted the latest announced profits "promise to leave that record far behind."

The UAW's objective in current negotiations is to win wage increases keyed to increases in national productivity and to have the fruits of company profits shared with workers in the form of better pensions and early retirement, improved insurance, more relief time, improved health and welfare and other "fringe" benefits.

UAW negotiators reported little progress has been made on meaningful issues and prepared to suggest, in letters to local leaders, that the time may be at hand for membership votes on strike authorization at GM or Ford, possibly Chrysler, too.

Union spokesmen have expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of contract talks this year. At GM, Woodcock told newsmen nothing has happened so far to indicate that management wants an agreement by contract expiration time.

Negotiations opened early in July with the end of August as the target date for settlements with the Big 3. The timetable calls then for resumption of talks with American Motors.

Auto industry negotiations, covering about 575,000 workers, will be followed by talks for other UAW members in the farm implement industry.

'Stage' Is Set For Plant Tours

Doraville, Ga. — Auto workers here are laughing over the guided plant tours which General Motors management has been conducting to disprove UAW charges that most auto plants are "gold-plated sweatshops."

Visitors were toured through assembly plant areas which took work crews 13 days with overtime at time-and-a-half and double time rates to get in shape. They saw shiny paint, six new water coolers and additional fluorescent lights in one working area, then moved outside to a tent for cold drinks.

Three days after the last tour, work crews removed the fluorescent lighting, the UAW has reported.

Congress Urged to Ban Industrywide Lockouts

(Continued from Page 1)

Powell (D-N. Y.), House Labor Committee chairman, into practices of the retail industry.

Suffridge, relating the history of the 13-week strike against the Acme food chain in Baltimore and the 10-week lockout of 5,000 RCIA members by other employers, said it followed a pattern of employer conduct across the nation which he called "deeply ominous in its implications for a democratic society." He urged the subcommittee to "begin the vital task of unmasking this menacing combination of employer forces."

The witness testified that the ostensible reason for the coordinated action of the seven Baltimore chains in "shutting off the primary source of food to a community of more than 1 million persons was a legal fiction that the union's strike against one employer" threatened the "integrity of their bargaining unit."

'Whipsawing' Held Impossible

Asserting that the suggestion that a single local union could successfully "whipsaw" several of the largest and most powerful corporations in the nation "does not make much sense," Suffridge declared:

"When an association of major food chains locks out 5,000 workers and deprives 1 million people of their normal source of food, that employer group is not merely trying to preserve the integrity of any bargaining unit.

The reason for such a lockout, he said, "is to coerce and intimidate the employes."

Suffridge declared that industrywide lockouts are "in every respect a basic contradiction" of national labor policy and should be prohibited by making them unfair labor practices under the Taft-Hartley Act, subject to interim injunctions at the request of the National Labor Relations Board pending final board decision.

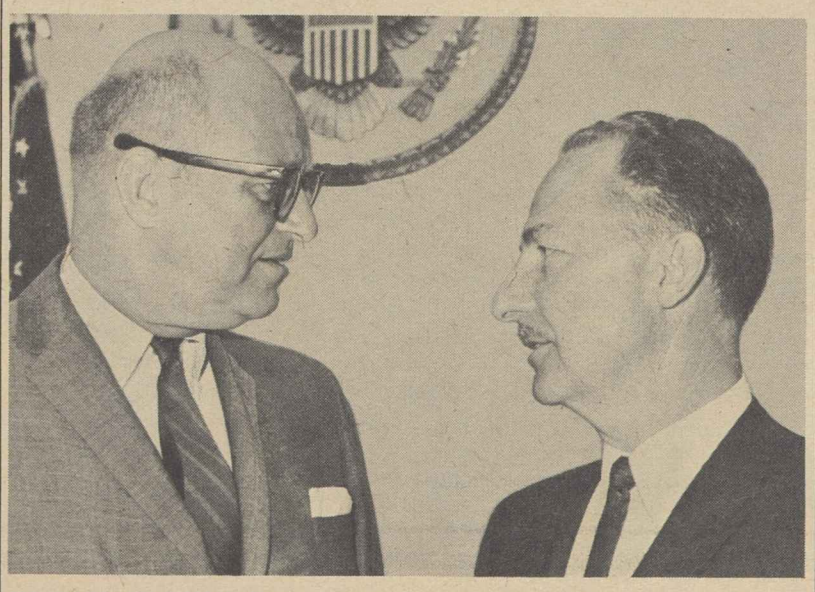
The Maryland food store dispute ended on July 18 when the parties reached final agreement, three weeks after six chains called off their lockout and the union had continued picketing Acme stores only.

Suffridge said "there is a good reason to believe that this and other employer associations operate through express or implied economic coercion to force unwilling employers to abide" by group policy decisions.

"We have been reliably advised," he said, "that one of the seven chains in the Baltimore dispute wanted to reopen its stores during the lockout" but feared economic reprisal. In addition, he said, the bylaws of the employer association have been interpreted to mean that serious legal consequences might befall the rebellious member.

"In other words," he declared, "these employers agreed on when and how they could close all their stores to the public and no one of them could reopen his store without running the risk of economic reprisal of a sub rosa type of legal liability" to the other employers.

This conduct raises serious questions of possible antitrust law violations, said Suffridge.



RETAIL CLERKS Pres. James A. Suffridge, right, was the leadoff witness when a House Labor subcommittee held hearings into food industry practices which led to a recently-settled three-month strike against the Acme stores in the Baltimore area and a lockout by six other chains employing some 5,000 workers. Also shown is the subcommittee chairman, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

AFL-CIO VOLUNTEERS who cleaned mud and debris from the the homes of Montana-Idaho flood victims were cited recently by the American Red Cross. Top photo shows some of the union members at work in a Great Falls, Mont., cellar; from left, Joseph Conway and Larry Tessman, Laborers Local 273, and Jerry Gunther and Ray Lewis, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 139. In lower photo Business Mgr. Peter J. Gilligan (center) of Local 139, coordinator of the clean-up drive, receives the citation from Dan Bachman (left), Red Cross disaster relief director for the operation, and Herbert Knight, Cascade County Red Cross chapter manager.

Montana Unionists Cited For Flood Clean-Up Aid

Great Falls, Mont.—The American Red Cross has given a citation to more than 300 members of AFL-CIO unions who voluntarily gave over 3,000 man-hours to clean the mud and debris from the homes of recent flood victims.

The flood waters, which struck June 8, ravaged 10 counties in Montana and three counties in Idaho. They took the lives of 15 known persons, with 17 others missing and presumed dead.

For nearly a month after the waters receded about 20 union members formed themselves into teams each day and helped those who needed assistance the most —the elderly, the crippled and the ill—get rid of the muck and slime that had been swept into their homes. Some gave a few hours of work, others worked up to three full days.

The citation was presented to Peter J. Gilligan, business manager of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 139 and secretary of the Great Falls Building Trades Council, who coordinated the campaign. The presentation was made by Dan Bachman, Red Cross disaster relief director for the operaiton, and Herb Knight, manager of the Cascade County Red Cross chapter.

Gilligan disclaimed credit for his role and praised instead Murray Nicholas of the Machinists and the Local 139 office secretary, Gwen Parsons.

Red Cross rehabilitation aid will have been given to 1,346 families when the relief program is completed, officials said.

Federal Grant Curb Hit as Unnecessary

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate Government Operations Committee to kill as "unnecessary" a bill to provide periodic review of federal grants-in-aid to states and communities.

The bill would require automatic termination after 5 years of any federal grant program involving two or more states, or subdivisions of two or more states, unless an expiration date is specified by law. It would apply to all programs enacted by the 89th or subsequent Congresses, including new categories of aid added to existing programs.

In letters to members of the committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that some of the most important grant-in-aid programs require matching appropriations by states.

Since the legislatures of many states meet only once every two years, Biemiller said, "without knowledge that the Congress would continue a program, all state legislatures would rightfully be reluctant to appropriate matching money. As a result, programs will operate ineffectively, when at all, during the last year of a bill's life. Personnel morale will flow like an ebb tide. Money will be needlessly wasted."

Labor Can Lead the Way

TRADE UNION support for a political candidate can be an important and meaningful step or it can be an empty gesture depending entirely on whether or not union members are registered to vote.

In too many parts of the country union and non-union members alike have not exercised the privilege of free men to participate in the political decisions which affect every aspect of their lives by marking a ballot on election day.

They have not discharged their obligations as citizens in a democracy because they have not taken the few simple steps that would transform them from observers to decision-makers: the steps involved in meeting the requirements to become a registered voter.

This country cannot mobilize its full potential to meet the challenge posed by the enemies of democracy if its citizens default on their democratic privileges.

The trade union movement cannot move towards its objectives of economic security, political freedom and human rights if its members do not participate in the political decision-making.

This is the why of the AFL-CIO's registration campaign, a non-partisan effort to sharply increase the number of Americans who will participate in the November election.

★ ★ ★

THE REGISTRATION campaign is one element of the drive to win a wider participation by all Americans in the political process; the second element is the actual act of voting.

On the basis of past records the election of a President of the United States in November will be by a minority of those Americans eligible to vote. There are many factors that affect the failure to vote but they all have the same effect—to keep millions of voters, otherwise eligible, away from the polls on Election Day.

The result is that since the formation of modern American political parties no President has ever been elected by a majority of those eligible to vote. This stems from other reasons than literary tests or residency laws, etc.

There is the myth that one vote doesn't count very much in the eventual result—a myth that has been exploded in election after election and especially in the dramatically close presidential election of 1960.

There is the cynicism that portrays politics as a "dirty" business that should be avoided.

There is also the overriding apathy, the let-George-do-it approach, that strikes at the core of the democratic structure.

Trade unions can lead the way in the fight to strengthen and extend political democracy by working through COPE to get all eligible voters registered and qualified to vote, by stirring widespread discussion of the issues and by convincing voters to translate their interest in the election by contributing their dollars to the cause of political education.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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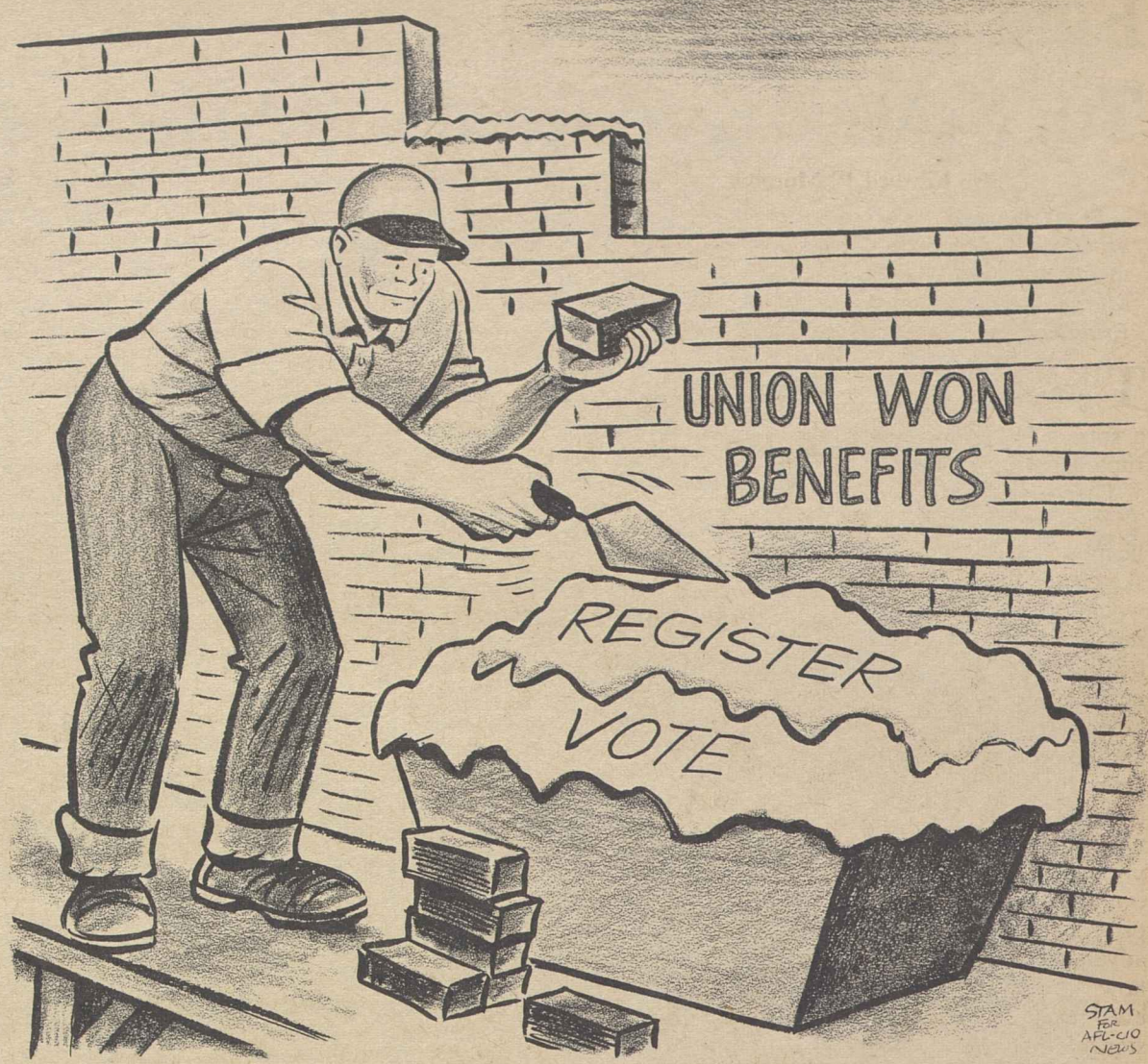


Wirtz Backs Bill:

Automation Commission Seen Major Aid to Job Adjustments

The following is excerpted from a statement by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz before the Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower on the proposed National Commission on Automation & Technological Progress.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION on Automation is designed to help . . . the future shape of the economic world and our daily lives, our level of living, our industries' ability to compete in world commerce, the strength of our national defense, and, in a very fundamental sense, the viability of democracy.

Automation and other revolutionary technological advances can be the key to unlimited economic opportunity. They can make real the dream of ending poverty. At the same time, these developments include forces which, if left unchecked, can cause hideous blemishes in our society.

Unfortunately, the history of economic progress is not always a story of progress for all. Economic progress, overall prosperity, are essential, and the maximum use of new discoveries is a vital part of such progress. But it is not enough. The real issue is not how far or how fast we are advancing on the whole, or on the average; it is how many people are being left out.

Too many people are being cast aside, being left out, today, by the revolutionary technological changes which are taking place. There is no need for this, and we cannot permit it to continue.

It is important that "the public"—in the broader sense which distinguishes it from "the government"—be involved in the development of a program designed to apply our new discoveries for the benefit of economic progress without leaving those displaced to bear the burden of adjustment.

The revolutionary nature of much of science and technology today is evident.

THE MAGIC of electronic computers is well known. They were originally developed primarily for military and scientific purposes during and after World War II. Then they were slowly adapted for civilian use. These great "brain" machines have been hailed as the salvation of overworked clerical staffs, and decried as a dire threat to the jobs of white collar workers.

There is no doubt that these great machines are a force for good. Without them we would have no earth satellites and no guided missiles. They can remove the drudgery of human processing of vast amounts of complicated and technical data . . .

We also know from industries which have long been subject to change that technological advances can have drastic effects on workers by reducing the number of jobs and changing their nature.

We are all too familiar with the effects in the railroad industry—a 50 percent drop in employment between 1947 and 1963, with more to come.

We are all also familiar with the drastic decline in agricultural jobs—from 8.3 million in 1947 to 4.9 million in 1963, a drop of over 40 percent.

As a moral and humane society we must make sure that where workers are displaced by technological advances they are not left to bear the burden alone but are given help to make the necessary adjustment.

The commission called for by the bill will make recommendations for action in this area.

In addition, our country's great unmet needs constitute a challenge to our technical and social ingenuity, with which the new commission must be deeply concerned.

Whether our children and our children's children will find this country a tolerable place in which to live will depend, in large measure, on the progress we make today and tomorrow in solving such basic problems as our increasing water shortage (whether by desalinization of sea water or other means); the pollution of the rivers and atmosphere; and the problems of mass transportation, housing and community facilities which threaten the future of our ever-expanding metropolitan areas.

"I don't care if that automation machine helped put a man in space. It still makes a lousy buttonhole."

Morgan Says:

FCC Majority Gives Its Blessing To 'Saturation' Sales Pitches

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is exerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE IDEA OF HEAVEN to a lot of businessmen in the broadcasting industry seems to be a solid schedule of commercials minimally interrupted by programs of any kind.

There once was a radical theory that radio and TV stations were supposed to operate in the public interest. A pattern was sketched whereby they would bring to their communities large and well-balanced helpings of news, music, art, religion, education, controversy and entertainment, in return for which public service they would be allowed a reasonable profit in the approved tradition of free enterprise by selling time to advertisers for commercial messages. But somehow, largely because no clear-cut agreement was ever reached on a standard of values or a division of time, the commercials became more and more important and therefore in the inexorable logic of the trade, more and more frequent.

Morgan

The inevitable has now happened. The Federal Communications Commission, the agency which is supposed via its mild police powers to remind broadcasters of their conscience and their responsibilities, has, in effect, given its blessing to a gradual saturation of programs with advertising.

The FCC granted a full three-year renewal of the licenses of eight radio stations despite a staff finding that all had violated, sometimes flagrantly, their own stated standards concerning the length and/or frequency of commercials.

The decisions were close, 4 to 3 in each case. The stations involved were in Natchez, Meridian and Jackson, Miss., Bogalusa, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La., and Fort Smith, Ark. The majority gave no reason for or defense of its actions, but that empty eloquence was made even more hollow by a stinging rebuke from Commission Chairman E. William Henry in a dissent.

Henry, who happily is turning out to be as courageously outspoken in his position as his controversial predecessor, Newton Minow, accused his four majority colleagues of failing their "elementary" responsibilities.

In May 1963, the FCC decided tentatively to adopt as part of its rules the National Association of Broadcasters' voluntary code restricting the time and frequency of radio and TV commercials. But several hitches emerged almost immediately. In the first place many broadcasters do not belong to the NAB and even many others of those who do fail to live up to its commercial code.

Then Congress responded loyally if partially to lobbyists' cries of "interference." The House forthwith passed a bill which would strip the FCC of any authority to set standards on the length or intervals of ads in broadcasting. The Senate has not acted but even the House committee report emphasized that a station's policy on commercials was a proper matter for the FCC to consider in renewing licenses.

In his dissent Henry charged that the FCC majority had dodged even this watery responsibility and thereby encouraged the pervading sloppiness, neglect and outright cynicism with which radio and TV station owners have come to approach the issue of over-commercialization.

". . . AT SOME POINT," he said, "warnings must cease and action commence. At some point, an agency that hopes to hold the respect of the public and the industry it regulates must do more than cry 'wolf!' "

What, then, to do?

"I would at a minimum," Henry wrote, "issue short-term, probationary licenses to any broadcasters who have failed to provide acceptable explanations for substantial departures from their own commercial policies.

"And I would continue to inquire wherever we find a broadcaster who seems to be ignoring the standards he professes or who fails to profess any meaningful standards."

Selfish interests invariably try to brand this kind of talk from a bureaucrat as "federal intervention in private enterprise" and "creeping socialism." It is excesses, in broadcast commercials for example, which demand intervention and what really should give the public the creeps is this:

If a broadcaster follows no principle to avoid advertising saturation, what assurance is there that he will be fair and honorable in the quality of the programs he squeezes in between his commercials?

Washington Reports:

Economic Aid to Vietnamese Held Essential to War Effort

THE ECONOMIC AID program in Vietnam is an essential part of the war effort there, David E. Bell, administrator of the Agency for Intl. Development (AID), declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on 700 radio stations.

"We have a strong program in the rural areas," Bell said. "We have our own civilians—young men mostly—out there. Many of them are running real risks, helping the villagers to undertake improvements in health, education and agriculture, everything that is essential to demonstrating that progress can be made under the free Vietnamese government.

"In addition, we are also providing economic assistance to an economy, over-strained by the necessities of war. We are providing imports, helping to stabilize the economy. Without our economic effort, the military operation could not be carried on."

Bell noted that U.S. economic aid to other nations has been so successful that it has been completed in 17 countries and is coming to an end in 14 more. The end of foreign aid, however, cannot be accomplished overnight, he said.

"There are some countries we are working with that are in very primitive circumstances and where it will be years before we can hope they will be on their own feet and able to move forward by themselves," he added.

Taiwan, where the government of Free China is now situated, was cited by Bell as one example of successful economic assistance.

"They have developed their agriculture, industry, schools, health services," he declared. "Their governmental efficiency has increased. They have a going concern. It is a progressive economy that is yielding more income and more benefits for the people every year."

DEMOCRACY also has benefited in Taiwan, Bell reported, observing that "there has been a steady increase in the extent to which the legislature has a voice in making decisions, and the extent to which the mayors and other elected officials are not necessarily from Generalissimo Chiang's party, the Kuomintang."

Israel, which has been a democracy from the first, is another example of the success of foreign aid, he continued. The Israelis, he said, "are now in a position to meet the growing needs of their people by their own resources, by normal international trade and by normal access to world capital markets."

"Foreign aid," he declared, "is essential to the interests of the United States. For our own society to be effective and to flourish we must live in a world in which institutions are free and where governments are democratic. That is why foreign aid has been supported by all the Presidents since the end of World War II."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

A GROWING NUMBER of liberal and moderate Republicans are finding that they cannot support GOP Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater.

To date, five Republican senators and a sizable group of GOP congressmen say they cannot conscientiously endorse Goldwater at this time.

Many other GOP moderates have not sought to hide their unhappiness with Goldwater and may, at most, just give lip service to the top of the ticket.

The Goldwaterites seem to be unperturbed by the exodus, while Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen has tried to pour oil on the troubled waters.

The three basic issues which sparked the revolt were debated at the GOP convention in San Francisco. They are the failure of the convention to write a stronger plank on civil rights; the rejection of a repudiation of such extremist groups as the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society, and the refusal of the party to state that nuclear decisions should be kept solely in the hands of the President.

* * *

THE MOST controversial point now is contained in two sentences in Goldwater's acceptance speech at the GOP convention:

"Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice . . . Moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

The first reaction to this came from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. He castigated the statement as "dangerous, irresponsible and frightening."

"Any sanction of lawlessness, of vigilantes, of the unruly mob can only be deplored," Rockefeller said. "The extremism of the Communists, the Ku Klux Klan and of the John Birch Society—like that of most terrorists—has always been claimed by such groups to be in defense of liberty."

Goldwater has not backed off from his statement. He did try to rewrite the meaning of extremism, saying that D-Day in Europe in 1944 was an extreme act. However, this was rejected by Goldwater critics who pointed out that this was a responsible action sponsored by the United States and other governments engaged in a war of survival.

* * *

SUPPORTERS of Goldwater have been careful not to offend white supremacy, Birchites and other extreme groups—factors which have added to the disenchantment of the moderates.

This paid off when Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who threatened to split the segregationist vote for Goldwater in the southern states, dropped out of the presidential race.

Then, the ultra right-wing Constitution Party, meeting in Houston, Tex., revised its strategy when Wallace withdrew. The group now plans to accept the same presidential electors as the Republican Party.

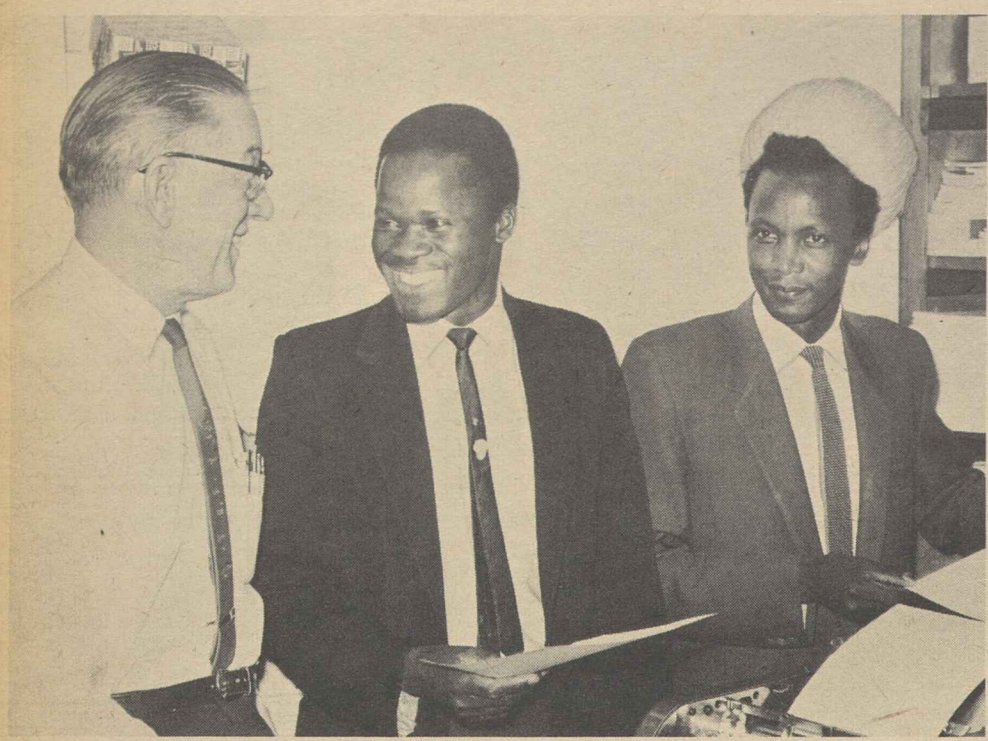
A key official of the John Birch Society in Houston said that most members of his group will be working diligently for the election of Goldwater. Philip Blair Jones, a Southwest coordinator for the Birchers, declared:

"The majority of our members will undoubtedly support Goldwater. But I will take no public position, and members who do work for Goldwater will do so as individuals."

With the Goldwater nomination, the Birchers are starting a membership drive. (PAI).

U.S. FOREIGN AID has been successfully concluded in 17 countries and is on the way out in 14 more, AID Administrator David E. Bell declared in an interview in his offices at the State Dept. Bell, left, was interviewed by Harry W. Flannery for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

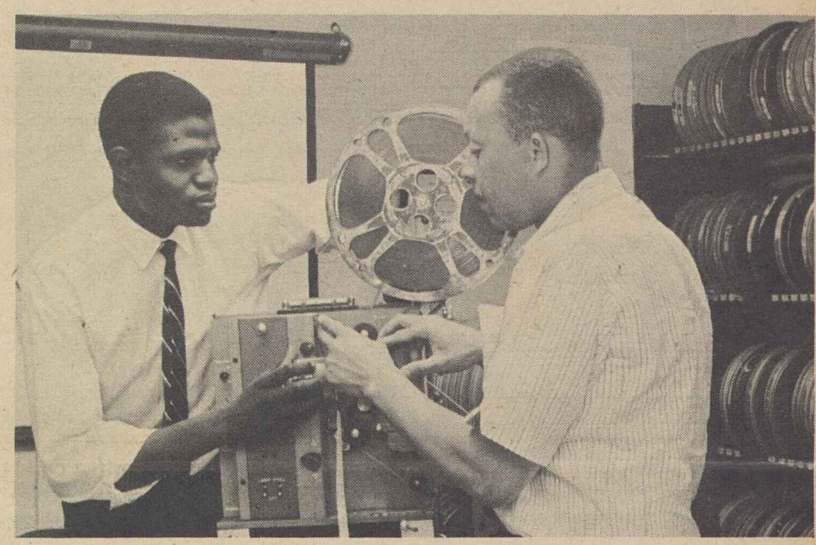
Labor Finds Jobs for African Students



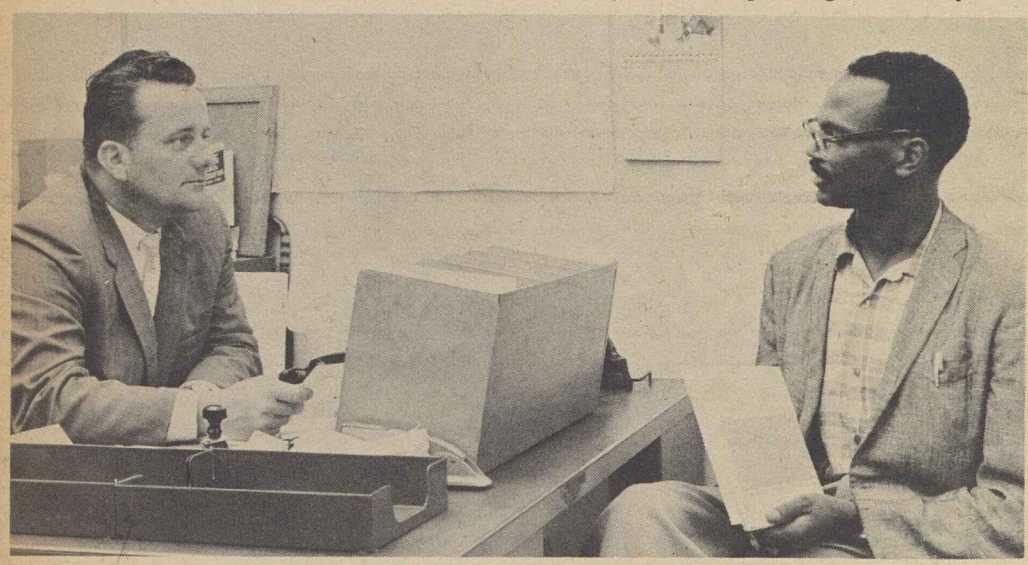
SUMMER VACATION for African students in U.S. is a time to earn money for college expenses. At work in Colorado AFL-CIO office, Denver, under Exec. Vice Pres. R. C. Anderson (left) are Kenyans Mboya Kaguma and Hezekiah Gitata (right).

COORDINATOR of AFL-CIO program of finding summer jobs for African collegians is Mrs. Maida Springer (left) of Dept. of Intl. Affairs. With her is Weddy Y. Kabede, who comes from Ethiopia.

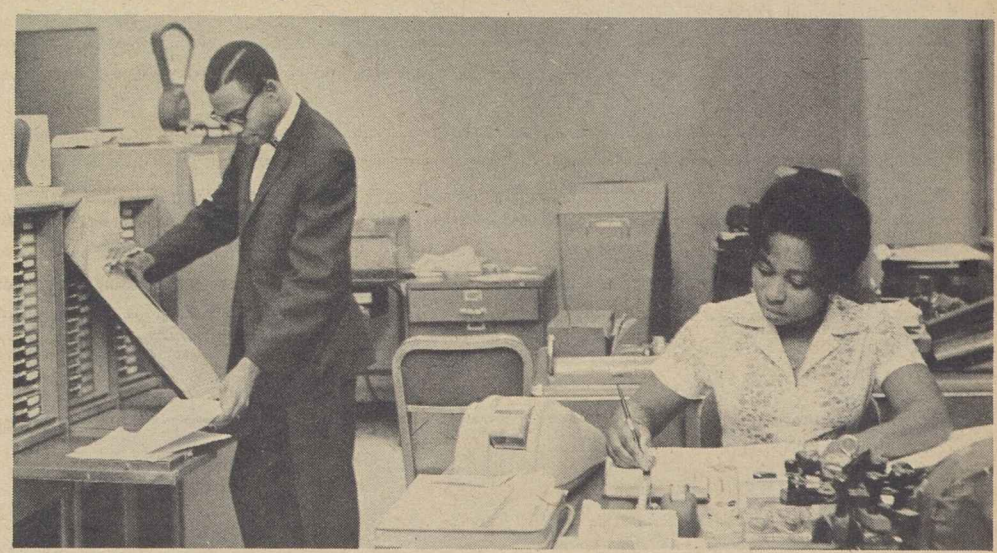
IN NEW YORK OFFICE of Building Service Employes Local 144, three young Africans confer with Mrs. Dolly Robinson and BSEIU Vice Pres. Peter Ottley. They are, from left, Jake Tetteh, Ghana, and Daniel Mboya and Joseph Magucha, Kenya.



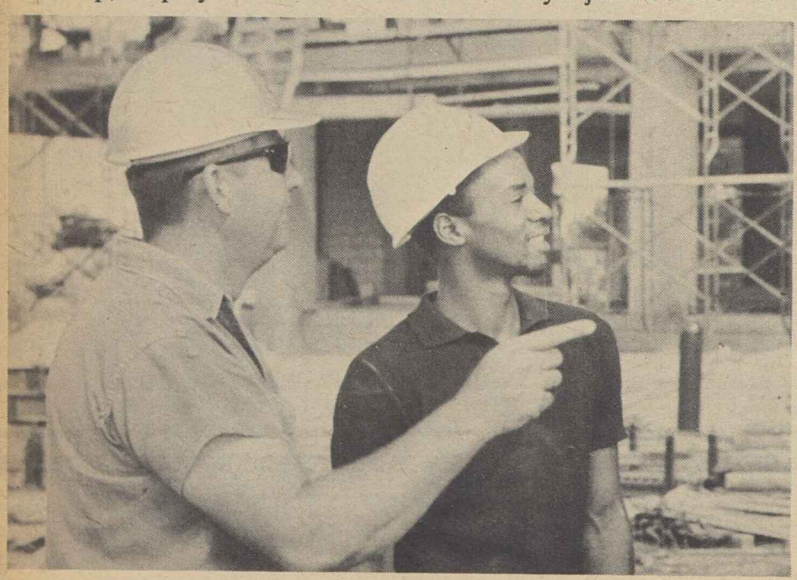
IN EDUCATION DEPT. of Auto Workers in Detroit, Gershon N. Konditi, from Kenya, who next year will be student body president at Tougaloo (Miss.) College, works with Lennie Shannon on films.



INTERVIEWING Lawrence Waiyaki Wambaa, Kenya, at behest of New York Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is Robert Earp, employment director of the industry's joint board.



CLERICAL WORK is being done in New York office of Amalgamated Laundry Workers Insurance Fund by Akich Okola of Kenya and Lucy Nana Marshall of Ghana. AFL-CIO found jobs for African students in industry as well as with unions.



SPONSORED by Hod Carriers Local 307 and at work on a Norfolk, Va., apartment construction project is Nathaniel Matanda, from Kenya. At left is his foreman, P. Patterson.

BRIEFING SESSION for four of the African students employed by the Northeast Dept., Ladies' Garment Workers, in Harrisburg, Pa., shows (from left) ILGWU Auditors Jack E. James and John Devorick; John O. Odino, from Kenya; ILGWU Administrative Assistant Arthur Levine; Hadara Sisay, from Mali; Thaddeus Okatch, also from Kenya, and James O. Lawson, of Nigeria.

Major Bills Advance:

Anti-Poverty Plan Faces House Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

nity self-help programs, aid rural families and small business, and create a domestic Peace Corps.

Two compromise "states' rights" amendments approved by the Senate would give governors 30-day veto powers over establishment of Job Corps camps or privately contracted anti-poverty programs in their states. Another amendment accepted by the Administration eliminated controversial direct grants to poverty-stricken farm families and replaced them with a program of loans up to $1,500.

Lausche Amendment

The Senate also passed, by a 49-43 rollcall, an amendment proposed by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio) to eliminate authority for farm development corporations to buy up large tracts of farm land and resell them at appraised value in family-size units. Lausche also was the author of the amendment striking $15 million from the proposed $50 million authorization for the entire rural poverty section.

In other congressional developments:

- The House approved by a voice vote the Land & Water Conservation Fund bill which would set up a national pay-as-you-go fund to buy and develop additional recreational areas for public use. The fund is expected to build at the rate of $150 million a year once it gets into operation.

Meanwhile $60 million in repayable advances are authorized annually over an eight-year period. Sixty percent of the fund will be available to the states on a matching grant basis and the remaining 40 percent will be used for federal recreation areas.

The fund would draw revenue from existing motor boat fuel taxes that now go to the highway fund, the proceeds from sale of surplus federal lands, and modest admission and user fees at national parks.

The AFL-CIO had given strong backing to the measure as "of great importance to all working men and women." Prior to the House vote, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all representatives that the next few years would be "vital" in meeting the "tremendous expansion" of demand for outdoor recreational space. Lands suitable for this purpose must be acquired rapidly before they are irretrievably lost or become prohobitive in cost, he said.

- The House also was expected to give easy passage, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, to a Wilderness bill differing somewhat from the measure already passed by the Senate. The purpose is to give statutory protection to existing national forests set aside originally by administrative order and to add to the wilderness system by including additional areas in the future. The House bill would set aside 9 million acres immediately and save 52 million acres for future review. The Senate version would cover 14.5 million acres now and up to 46.5 million more later.

- By an overwhelming 388-8 rollcall vote, the House approved an across-the-board increase of 5 percent in social security retirement benefits, plus liberalized benefits for widows and children and broader coverage. The improved benefits would be financed by slight increases in social security taxes paid by workers and employers and application of the taxes to the first $5,400 a year in earnings rather than the present $4,800.

When the bill reaches the Senate, proponents of hospital insurance for the aged under the social security system—which failed to attract enough support to clear the House Ways & Means Committee—have indicated they will try to attach the old-age hospital care provision to the House-passed measure.

- The Senate Labor Committee approved extensions of both the Hill-Burton hospital construction act and the National Defense Education Act.

The Hill-Burton extender, identical to a House-passed measure, would authorize $1.3 billion in grants over five years for construction and modernization of hospitals and non-profit nursing homes and for planning coordinated health facilities on an area-wide basis.

The education bill, containing minor variations from the measure awaiting House action, would step up and extend for three years the program of loans to students and loans and grants to educational institutions for teaching science, mathematics and foreign languages. It would add English, history and geography to subjects for which aid is available and broaden the eligibility requirements of schools which may obtain such aid.

- The Administration's 1964 housing bill cleared the Senate Banking Committee, but without some of the new programs the President had recommended. Eliminated, for example, was the Johnson proposal for a broad program of aid in developing satellite communities.

Basic features of the 15-month bill approved by the committee call for 45,000 more public housing units over the period, $850 million in urban renewal grants, $150 million for farm housing loans, $30 million for urban planning grants, $25 million in grants for urban park areas, $75 million for housing for the elderly, and new aid for displaced families and businesses.

HOSPITALIZATION protection of the nation's senior citizens by private insurance companies covers only about half of all elders, and adequate protection covers less than 25 percent, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank (second from left), said on Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual radio network. He was questioned by Jerry Blizin (left), Washington correspondent of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, and Joseph Hutnyan (second from right) of United Press.-Intl. Frank Harden (right) was the moderator.

King-Anderson Need Underlined by Study

The fact that less than one of every four Americans over age 65 has hospital insurance that meets the adequacy standards of the American Hospital Association underlines the need for a social security approach to such insurance, according to AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank.

An investigation of private health insurance coverage by a subcommittee of the Special Senate Committee on Aging, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), showed that only half of the 18 million citizens 65 and over have any health insurance at all, Cruikshank said on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs radio program produced in cooperation with the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The subcommittee majority took the view that private insurance cannot do the job within the financial means of most senior citizens, Cruikshank explained, while the minority claimed private insurance actually is providing coverage for those who want it.

"The majority backs up its position by a very careful statistical analysis," he continued. "They show that about 50 percent of the aged people have 'some kind' of hospital insurance. . . .

"The minority just makes bland assertions, but never backs them up with the tables and the sort of careful analysis that is given in the majority report. I think that the people who take the trouble to read the report carefully will find that the majority position, saying that only about 50 percent have it, is much more effectively documented than the minority report."

Cruikshank went on to explain that the American Hospital Association regards as adequate a hospitalization insurance policy that pays at least 75 percent of the hospital bill. The "great majority" of the private policies, he said, pay a maximum of $10 a day, whereas the average cost of room service alone is more than $20 a day.

He refused to abandon hope for enactment of hospitalization under social security at this session of Congress.

"I think there is hope that it will be added to the social security bill [increasing benefits] as it comes out of the House," he said. "It will be added on by the Senate, and go back to conference."

The hospitalization bill, co-sponsored by Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), was bypassed in the House Ways & Means Committee, where proponents could not raise enough votes to send it to the floor. The lineup was 12 Democrats for the bill, 10 Republicans and three Democrats against.

"There was a feeling all last spring that the Ways & Means Committee was going to take favorable action," Cruikshank said, "so the people who favor the bill settled back on their oars a little bit. Now there is a widespread feeling of disillusionment and, I must say, some bitterness about the committee's failure to act favorably."

If just one Republican had supported the proposal, he said, then the entire House would have had a chance to vote on it.

Cruikshank was questioned by Joseph Hutnyan, Capitol Hill reporter for United Press-Intl., and Jerry Blizin, Washington correspondent for the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.

George Delaney Heads New AID Labor Office

George P. Delaney, veteran trade union official and former U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, has been named director of the newly-created Office of Labor Affairs in the Agency for Intl. Development.

He will continue to serve as a special assistant to Sec. of State Dean Rusk and as the State Dept.'s coordinator of international labor affairs.

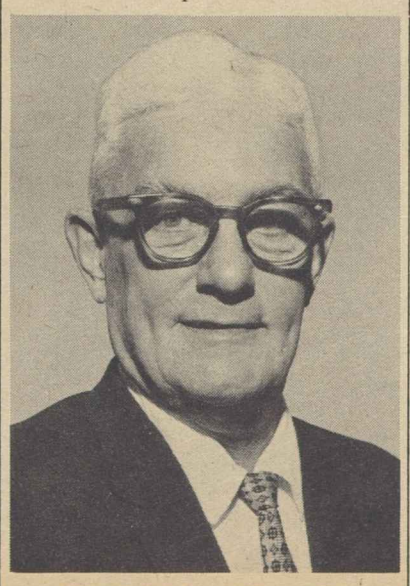
The Office of Labor Affairs will have a staff of about 20. Delaney's deputies will be Kenneth J. Kelley, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts AFL and AFL-CIO, and Arnold Zempel, government career officer in the international labor field.

The office will be a coordinating center for regional labor specialists in carrying out their operating responsibilities; formulate objective and policies in developing and executing regional and national labor programs; review programs and projects; serve as consultant in the recruiting and assignment of labor personnel, and make certain that on all aspects of each country's programs, AID labor objectives receive adequate consideration.

In addition the office will maintain liaison with the U.S. labor movement and coordinate relations with other agencies in support of AID labor programs.

Delaney, a native of Washington, joined the Molders in 1928, became an international organizer in 1938, and after war service was named an AFL international representative in 1947.

While U.S. worker delegate to the ILO he served as a member of the Governing Body, resigning to become director of organization for the Operating Engineers in 1958. The following year he became a special assistant to the secretary of labor and on Mar. 17, 1963, shifted to the State Dept.



GEORGE P. DELANEY

Jagan Union Loses Guiana Sugar Strike

The democratic Man-Power Citizens' Association of British Guiana has defeated a violence-marked six-month strike in which the Communist-led Guyana Agricultural Workers Union sought to wrest away bargaining rights for some 25,000 sugar workers.

The GAWU is a front organization for the pro-Communist People's Progressive Party led by Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan. It ended the walkout following a PPP meeting.

The MPCA has represented sugar workers in British Guiana for 23 years and is one of the strongest sugar industry unions in the world. It is an affiliate of the British Guiana Trades Union Council, which in turn is an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Leaders of the GAWU have been accused of widespread arson and murder during the strike, which was marked by more than 160 deaths, the burning of hundreds of acres of cane fields, and the bombing or wrecking of the homes of scores of MPCA members. It was reported Jagan acted to end the walkout after wealthy supporters applied pressure following the recent bombings of Indian-owned businesses. East Indians constitute the source of Jagan's political strength.

The MPCA, which represents workers of both African and East Indian descent, was caught in the middle of the racial clash touched off by Jagan in the closing days of the strike. He has succeeded in dividing the two racial groups, both of which are now seeking to create pockets of actual partition.

The MPCA has filed charges against the British government, based on Jagan's activities, with the Intl. Labor Organization. Specifically it has charged violation of ILO conventions guaranteeing the right to organize and bargain collectively, the right of association, and freedom of association and protection of the right to organize.

Sen. Clair Engle Succumbs at 53

Sen. Claim Engle (D-Calif.), died at his Washington home at the age of 53.

He served in the Senate for six years after 21 years' service as a representative. Stricken by a brain tumor 11 months ago, he had failed to respond fully after two operations and withdrew his name from the California Democratic senatorial primary.

Living Is Easy On $2,000 a Year

To assume that a retired man and wife with income of $2,000 a year are in serious financial straits or incapable of buying health insurance "simply does not jibe with reality," according to the Republican presidential candidate, Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.); the man who nominated him, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), and a GOP colleague, Sen. Frank Carlson (Kan.).

The statement appeared in their minority views dissenting from the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Health of the Aging. The majority found that the best of the commercial health insurance plans cost at least $500 a year—25 percent of the Republicans' $2,000.

Leadership Role Stressed:

Johnson Asks Labor Aid on Rights Act

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout by applause and especially during his comments on civil rights. The President opened the session by noting that "responsible leaders of labor are part of the responsible leadership of our American economy and society—and that is why you are here." He noted that the meeting was the fifth time since he became President that labor leaders have been invited to the White House to discuss national problems.

The President introduced members of the Cabinet and three of them spoke briefly—Defense Sec. Robert McNamara on the Defense Dept. program to eliminate waste and step up efficiency; Sec. of State Dean Rusk on the problems in Viet Nam, Cuba, Berlin and other trouble spots in the world; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on labor and manpower problems.

The President personally greeted every labor official before leaving for a conference with GOP Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater for a discussion on civil rights in the campaign.

Johnson, reciting the gains in various sectors of the economy since he has taken office and since the beginning of the Kennedy Administration, made these points:

- Since November the typical family of four has gained almost $370 more after taxes "to save or to spend." In the past 3.5 years, this typical family has gained $1,200 in after-tax take-home income.
- In June 72 million Americans were at work with 5 million more at work at non-farm jobs than in February 1961. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $103.50, an all-time high.

Compassion, Not Coercion

To keep up this course of expansion and prosperity the President pledged continuing reliance on "our tradition of compassion" rather than "toying with the expedients of coercion."

Recalling the depression of the 1930s, Johnson said the nation has prospered since then because the system was committed to "offer jobs for the jobless, not jabs; provide home for the homeless, not hate; give love for the children, not lectures." The nation has commitments to full employment, equal rights and equal opportunity, universal education and security for the aged, and all those shall be kept, he said.

At a luncheon earlier in the week for business and financial leaders, Johnson had called also for their assistance in support of the civil rights law and spelled out the benefits to business of the 41-month expansion in the economy.

Celler Group Firms Stand On Shipyards

A 26-member congressional working committee has adopted a policy statement calling for the retention of all 11 U.S. naval shipyards and declaring that the closing of any yard or a substantial cut in personnel "could only be achieved at the expense of our national security and the well-being of the communities" in which they are located.

At its first meeting, the committee authorized its chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), to seek a meeting with Pres. Johnson to appeal for prompt action to stay any closings or cutbacks pending an expected report by the Dept. of Defense.

The committee was formed at a July 22 meeting of more than 100 senators and representatives with Celler, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and representatives of Metal Trades Councils at all the yards.

In its statement of policy the committee agreed to "propose, join in and work for" legislation which would require the secretary of defense to obtain the approval of both the House and Senate Armed Services committees before taking any action to "close down, phase out, put on a standby basis or lease or sell" any existing naval shipyard.

Named to a subcommittee on legislation headed by Rep. Robert L. Leggett (D-Calif.) were Senators Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) and Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) and Representatives Thomas P. Gill (D-Hawaii) and Hugh Carey (D-N.Y.).

KKK Leaders Back Goldwater

The grand dragons of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama and Georgia have endorsed the presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Robert Creel, Alabama KKK leader, said of Goldwater "I believe what he believes in. I think the same way he thinks."

Calvin F. Craig, Georgia KKK leader, declared "with Goldwater, we've got a chance to regain states rights."

Goldwater also won the wholehearted endorsement of the ultra rightwing Conservative Party. The party said the senator took "a fine position on most issues," but that it could not support the GOP platform because it was "watered down."

FEATURED IN THE AFL-CIO's newly-produced film "When the Day's Work is Done" is a discussion of labor's community service activities with Dave Garroway, left, the film's narrator, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and, at right, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne. Scene's details are discussed with Dir. of Public Relations Albert J. Zack, second from right. The half-hour documentary will be shown over television on Labor Day.

Goldwater Meets GOP Leaders In Move to Solidify Party Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Albert as chairman of the Platform Committee.

The Platform Committee will open its sessions in Washington on Aug. 17 and meet in the city through Aug. 19, with the hearings to be resumed in Atlantic City in the days immediately preceding the opening of the convention if there is a need.

Aug. 22 Meeting

The Democratic National Committee will meet in Atlantic City Aug. 22 to approve final arrangements for the convention.

The Republican sessions in Washington came after a 16-minute meeting between Goldwater and Pres. Johnson at the senator's request to discuss the civil rights issue in the upcoming campaign. A brief joint statement was issued declaring that "racial tension should be avoided" during the campaign.

Earlier the same day at a news conference the President said "I propose to discuss and debate the hard and difficult issues in the spirit of attempting to resolve them, and on the assumption that the American people are willing to listen and are intelligent and that they are unafraid."

"The test of a free society, the President said, "is that it discusses and resolves these issues intelligently. It doesn't sweep them under the rug when they become difficult." He noted also:

"If Sen. Goldwater and his advisers, and his followers, will follow the same course that I intend to follow and that I expect the Democratic Party to follow, which is a course of rebuffing and rebuking bigots and those who seek to excite and exploit tensions, then it will be most welcome and I think it will be a very fine contribution to our political life."

At his series of meetings with GOP congressional leaders, it was reported that Golwater would challenge the President to a series of television debates, a report that was confirmed in part by the GOP's nominee's campaign manager, Denison Kitchel, who said he believed the senator would get the better of any such exchange with the President. He affirmed also that Goldwater was making an all-out drive to achieve party unity and that "nobody is going to be read out of the party."

Areas of Strength

Dean Burch, Goldwater's choice for Republican national chairman, indicated that the Goldwater campaign will stress the candidate's areas of strength, generally acknowledged as the South, West and Midwest, but would not ignore any geographical area.

The unification drive in the GOP was highlighted also by Goldwater's announcement that two top Republican leaders—former national chairman Leonard Hall and Ohio National Committeeman Ray Bliss—would serve on the nominee's campaign steering committee.

In addition to the meetings with Goldwater supporters in Washington, the Republican National Committee plans breakfast sessions with all GOP members of the House and Senate and a "summit" in mid-August in Hershey, Pa., including all GOP governors and top party leaders. This would include Governors William Scranton of Pennsylvania and Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, former Pres. Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Nixon.

While attention centered on Goldwater and the presidential campaign there were these other political developments:

- In Pennsylvania the State Supreme Court rejected the final appeal in the Democratic senatorial contest of Apr. 28 ruling out so-called blank ballots. The 3 to 2 ruling gives the senatorial nomination to Genevieve Blatt, state secretary of internal affairs, over Justice Michael A. Musmanno. She will oppose Republican Sen. Hugh Scott in November.
- In Georgia Gov. Carl E. Sanders named two Negro delegates and two alternates to the state's delegation to the Democratic National Convention for the first time in modern history.
- In Mississippi the state Democratic convention voted to send an uncommitted and unpledged delegation to the national convention and to put up a slate of electors pledged to the Democratic ticket. Reporters attending the convention said that most of the delegates prefer to endorse Goldwater. The convention recessed until Sept. 9, after the national convention has acted.
- In Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus easily won renomination for a sixth term. His November opponent will be Republican Winthrop Rockefeller, brother of the New York governor.
- In Louisiana all incumbents easily won renomination except for Rep. Gillis W. Long in the Eighth District. He was defeated by his cousin, Speedy O. Long, who accused the congressman of not being segregationist enough.

Make Labor Day Safe, Union Members Urged

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all affiliates to take an active part in the sixth annual Labor Day Safety Campaign and to "work diligently" in a united effort to make labor's own holiday a safe one.

The campaign is staged jointly by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, of which Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Hands, is chairman, and the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, headed by Safety Dir. Victor E. Whitehouse of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

As chairman of this year's campaign, Meany named Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers.

"Through our unions," Knight said, "let us make a point of issuing reminders to our members that Labor Day, the summer season's last major holiday, is a time to exercise utmost precautions."

International union presidents in urging their locals to join in the drive also were asked to call on them to sponsor a campaign among members to have an approved safety belt installed in their cars and to use it constantly. A list of approved belts made under union conditions may be obtained by writing John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Material to help promote the campaign has been available from the National Safety Council. It includes an announcement of a $50 award for the best cartoon aimed at reducing the Labor Day weekend toll published in a labor paper or magazine just prior to the holiday.

Social Action Parley To Cite John Brophy

John Brophy, veteran labor leader who died last year at the age of 79, will receive a posthumous award for distinguished contributions in the field of social action at the convention of the National Catholic Social Action Conference convention in Boston Aug. 13-16.

To be honored with Brophy, whose more than 60 years as a union member included the vice presidency of the Mine Workers and a major role in the former CIO, will be Dorothy Day, co-founder with the late Peter Maurin of the Catholic Worker movement.

Council Hits GOP Platform On 'Extremist' Issue, Labor

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NEWSPAPER, RADIO AND TV reporters crowded the news conference at which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the Executive Council's condemnation of the Republican Party platform. Meany, at far end of table, is flanked by AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Al Zack (right) and Assistant Dir. Robert Wentworth.

Assails Stand on Nuclear Weapons

By Saul Miller

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council branded the Republican platform adopted in San Francisco "an insult to the intelligence of the voters" and said it should be rejected by the people with "disdain" as offering "nothing to meet the problems of 20th Century America."

The unanimously adopted statement was coupled with two others sharply assailing the Republican Party's handling of the issues of political "extremism" and presidential control of atomic weapons.

The 1964 elections received major attention at the three-day summer meeting of the council along with a broad AFL-CIO program to make a "living reality" of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and a strong statement of support for Pres. Johnson's actions in Viet Nam.

Both the elections and civil rights will receive national trade union attention early in September when the 166-member AFL-CIO General Board meets to give formal endorsement to a presidential candidate and map campaign plans for November, and a wider conference of AFL-CIO officials at all levels to develop a civil rights program keyed to implementation and enforcement of the new statute.

Pres. George Meany told a news conference that the issue posed by the Republican platform and its selection of candidates is the "bread-and-butter issue of the survival of the trade union movement."

Meany said on the views of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP presidential nominee, "I think he feels the country would be better off if we didn't have trade unions." The GOP program as contained in the platform, Meany added, would "jeopardize" all the things that the trade union movement has fought and worked and hoped for.

'Extremism' Denounced

Declaring that the attempt to make political "extremism" a synonym for patriotism is "obvious nonsense," the council said, declaring flatly that "extremism means the death of the labor movement and the death of liberty itself."

In the language of American politics, the council said, "extremism" can only mean "the radical elements of both the far left and the far right—the Communist Party on the one hand, and such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society on the other. We reject them all."

On the question of control of atomic weapons, the council said it "vigorously opposes any attempt to change the law which entrusts only the President of the United States" with the responsibility for the use of nuclear weapons.

(Continued on Page 3)

Toward 'a Living Reality':

Five-Point Rights Drive Set, National Conference Slated

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has pledged its "unremitting efforts" to the new struggle to translate the 1964 Civil Rights Act "into living reality in every phase of American life."

The drive to make the "national consensus a national reality" was spelled out in a statement adopted by the federation's Executive Council here, which set out a basic five-point program and summoned a national trade union conference to work out detailed plans to implement the campaign.

The conference, called for Sept. 2 in Washington and to include officers of all AFL-CIO affiliates, state central bodies and a number of local central bodies, was charged by the council with developing programs in the following areas:

- The education of union members and other citizens as to the actual terms of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The goal is to assure that all union officials and members understand the facts of the law and their meaning. Federation departments, regional directors and affiliated unions are instructed to draw up a program and see that it is effectuated.
- A great broadening of the work of AFL-CIO community task forces, with emphasis on state and city central bodies working with religious, civic and civil rights organizations in their communities toward achievement of equal opportunity in the schools and in all public facilities and places of public accommodation.
- Major attention to the voluntary achievement of fair employment practices among organized and unorganized employers alike in the year before Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act takes effect in 1965. All unions are urged to step up their efforts to negotiate and enforce non-discrimination clauses in collective bargaining contracts and to make a careful check on employer compliance.
- The need for adequate funds and vigorous administration of the new law to prevent emasculation of, or a back-door attack on, the historic legislation. This must not be allowed to happen to the "greatest social advance in a century," the council said.
- Continued observance of the law by all AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies to determine any inadequacies that may have to be presented to Congress for further legislative action.

In answering a series of questions at a news conference here, Federa-

(Continued on Page 2)

July Jobless Rate Drops Below 5 Percent Mark

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate broke below 5 percent in July for the first time in 53 months, the Labor Dept. has reported while cautioning that the rate may "snap back."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz welcomed the extra-seasonal unemployment decline of 900,000 as "encouraging" but issued this firm reminder:

"The drop in unemployment from 5.3 percent to 4.9 percent means that 3,813,000 people are still out of work. That's an awful lot of people to be left out of a record high prosperity."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued this statement:

"The AFL-CIO hails the good news that the unemployment rate has dropped below 5 percent for the first time since 1960. With both productivity and the labor force increasing rapidly, many additional months of continued improvements are needed before an approach to full employment can be reached.

"It is our fervent hope that gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

Council Backs Johnson In Viet Namese Crisis

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged "the complete backing of the American labor movement" to Pres. Johnson on U.S. retaliation to North Viet Namese attacks on American naval vessels in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The council interrupted its meeting here to listen to the President's Aug. 5 speech at Syracuse, N.Y.—the day after he ordered U.S. air strikes at North Viet Namese torpedo boat bases—and immediately sent the President the following wire:

"The AFL-CIO Executive Council, which just interrupted its meeting in Chicago to listen to your magnificent message of strength to the free world, unanimously and enthusiastically pledges you our complete support. As you so correctly stated, all America is united in the pursuit of peace and in total opposition to all aggression. You can count on the complete backing of the American labor movement and you will receive it."

At a news conference later in the day AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the President's move against the North Viet Nam aggressors was the "only action" he could take. The entire course of history has demonstrated that there is "no future in appeasing aggressors," he said, declaring he believed that all Americans would strongly support the President's policy regardless of political differences.

The council had earlier adopted a strong statement endorsing the U.S. government's general position on the fighting in South Viet Nam and then called on the free world labor movement to support the people in that country in their fight against totalitarian aggression and their effort to build a country based on democracy and social justice. The statement specifically urged strengthening of the labor movement in South Viet Nam. (Story on Page 3.)

Action Urged To Continue Works Plan

Chicago—An urgent plea to Congress to extend and expand the "job-creating" accelerated public works program was made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to prevent more than 100,000 jobs from vanishing.

The council asked for all possible speed, noting that bills to continue the program have been approved by the full Public Works Committees of the House and Senate and await floor action.

The need is "imperative," the council said, for action before adjournment of the 88th Congress. All funds provided by the Public Works Act of 1962 have been committed, it said, and the last of the projects soon will be completed. A "huge backlog" of previously authorized projects remains, the council pointed out, "waiting only for the funds to put them into effect."

As long as the overriding economic challenge is jobs, it added, the employment provided by the needed public works projects is essential both to the unemployed and the newcomers entering the labor market.

The council said that 6,000 projects have been undertaken in 3,000 of the nation's communities hardest hit by unemployment and that the facilities provided will have a total value when completed of $1.7 billion. These projects, the statement added, have helped to improve the public facilities of depressed communities and put thousands of Americans to work at useful jobs both on construction sites and in providing materials, equipment and transportation.

The unemployed "deserve no less" than extension and expansion of this program, the council said.

1,250 Credit Unions Organized by Labor

Madison, Wis.—Organized workers in the United States have established 1,250 credit unions through their trade unions, according to the 1964 Credit Union Yearbook.

HALLWAY CONFERENCES during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago were commonplace. In this one are, from left, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks; Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

'Millions' Committed For Investment Trust

Chicago—The AFL-CIO-created mortgage investment trust—a pooling of union funds for investment in government guaranteed mortgages—is ready to function with a "number of millions of dollars" already committed.

The Executive Council received this report from Alexander Bookstaver, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Investment, who said there has been an "excellent response" from affiliated unions.

The mortgage investment fund, which allows small and large unions alike to participate in purchasing government - backed mortgages, was approved by the council at its February 1964 meeting and by the General Board during the same sessions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reviewed and explained the development of the idea in detail at a news conference, stressing the goals. He listed these as helping increase income for pension, welfare and other funds by investment at higher rates of return, while at the same time encouraging development of housing to replace slums and reducing excessive interest rates. The higher rate of housing construction which would stem from this program would also provide jobs for trade union members both in construction and affiliated fields, he noted.

Meany said the potential of the investment fund was in the billions of dollars and that the possibilities were "almost limitless" if all unions participate to the best of their ability.

He noted that use of union funds to support housing projects in a number of Latin American countries was having a great impact in the entire hemisphere and especially the construction of the John F. Kennedy housing project in Mexico City, where AFL-CIO unions will put up $10 million in mortgage funds fully backed by U. S. government guarantees.

Meany said there are plans working through the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development to finance in other countries, especially Africa.

National Conference Set To Shape Rights Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

tion Pres. George Meany made the following points on civil rights:

- Trade union members are knowledgeable on the civil rights issue and will be less affected than others by the so-called "white backlash" to the Civil Rights Act. Meany acknowledged that the "backlash" problem exists and will have some effect on the election campaign.
- Groups indulging in fighting and rioting in the streets are harming the cause of civil rights. The people as a whole have to accept the idea that discrimination and segregation must be ended and that there must be obedience to the law of the land. When this happens, the country will be "a long way down the road" to achieving equal rights for all.
- The labor movement has had some success in the South, as well as some resistance, in pressing its campaign against discrimination. In general the AFL-CIO is "much encouraged" and "making progress."
- A problem of discrimination within trade unions exists "and we make no pretense about it," but a great deal of progress is being made. As it does exist, the issue is on the local level. On the national level an intensive campaign is being waged on discrimination.
- The civil rights problem is tied directly to the economic situation and is essentially a bread-and-butter issue. Trade union members understand this, especially in regard to the high rate of unemployment among Negroes and other minority groups, Meany said.

The council statement strongly emphasized the interrelation of civil rights and jobs, declaring that for equal rights and equal opportunity to be meaningful there must be "full employment, full educational opportunities and all the rest." The fight to create jobs and to abolish poverty "are themselves civil rights campaigns indispensable to the success of the law."

To fully enforce and implement the law, the council said, it is necessary to "enlist new adherents" to the cause. There are many organizations which have been in opposition to certain aspects of civil rights legislation "or have stood aloof from the struggle" that must now participate in the orderly implementation of the law, it continued.

Labor has a special obligation, the council added, especially with respect to equal employment opportunities. The law as written, it noted, delays enforcement of the fair employment section of the act for a year. "The AFL-CIO cannot and will not wait on the letter of the law; the spirit of the law looks to voluntary compliance and so do we."

New Program Urged to Meet Housing Needs

Chicago—The groundwork for a comprehensive new housing and community development program to meet national housing needs should be laid now for enactment early in the next Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

In a statement pointing out that one-fifth of the nation lives in substandard or deficient housing and that the population is rapidly growing, the council called for uninterrupted operation of current programs and development of new ones.

Enactment of new programs, it said, would be "a vital step toward the attainment of full employment and toward the reduction of poverty." They are necessary also in meeting the problems of crime, juvenile delinquency, family disruption, racial strife and "social disintegration and discontent," the council declared.

Council Declares:

Step-Up in Economy Vital to Jobless Cut

Chicago—A rising pace of production and employment is needed during "at least the next two years" before unemployment can be reduced to a minimum, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

This required improvement in economic activity, it said, will require continued government leadership to overcome the "many obstacles in the path toward full employment."

The council said the continuing advance in sales and production is welcome but that the drop in unemployment has been "all too small" and that although presently available jobs have "slightly exceeded" the growth of the labor force "this is not enough."

Such minor reduction of unemployment as has taken place, the council noted, has been among adults with established skills or work experience. "The others have been essentially bypassed."

Unfavorable Factors

It cited the unchanging number over the year of long-term unemployed, 15 weeks or more; the June jobless rate of nearly 16 percent among young people under 25; the June jobless rate among Negroes under 25 of a "shocking 25 percent."

The full impact of an increasing number of teenagers will hit the labor force within the next few years, with almost 4 million youngsters reaching the age of 17 in 1964, a million more than last year, the council warned. It added that automation is continuing to spread and that investment in new plant and equipment will have a "job-displacing impact."

The second step of the tax cut next January will have only minor effects, the statement said, and the beneficial effect of this year's tax cut is wearing off. Continued economic gains will depend increasingly on rising consumer buying power and government job-creating measures, it warned.

Much of the economic advance to date, the council pointed out, has been reaped by business, with after-tax profits for the first half of 1964 some 20 percent above the same period a year ago and 30 percent greater than in the first half of 1962.

The council called for "increased government investment" in human and natural resources and assistance for low-wage workers, the aged and the unemployed. Legislation is needed, it reaffirmed, to reduce the workweek and increase overtime premium to double-time pay.

July Jobless Rate Drops Below 5 Percent Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment measures and private policies will provide the basis for such continuing improvements. We intend to keep pushing for those measures which will achieve full employment for America."

The large drop in unemployment was traceable to a strong job gain of 486,000 in the non-farm sector and more than 400,000 persons dropping out of the labor force.

Whether the July report represents the long-sought crack in the unemployment problem remains to be seen. Since the key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate jumped from 4.6 to 5.1 percent in November 1957, it has moved up over 7 percent in two recessions and was pulled below 5 percent only once—when it fell to 4.9 percent in February 1960.

Thus the 5 percent barrier has been reached just twice in six and a half years—81 months in all.

Wirtz, whose personal goal is a jobless rate of 3 percent which would reflect mainly job-changing, focused attention on the formidable problems of youth employment and the long-term unemployed.

"There is very little satisfaction," he declared, "in a report which shows that 1,171,000 younger workers are unemployed. This means that one out of every eight young Americans looking for work can't find it. Among non-white groups, one out of every four younger workers is unemployed. And these figures don't include those who have 'given up,' so that they aren't even in the statistics any more."

Wirtz pointed out that, of the July unemployed, some 535,000 people have been jobless 27 weeks or longer "and again this figure includes only those who are still actively looking for work."

The total of very long-term unemployed is only 22,000 less than a year ago, Wirtz noted, calling this "another indication that the current job expansion has not been reaching those Americans isolated by poverty."

The July improvement confirms, said Wirtz, "that if we keep on trying as hard as we have been we can eventually reach our full employment goal."

Robert Stein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, said there is no assurance that the rate would not "snap back" over 5 percent in coming months.

The selected unemployment rates almost all improved markedly and returned close to their May levels. The jobless rates were 3.7 percent for adult men, 4.9 percent for adult women and fell from 15.0 in June to 13.1 percent for teenagers. The rate for married men—the breadwinner group—improved slightly, from 2.8 percent in June to 2.7 percent in July; a year ago it was 3.2.

Total employment rose by 452,000 to a record 72.4 million. The non-farm gain was 200,000 more than seasonal while agricultural jobs declined by 34,000.

The decline of 879,000 in the unemployed was about 300,000 more than the expected June-to-July drop, the report said.

The total labor force—at 79 million—fell as expected by 400,000 but remained some 1.4 million higher than last year on the average.

Panel to Investigate New Jersey Dispute

Chicago—Difficulties within the New Jersey AFL-CIO will be investigated by an Executive Council subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, Herman D. Kenin and Peter T. Schoemann, AFL-CIO Pres. Meany announced.

Unions in the state, after several years under merger, are near the point of separating, Meany told a news conference. The council subcommittee will investigate the situation and seek to mediate differences if possible, he said.

Council Hits GOP on 'Extremism' Issue

Platform Draws Strong Attack As Offering 'Nothing' to Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

Meeting during the council sessions, the operating and administrative committees of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education worked out plans to intensify the current register-and-vote drives and contributions to COPE.

The 1964 registration drive is being concentrated in 92 marginal congressional districts—districts decided by 5 percent or less of the vote cast—and is being carried out in close cooperation with Negro and other civil rights organizations.

The council acted on current economic and legislative problems, heard reports on membership and organization and reaffirmed labor's positions on Communist aggression and threats in Cuba and South Viet Nam.

The statement on the Republican platform pointed out that attention at the GOP convention centered on three issues—civil rights, extremism and civilian control of nuclear weapons. But the platform, said the council, makes other "departures . . . from the realities of American society." In advance of a detailed analysis that will be made of both the Republican and Democratic platforms, the council said, "we are compelled to express our deep shock at the total nature of the Republican platform."

Labor Snubbed

It cited AFL-CIO proposals on unemployment which were disregarded by the Republican platform and pointed out that in its "few specifics" the platform opposed higher premium pay for overtime and endorsed more teen-age employment at less than federal minimum wages. The council termed "startling" the platform's omissions on labor-management relations, noting that the only "substantive reference" was a "thinly-veiled threat to unions under the anti-trust laws."

The statement cited the platform's approach to old-age hospital insurance and to consumer protection as other examples of a failure to meet the nation's needs, and concluded:

"Even without the detailed analysis to which we referred earlier, it is obvious to this Executive Council that the Republican platform is an insult to the intelligence of the voters. It offers nothing to meet the problems of 20th Century America. Instead of progress, it proposes retrogression.

"For the American labor movement, the Republican platform merits not mere rejection but outright disdain."

Endorsements Later

Meany told reporters that the statements on the Republican platform were issued so that trade union members would have some idea of its nature. He pointed out in reply to a query that there will be no endorsement of presidential candidates until after the Democratic National Convention. Actual endorsement will take place at the AFL-CIO General Board meeting in Washington Sept. 1.

Meany stressed that the long-time policy of the trade union movement is to endorse candidates and programs, but not political parties, and that therefore endorsement in 1964 would await the completion of the naming of candidates and the adoption of platforms.

In the legislative and economic area the council took these actions:

- Called on Congress to "stand firm for the principle of one man, one vote" and repect congressional attempts to upset the recent legislative apportionment decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. **(Story on Page 4.)**
- Reaffirmed its all-out support for Pres. Johnson's war on poverty and called on all House members to vote for the anti-poverty legislation. **(Story on Page 12.)**
- Filed a plea with Congress to extend and expand the job-creating accelerated public works program to prevent more than 100,000 jobs from vanishing. **(Story on page 2.)**
- Declared that a rising pace of production and employment is needed during at least the next two years to make a real impact on the chronically high levels of unemployment. **(Story on Page 2.)**
- Asserted it will continue to fight for a hospital care program for the aged through social security and noted the omission of the program in the House-passed bill to raise social security benefits which it welcomed as a needed although "modest" increase. **(Story on Page 4.)**
- Urged Congress to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive new housing and community development program to meet national housing needs. **(Story on Page 2.)**

In matters affecting the operations and programs of the labor movement the council:

- **Heard a report that the AFL-CIO-created mortgage investment trust is ready to function and that there has been an excellent response from affiliated unions. (Story on Page 2.)**
- Received a report that the federation has shown a gain of more than 360,000 in membership in the first six months of 1964 and that in the 12 months ending June 30, 1964, unions won 2,600 National Labor Relations Board elections involving 204,000 workers. **(Story on Page 4.)**
- Approved the creation of a special committee to work with the Peace Corps in helping recruit skilled and semi-skilled workers for the organization. **(Story on this page.)**
- Voted to set up a three-man council committee to investigate difficulties existing in the New Jersey AFL-CIO.
- Heard a report that the disputes mediation machinery of the AFL-CIO continued to function successfully with 60 percent of all complaints resolved by mutual agreement or mediation. **(Story on Page 4.)**

On international affairs the council:

- Called for a thorough investigation of the forced labor camps and inhuman conditions of the thousands of political prisoners in Communist Cuba. **(Story on this page.)**
- Reaffirmed its active cooperation with the Viet Namese Confederation of Labor (CVT) and urged free trade unions everywhere to unite in an international effort to help the working people of the southeast Asia country. **(Stories on Pages 1 and 3.)**
- **Heard a report on the activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and its 11 branch institutes which have trained 5,000 persons for labor leadership in Latin American countries. Many of the graduates are active in the developing trade unions in the hemisphere countries.**

In other actions the council:

- Approved jointly with the American Dental Association a basic guide to assist AFL-CIO unions in establishing prepayment dental health programs. The two organizations have adopted a 10-point statement of principles to govern establishment of such plans. **(Story on Page 4.)**
- Endorsed the work of the Crusade against Poverty which is seeking to coordinate the activities of religious, social and other organizations to arouse public attention to the scope of poverty in the United States and indicate the actions necessary to solve it.

OVERALL VIEW shows AFL-CIO Executive Council in session during its mid-summer meeting in Chicago, with Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at right center.

Viet Nam Unions Given Firm AFL-CIO Backing

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has reaffirmed its "active cooperation" with the Viet Namese Confederation of Labor (CVT) and urged "free trade unions everywhere to unite in an international effort to help the working people" in the southeast Asia country.

The successful conclusion of the war of aggression waged against Viet Nam by Communist forces depends not only on military strength, the Executive Council declared, but on greater political democracy, land reforms and improvements in health and education. The CVT must be helped to carry out this program, it said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference the federation's position was simply that the Viet Namese government must be convinced not to hamper the activities of the labor movement in the country and that the trade unions be allowed "to play their part."

He strongly supported Pres. Johnson's immediate retaliation policy announced after Communist ships fired on a U.S. naval vessel, saying "I'm all for it," this is "a risk we have to take."

Background of War

The council statement reviewed the long history of the war in Viet Nam and declared that "the free world must strengthen the forces now engaged in the tragic war. . . ." The council reaffirmed its pledge earlier this year of "full support to all measures which our government may find necessary for safeguarding the independence and freedom of South Viet Nam and the other people of southeast Asia."

The council welcomed Johnson's "appropriate rebuff" of French Pres. De Gaulle's proposal for an international conference to neutralize the Indo-China Peninsula, affirming support for the President's statement that "we do not believe in a conference to ratify terror."

The Viet Namese trade union movement "is an essential element which can play a decisive role in defeating totalitarian aggression," the council declared in urging free world labor support for the CVT.

The Viet Namese people must be given "new confidence and self-reliance" through organization of the villages to help the people defend their rights and promote their well-being, the statement said. Such full mobilization "will demonstrate forcefully that the war against communism in Viet Nam is not a war for conquest or any privileged interests but only for safeguarding the conditions of democracy," the council said.

Peace Corps Drive Backed by Council

Chicago — The AFL-CIO has called on all affiliated unions to cooperate with the Peace Corps in its efforts to enlist the interest of skilled and semi-skilled workers in service overseas.

The Executive Council noted that the federation had given the Peace Corps "its hearty endorsement and support" in the past. The council statement pointed out that the demand on the Peace Corps for skilled workers has been growing and that the organization is "stepping up its efforts to recruit skilled and semi-skilled workers."

The council action supporting the recruiting drive came after a presentation by three officials of the Peace Corps who indicated a need for about 1,000 skilled craftsmen for the corp's overseas operations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also announced that a committee has been appointed to work with the Peace Corps in aiding the skill recruitment drive. It is headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and includes Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge and Joseph D. Keenan, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept.

Shop Votes Union In 10th Election

Sullivan, Ill.—Ten was the winning number for the United Shoe Workers at the Brown Shoe Co.

In a National Labor Relations Board election, the 10th since 1941, employes gave the Shoe Workers 175 votes to 152 for no union. Eight ballots were impounded on challenges. The plant employs 375.

Dir. Russell J. Taylor of the union expressed thanks for aid by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy, Staff Rep. Henry Henry; and others who helped.

Ohio Mayor Killed, Was IUE Member

Mansfield, O. — Mayor Charles H. Scott of Mansfield, killed in an airplane crash near Harriman, N.Y., was a veteran member of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 711 who helped organize the Westinghouse plant here in 1941. He retained IUE membership when he left the plant upon his election as mayor in 1961.

OAS Urged To Probe Cuban Forced Labor

Chicago—A thorough investigation of the forced labor camps and inhuman conditions of the thousands of political prisoners in Communist Cuba has been called for by the AFL-CIO.

The Executive Council recommended that the investigation be conducted by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to the end that "additional appropriate measures may be adopted to put an end to the intolerable acts of injustice committed by the Castro regime against the Cuban people."

The council welcomed the OAS foreign ministers' condemnation of Cuba for acts of aggression, terming it a "timely move in defense of freedom and democracy in the hemisphere."

The open terrorism, sabotage and guerrilla warfare conducted by the Castro regime against Venezuela and "clandestinely against other Latin American republics" deserves the sharpest condemnation, the council said, adding its regrets that Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay "did not see the merits of making the sanctions vote unanimous."

Noting Castro's recent overtures for negotiating an understanding with the United States, the council said it was mindful of "his many flagrant violations of international agreements and complete disregard of human rights and dignity."

A prerequisite to such negotiations, the council asserted, must be fulfillment by Castro of his original promise to implement the 1940 constitution of Cuba; a specific date for free elections under the supervision of the OAS; restoration of complete freedom to the labor movement; the immediate release of all trade unionists and other political prisoners; and "immediate removal of all Soviet personnel, rockets and other war-making materials."

KIDS AND CARPENTERS ride the "giant coaster" at the first annual outing held by New Jersey State Council of Carpenters for 7,500 orphaned and underprivileged boys and girls at Palisades Amusement Park at Palisade, N.J. Outing officers are, from the front: Vice Pres. Eugene O'Horo of East Orange, N.J., Carpenters; Lou Petrie of Hackensack, outing co-chairman, and Chairman Fred Nusbaum, of North Plainfield.

Mediation Solves 60% Of Internal Disputes

Chicago—The disputes mediation machinery of the AFL-CIO constitution continues to function successfully, with 60 percent of all complaints resolved by mutual agreement without need for determination by an impartial umpire, the federation's Executive Council has reported.

The Internal Disputes Plan—known as Article XXI of the constitution—was adopted at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention and went into effect Jan. 1, 1962.

Since that time a total of 322 new complaints, or claims of "justification" for action that would otherwise violate Article XXI, were filed with the office of Pres. George Meany.

The council reported at its meeting here that the case load was as follows: 155 cases filed in 1962, another 96 in 1963 and, for the first seven months of this year, an additional 71.

Of these 322 cases, 190 were resolved by mediation, with another 14 cases still in the process of mediation.

In 101 cases impartial umpires made determinations. In addition, the umpires submitted seven fact-finding reports to the council on cases arising under Sections 4 and 17 of Article XXI. Two cases are pending before the umpires.

73 Violations Found

Of the 101 determinations by the umpires, violations of Article XXI were found in 73 cases. In 28 cases, the umpires found that the action involved in the complaint did not violate Article XXI.

An Executive Council subcommittee has received 32 appeals from umpires' determinations with these results:

Appeal denied, 28; withdrawn, 1; referred to Executive Council, 2; pending, 1.

Twenty complaints of noncompliance with umpires' determinations were received by the subcommittee, which reported it took these actions: compliance achieved, 10; noncompliance found, 6; pending, 4.

Guidelines Set On Pre-Paid Dental Plans

Chicago—A basic guide to assist AFL-CIO unions in establishing prepayment dental health programs has been worked out by the federation and the American Dental Association.

The 10-point statement of principles was announced by the Executive Council, which noted that more than 1 million Americans are currently covered by prepayment dental plans, many of them under union contracts. It termed the "basic understanding" with the dental association of "far-reaching importance."

The AFL-CIO and the ADA, the statement said, "jointly recognize that a systematic prepayment program is a feasible method of meeting the cost of high quality dental care and of making such care available to more people." Both organizations agreed that such plans must have "built-in safeguards" to insure good care.

The council commended the dental group for "its enlightened approach" to the problem.

The principles in the joint statement included provision for high-quality comprehensive care, programs organized to serve groups within the entire community, consumer and public concern with the services provided, free choice of plan or program as well as of dentist, remuneration on a fee-for-service, per capita, salary or other basis, machinery to insure that fee procedures are maintained, a minimization of deductible and co-insurance features, impartial review of grievances, jointly planned and conducted dental health education programs.

Willoughby Abner To Assist Simkin

Willoughby Abner, a staff member of the Auto Workers, has been appointed special assistant to Federal Mediator William E. Simkin.

Abner, 43, has been assistant director of the UAW Leadership Studies Center. He has long experience in the labor movement and in civic affairs, serving as president of UAW Local 734, as president and then board chairman of the Chicago chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and as Chicago officer for the Congress of Racial Equality.

New Drive Pledged for Aged Care

Chicago — The AFL-CIO will keep fighting for hospital care for the aged under social security because neither government assistance, "the incantations of the American Medical Association" nor the "inflated statistical claims" of the insurance industry have solved the problem.

The Executive Council said the "ever-present danger of a hospitalized illness remains the most serious threat to the economic security of the elderly. And the only way to provide protection against this threat is by an extension of the social security principle."

The statement noted the House passage of a measure to increase social security benefits and expand coverage, a bill it welcomed despite its "modest" increase.

The House bill, however, must be evaluated "not only for the needs it meets but for the needs it fails to meet," specifically hospital care for the aged, the council emphasized. The House Ways & Means Committee did not include health care for the elderly in its bill to increase social security benefits.

The Kerr-Mills act, after nearly four years of providing a form of public assistance health care for the aged, "is meeting but a fraction of the need and it is still not in operation in all states," the council said. Private insurance is providing protection of a minimum adequacy for only about a quarter of the elderly, the statement added, citing the report of the McNamara committee after intensive hearings.

21 Students Aided by Local's Grants

Buena Park, Calif. — One-year college scholarships worth a total of $7,500 have been awarded to 21 students by Retail Clerks Local 324.

The winners were selected from 253 applicants who took a comprehensive test in March, with eligibility restricted to members and the children or spouses of members.

Robert T. Northcote, Jr., of Lakewood, was awarded $750 for graduate study. Similar awards for undergraduate study went to Cecelia A. De Meneces, Garden Grove, and Richard F. DeSmet, Long Beach, while Nancy Jean Condon, Long Beach; Ronald F. See, Anaheim, and Robert A. Filbey, Jr., Orange, were awarded $500 each. The 15 remaining winners received $250 each for undergraduate study.

Council Hits Delaying Move:

'1 Man, 1 Vote' Stand Urged on Congress

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to "stand firm for the principle of one man, one vote" and reject current proposals to upset the recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions knocking out inequitable apportionment of state legislatures.

The Executive Council coupled its call to Congress with a directive to all state central bodies "to press for prompt reapportionment . . . so that the equality of every voter becomes a reality in all precincts of the nation."

In swift reaction to Senate Judiciary Committee approval of a bill to postpone the effect of court reapportionment decisions for as long as two years, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in telegrams to Senate members from the council meeting called attention to the statement and urged that Congress stand firm against any delaying action.

The reapportionment delay bill, filed by Republican Senate Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), was a last-gap substitute for a proposed constitutional amendment to curb the court's power in reapportionment cases.

Lacking time to obtain approval of the amendment proposal, Dirksen said, he was turning to the legislative approach—postponement of the effective date of any court decision until at least two regular sessions of the state legislature affected.

The GOP leader also served notice that he would file his bill as an amendment—in effect, a "rider"—to any pending measure which he thought Pres. Johnson would feel compelled to sign.

Hit as 'Unconscionable'

Biemiller's telegram to Senate members denounced as "unconscionable" such attempts to forestall the effect of federal court decisions by mere legislative act, hastily approved in committee and hastily called upon the floor.

"An issue of this importance should receive full consideration by appropriate committees, with ample opportunity for all interested persons to be heard," he declared.

He also transmitted by telegram to all House Judiciary Committee members the full text of the Executive Council statement on reapportionment.

Dirksen's original effort, backed by other Republicans and some southern Democrats, was to obtain approval of an amendment allowing at least one house in bicameral state legislatures on a basis other than population, such as a seat for each county or some other geographical area.

The Illinois senator was facing a likelihood however, that no such amendment would be cleared this session in the House Judiciary Committee. Court decisions therefore would remain in effect, legislatures would in fact be reapportioned on a "one man, one vote" basis, and equity in representation would be granted urban and suburban voters long subjected to rule by state assemblies controlled by rural minorities.

Office-Keeping Held Motive

Such a rurally-controlled legislature, under Dirksen's proposed amendment, might well vote ratification to preserve the offices of incumbents. A legislature already reapportioned on a population basis would have no such personal self-interest in overriding the court decisions.

The effect of the Dirksen "rider," if passed, would be to preserve the status of rurally-controlled legislatures by simple act of Congress and gain time for maneuver. A constitutional amendment such as Dirksen proposed—and then dropped for this session—was urged in the recent Republican national convention platform.

The council reapportionment statement pointed out that in 15 states one house of the legislature can be controlled by less than 20 percent of the voters. It said that the failure of state legislatures to reapportion on an equitable basis "has forced the federal government to fill the gap left by the paralysis."

Congress must, said the council, "reject all efforts to diminish or dilute the true processes of democracy in this country and . . . stand firm for the principle of one man, one vote."

Membership Gain Seen As Reversal of Trend

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has shown a gain of more than 360,000 members in the first six months of 1964, federation Pres. George Meany reported, commenting that the figures indicate "a reversal of the trend that has existed for the past few years."

Meany told reporters at a news conference here during the Executive Council meeting that the average per capita membership reported at the 1963 convention of the AFL-CIO was 12,469,000. From the convention through June 30 of this year the average per capita figure has risen to 12,830,000.

Along with the report on the membership gain, Meany said the council had received a report from the director of organization, John W. Livingston, that in the 12 months ending June 30, 1964, AFL-CIO unions had participated in 4,900 National Labor Relations Board elections and had won 2,600 for a 53 percent average. About 204,000 workers were involved in the union victories.

He said also that the coordinated organizing drive in Los Angeles, which was set up two years ago, has done "reasonably well" and that the national participation in the program will now be phased out and local groups will carry on the campaign. The AFL-CIO will continue the current Washington, D. C.-Baltimore area campaign and is planning to mount another campaign in the Atlanta, Ga., region, he added.

Meany said that the figures on the Los Angeles drive showed a gain of 46,000 members which was not as great as had been hoped for. The important thing, he stressed, was that the technique for joint cooperative organizing was perfected and the proper atmosphere was created favorable to future organizing drives.

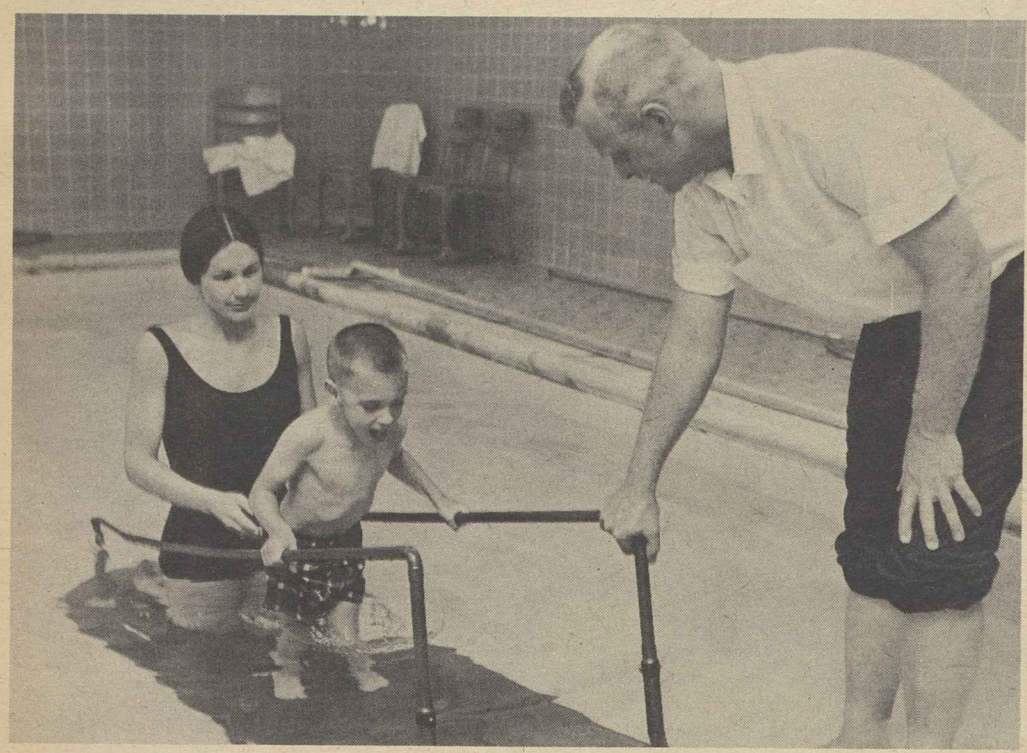
Community Service in Action:

Labor's Helping Hands Depicted in New Film

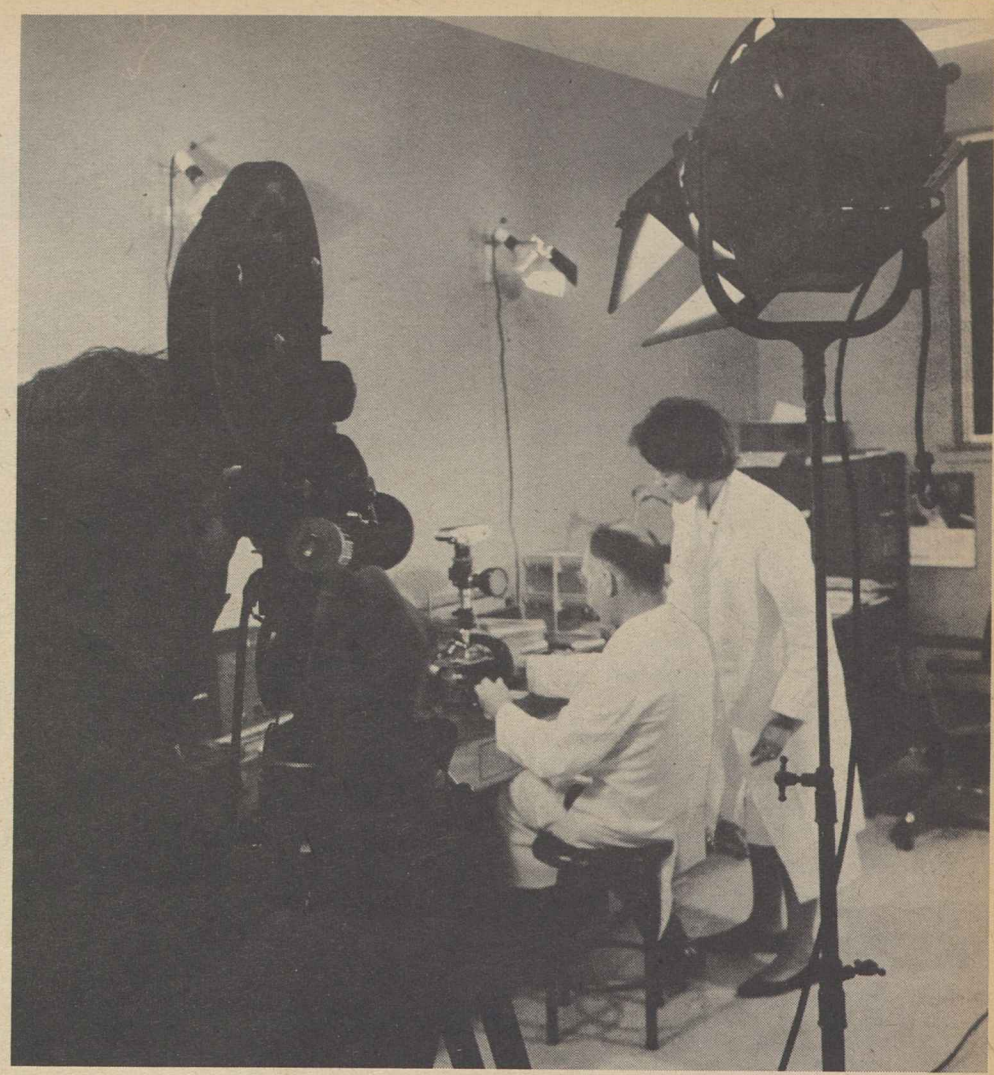
The story of organized labor's dedication to community service is told in a half-hour documentary, "When the Day's Work Is Done," to be premiered on television stations over the country on Labor Day weekend.

The film depicts the dedication of union members to their communities in scenes ranging from the donation of blood to the helping of refugees to start life anew in this country.

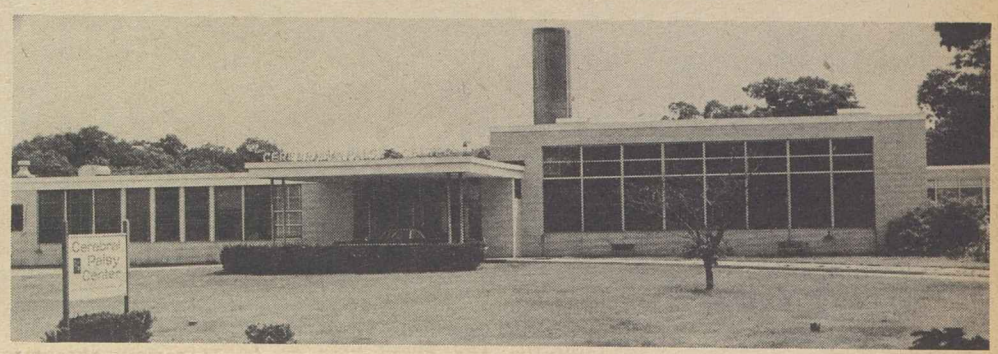
It also shows the end results of a complex of medical research and rehabilitation centers built on Long Island, N. Y., with the voluntary labor of trade unionists. Members of the Nassau-Suffolk Building & Construction Trades Council gave more than a half-million hours of labor to build the facilities, scenes from which are shown on this page.



AT SUFFOLK Rehabilitation Center, Commack, L. I., which volunteer union labor helped build, a handicapped child is guided during physical therapy.

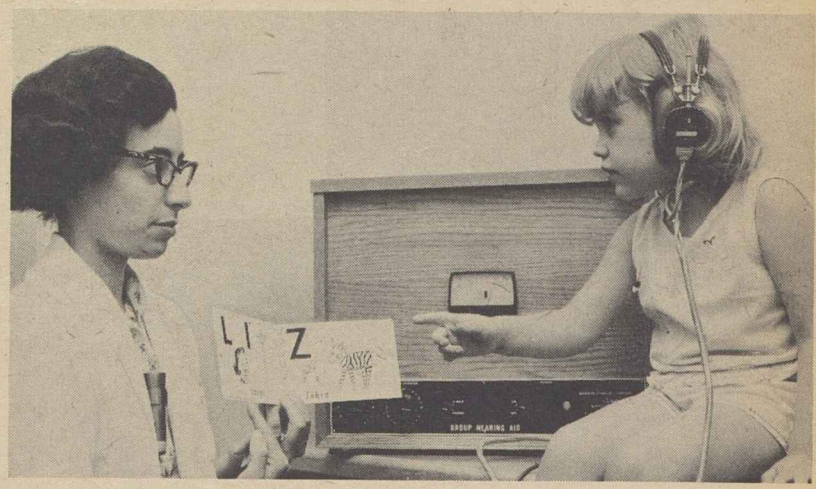


CAMERAMAN films a phase of cancer research at the cancer research and prevention center, Woodbury, L. I., built with the help of labor donated by members of building trades unions.

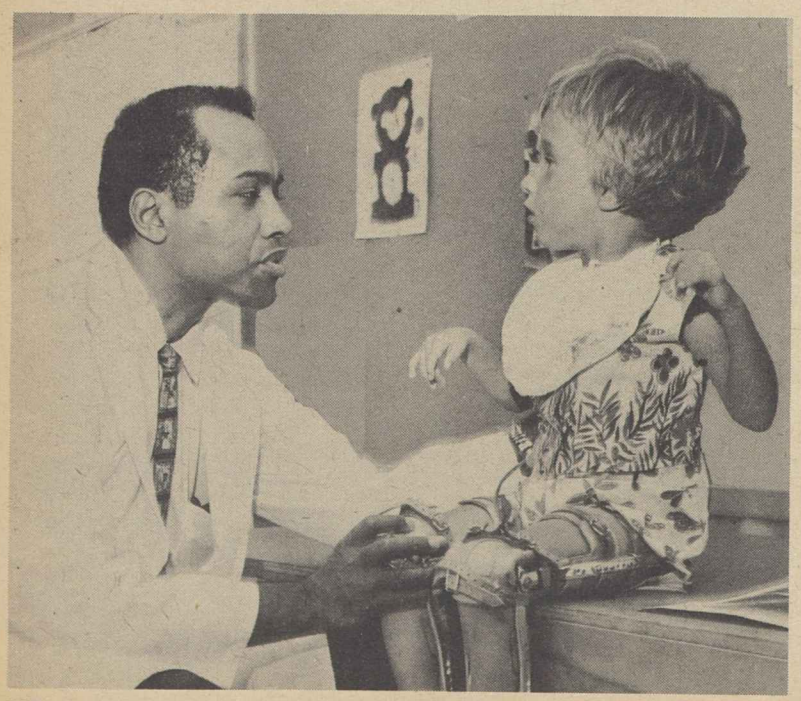


UNION LABOR also helped build the Nassau County United Cerebral Palsy Center, one result of 17 years of volunteer efforts by building tradesmen.

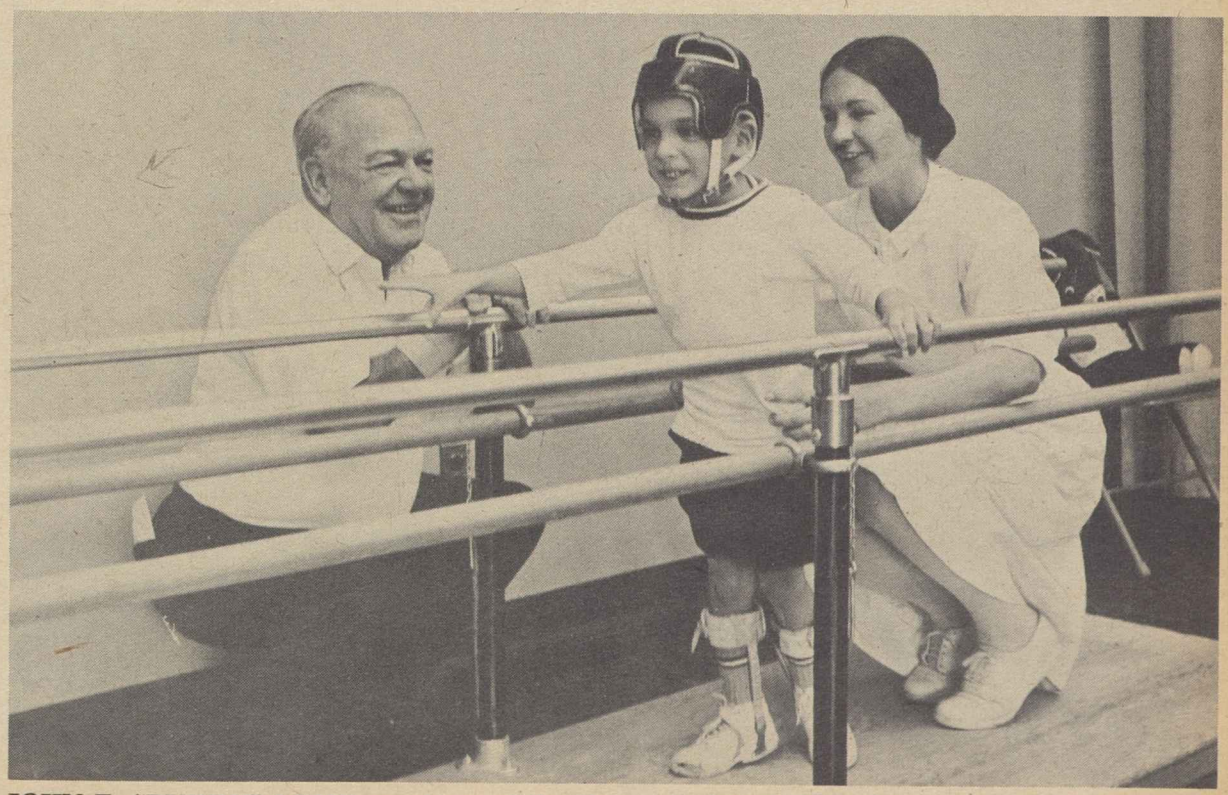
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED children are shown swimming at the Nassau County CP Center pool, under a program balancing rehabilitation with recreation.



THE PROBLEMS of the handicapped are many. Here a child receives special speech and hearing therapy at the Suffolk Center from Mrs. Suzanne Gelber.



NEW BRACES for a handicapped youngster get final adjustments from Dr. Albert Anderson, who donates his time at the Suffolk Center.



JOHN E. "BUDDY" LONG, president of the Nassau-Suffolk Building & Construction Trades Council, is president of the Suffolk Center and coordinated the building projects. Here he looks on as a youngster receives therapy.

No Place for Extremism

THERE HAS been one recent development in the political arena which the AFL-CIO Executive Council cannot allow to pass without comment—the injection of the issue of "extremism" into America's political life.

During and since the Republican convention the impression has been fostered by some that the merits of "extremism" are somehow debatable; that the word itself may even be a synonym for patriotism, or for valor on the field of battle.

This is the most obvious nonsense. In the language of American politics, "extremism," can only mean the radical elements of both the far left and the far right—the Communist Party on the one hand, and such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society on the other. We reject them all.

Extremism means the destruction of the democratic process, of the orderly course of law, even of the hallowed right of discussion and dissent.

Extremism means the night-rider who shoots down the man whose ideas he fears. Extremism is typified by the howling mob which denies to a speaker his right to be heard. Extremism means the self-righteous citizens who censor textbooks or demand the dismissal of teachers because they disagree with them.

Extremism, in short, is that force which seeks to inhibit or deny the free interchange of ideas, or which seeks to substitute violence for the judicial and legislative process.

Extremism is not Americanism; it is totalitarianism. Extremism is not valor; it is cowardice. Extremism does not serve justices; it promotes anarchy.

As history has made clear in nation after nation, extremism means the death of the labor movement and the death of liberty itself. Extremism has no place in America. Hate groups have no proper role in our political life.

—Statement on "Extremism" adopted by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 3, 1964.

Civil Rights

THE PRACTICAL realization of the goals set forth in the Civil Rights Act requires more than vigorous enforcement, more than full compliance with the law itself.

It cannot be said too often that for equal rights and equal opportunity to be meaningful, there must be full opportunity as well; full employment, full educational opportunities and all the rest. The right to be hired is empty indeed when there are no jobs to be had; the right to be served in a restaurant or hotel has no meaning for those with no money to spend.

In that sense the fights to create jobs for all, and to abolish poverty in America, are themselves civil rights campaigns, indispensable to the success of the law which bears that title. The AFL-CIO will press for these goals as vigorously as we campaigned for the Civil Rights Act itself.

The AFL-CIO is uncompromisingly opposed to racial discrimination of every sort, in every place and at every time. And we are determined to stamp it out, not only through the full implementation of the law enacted a month ago, but also through the elimination of the economic and social weaknesses which are so largely responsible for it.

—Excerpted from Civil Rights statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Aug. 4, 1964.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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'Step This Way'

FCC Chairman Speaks:

Is Journalistic Broadcasting Tail on TV Entertainment Dog?

The following excerpts are from a speech by Chairman E. William Henry of the Federal Communications Commission in defense of the commission's fairness doctrine for broadcasters. The occasion was the annual National Broadcast Editorial Conference at Columbia University.

THE FAIRNESS doctrine holds that if a broadcast licensee undertakes to present programming dealing with controversial issues of public importance, he must make reasonable efforts to present conflicting points of view on such issues.

A broadcaster who accepts a sponsored program on a controversial issue makes a judgment that his community wants or needs exposure to points of view on that issue. If he can obtain sponsorship for the presentation of opposing views, well and good.

If, for instance, there are two equally appropriate representatives of the opposing side and one of them offers to pay, the broadcaster may select the one with money. But to hold that he can make ability to pay the sole factor governing the public's right to hear opposing views would be to relinquish the fairness principle entirely. It is this reason, I believe, that made the commission's ruling on this question a unanimous one.

In the most basic terms of all, the fairness doctrine holds that a broadcaster who enters the field of controversy isn't perfectly free to propagandize as he sees fit.

Despite the growing number of radio and television stations, the frequency spectrum is a limited natural resource. Despite the growing sophistication of electronic technology, which permits the utilization of higher and higher frequencies, the demand increasingly exceeds the supply.

The FCC is charged by law with the allocation of this resource [radio and TV frequencies] to those who clamor for it with shining eyes and outstretched hands. It is thus the commission, and not the marketplace, which determines how frequencies shall be apportioned between broadcasting, long-distance microwave, communications satellites, police cars, fire trucks, aircraft, ships, industry, amateurs and a host of other useful services. It is the commission, not the marketplace, which determines the maximum number of broadcast outlets any community may have, and the facilities that each may use. The FCC was created for precisely this purpose, and the Communications Act is based on the assumption that government must perform this function.

When government undertakes this kind of responsibility for a mass medium, it cannot avoid responsibility for the manner in which its licensed outlets are used. At a minimum it has an obligation to see to it that those licensees do not themselves suppress free speech. This is the basic reason why Congress has written the fairness doctrine into Sec. 315 of the Communications Act.

In the large view, the burdens imposed by the fairness doctrine are strictly secondary, and can neither deter nor prevent the success of a creative broadcaster who is seriously committed to provocative programming.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY lies with broadcasters who aren't seriously committed to the journalistic function or to the exposure of controversy.

Programming that represents a slight profit or even a loss does not interest them greatly. They carry it as part of a minimal public service effort, but they limit their commitment to the least that will pass muster with their community, with FCC and with their own conscience. They can be tempted into a venture beyond the minimum, but the least additional burden is enough to discourage them. For their primary interest lies elsewhere.

Their polestar is not the Peabody Award, but that idol of the airlanes, the latest Neilsen. If their program director's flirtation with his journalistic flame becomes too serious, the station manager quickly cuts his allowance. If the station manager gets similarly soft, or unduly enamoured of his own creativity, the appropriate corporate officer soon sets him straight. If this officer should by some oversight fail to react to this danger, the directors explain to him the facts of life.

The obvious aim of this process is to keep foremost in everyone's mind one thought: Controversy may sell newspapers, but in this business it's the funny page that counts. Mr. Average Viewer will not consider buying your bread or brand X when an editorial has just made him apoplectic.

Is journalistic broadcasting in America nothing but the tail on an entertainment dog? Is American broadcasting "ultimately bound to the highest-bidder morality of the market place?" And does it show any signs of developing "a sustaining tradition of public service of the kind the best newspaper proprietors still recognize and act upon?"

Morgan Says:

America's Immigration Policy 'A Kind of Snobbish Hypocrisy'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is exerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WHAT IS AN AMERICAN? According to one narrow concept the only American who counts is a "Wasp"—a white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant. The fact is, happily, that no definition precisely fits because an American is a blend of so many different breeds and backgrounds.

Morgan

This may be a good time to remind ourselves of our heterogeneous heritage. In an election year especially, politicians find it irresistible to rise above principle and appeal to special groups and factions, to sharpen rather than blunt the divisions in our society when the only thing that can effectively sustain our power, prestige and purpose as a nation is unity—not the monotony of conformity but a respect for differences and recognition that in the honest clash of creeds and cultures lies our pluralistic strength.

It is easier to say these things, however, and pay lip service to them than it is to act upon them. For more than 40 years, for example, the United States' immigration policy has been a kind of snobbish hypocrisy—a compounded hypocrisy with a two-way stretch in fact.

Not only does it imply by its arbitrary quota system that people from one country are automatically more desirable than those from another but Congress has over the years, while refusing to liberalize it, violated the spirit and the letter of the law by passing a host of private immigration bills dealing with special cases.

Just a year ago Pres. Kennedy submitted legislation to correct the faults of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. The bill foundered despite Pres. Johnson's endorsement of its reforms in his State of the Union message. The successor to Pennsylvania's late Rep. Walter as chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee dealing with such matters, Ohio's Michael A. Feighan, showed an almost contemptuous lack of interest in the bill.

Then suddenly in June it appeared on Johnson's list of must legislation. Conceivably, some pragmatic political considerations may have been involved in the upgrading of its importance.

The Administration privately has been worried about reports that citizens of Polish, Hungarian, Italian and other foreign extraction, the so-called "hyphenated Americans," may desert their traditional Democratic Party affiliation and vote for States Rightser Barry Goldwater because of fears the Negro is moving "too far too fast" in his quest for civil rights.

This white backlash might be countered, one theory goes, by catering to these foreign-origin groups with a more liberal immigration policy.

Be that as it may, the recommended reforms can stand on their own merits as Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy's testimony before Feighan's subcommittee showed.

The current level of immigration allowed is less than 157,000 annually. These immigrants are selected on a quota system based on percentages of national origin reflected by the U.S. population according to the 1920 census.

THE PROPOSED changes would raise the total modestly to 164,500 a year, gradually eliminate the quota system by 1970 and, as the attorney general testified, facilitate the immigration of persons with needed special skills and attainments, reunite thousands of families now needlessly separated, provide for refugees in emergency and end a shamefully discriminatory system without damaging the interests of any person or group.

Robert Kennedy cited a number of examples of the damage and injustices done under the present law:

An American medical school is anxious to get an eminent Turkish physician and scientist to pursue important research on treatment of heart attacks. But the doctor has already waited a year and a half for a visa, must wait months more because the Turkish quota is over-subscribed.

A South African physicist can't accept an offer from an American firm to continue research in the structure of metals for the same reason.

"A Japanese microbiologist, a Greek chemist, an Egyptian urologist, and many others like them," Kennedy emphasized, "all are barred, harassed and discouraged by our immigration law."

Such immigrants are no threat to citizens in the job market either, he argued, because they have skills in which there is now a shortage and furthermore only one immigrant in three, under the new provisions, would enter the labor market, meaning our economy would get three consumers for every worker admitted.

But beyond all these considerations, he concluded, lies "a fundamental question which asks whether we believe, as we say we believe, in the dignity and worth of each individual." A noble argument for a needed bill.

Washington Reports:

Abnormally High Joblessness Seen Source of Racial Unrest

ABNORMALLY HIGH unemployment, idleness, restlessness, bad housing conditions—all these combined "in the long hot summer" to kindle the recent riots in New York City and Rochester, N. Y., Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) spoke of "lack of job opportunity, the lack of adequate shelter, and the lack of adequate education" as the background reasons as he was interviewed on the same program.

Aim of the proposed National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress is to find the means to eliminate such threatening situations, the senators said, since automation is one of the major causes of unemployment. Joblessness is especially serious among youth—twice the national average—they noted, and is four times the national average among Negro youth.

Clark said that testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Employment put the number of jobless caused by automation at 2 million a year. Javits said the proportion of unskilled in the labor force today, because of automation, is about 20 percent, and the number who will need skills in the next decade may double.

THE PROPOSED commission, approved by the House 259 to 75 and passed by the Senate by voice vote, would determine the effects of automation and recommend what should be done by business, labor and the government on local, state and national levels. It would have 14 members chosen from the business and labor community who would be advised by the heads of government departments most concerned—Commerce, Labor, Atomic Energy, Defense, the Space Agency and others. The commission would report by Jan. 1, 1966, but would be expected to make reports and recommendations at various times before then.

Clark said the nation needs national planning to provide a means of acting before massive unemployment occurs, with special reference to defense industries; a massive program of accelerated public works, additional aid to education, slum clearance and housing.

The commission would be provided with a budget of $1 million to make its investigations and recommendations for action.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS an almost impenetrable shield has been held before the Republican presidential nominee, Sen. Goldwater, apparently to protect him from "hip-shooting" and contradictory comments on issues such as marked his campaign in New Hampshire last February and March. Almost no press conferences, a series of "position papers" to which he was to stick on issues, and finally the recent seclusion of the holidaying candidate from all newspapermen's questions that were not written out, submitted, and answered in writing..

A blunder even in the written replies may suggest why Goldwater is anxious for privacy. The senator was asked just before returning to Washington for comment on the Administration's bracero (Mexican farm labor import) program operating under Public Law 78, which expires at the end of this year.

Said the GOP nominee: "Citizens of this state [California] are facing disaster because of government meddling with a program that has worked well for years. Farmers can't get domestic labor to do the work.

"The only answer is to return to the bracero program and for the government to keep its hands off a relationship between employer and employe that has been successful thus far."

This is surely an extraordinary way to talk about a program which is based on specific agreement between the governments of the U.S. and Mexico, which provides specific protections of the Mexican farm workers against exploitation in wages, housing, food, transportation and sanitary conditions by the corporate-farm employers who engage them under contract.

Our government is "meddling"? Before the Korean War program was set up, California and other southwestern corporate-farm employers hired "wetbacks" illegally pouring across our borders and worked them under conditions that undercut the economic position of American farm workers and scandalized investigators of both Mexican and U.S. governments.

There was a temporary wartime shortage of American farm workers, and the bracero agreement was reached by the U.S. and Mexican governments for the precise purpose of making Mexican workers available and still protecting them from exploitation. The corporate-farm employers kicked and screamed but were compelled to accept the terms.

The employer-employe relations of the "wetbacks" were not "successful," and the U.S. and Mexican governments did not improperly "meddle" when they moved to ameliorate abuses. They acted as modern democratic governments are expected to act—to protect the disorganized weak against highly-organized and powerful employers.

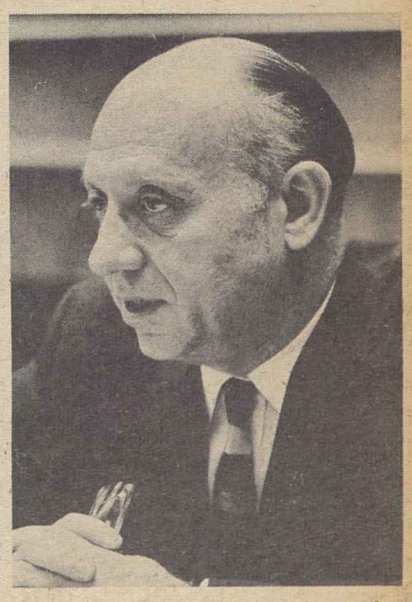
If the government cannot cease and desist from a program it originally helped establish, if it cannot now move to protect its own nationals, without being accused of "meddling," the outermost limits of federal action considered appropriate by Sen. Goldwater must be narrow indeed.

* * *

IN THE RECENT Republican convention an almost refreshing note of candor was sounded before the Platform Committee by one William O. Cowger, Republican mayor of Louisville, who urged the GOP to go after the big-city vote.

"Within a few weeks after taking office," Cowger said temptingly to the platform-writers, "we had moved into City Hall approximately 2,000 Republican employes to fill all those jobs that were not covered by civil service." He contrasted this glad result with the trivial patronage available from congressional elections—maybe "15" jobs for a senator, about "8" for a House member.

Win the cities, he said, and "almost immediately your financial problems are over." In Louisville, he said, "our finance office is receiving approximately $8,000 each month from voluntary contributions." "Voluntary," the man said.



WITH AUTOMATION causing an annual 2 million job loss, the nation urgently needs the proposed National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress just approved by Congress, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), left, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) both declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Group Health Insurance Plans Cost Less, Offer Best Coverage

By Sidney Margolius

IF YOU BUY health insurance on a group basis with other members of your union, co-op or other organization, you not only usually pay less but are likely to get more complete coverage than in buying by yourself.

Nonprofit organizations almost invariably give more complete coverage than commercial policies sold on an individual contract basis.

These are among the most significant lessons to be gleaned from a rating of 100 policies recently completed by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Health Insurance Plans.

This is the first attempt by a state or national agency to cut through some of the confusion involved in buying health insurance. Dr. Leroy K. Young of the Cornell University Institute of Hospital Administration, who made the analysis, reports that nearly 200 organizations—both nonprofit and commercial—sell such policies. Many offer several versions. Thus, a family buying health insurance by itself must try to find its way through a forest of perhaps a thousand different policies.

This variation is regarded as "healthy and resulting from free experimentation," Young said. But for the public the effect is "a state of confusion" that makes it almost impossible for the average family to figure out which of all these policies with their many variations in benefits and cost would be most suitable.

As a general rule, Young commented, "participants in group insurance are offered contracts superior in many respects to those they could obtain on a non-group basis" because group contracts are negotiated by "knowledgeable persons."

For families which do buy health insurance on their own, the study offers yardsticks in what to look for in comparing policies, and tips on what types of insurers might offer best value. While the study was done in New York, most of the conclusions are applicable in other parts of the country,

In hospital insurance, the various Blue Cross plans included in the ratings proved to provide the most complete coverage. For purposes of convenient if crude comparison, we have taken the liberty of converting Young's ratings into a point system. The Blue Cross plans usually scored 5 to 7 points in completeness of coverage; typically, 6. In comparison, the individual hospital-expense policies sold by commercial companies usually scored 3 to 6 points.

HOWEVER, certain cautions must be observed. Not all policies were surveyed and other companies may have even more complete policies. Too, because a company has a relatively complete policy does not mean that its others are as complete.

In doctor-bill insurance, the two highest rated plans, with 7 to 8 points, proved to be two nonprofit organizations widely used by trade unions in the New York area—Group Health Insurance, Inc., and Health Insurance Plan.

In the Group Health system, subscribers select their own doctor from among those participating, and the doctors follow an agreed upon schedule of fees. HIP has its own panels of doctors and medical centers which provide all needed medical care. A number of other communities in other parts of the country and individual labor unions have similar group-care plans of their own.

Next in completeness were the Blue Shield plans surveyed, with most scoring 5 points and several 6.

The commercial companies usually scored 4 and 5 points in this category, with one plan scoring 6—the Insurance Co. of North America guaranteed renewable accident and sickness policy with lifetime renewable surgical expense.

In combined hospital and doctor-bill coverage, a combination of Blue Cross and Blue Shield usually scored highest, with 7 to 9 points for various plans. The commercial company plans usually scored from 5 to 8 points, and one, 9.

The four broad categories on which Young rated the policies can provide a useful guide if you are unable to buy on a group basis: He examined the policies on the basis of:

- Hospital expense benefits.
- Professional expense benefits.
- Exclusions and restrictions.
- Miscellaneous benefits and provisions.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

If She Looks Like Someone Else Don't Bother to Tell Her About It

By Jane Goodsell

DO I REMIND YOU of somebody you used to know back in Sioux City? Am I the spitting image of your child's piano teacher? Do I resemble your brother-in-law's second cousin?

If so, please don't tell me about it. Just keep this information to yourself. I don't know what to do with it.

How am I supposed to react to the news that I'm the spitting image of somebody whom I've never laid eyes on? It beats me. Now, if people would tell me that I look like Audrey Hepburn or Suzy Parker . . . but they don't.

A few weeks ago I was introduced to a lady who drowned out my how-do-you-do by gasping: "Why, for heaven's sake! You look exactly like a friend of mine in Winnetka, Kan.!"

"Oh?" I said. "Really?"

"Yes," said the lady. "Her name is Elvira Thompson."

"Ummmmm," I said. "Well, uh. . . ."

"Thompson is her married name," the lady continued. "Her maiden name was Wintermute. You don't happen to know her, do you? She's just about your age, I'd say."

"No," I said testily, wondering just what age she thought "my" age was. I had the depressing feeling that Elvira was drawing Social Security.

"She's a lovely person," said the lady. "Very artistic."

"That's nice," I said. I was beginning to hate Elvira.

"She paints china," said the lady, "and she writes poetry. You don't happen to. . . ."

"No," I said. "I don't."

THE LADY LOOKED disappointed. "Well, I'm sure you must have other talents," she said encouragingly. "Oh, there's my husband. I want him to meet you!"

She beckoned to a small, sandy-haired man. "Look, Leonard," she said, pointing to me. "Doesn't she look exactly like Elvira Thompson?"

Leonard examined me gravely. "Yes," he nodded. "I see what you mean. She certainly does."

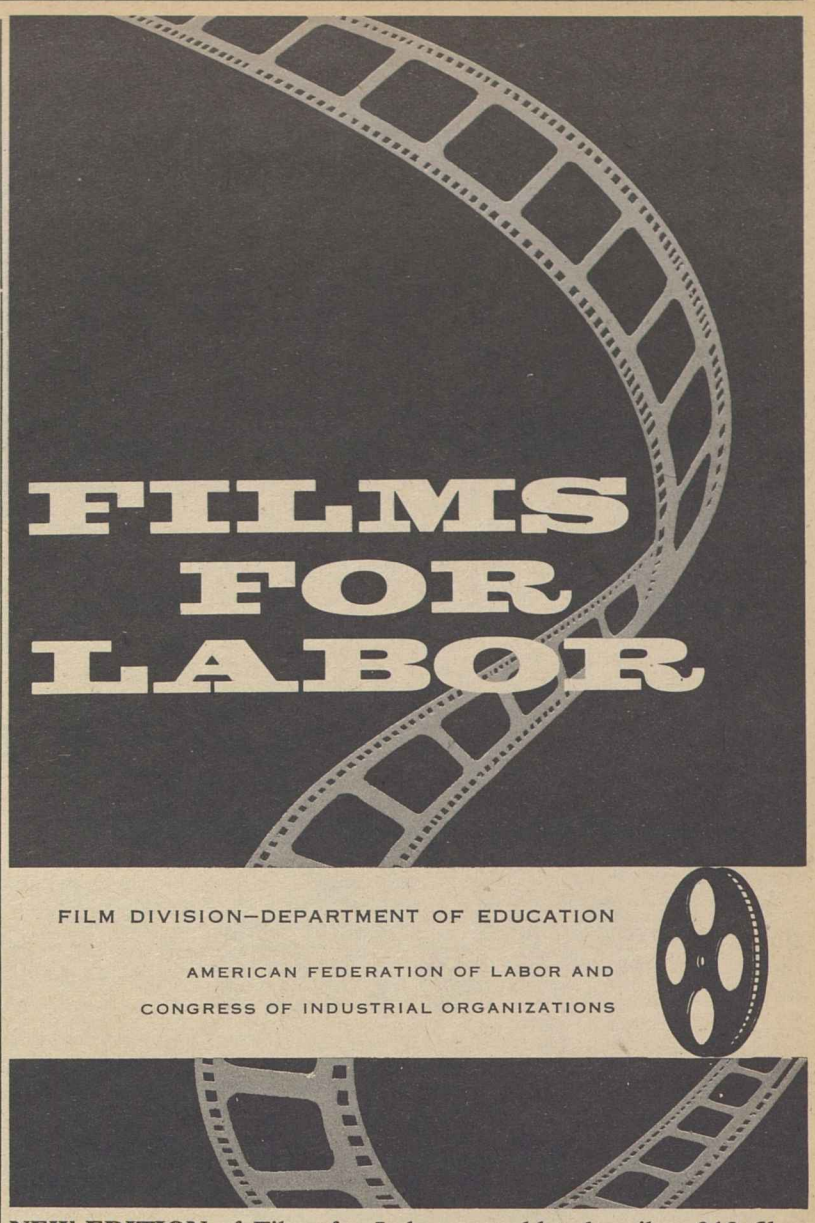
They both stood there, looking at me and nodding.

"Elvira's one of our favorite people," said the lady. "Isn't she, Leonard?"

"She certainly is!" Leonard beamed. "She's the salt of the earth. And next time we see her, we'll be sure to tell her about you."

"Don't forget," I said, thinking to myself that it would serve Elvira right.

The last person in the world I want to look like is somebody who looks like me. And I'll bet Elvira feels exactly the same way.



FILM DIVISION—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

NEW EDITION of Films for Labor pamphlet describes 219 films which can be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education for showing at union meetings. Single copies of the pamphlet, No. 22, are available from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Additional copies are 45 cents each or $35 for 100.

FRB Report Shows:

Stable Labor Costs Highlight Economy

ONE OF THE STRIKING features of the present economic expansion in the United States has been the stability of labor costs, due to a combination of high productivity and "the moderate nature of wage increases."

This conclusion was reached by the Federal Reserve Bank in a report on employment and the state of the economy.

"An important aspect of the current economic expansion," the report said, "has been the stability of labor costs per unit of output in manufacturing. Contributing to this stability has been the moderate nature of wage increases attributable in part to ample supplies of manpower, and the sustained high rate of advance in output per man-hour as producers have installed more efficient equipment and have improved methods of production to meet competition and minimize costs. For the total private economy, too, gains in output per manhour have been relatively large in recent years."

The report said that preliminary information "suggests that in the first five months of this year output per manhour for all employes in manufacturing was about 4 percent more than a year earlier.

"This was about the same as the increase for the year 1963," it said. "Since the cyclical high in early 1960, the rise in output per manhour in manufacturing has been above the postwar average."

★ ★ ★

THE MAINTENANCE of a high rate of productivity gain for more than three years after a lower cyclical turning point "is unusual," the report continued.

"In previous expansions output per man-hour increased sharply in the early period of recovery, as output rose rapidly," it went on. "But as the expansion progressed, productivity gains tended to slacken for a variety of reasons, including slowdown in growth of demands and output and, at times, capacity limitations. As yet, in this expansion, there has been no evidence of a slowing down in productivity growth in manufacturing."

The report noted that during the past year, hourly earnings in manufacturing rose a little more than 3 percent and was close to the annual increase since 1960.

"Since December 1963, the increase in hourly earnings has amounted to only 2 cents, about the same as during the corresponding months of last year," the report stated.

World Cooperation Urged:

Stage Union Warned Of Telstar's Impact

Louisville, Ky.—Development of the Telstar satellite has underscored a growing need for international cooperation between entertainment workers, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes told the union's biennial convention here.

"Already on a few occasions," he declared in his report to the 1,100 delegates, "Americans have been first nighters, without leaving home, at shows in remote parts of the world. The Telstar development comes at a time when big new strides are being made in closed-circuit television for theatres. Tying in with this advance is the introduction of new processes for recording and transmitting entire stage productions."

Walsh, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, is president of the Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Workers.

The convention came out strongly in favor of repeal of the federal excise tax on motion picture theatre admissions above $1. It also urged labeling of imported films with the countries of their origin and relief from an anti-trust consent decree which prohibits the major theatre circuits from acquiring new houses without special court permission.

A resolution unalterably opposing the election of Sen. Barry Goldwater as President was referred to the IATSE general office for implementation in conjunction with the AFL-CIO.

Speakers at the convention included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Alexander Barkan, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Under Sec. of Labor John Henning; Pres. Herman Kenin, of the Musicians, and Exec. Sec. Donald Conway of the Television & Radio Artists.

Walsh Reelected

The delegates unanimously reelected Walsh, Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden and eight of nine vice presidents. Intl. Rep. Hugh J. Sedgwick of Hamilton, Ont., was elected Canadian vice president following his nomination by a caucus of the delegates from that country. He succeeds A. L. Pat Travers of Toronto. The convention defeated a move to place all vice presidencies on a regional basis.

Also defeated, after prolonged debate, was an effort by a number of Hollywood locals to invalidate a new agreement, signed by the international, covering the handling of video tape production.

Prior to the vote, Walsh explained that some of the terms of the present Hollywood Studio Basic Agreement, to which the international is a party, have made it impractical for members of the Association of Motion Picture Producers to enter the magnetic tape field. He predicted that the new agreement would lead to expanded employment in West Coast studios.

Keenan Hails Ties Between Irish and U.S.

Belfast, Northern Ireland—The ties between Ireland and the United States, particularly the American labor movement, were hailed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan at a convention of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was the first AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to a convention of the Irish labor group.

"The history of the American labor movement," he said, "is linked strongly and unmistakeably with the Irish, who came to our shores a century ago."

He gave credit for much of labor's progress in the U.S. to pioneers who were Irish, and pointed out that despite great advances important problems remain, such as unemployment, the adverse effects of automation, and substandard wages for millions of workers.

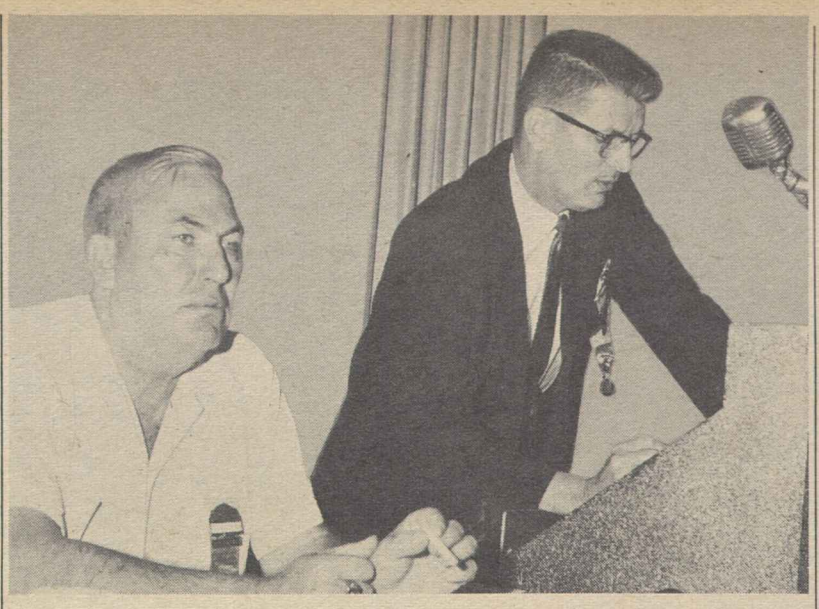
"Unions are fighting the bad results of automation and the rising tide of unemployment with all their strength," he said. "They are pushing for job security clauses in their union contracts and for a shorter workweek.

"Unions are fighting the problem of too-low wages, poor housing, slum conditions, inadequate medical care, insufficient schools and teachers . . . I can tell you it is tough going all the way."

CLC Editor Gets New Assignments

Ottawa, Ont.—Clifford A. Scotton, editor of Canadian Labor, official publication of the Canadian Labor Congress, has been given liaison duties between the CLC and its provincial and local central bodies, and named secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Dept.

In making the appointments CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin said Scotton will assume most of the duties of Thomas B. Ward, who has been named a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Scotton, a member of the CLC staff since 1959, has been editor of Canadian Labor since 1961.



GLASS & CERAMIC Workers hear reports from top officers at union's 16th convention at Miami Beach. At microphone is Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken with Pres. Ralph Reiser presiding, left. Delegates accepted reports of progress since 1962 convention and charted new goals in organizing, job security and political action.

Glass Workers Shape Broad New Program

Miami Beach—New goals in organizing, collective bargaining and political education were set here at the 16th convention of the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Reporting success since the 1962 convention in contract provisions to strengthen job security in the face of increasing automation, delegates from the UGCW's 160 local unions adopted an action program for the two years just ahead.

Major points of the program call for:

- Local participation "with renewed faith and enthusiasm" in COPE efforts to keep members registered, improve registration facilities and get every worker and his family to vote on election day.
- The use of all available funds and manpower to bring unionism to unorganized workers in the glass and ceramics industry.
- Linking the drive for new members and strengthened contracts to the campaign to elect candidates devoted to the welfare of the entire community.
- Setting the 30-hour week, at no reduction in pay, as a key bargaining goal as well as a legislative goal in Congress.

The Congress also voted to intensify existing programs of education in unionism; urged the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress to establish training programs for organizers; and directed the union and its locals to contribute to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library in appreciation of the work of the late President.

In another action, the convention called on officers to continue exploring merger possibilities with other unions. It also directed locals to set up safety committees in every plant and to negotiate contract language formalizing their functions.

United Front Formed

Pres. Ralph Reiser and Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken reported that the union and six others had formed the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee to "help arrive at common solutions to mutual problems." The committee has retained a consultant and presented recommendations on tariffs and trade to the President's Trade Information Committee, the U.S. Tariff Commission and Congress, the officers reported.

Other unions involved are the Flint Glass Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Window Glass Cutters, Operative Potters, Cement Workers and Stone Workers.

The convention marked the tenth anniversary of the affiliation of Canadian Dist. 6, saluted as the union's fastest growing district. In both countries, the officers reported, the union is being "squeezed between an increase" in jobseekers and a decrease in the number of jobs.

3 Unions Ask Congress To Kill Nuisance Taxes

Unions have asked the House Ways & Means Committee to recommend the repeal of three so-called "nuisance" taxes on the ground that they yield but little revenue which would probably be exceeded by increased income tax returns if they were rescinded.

In addition, employment would be safeguarded and most likely increased, the committee was told by spokesmen for the Furniture Workers, Stage Employes and Musicians.

Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford of the UFWA declared repeal of the 10 percent excise tax on musical instruments would mean "enlarged job security" by increasing sales. The impost, he said, "frequently is the straw that breaks the consumer's back and turns a family-inspired purchaser into a customer who says 'no'."

The tax accounted for only $20 million in 1963, he said, "a small fraction of 1 percent of the total excise tax yield" which "argues for its repeal." A byproduct of recission, Fulford added, would be a spur to "cultural achievement and enjoyment of the musical arts."

Intl. Rep. Lester B. Isaac of IATSE asked repeal of the 10 percent tax on movie theater admissions above $1, declaring that it hurts business and "in so doing it hurts our people—the people who depend on the theater for their livelihood."

There are no official statistics on federal revenue from the tax, Isaac noted, but he cited a study by an accounting firm a year ago which indicated it was not more than $5 million, and perhaps as low as $3 million. Employment in the industry has dropped over the past few years, he said, adding that the tax yield "is an insignificant sum when balanced against not only the projected loss in income taxes by unemployed workers but also against the misery and economic loss that comes in the wake of unemployment."

It wouldn't cost the nation a penny if the 10 percent "cabaret" tax left over from World War I were repealed, Pres. A. W. Zelomek of the Intl. Statistical Bureau of New York testified on behalf of the Musicians.

When the tax on food and beverages in places offering "live" entertainment was halved in 1960, he said on the basis of two nationwide surveys, manhour employment of musicians jumped 34.2 percent. Gains in business revenues and musicians' income taxes alone, he said, yielded more than enough other revenue to offset the 22 percent decline in "cabaret" tax collections. Total elimination of the tax, he maintained, would result in no net revenue loss to the Treasury.

Average Pay Up In Building Trades

Wage scales of union building trades workers rose an average of 11 cents an hour, or 2.7 percent in 1964's second quarter, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. The rise was 9.1 cents or 2.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1963, the bureau said.

The survey is made quarterly for seven major trades in 100 U.S. cities. The increases raised the estimated average scale for all tradesmen to $4.25 an hour as of July 1. Plumbers recorded the greatest gain, an average of 14 cents; next were bricklayers, 12.3 cents, and carpenters, 12 cents.

BLS said the figures reflect the results of spring bargaining, as well as deferred increases under continuing contracts.

AFTE Votes Organizing Assessment

Seattle—The Technical Engineers approved an assessment of $1 a member to help finance an organizing campaign as the union concluded its convention here.

The 100 delegates, representing 15,000 members in Canada and the United States, re-elected veteran Pres. Russell M. Stephens who earlier had reported on plans he said could quadruple membership.

Albert G. Ross, secretary-treasurer; Henry Nelson, western-area vice president, and Ben Smook, Canadian vice president, also were re-elected.

Four new vice presidents were chosen: Ralph Anderson, Chicago; Albert Resolute, Portsmouth, Va.; Rodney Bower, Philadelphia, and William Evans, New York.

Stephens reported the federation had received merger suggestions from other groups. The convention registered strong opposition to any such proposal.

Delegates adopted about 70 resolutions, most of which dealt with legislation to benefit workers. The next convention was scheduled for Chicago in 1966.

Celler Reports Assurance on Shipyard Jobs

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) has reported receiving "categorical assurance from the White House" that there will be no further personnel layoffs at U.S. naval shipyards pending a study of shipyard operations by the Defense Dept.

Hailed by Gritta

The announcement by Celler, head of a congressional working committee on naval shipyards, was hailed by Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. as a direct result of organized efforts by the congressional group, the department and shipyard metal trades councils.

The committee went into action at a meeting last month with metal trades representatives who discussed the threatened closing of several yards and the harmful impact this would have on the Navy's $4 billion shipyard complex employing 88,000 skilled civilian craftsmen and engineers.

The committee, with Celler as chairman, will continue to serve as a watchdog group, he said.

Mediation Urged In Rockford Strike

Chicago—Strong support for the Sheet Metal Workers' strike at the Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill., was expressed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which called on the company "to accept the good faith offer of the union for a committee to mediate the issues."

The union won bargaining rights in February 1963 and after months of fruitless negotiations signed an eight-month interim agreement. During that time the firm tried to destroy the union and succeeded in forcing a decertification election which the Sheet Metal Workers won. The best management has since offered at the bargaining table was described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "an insult."

The walkout started June 5. In urging united labor support for the 2,500 strikers, Meany earlier called on Rockford civic leaders to speak out against the company's tactics lest the city's prestige be "irrevocably damaged."

CONTRACT GUARANTEEING security of $10 million in union funds to finance the John F. Kennedy low-cost housing project in Mexico City was signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, seated second from right, and Administrator David E. Bell (second from left) of the Agency for Intl. Development at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters. Seated at left is Mexican Ambassador Antonio Carrillo Flores and at right, Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment. Standing, from left, are Dir. George P. Delaney of the AID Office of Labor Affairs; Robert Mayer of the AFL-CIO general counsel's office; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan and Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the Social Projects Dept., American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Further Boost Seen:

CPI Hits New Peak As Food Prices Rise

The Consumer Price Index rose by two-tenths of 1 percent to a new high in June, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Seasonally higher prices for food, especially for fresh fruits and vegetables, were mainly responsible for the increase, the department said. The same factor probably will show up in a further boost for July, it added.

The June CPI stood at 108, up by 1.3 percent from June a year ago. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.80.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said both the take-home pay and the purchasing power of factory production workers rose to new records in June due to an increased workweek.

The take-home pay—gross pay reduced by social security and federal income tax deductions—stood at $92.60 for the factory worker with three dependents and $84.80 for the worker without dependents, the report said.

Both totals were about 40 cents higher than the May record. The increases were traced to a rise of 12 minutes in the workweek to a postwar June record of 40.9 hours. Average hourly earnings were unchanged at $2.53 per hour.

'Real' Earnings Up

Purchasing power or "real" spendable earnings, the take-home pay deflated by the increase in the CPI, stood at $85.74 for the worker with three dependents, 23 cents higher than in May. It was $78.52 for the worker without dependents.

The jump in the CPI between May and June, the largest since a similar rise last December, was expected because prices of fruits and vegetables usually go up this time of year and push up the index in turn.

The food group advanced by 0.7 percent, the report noted. The prices of fresh fruits and vegetables rose by 7.1 percent, it added mainly due to a 21 percent rise in potato prices because of short supplies of old-crop potatoes and bad weather delaying spring and summer crops. Cool weather in the West and drought in the East were blamed for retarding the development of a wide variety of vegetables and so causing higher prices for available supplies.

In other items, housing costs rose by two-tenths of 1 percent, mainly due to higher home ownership costs and slightly higher rents, while fuel prices dropped seasonally. Transportation costs rose one-tenth of 1 percent, with used car prices going up seasonally and new car prices declining slightly. Prices of apparel and health care and recreation were unchanged.

As far as trends go, about 60 percent of the rise in the CPI over the past half-dozen years was accounted for by higher prices for services, according to Arnold Chase, Labor Dept. price expert. And aside from seasonal factors, he observed, food prices are in a "basic" upward movement due to higher labor and other costs of processors and distributors. He said low meat prices are offsetting much higher prices for some food items.

The June CPI will bring a 1-cent an hour pay hike to 55,000 workers, mostly in aircraft manufacturing and interstate bus service, on a quarterly adjustment of their escalation contract clause. Another 1,800 transit workers in Baltimore will get 1 cent.

3-Man Panel Named In Longshore Dispute

Pres. Johnson has assigned the same three-man board of arbitration which helped settle an East-Gulf Coast strike of dockworkers in 1962-63 to mediate a dispute between the Longshoremen and employer members of the New York Shipping Association over new contract terms.

When contract negotiations remained deadlocked after nearly a month of meetings, the union and employers requested that the panel named by former Pres. Kennedy be reconvened, and Johnson concurred.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz called the request "in the public interest" and said it betokens an earnest effort by the parties to settle their differences amicably before the contract expiration date, Sept. 30.

The board, which prepared to schedule new negotiating meetings, is headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and includes Theodore W. Kheel, New York City arbiter, and Prof. James J. Healy of the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Wirtz also, at the suggestion of the parties, assigned David Stowe, director of the Labor Dept.'s longshore study project, to assist the board. He named Herbert Schmertz, former assistant to Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, to serve as board executive secretary.

The final agreement in the longshore strike two years ago contained a proviso that if the parties were unable to agree on carrying out recommendations of the Labor Dept. after a manpower study in all ports, the points at issue would be referred to a neutral board for settlement recommendations.

Wirtz said the board will "study the disagreement over the manpower and job security issues" and make recommendations which will "in accordance with the present contract, be consistent with the interests of the parties and the findings" of the study group.

Reports have been issued to date on the ports of New York, New Orleans and Baltimore, and others are in process. With some variations, the study group recommended that the parties meet at the bargaining table to plan solutions for problems of manpower utilization and job security.

Each side must understand the other's problems and work out fair solutions, the group declared. In each case it saw stabilization of the work force as a compelling need and said the union alone could not be expected to bear the entire burden of protecting workers from layoffs.

The negotiations bogged down over ways of achieving stabilization.

4.5% Package Pattern Set In Oil Industry

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have reached contract agreements with nearly all major oil firms on the basis of a benefit package of about 4.5 percent, the union has reported.

Vice Pres. E. D. Swisher said most settlements provide a 2 percent general wage increase, an additional week's annual vacation for nearly all workers, and fringe benefit improvements.

Early this year the OCAW launched an industrywide drive aimed at winning the equivalent of a 5 percent increase in benefits. The first settlement, at Sinclair Oil on July 11, concentrated on earlier retirement but others since then have included some wage hikes.

Swisher said the union's national bargaining policy committee has approved an agreement with Texaco, Inc., at Port Arthur, Tex. Similar settlements then were reached with Gulf, Continental, Atlantic, Skelly, Union Oil, Pure Oil, Mobil, Standard Oil of Ohio, Shell, Marathon, American, Richfield, Pennzoil, Quaker State and other firms at key locations.

Under the new vacation formula in these pacts, workers with one to five years of company service will continue to get two weeks, with three weeks agreed to after five years of service, four weeks after 10 and five weeks for those with 20 years' service or more.

Installers Win 11.5c Average In CWA Pact

The Communications Workers have announced an agreement with the Western Electric Co. under which wage increases averaging 11.5 cents an hour will go to 15,000 workers employed in 46 states by the firm, a manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell Telephone System.

The settlement was reached in a wage reopener provided for in a contract expiring in July 1966. Patrick J. Morgan, CWA Western Electric installation director, said the agreement, subject to approval by a mail referendum of the members, has these highlights:

- A general increase in the base rate of 6 to 14 cents an hour for installers, $2.25 a week to $3.50 for clerks. The overall average is 10 cents an hour, but hikes in base reclassifications and wage structure changes will raise the average to 11.5 cents an hour with the equivalent of another 3 cents going for such fringe items as pensions and workmen's compensation, according to CWA.
- A raise of 50 cents in the per diem expense allowance, bringing the total to $9 on intermediate and $11 on longhaul transfers.
- Job clerks were reclassified in Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Cleveland and Washington. Bases were reclassified for installers in New York, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Camden, Trenton, Albany, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, Asbury Park, Houston, Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, Gary, Ind., St. Louis, and Beaumont, Tex.

Extra holidays—including Lincoln's Birthday in Illinois, Veterans' Day in Denver and Columbus Day in Connecticut—were won along with new bases at Lansing, Mich., and Bismarck, N. D.

Oakland Unionist Heads Development Body

Oakland, Calif.—Pres. William Drohan of Dist. 12, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been elected chairman of the Oakland Industrial Development Commission, charged with promoting industry and business expansion. He has been a member since 1961.

UAW Urges 'Progress' In Big 3 Negotiations

Detroit—Negotiations on new contracts covering 575,000 automobile workers entered a critical stage as the UAW served contract cancellation notices on General Motors, Ford and Chrysler managements and called on its locals to conduct strike authorization votes.

Union sources said both moves are precautionary and not indicative of a stalemate in negotiations which got under way June 30. But the union has warned the three managements that more progress must be made if settlements are to be reached by the Aug. 30 expiration date.

Most UAW local will start taking strike authorization votes Aug. 17. Such votes generally permit top officers to call a strike against one or more firms if an agreement is not reached.

In a 30-day cancellation notice to GM, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said he hopes the parties can "achieve a mutually satisfactory agreement" by Aug. 30 and said the UAW will "exert every effort to attain this desirable goal" in the time remaining.

Contract objectives set by the UAW convention last March include higher wages; a shorter workweek; additional paid holidays and longer vacations; full-paid life, sickness and accident insurance; better pensions with earlier retirement; improved benefits for retired workers; guaranteed rest periods for assembly-line workers; more equitable production standards; and observance of contract commitments by local managements.

Recently the auto industry's Big 3 reported record-breaking profits for the first half of 1964—$1.1 billion for GM, $324 million for Ford, $114 million for Chrysler. Last to report was American Motors, which said it earned nearly $26 million in nine months, down $8 million from the year-ago figure. Contract negotiations at AMC have been deferred until late August.

Meanwhile the union began contract talks with three farm implement firms whose contracts run out Oct. 1.

Labor Reporter Woods Dies at 53

Edward F. Woods of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau, a widely respected reporter of labor issues and union affairs, died July 31 after a brief illness. He was 53.

Woods, a close friend of former Pres. Truman, wrote extensively on automation, chronic unemployment and national policies and covered many national union and AFL-CIO conventions. He also was considered a ranking reporter of Supreme Court decisions.

Born in Kansas City, he worked on newspapers there until World War II, when he joined the Navy and saw service in both the Atlantic and Pacific. He went to the Post-Dispatch in 1948.

He is survived by his wife, Caroline D. Woods, and a son, Edward L. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Brown, Connally:

2 Governors Will Nominate Johnson

By Willard Shelton

Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas will make twin speeches placing Pres. Johnson's name in nomination at the Democratic National Convention beginning Aug. 24 in Atlantic City, National Committee Chairman John Bailey announced.

As Platform Committee hearings scheduled to open in Washington Aug. 17 neared, Democratic sources also let it be known that the President favored a specific platform plank condemning political extremists of both the left and right.

Efforts of Republican moderates to obtain such a plank were rebuffed by Goldwater forces at the recent GOP National Convention—although Vice Presidential Nominee William E. Miller three weeks later individually denounced Ku Klux Klan principles. KKK leaders in Alabama and Georgia had already announced support of the Goldwater-Miller ticket.

Pres. Johnson has as yet made no disclosure of his recommendation to the Democratic convention on a vice presidential running-mate. In a formal White House statement, however, he stated that the convention choice should be capable of succeeding to the White House and should be a progressive acceptable in all sections and compassionate toward human problems.

In addition, the President ruled out four cabinet members and two others who meet regularly with the cabinet. Those eliminated include Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, who have been frequently mentioned as potential choices, as well as Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman, United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson and Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver.

As the Democrats moved toward their convention period, Republican Presidential Nominee Goldwater broadened the scope of the GOP "summit" conference set for Hershey, Pa., Aug. 12 to improve party unity.

Having already invited all 16 GOP incumbent governors, Goldwater also sent invitations to 14 Republican candidates who are seeking to oust Democrats from control of statehouses ranging from the Southwest to the Deep South, the Midwest and New England.

Goldwater's personal choice as new Republican National Committee Chairman, Dean Burch of Arizona, said in a television interview that talk of party splits is over-stressed and added that some previously anti-Goldwater Republicans are "taking a second look" at the candidate.

Some evidence emerged to support this viewpoint, including announcement from GOP Sen. Glenn Beall (Md.), up for re-election this year, that he would support the nominee, and from Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (Md.) that he would back the ticket at "all levels."

Lindsay Differs

On the other hand, GOP Rep. John V. Lindsay (N. Y.) announced he would run on his record independently of Goldwater's candidacy, pointing out that New York's Conservative Party made up of many Goldwater supporters was already actively seeking to defeat him

Mathias, although issuing his "all levels" statement, refused to endorse Goldwater by name, and New York's two Republican U.S. senators, Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth Keating, have declined to modify publicly their intention of campaigning on their own principles.

Keating, up for re-election this year, has not yet announced whether he will run. A prospect of Conservative Party opposition arose when Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, a Goldwater advocate at the recent convention, announced she was considering making a race against Keating.

Rockefeller Position

New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has said he will attend the Hershey "summit" meeting, but has not modified his assault on Goldwater's "extremism" statement in his speech accepting the presidential nomination.

California's Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel in a letter to a California newspaper said he was "simply appalled" by events at the Republican convention, which he termed a "tragedy" arising from Goldwater's narrow victory over Rockefeller in the state's June 2 presidential preference primary.

Charging that some other GOP national leaders had attempted to "finesse" the California primary for "selfish reasons" — presumably a hope to advance their own nomination chances—Kuchel said the convention had "turned its back on many of the fine, decent things" the Republican Party "has stood for since the days of Lincoln."

In a California Central Committee meeting, Goldwater partisans were beaten back in an effort to take over the party machinery. A Goldwater supporter, Vernon J. Christina, was beaten for the key post of vice chairman by James W. Halley, who had the backing of most GOP members of Congress and the state legislature.

IBEW Presses Wyoming Test Of 'Work' Law

Wyoming's "right to work" law will get a "clean cut test" as a result of a state court ruling, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has declared.

Judge Franklin D. Sheldon of the 1st Judicial Circuit, Cheyenne, refused to find the law constitutional after a year of litigation and certified the case to the Wyoming Supreme Court for rulings on three constitutional points.

The IBEW filed a test suit on behalf of its local unions in Cheyenne, Casper and Laramie, and was joined in the action by three chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

The suit says the R-T-W law is in conflict with the U.S. constitution, the Taft-Hartley Act and the Wyoming constitution and declares that Wyoming unions and employers will be liable to criminal prosecution for observing contract terms unless R-T-W is outlawed.

The IBEW contended in its suit that the state law, by prohibiting a union from representing employes who have not authorized it to act as collective bargaining agent, conflicts directly with the National Labor Relations Act giving exclusive bargaining rights to the majority representative.

The union also told the court that the prohibition in the Wyoming R-T-W Act against exclusive referral systems is in direct conflict with the law and court decisions upholding referral systems like the one used in the electrical industry.

REGISTER AND VOTE DRIVES of the AFL-CIO and other organizations are being aided by the Post Office Dept. through new 5-cent stamp urging citizens to vote. Present for stamp's unveiling were (from left) Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks; Dir. Al Barkan of COPE; Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski; Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO register and vote drive, and Pres. Jerome J. Keating of the Letter Carriers.

Labor Backs Administration Move To End Immigration Quota System

Strong labor support for the Administration's immigration bill, which would abolish the national origins quota system in force since 1924, was voiced with two reservations by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn in testimony before the Senate Immigration & Nationality subcommittee.

"Racial and ethnic bigotry can no more be justified from the standpoint of justice and morality in our treatment of those who seek to come to our shores than it can in the treatment of our own citizens," he said.

"We urge you to act speedily and favorably on this long-overdue and necessary legislation."

Overseas, Meiklejohn said, Americans are not thought of as the "warm-hearted, hospitable people" we know we are—largely because the quota system "conveys abroad an impression of ethnic meanness and racial bigotry."

"We are a people, too, who place a high value on principle and integrity of purpose," he added, "but there can be no integrity in the advocacy of high principle and the practice of low prejudice."

Labor maintains the quota system is "malign," he said, because it is " 'based on the unfounded myth that people from northern Europe are desirable citizens for America and that all other people are undesirable," as the resolution adopted at the last AFL-CIO convention asserted.

"We support the abolition of this system," Meiklejohn declared. "We have been enriched by the mixture of diverse peoples who have come to our shores since 1492. The effect is visible in the technological, social and cultural developments which have been the hallmarks of our rich heritage.

One Valid Question

"If we desire continued growth and progress we cannot ask those who wish to forge new and useful lives on our shores 'whence do you come?'; but the only valid question to be asked them is: 'Can you and will you freely accept the responsibilities that go with the rights and privileges which will be yours as citizens?'

"We must give up the fears and prejudices embodied in our quota system. We must be confident in our strengths, and proud to be chosen as a land in which new and better lives can be earned."

Meiklejohn asked the subcommittee to increase to 250,000 the total number of immigrants to be admitted each year from the 165,000 proposed in the bill—only 7,000 more than under present law.

He also urged that the proviso for preferential treatment to qualified immigrants capable of filling labor shortages be tightened by requiring that the jobs to be filled must be permanent, and that the determination of the existence of a skill shortage be made by the Secretary of Labor.

In supporting his requests for the limited revisions, Meiklejohn recalled that AFL-CIO convention and Executive Council resolutions and policy statements for the past seven years have proposed the admission of 250,000 immigrants.

306,000 Admitted

Last year, he recalled, 306,000 immigrants were admitted, nearly two-thirds as non-quota immigrants or under private legislation. This total, he maintained, "is evidence that we can absorb many more than the present 158,000 quota immigrants."

On filling skill shortages, Meiklejohn asserted that the manpower needs to be filled under such a preference "must be definite and not capable of being filled by unemployed members of our own work force." To admit workers to meet seasonal needs under the labor shortage clause, he said, "would magnify injustice and would create other social and economic problems."

The Secretary of Labor should decide upon the existence of a skill shortage, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, because he "has the data and the expertise on which to base sound decisions."

He recalled strong support for lowering immigration hurdles by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, and by both major political parties in their platforms. Though action has been "clearly called for," he added, it "has not been forthcoming."

"We are very glad," he said, "to see that the President's proposals are receiving active consideration by Congress. We are encouraged to hope that action, too, may be taken on these proposals at this session of Congress."

Maritime Dept. Assails GOP Labor Platform

Chicago—The Republican National Convention in San Francisco adopted a platform "which goes out of its way to be obnoxious to the trade union movement," the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared here.

Without using the name of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the MTD board also charged that the convention had "nominated a presidential candidate whose record has been 100 percent hostile to the policies and programs" of the labor movement.

Noting that the Democratic platform will not be adopted until later this month and saying that labor "has not always been in accord" with Pres. Johnson's position, the maritime trades board said it felt "there is no point in waiting to announce its choice."

The board expressed a belief that progressive elements of the Republican Party, and "even the moderate" elements, would not support the Republican nominee, and declared, "Neither can we."

"We repudiate his extremism, his jingoism, his coldness and his whole antediluvian attitude," it added.

In addition to stating its position on the coming presidential election, the MTD board warned that the "significant decline" of U.S. flag vessels had raised questions as to the "adequacy and defense capability" of the country's merchant fleet and urged a five-point program for restoring the country's maritime strength. These included:

- Construction-differential subsidies for operators of coastwise, inter-coastal and Great Lakes vessels as well as deep-sea ships.
- The construction of bulk carriers to provide the type of vessels "best suited to carry out our projected foreign trade."
- Full compliance by government agencies with existing cargo preference laws to insure "maximum participation" by American-flag ships in carrying "government-sponsored cargoes."
- Enactment of legislation to remove "tax havens" for U.S. ship operators who register their vessels under foreign flags "so as to avoid the payment" of U.S. taxes.
- Executive action by the government to require use of U.S.-flag tankers to carry "at least 25 percent" of oil brought into the country under import quotas.

'Crucial Importance' Cited:

House Heads for Showdown On Anti-Poverty Program

The House headed toward a showdown on Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty program with Democratic leaders fighting for every potential vote.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, sent telegrams to all House members of both parties urging support of the bill, cleared July 28 by the Rules Committee by the thinnest possible 8-7 margin.

The measure is "of crucial importance," the council told House members, to "the 20 percent of the American people" living in poverty.

Decisive votes were expected on the floor Aug. 7, just after this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press. The Senate passed a parallel bill July 23.

In a strong show of bipartisan unity, congressional leaders pledged swift action on a resolution approving Pres. Johnson's actions in building up U.S. strength in the southeast Asia area and in ordering a counter-attack on North Vietnamese warships, and their bases, involved in torpedo attacks on U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Congress at the same time stepped up a pre-adjournment rush of activity on a wide range of measures and the Administration drove for major victories on other bills slated for election year decision.

Key Actions Taken

In rapid succession these key actions were taken:

- Both houses approved, and sent to the White House for Pres. Johnson's signature, a pay raise bill for 1.8 million federal employes, including classified (civil service) and postal employes.

Increases will average 3 percent for civil service employes in the middle grades and annual step-ups are provided for postal workers. In a direct bid to attract and hold executives of proved ability, salary increases to $35,000 are given cabinet officers and increases to a range of $26,000-$30,000 to four other grades of ranking executives.

Supreme Court justices and other federal judges are provided increases to a range of $30,000-$40,000, and congressional salaries are raised to $30,000. All increases are retroactive to July 1 except for members of Congress, who will begin to draw theirs Jan. 1.

- Both houses cleared a military pay hike bill providing benefits principally for officers and enlisted men with more than two years of service. Ranking Armed Service Committee members pledged to push through next year pay increases for draftees and enlisted men with less than two years of service.

- The House passed, and sent to the White House, a Senate-approved bill creating a 14-member Commission on Automation to study worker displacement by technological and economic changes and recommend "specific administrative and legislative steps" to achieve growth, promote adjustments and labor mobility, and alleviate the impact of change on displaced workers.

All 14 members will be drawn from outside the government and at least four must be named equally from management and labor. An inter-agency committee is also created to serve the commission in an advisory capacity.

- The House in a "landmark" action approved a "wilderness" bill setting aside 9 million acres of public lands for preservation of primitive and rugged areas for future generations. The vote was 373 to 1, Rep. Joe Pool (D-Tex.) being the sole dissenter.

It was the first time the House has approved the long-stalled wilderness program, although the Senate has twice passed a similar bill previously. Swift reconciliation of differences in Senate and House measures is expected.

Said Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N. M.): "The House action brings virtually to reality the establishment of the system of preserving a part of America's natural heritage for millions of living Americans and generations yet unborn." The AFL-CIO strongly backed the bill.

- The Senate passed a $1.2 billion omnibus housing bill extending all major existing programs after beating down an amendment by Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.) to impose drastic cuts.

The Senate bill increases funds for urban renewal, authorizes 45,000 new public housing units and liberalizes existing programs in other ways. The House had previously passed a similar bill.

- The Senate Finance Committee began hearings on proposals to add a hospital social security program to the House-passed bill increasing old age, disability and survivors benefits by 5 percent and blanketing in an additional 600,000 persons under social security.

It was uncertain whether somewhat differing hospital care programs sponsored by Democrats and Republicans would be offered in committee or only on the Senate floor after the House bill is cleared for action.

- The Senate passed a bill imposing special taxes on investments in foreign securities by U.S. citizens. Objective of the measure, previously approved by the House with minor differences, is to cut down the export of American capital and slash the nation's balance-of-payments deficit.

- The Senate took up the foreign aid authorization bill, previously passed by the House, with Administration forces prepared for a major battle to prevent reductions in the $3.47 billion ceiling approved by committee.

As the House moved into debate on the anti-poverty program, two other related bills were revived and sent on their way toward passage.

The House Rules Committee cleared a slightly-reduced measure to extend the area redevelopment program as a substitute for a bill beaten by five votes on the House floor last year. The Senate has already passed an extension bill and would be expected to approve the revised House measure.

The Administration's Appalachia renewal bill was revived and approved in the House Public Works Committee. The measure, revamped from the original program, would authorize $237 million to develop natural and human resources of the 11-state Appalachia region and $845 million to build and develop regional access highways. Early clearance was expected from the Rules Committee and the substitute program was expected to receive Senate acceptance.

As the House took up the anti-poverty bill, threatened with intense partisan opposition from Republicans, House leaders said they would move to substitute a Senate-passed measure before the showdown rollcalls were reached.

Job Training Corps

The Senate bill authorizes $947.5 million for the current fiscal year to create a Job Corps giving training and remedial education to 40,000 youths between 16 and 21 years of age and to provide a domestic Peace Corps, a work-study program for needy college students, work training for potential school "drop-outs," federal funds for community self-help programs and aid to rural families and small businesses.

The recent Republican National Convention ridiculed the anti-poverty program, but some GOP help was expected on the House floor by Democratic leaders, who also hoped to pick up enough southern Democratic support to secure passage.

Salinger Named Senator To Fill Engle Vacancy

Pierre Salinger, former White House press secretary, was sworn in as a member of the Senate from California following his appointment by Gov. Edmund G. Brown to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Sen. Clair Engle.

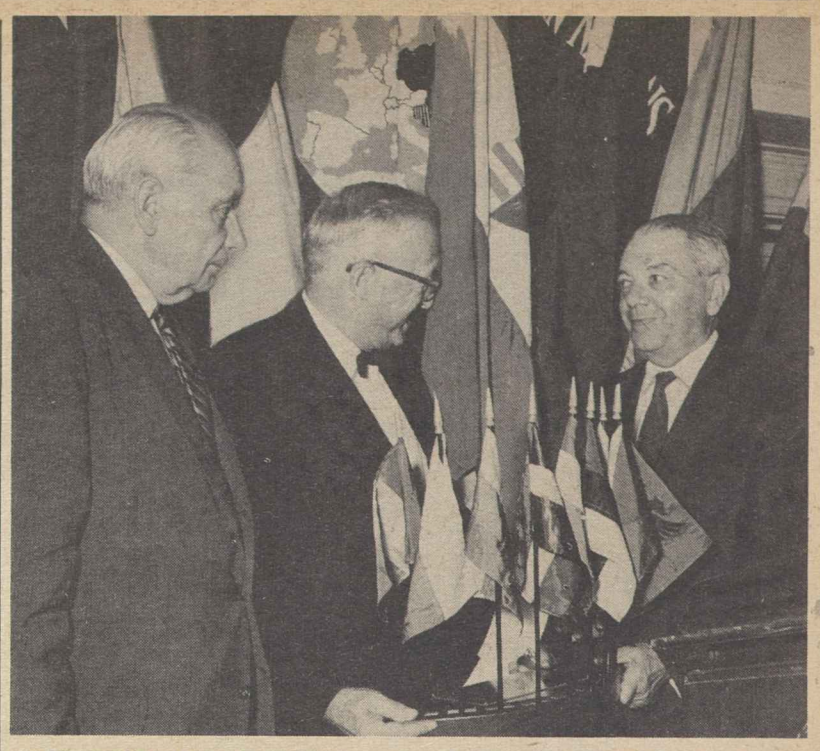
Salinger won the Democratic senatorial nomination in the California June 2 primary after the then-ailing Engle announced his withdrawal. He will run for a full six-year term in November against Republican George Murphy, former Hollywood actor and long-active GOP politician.

Murphy indicated he would make the Salinger appointment a campaign issue, charging that Salinger was technically not eligible for the interim post. The California Supreme Court unanimously ruled last March that Salinger was qualified to run, overruling a challenge to his eligibility by California Sec. of State Frank M. Jordan, a Republican.

Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) raised the eligibility issue and sought to delay Salinger's oath until a new suit by Murphy moved through California courts. Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) retorted that under the Constitution the Senate itself is the sole judge of the qualification of its members.

A Mansfield substitute resolution referred Dirksen's protest to the Rules Committee and Salinger took his oath as a senator "without prejudice" pending a report from the committee. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), the GOP assistant Senate leader, broke with Dirksen to support Salinger's claim to a legal appointment, and the Mansfield substitute was approved on a 59-29 rollcall vote.

The Salinger appointment was announced by Gov. Brown on Aug. 4, the day after Engle's funeral in Red Bluff, Calif. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a telegram to Mrs. Engle had previously praised the "gallantry" with which Engle had fought against his illness, comparing it to the late senator's battles "for many good causes for many years." Expressing condolences on her "great personal bereavement," Meany told Mrs. Engle that "union members, and working people everywhere, have lost a friend and champion."



"OUTSTANDING EXPERT on freedom's enemies," Dir. Jay Lovestone (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, was given a citation by the Assembly of Captive European Nations "in sincere gratitude for his service in word, in print, and in tireless action to the cause of liberty in captive Europe." The presentation was made at the assembly's awards dinner in Washington by Chairman Aleksander Kutt (left) and Constantin Visoianu.

Bolling Renominated By 2-1 Primary Vote

Rep. Richard Bolling of Kansas City won a smashing Democratic primary victory for renomination for his ninth term in the House despite solid opposition of old-line factional ward leaders in the Missouri 5th District.

The ward leaders carried their tickets narrowly in other races, but Bolling, a key liberal figure in the House Rules Committee, defeated Jackson County Judge (Commissioner) Hunter Phillips by a 52,849-to-26,167 margin on the basis of nearly complete unofficial returns. Bolling had strong backing from labor and civil rights groups in the city-suburban district.

In other primary contests in Missouri and Kansas on Aug. 4, liberal Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington was renominated for a third consecutive term against token opposition, but Kansas Republicans nominated Rep. William H. Avery, a conservative GOP Rules Committee member, for governor over McDill Boyd and moderate State Sen. Paul R. Wunsch. In nearly complete returns, Avery had 73,000 votes against approximately 66,000 for Boyd and about 60,000 for Wunsch.

In the Kansas 2nd Congressional District, GOP voters chose the highly conservative Chester L. Mize as nominee to succeed Avery in the House. He will face Democrat John Montgomery in the November election.

Missouri Winner

In another gubernatorial race, Missouri Democrats narrowly nominated Sec. of State Warren E. Hearnes over Lieut. Gov. Hilary A. Bush. Bush had the backing of most liberals.

Symington is heavily favored to win Senate re-election in November against Republican nominee Jean Paul Bradshaw, and Avery is rated a favorite in normally Republican Kansas over Democrat Harry G. Wiles, now a state corporation commissioner.

Hearnes, the Democratic nominee for governor in Missouri, apparently will face a sharp challenge from Republican Ethan A. H. Shepley, former chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, and a respected civic leader.

All House members seeking new terms were renominated in Missouri, Kansas and Idaho—two Democrats in Idaho, four Republicans in Kansas, seven Democrats and two Republicans in Missouri.

In a multiple-candidate race, Democrats nominated William L. Hungate, a Troy, Mo., lawyer, for the 9th Congressional District's seat occupied for three decades by the late Rep. Clarence Cannon, long-time conservative Democratic chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

8-8-64

New Directory Lists Union Scholarships

American labor is distributing more than $1 million in college scholarship funds each year, according to a newly published AFL-CIO Directory of Union-Sponsored Scholarships.

The funds are shared by about 900 students but are only "a token of the sum" needed to give capable youths the education they should have, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin notes in an introduction.

Annually, he points out, nearly 200,000 high school seniors who could benefit from college training are unable to get it because of financial problems. The program of the AFL-CIO seeks to help the children of low-income families and stress the need for greater aid to higher education, he adds.

The directory lists scholarships available through international and local unions and state central bodies. Academic qualifications are spelled out.

Copies of the directory have been distributed to union education directors and are available to AFL-CIO affiliates upon request to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Congress Votes Johnson War on Poverty Weapons

Court Curb Rider Hit By Labor

The AFL-CIO called on the Senate to reject a new "compromise" proposal which would block court enforcement of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine for redistricting of state legislatures.

The original proposal was advanced by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) as a "rider" on the foreign aid bill. In exchange for modifications made to meet Justice Dept. objections, it won admittedly reluctant co-sponorship from Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.).

In a telegram to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged that the new proposal, like its predecessor, is a "revolutionary" measure which is clearly "derogatory" to the constitutional separation of powers.

It would bar court-ordered reapportionment of state legislatures before 1966 except in "highly unusual circumstances." Courts also would be instructed to allow legislatures an undefined "reasonable opportunity" to redistrict following a court judgment that legislative districts violated the principles of the Supreme Court decision.

Previous Proposal

Dirksen had orginally proposed a flat bar on court reapportionment orders for two sessions of a state legislature—a four-year delay in most states. This, he contended, would allow Congress and the states to consider his proposed constitutional amendment allowing one house of a legislature to be based "on factors other than population."

Fifteen prominent law school deans and professors had warned that the Dirksen proposal "dangerously threatens the integrity of our judicial process." They said it would result in "drastic interference" with the "power and duty" of courts to enforce the constitution.

Biemiller wired senators that

(Continued on Page 8)

Civil Rights Democrats Win In Tennessee

Tennessee Democrats gave a resounding victory to Rep. Ross Bass, a five-term member of the House credited by labor with an excellent voting record, in a primary contest with Gov. Frank Clement for nomination for the two-year unexpired term of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Bass, who represents the 6th Congressional District, won with more than 300,000 votes against 210,000 for Clement and 77,000 for a third candidate, M. M. Bullard, on the basis of nearly complete returns. Bass voted for the civil rights bill this year. Clement announced during the campaign that if he had been a House member he would have voted against it.

In another key contest, Rep. Clifford Davis of Memphis, a 13-term veteran, was beaten for Democratic renomination by George W. Grider, a World War II submarine commander and an opponent of Clement in Tennessee politics. Davis, who voted against the civil rights bill, barely won re-election in 1962 against a Republican challenger but he had won Democratic renomination overwhelmingly.

Another former submarine commander, Capt. William R. Anderson, won Democratic nomination for the House in the district Bass

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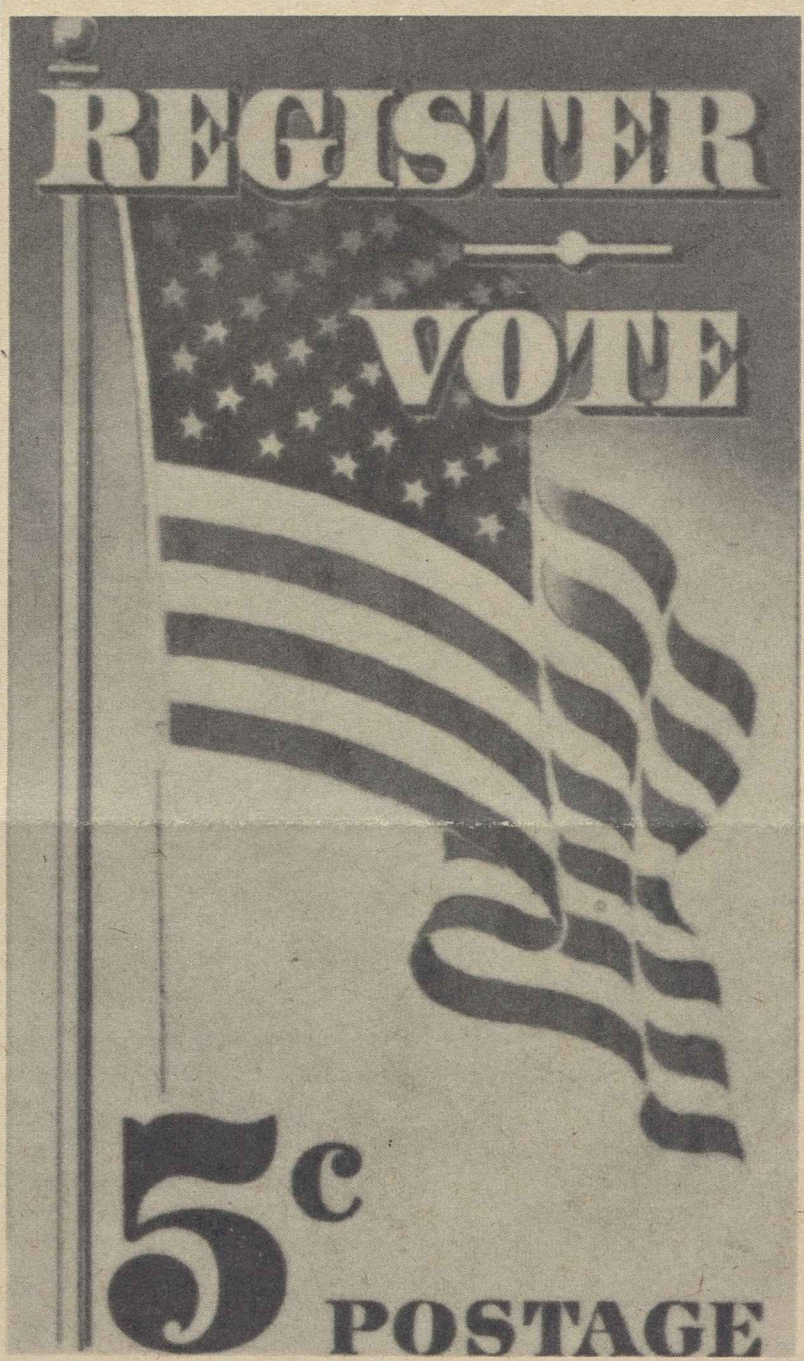

REGISTER AND VOTE stamp shown above has been issued by the Post Office Dept. in the 5-cent denomination in the hope of persuading more Americans to go to the polls on Election Day.

$947 Million Plan, Food Stamps Win

By David L. Perlman

Congress delivered to Pres. Johnson a big first installment on legislation he requested to wage war on poverty. The package sent to the White House included the broad-ranging anti-poverty bill which had been sharply denounced by Sen. Barry Goldwater, GOP presidential nominee. With it went a food-stamp plan which will enable needy families to buy more with their food dollars.

The key anti-poverty bill, when backed with appropriations still to be voted, will provide $947.5 million in federal funds for major new programs including:

- Work training in conservation camps and home-town projects for youngsters 16 through 21.
- Federal grants to help local communities mount their own programs to eradicate poverty.
- Basic education in reading, writing and arithmetic for adults whose illiteracy has barred them from both jobs and vocational training.
- Subsidized part-time jobs to help needy students finance their college education.
- Expanded vocational training for unemployed fathers on welfare rolls.
- Loans to individuals and cooperatives to help poor rural families purchase farmland and equipment, and federal help in providing health, housing and welfare programs for migrant farm families.
- Loans to establish small businesses or enable small businessmen to provide work opportunities for long-term unemployed.
- Creation of the Volunteers in Service to America, often described as a domestic peace corps, to work in areas of social service need such as mental hospitals, among migrant families and in Indian reservations.

Pres. Johnson has already announced that he will name Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver to head the new Office of Economic Opportunity which will direct the anti-poverty program.

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McDonald Lashes at Goldwater

Pittsburgh — The presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater poses a "menace" to the future of "free American trade unionism" and to the social and economic advances made "and yet to be made in behalf of our nation's working people," Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald declared.

His sharp attack on Goldwater and a strong plea for support of Pres. Johnson came in a letter to all USWA district directors, accompanying a 10-minute political action film to be shown at local union meetings and "wherever else possible."

McDonald wrote: "I cannot emphasize strongly enough my belief that the Goldwater philosophy represents the greatest challenge we have faced in our nation, not only in the ranks of organized labor but in every part of the American way of life."

He called on the directors to "use every effort and every talent at our command to help turn back this threat and to insure for our nation good and liberal government on the national scale."

In the text of the film, the costs

(Continued on Page 2)

Goldwater Asks GOP 'Unity':

Platform Hearings Set By Democrats

By Willard Shelton

The Democratic Party gets its election-year machinery rolling with the opening of platform hearings in Washington on Aug. 17, a week before the national convention is scheduled to meet in Atlantic City to nominate Pres. Johnson for a full term in the White House.

As the Democrats began moving, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP candidate, stepped up efforts to unify Republicans behind him in a so-called "summit" meeting of party leaders in Hershey, Pa., and at the same time continued to tighten his grip on the permanent party machinery.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to present labor's views to the Democrats on Aug. 18. Platform hearings will be held in Washington for three days and will be resumed Aug. 20 in Atlantic City for at least two days. Chairman of the Platform Committee is Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.), House Democratic floor leader.

The Democratic National Committee and the convention Credentials Committee meet just before the convention convenes Aug. 24 for the keynote speech by Sen. John O. Pastore (R.I.).

Goldwater set his "summit" meeting conveniently close to former Pres. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm and he and his running-mate, Rep. William E. Miller, emerged from the sessions with the benefit of a press conference announcement by

(Continued on Page 2)

Hospital Care Labeled No. 1 Problem of Aged

Terming health care the "Number One problem of the aged," the AFL-CIO urged the Senate to add hospitalization insurance to the package of social security benefits passed by the House.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Finance Committee that neither charity nor private insurance is a substitute for a social security program which would provide hospital benefits without a means test.

Labor is "deeply committed" to the social security hospital care approach, Cruikshank said. He stressed that the AFL-CIO is open-minded on the exact formula for incorporating the program into the pending social security bill.

Proposals to offer hospital insurance as an option to retirees in place of a cash increase in benefits might prove feasible with proper safeguards, the AFL-CIO spokesman said. Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), a former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, has indicated that he will offer such an option plan—in the Finance Committee and, if it is rejected there, on the floor of the Senate.

Earlier, HEW Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze told the committee

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McDonald Hits Goldwater as Foe of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

of which came from voluntary contributions, McDonald makes the following points:

- A vote for Goldwater would mean destruction of the USWA. "If you want to save your union, if you want to continue to have a strong United Steelworkers of America, then I urge you by all the powers of good to go out and support Lyndon B. Johnson for President of the United States."
- Goldwater has cast "53 votes . . . against you since 1953."

"He wants to bar you from any sort of political activities. But he has no desire to bar corporation political activities."

- The GOP candidate "wants a right-to-work law" which means the end of the union shop Steelworkers struck for in 1952 and saved in a 116-day strike in 1959.
- Goldwater wants to eliminate strong international unions.

"That means canceling out and making it impossible to attain such things as pensions and insurance, supplemental unemployment benefit plans, extended vacation plans—all those things which we worked and fought for down through the years."

Goldwater's ideas would turn the USWA into "nothing else than a company-dominated union."

- He is against social security for the aged and infirm. He is against health care. He is against "any welfare which will help the poor and unemployed in our country."
- A rising number of hate organizations is trying to "set brother against brother" in labor unions.

"Don't fall for this game."

- The important thing is to build political organization, register the unregistered and get out the vote on election day.

"In short, be a good union man. Be a good Steelworker. And on Election Day be a tiger! Go out and work."

Minton Calls For Defeat Of Goldwater

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who headed a Labor Committee for Rockefeller during the Republican primary campaigns, has called for the defeat of Sen. Barry Goldwater in November.

Minton declared that the control of the GOP "has gone into the hands of extreme reactionaries" and the platform adopted in San Francisco is "tragic" for America in the space age.

"I assume," said Minton, that "in the absence of any meaningful reference to policies as they affect labor unions" in the platform "that the extremist position of the standard bearer, who has advocated and introduced in Congress a national 'open-shop' law, prevails."

In the national interest, he added, it is the duty of all trade union members "to start right now working for the defeat of the Republican candidate for President and the platform framed by his supporters."

Minton, a member of the Republican Party, commended Republican leaders at the convention who "fought courageously but without success" against the Goldwater platform.

$38,000 in Back Pay Won for 11 by IAM

Portland, Ore.—Eleven members of the Machinists have collected $38,000 in back pay won for them by IAM Dist. 24 from the Victory Plating Works, Inc., as a result of their discharge for union activity.

THEY'RE NEVER TOO YOUNG to become active in politics. At least that's the case with little Shelley Horlander, who enjoys the comfort of her own cradle while her mother, Mrs. Nelle Horlander, works on the files of the Louisville, Ky., Women's Activities Division of COPE. Mrs. Horlander is Louisville WAD director.

Goldwater Asks Unity After 'Clarifying' Views

(Continued from Page 1)

the general pledging "full support" of the ticket.

The Arizona senator went into the meeting with a speech on foreign policy, "hip-shooting," civil rights, political "extremism" and social security that was generally considered by political reporters as conciliatory. In a later press conference, Goldwater rejected this description, saying that he had "merely reaffirmed" what he had been saying all along, which he said somehow didn't "always get through."

Eisenhower, however, said he had asked the senator for a "clarification of views" and "I got them." New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in a separate press conference said that Goldwater's statement, "more clearly setting forth" his positions on key issues "should be helpful to the ticket."

Letter to Nixon

The Hershey meeting followed a formal exchange of letters between Goldwater and former Vice Pres. Nixon sharply modifiying two sentences in his convention acceptance speech that enraged major party leaders who had opposed him.

By saying that "extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice," Goldwater told Nixon, what he had meant in paraphrase was that "wholehearted devotion to liberty is unassailable." By saying that "moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue," he continued, he meant that "half-hearted devotion to justice is indefensible."

Rockefeller told his news conference that he had asked Goldwater's assistance in persuading the New York Conservative Party, a right-wing GOP splinter group, to abandon any plan to enter a candidate—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce has said she is considering running—against GOP Sen. Kenneth B. Keating.

The extent of active support Goldwater might expect from party stalwarts in the industrial states remained uncertain despite harmony expressions after the Hershey meeting. Rockefeller, who has always pledged to support the ticket, says he does not expect to campaign outside New York, while New York's liberal Sen. Jacob K. Javits has declined to promise his backing.

Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey has not yet pledged support and California's Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, who said he was "appalled" by events at the GOP convention, is expected to be out of the country for at least part of the pre-election period.

Goldwater kept moving fast to place his own men in national committee posts. The research director, Dr. William Prendergast, quit to make room for Goldwater's pre-convention research chief, Edward McCabe.

Democratic Convention Garb Gets Union Label

Dallas, Tex.—Dresses and jackets worn by staffers and ushers at the Democratic National Convention will carry the union label—by order of Pres. Johnson.

The president of the Dallas dress firm which got the order, Nardis, credited the union label of the Ladies' Garment Workers with bringing him the business. He said Johnson aides, who ordered the garments through the Neiman-Marcus store, made it clear that the President insisted on a union label in all costumes.

First shipments of the order of 1,000 dresses and matching jackets have already been delivered to Atlantic City where the convention opens Aug. 24.

Both the vests and the shift dresses are of white cotton striped with blue and red. They have a large patch pocket of blue, embroidered with the LBJ initials.

Lowest in More Than 4 Years:

Major Idle Areas Drop to 35 in July

By Robert B. Cooney

The number of major job centers with substantial unemployment fell to 35 in July—the lowest level in more than four years, the Labor Dept. reported in its monthly survey of the nation's 150 major job areas.

While the list of major areas suffering "substantial unemployment"—6 percent or more unemployed—was reduced by a net of two from June's total of 37, the report said, 11 areas showed lower unemployment, with prospects of continuing improvement over the next few months."

On the list of those with substantial unemployment, three areas were removed and one was added.

San Jose, Calif., was added to the 6 percent to 8.9 percent jobless grouping as a result of recent cutbacks in aerospace activities, the report said.

'Moderate' Areas

Buffalo, N. Y., Hamilton-Middletown, O., and Erie, Pa., were reclassified into the "moderate unemployment" category, with 3 to 6 percent unemployed.

For Erie, it was the first time in seven years that the area had been off the substantial unemployment list. The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security attributed the improvement to increased activity in railroad equipment manufacturing and growth in state and local government employment. The government work is in schools and public works, the report noted.

Buffalo's job gains came in nonelectrical machinery, food processing, services and other non-manufacturing activities, the report said.

In Hamilton-Middletown, the job gains were tied to increased activity at major steel plants, it added.

Six of the 11 areas showing improvement in economic conditions dropped into the 1.5 percent to 3 percent joblessness category. These were Atlanta, Ga., Peoria, Ill., Kalamazoo, Mich., and Columbus, Dayton and Steubenville-Weirton, O.

The decline in unemployment in these areas was attributed to long-term uptrends in durables manufacturing and seasonal gains in non-factory activities, the report said. This pushed to 25 the number of areas with "low unemployment," the highest such total since January 1960, the Labor Dept. noted.

Two areas among the 11 showing improvement—Scranton, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va.—were reclassified from the 9 percent to 12 percent jobless category into the 6 percent to 8.9 percent grouping. Both showed uptrends in durables manufacturing.

The July report put the job picture—in terms of surveys of major areas—about where it was in 1960. There were 31 areas with substantial unemployment in December 1959-January 1960, a total which moved up to 35 in April-May 1960, when these surveys were issued on a bimonthly basis. A recession shot the total up to a record high of 101 out of 150 areas with 6 percent or more jobless in February-March and April 1961.

Very gradual improvement brought the total down to 39 by January 1964; it stuck at about that figure until June and July.

The smaller areas of substantial unemployment fell by two to 147 in July, 27 below July 1963, the report also said.

Bass Defeats Clement For Senate Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

has represented. Anderson served under the late Pres. Kennedy as chairman of an advisory commission working out plans for the National Service Corps (domestic peace corps) that became part of the just-passed anti-poverty bill.

Easy for Gore

Sen. Albert Gore won easily in the Democratic primary for a third six-year term. He will face Howard Baker, Jr., whose father served for years as a Republican member of the House, in the November election.

In the Utah primaries, Democratic Sen. Frank Moss was renominated without opposition for a second term and Republicans gave a narrow victory to Ernest L. Wilkinson, a retired college president, over Rep. Sherman P. Lloyd in a contest pitting two conservatives against each other.

Lloyd had the backing of Americans for Constitutional Action in his House race two years ago and has a conservative voting record. Wilkinson, until recently president of Brigham Young College, is a member of the National Right-to-Work Committee.

GOP voters nominated Mitchell Melich, Salt Lake City lawyer and businessman, for governor over D. James Cannon. Democrats chose Calvin L. Rampton, also of Salt Lake City, over Ernest H. Dean, member of the legislature. The GOP primary vote totaled about 120,000; Democrats turned out about 92,000.

In Alaska, Rep. Ralph J. Rivers was given Democratic renomination for a third term and Republicans nominated, as they did two years ago, Lowell Thomas, Jr., son of the radio-television news-and-travelogue reporter. Democrats ran far ahead of the GOP in the vote turnout.

Insurance Union Wins at United

Baltimore—The Insurance Workers have been chosen in a key election to represent agents of the United Insurance Co. of America at eight district offices here and one in Annapolis.

The vote, in a National Labor Relations Board election, was 103-50 in favor of IWIU. It was the first such tally since United acquired the Quaker City Life Insurance Co., whose agents had been represented by the union for collective bargaining purposes. Involved are more than 3,500 agents in 47 states and the District of Columbia.

Formerly, no United office had bargaining relations with the IWIU. The NLRB ordered the election on petition of the union because the number of United agents was larger than the number of Quaker City agents. Other elections will be petitioned for later, the IWIU said.

In a stipulation preceding the election, United management reserved the right to appeal the results on the ground that its agents are independent contractors and not subject to the labor law as employes. The union rejects that claim.

'Common Sense' Reading Asked:

Supreme Court Urged to Reject Narrow L-G Dues Vote Ruling

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to give a "common sense" reading to the Landrum-Griffin Act and overturn a lower court decision invalidating a dues increase voted by the 1963 convention of the Musicians.

Most international unions—and the AFL-CIO itself—use a convention rollcall system similar to that of the Musicians, with the voting strength of delegates based on the number of members they represent.

Two lower courts, although conceding that such voting methods are thoroughly democratic, found the procedure a technical violation of a Landrum-Griffin Act requirement that a dues increase be approved by "a majority vote of the delegates."

This, the courts held, means that each delegate is entitled to only one vote, whether he represents a local of 50 or 10,000 members.

If this decision were permitted to stand, AFL-CIO attorneys contended in a "friend of the court" brief, it would "wreak havoc upon established union procedures without promoting any known congressional purpose."

In a broader area, the AFL-CIO said, the Supreme Court's ruling in the Musicians' case will "provide guidance" to lower courts on whether the Landrum-Griffin Act should be interpreted in a "narrow and artificial" context or be given "a sensible and realistic reading that will assure every individual union man his proper membership rights without interfering with the practices and usages freely adopted by his organization."

Dues Increase Reenacted

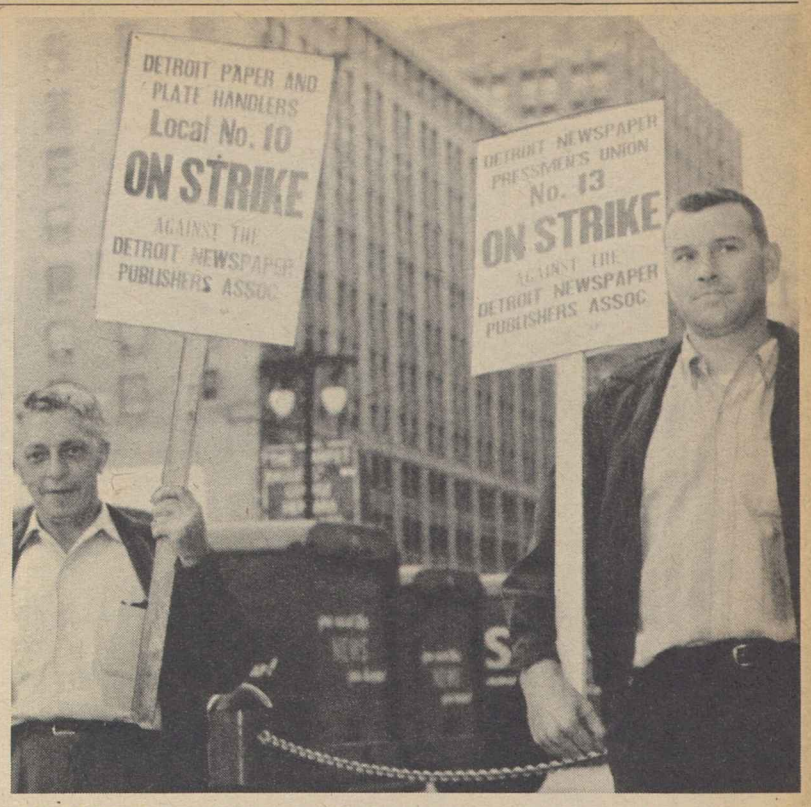
Although the Musicians re-enacted the contested $6-a-year dues increase at the union's 1964 convention, AFM attorneys are pressing the appeal to the Supreme Court as a matter of principle and because of its potential impact on other unions.

The AFL-CIO's brief pointed out that the alternative to a system of weighted voting for many unions would be "a convention so large that it is both overly cumbersome and overly expensive."

In the case of the Musicians, a convention of 14,000 delegates would be needed if proportional representation of locals were to be achieved through increasing the number of delegates instead of a weighted voting system.

Federation attorneys cited congressional testimony by Pres. George Meany during consideration of the Landrum-Griffin Act and modifications made in the dues section of the bill in line with his suggestions. The record shows, they said, there was never the "slightest suggestion" in the legislative history of the bill that the "relatively non-controversial" dues provision was intended to outlaw "accepted and concedely democratic trade union practice."

The phrase "majority vote" used in the Landrum-Griffin Act obviously can be interpreted to refer to a majority of the delegates' voting strength, the AFL-CIO brief said, and "common sense" would prefer that interpretation to a "narrow, niggling" reading of the law.



ON DUTY AROUND THE CLOCK are pickets from Plate & Paper Handlers Local 10 and Pressmen's Local 13 at the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News. Some 3,000 additional employes, members of other unions, have been locked out as a result of the dispute.

Auto Bargaining Inches, GM Yields Minor Point

Detroit—Auto negotiations inched toward an Aug. 31 contract deadline here with only one minor union proposal accepted by any of the industry's Big 3—a paragraph providing that any General Motors worker may get a leave of absence for educational purposes after one year of work.

In talks with representatives of GM, Ford Motor and Chrysler Corp., negotiators for the Auto Workers were quoting chapter and verse in pinpointing the union's claim that Big 3 contracts perpetuate a double standard of benefits favoring top executives, stockholders and white collar workers.

The claim is detailed in a report to 345,000 UAW members and their families from Dir. Leonard Woodcock, of the union's GM Dept. The report, called "Bargaining in GM," cites a "slick booklet" which GM publishes at contract time to "tell how far hourly-rated workers have come" since the first UAW contract in 1947 but, said Woodcock, it doesn't tell the whole story.

The report cited these comparisons:

- The GM worker who earned $3,009 in 1947 and was still on the payroll at the end of 1963 would have earned $86,311. The GM stockholder who had stock producing $3,009 in dividends in 1947 would, 17 years later, have received $192,074 in dividends plus $423,704 in increased stock value or a total of $615,778.
- Workers have made progress since 1947 but less than the corporation. GM's net worth rose from $1.57 billion in 1947 to $7.1 billion through 1963—an average increase of about 10 percent a year for 16 years.
- The chief executive officer of GM received $390,125 in 1947 or $187.56 an hour. By 1963 this had risen to $356.20 an hour.
- In 1963 the 56 top GM executives received a total of $16.5 million in salaries and bonuses—more than the combined salaries of 606 top government officials including the President of the United States.
- GM pays 28.2 cents an hour toward pensions of salaried workers, 7.66 cents an hour for hourly workers.
- The average GM worker on pension in 1963 received $260 a month. The GM board chairman would receive $5,870 a month if he retired now.

Woodcock cited these other examples of a double standard: GM pays the full cost of life insurance for the salaried worker, part of the cost for the hourly worker; GM pays the full cost of sickness and accident benefits for the salaried worker but only part of the cost for "blue collar" workers.

"GM workers are not looking for a fight, but for simple justice," said the union. "We want no more. We will accept no less."

Work Stoppages Up In First Half of '64

Work stoppages in the first half of 1964 were nearly 30 percent higher than last year's postwar low but there was no change in the number of manhours lost, according to preliminary estimates by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A total of 1,725 stoppages involving 637,000 workers began during the first six months, the report showed, compared with 1,690 stoppages affecting 495,000 workers in the same period last year. Lost man-days amounted to 8.2 million each year. In 1963 several long stoppages were in effect during the first six months of 1963, including the New York newspaper strike and longshoremen's walkouts on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

USWA Wins Contest At Hughes Tool Co.

Houston—The Steelworkers have been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as exclusive collective bargaining representative for 2,100 workers at the Hughes Tool Co. here, replacing two ousted locals of the unaffiliated Independent Metal Workers Union. Hughes Tool workers voted 986-917 for the Steelworkers after certification of the unaffiliated union had been withdrawn by the NLRB on July 2 for race discrimination practices. Certification of the USWA followed when no objections were filed within five days of the NLRB election.

The unaffiliated union had replaced the USWA as bargaining agent in 1946 and won election contests in 1950, 1959 and 1961. When a member of the "independent" filed a charge that white officers of one local had refused to process a grievance for him, a Negro member of the racially separate colored local, the NLRB decertified the IMWU.

The USWA had been bargaining agent at Hughes from 1942 to 1946. After the election, USWA District Dir. Martin Burns said the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. had cooperated in the campaign for votes and the Machinists distributed handbills urging Hughes Tool workers to vote for the USWA.

The latter union will proceed to negotiate a new contract with plant management, Burns said.

$100 Daily Minimum Won in Pay TV Films

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has signed an 18-month contract providing minimum rates of $100 per day and $350 weekly for actors used by Subscription Television, Inc., in producing motion pictures on STV's pay television stations in San Francisco and the Santa Monica-Los Angeles area.

The agreement calls for a minimum fee of $150 per program. Still to be negotiated is a formula for additional compensation for continued use and re-use of films, to be based on specified periods of use and an increase in the number of subscribers to STV's service.

GOP 'Labor Plank' Is Goldwater Record

Havre, Mont.—In a dramatic long-distance phone call from the floor of the House, Rep. Arnold Olsen (D) of Montana's western 1st Congressional District warned the Montana AFL-CIO convention of the "hidden Republican labor plank."

Olsen's call was piped into the convention hall over a special circuit arranged the night before by State AFL-CIO Pres. Joe Crosswhite and Exec. Sec. Jim Umber when Olsen informed them that the key rollcall votes on Pres. Johnson's "war on poverty" program would keep him in Washington.

'Not in Platform'

Olsen told some 200 applauding delegates that the "hidden labor plank is not in the platform adopted in San Francisco, but in the record of legislation introduced in Congress by Sen. Barry Goldwater."

Olsen listed two such measures: Senate Bill 87, "which would enact a national phony 'right-to-work' law, and you would have to get legislation passed in the state to set it aside"; Senate Bill 287, which would put unions under provisions of anti-trust legislation and end companywide or industry-wide bargaining.

Politics took up a good share of the three-day convention as candidates for virtually every statewide office from both parties appeared to seek the support of the Montana labor body.

Delegates heard incumbent GOP Gov. Tim Babcock say "right-to-work" was "not needed since passage of Landrum-Griffin" and announce solemnly that working people "don't need recognition to get fair treatment" as he defended the company union at the trucking firm he owns.

Democrat Would Veto 'Work'

Democratic gubernatorial candidate Roland Renne pledged to oppose "right-to-work" and to veto it if passed. He went on to praise the AFL-CIO exposure of political extremists and noted they "have no place in American life, whether they be Klansmen with their shotguns in the night or Birchers with their irresponsible mouths in the day."

Policy resolutions adopted included the most far-reaching civil rights position ever taken by Montana labor. Noting that "even one instance of discrimination is intolerable in a democracy," the resolution instructed officers of the state body to seek passage of a state civil rights statute in 1965 similar to a tough bill passed in 1961 in Idaho.

Other resolutions set a policy of opposition to the three conservative-sponsored "disunity amendments" to the U.S. Constitution, backed recent U.S. Supreme Court reapportionment decisions and called for action to reapportion the Montana Legislature in 1965 in line with those decisions.

The delegates established a $1,000 annual scholarship for a full-time Montana union leader at the Harvard University Trade Union Program, urged adoption of state legislation similar to the "truth-in-lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), and called for construction of several new multi-purpose dams as being badly needed in the wake of recent disastrous Montana floods.

Topping the list of guest speakers was Undersec. of Labor John F. Henning, who ripped into Goldwater's anti-labor record. He suggested that if Goldwater and his backers can be taken literally in their public positions, the implication of forced labor camps to solve unemployment problems would not be inconsistent.

Reynolds Named In Dock Dispute

New York—Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds has been named by Pres. Johnson to replace Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) on the three-man board appointed to mediate a contract dispute between the Longshoremen and employer members of the New York Shipping Association.

Morse's withdrawal because of Senate business was announced by Reynolds as the board convened here for its first meeting with the disputants, who said they would cooperate with Reynolds and the other board members, arbiter Theodore W. Kheel and Prof. James J. Healy of the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Early this month the union and management groups asked the President to name the same three-member panel that helped settle the 1962 dock strike, and he did. Major issues in deadlocked negotiations include the size of work gangs and protection against job losses due to automation.

The current agreement expires Sept. 30.

Goldwater on Labor

THE PUBLIC STATEMENTS and writings of Republican Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater confirm beyond any reasonable doubt his basic opposition to the things the labor movement stands for. His position on labor is clear beyond misunderstanding: he is firmly opposed to a strong free trade union movement and has actively sought to weaken and destroy it.

Goldwater's views were cogently summarized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a recent press conference in a single sentence. Of Goldwater he said: "I think he feels the country would be better off if we didn't have trade unions."

This is the Goldwater record:

On trade unions: "There is no question but that trade unions have been scoring bulls-eyes for 30 years taking away freedom which belongs to you and me and our children."

On collective bargaining: [It is] "a weakening of individual personality and self-reliance."

On "right-to-work": "I strongly favor enactment of state right-to-work laws which forbid contracts that make union membership a condition of employment." He introduced a national "right-to-work" bill and said that passage "was vital before the union movement in this country can clear itself of the evils that have been disclosed and to protect itself and its members from a recurrence of them in the future."

On unions and the anti-trust laws: "Unions should come under the anti-trust statutes . . ." and "I certainly do not feel that the public interest—a popular phrase with the New Frontier—is served by the possession of monopolistic power and I am convinced that it must be limited."

On Taft-Hartley: ". . . most of us in politics have long known . . . that the people of the United States like the Taft-Hartley Act; that the laboring man likes the protection of the Taft-Hartley Act, though, of course, the labor leaders dislike it."

On Landrum-Griffin: "The bill, as now developed by this body, in terms of its effect on the evil conditions it professes to cure, is like a fleabite to a bull elephant."

On industrywide bargaining: "The evil to be eliminated is the power of unions to enforce industrywide bargaining."

On labor in politics: "Unions should therefore be forbidden to engage in any kind of political activity . . . Union members are the new second-class citizens in America. This is a new serfdom, where a citizen is required to surrender a portion of his freedom of political choice to a union politician or be discharged from his job on the grounds of failure to pay his dues."

Goldwater's statements and comments on the labor movement are supported completely by his voting record in the U.S. Senate.

SINCE HE ENTERED THE SENATE in 1953 he has voted consistently against the programs and policies of organized labor. On 53 rollcall votes tabulated by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Goldwater has voted against the labor position 53 times. He has not cast a single vote in his entire career in the Senate for a labor-supported bill or a labor-backed position.

A recent article raised the question of "what would Barry Goldwater in the White House mean to the American labor movement . . ." The answer, on the basis of the record, can only be "disaster."

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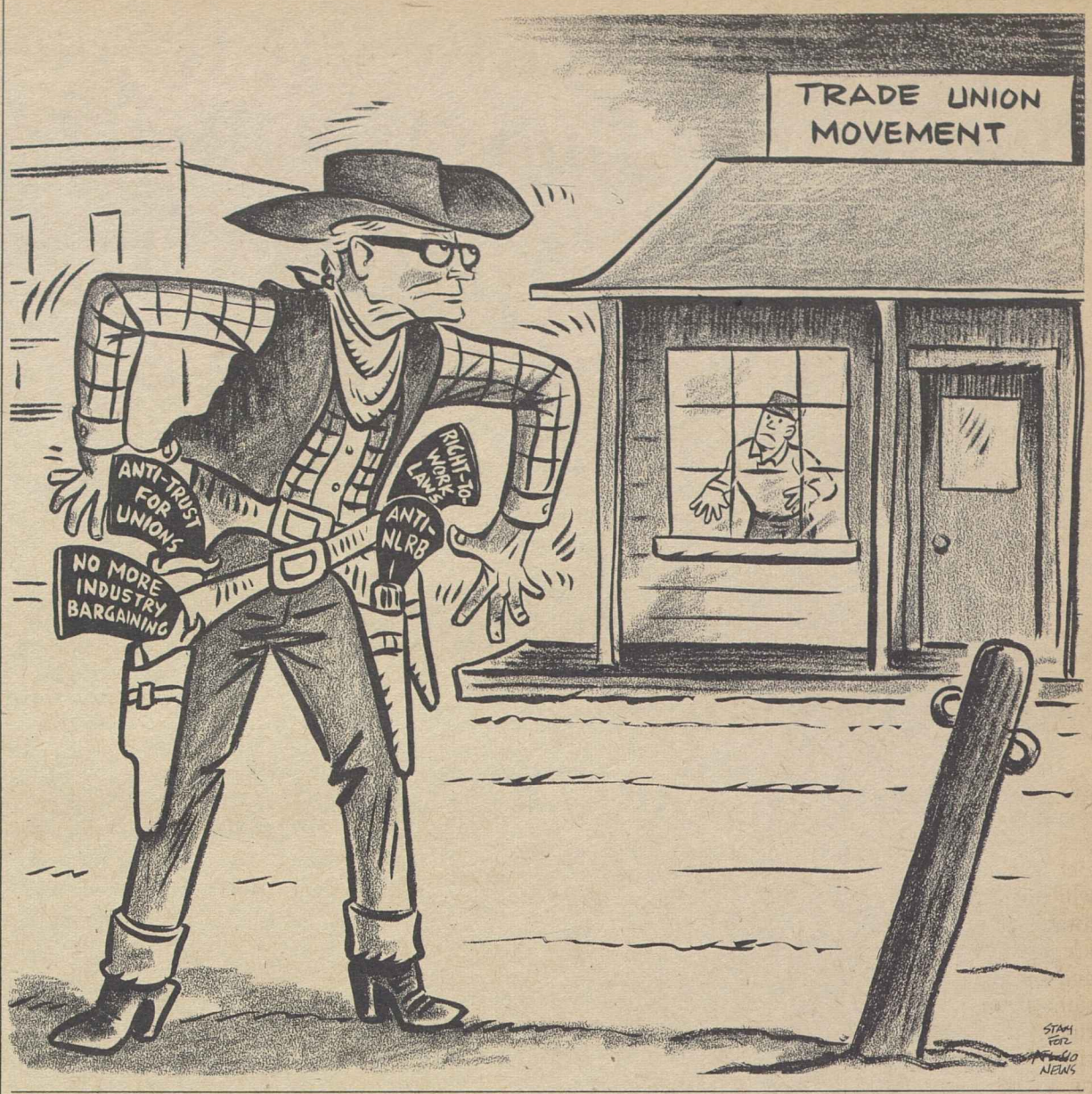
The GOP Kid



Racists, Rightists Raise Cry:

States' Rights Issue Twisted To Thwart National Purpose

The following is excerpted from an article by Alexander Uhl, entitled "National Purpose and States' Rights," appearing in the August issue of the American Federationist:

AS THE UNITED STATES approaches the crucial elections of this November, it finds itself in the middle of a "states' rights" debate that can have a profound influence on the history of the nation.

Segregationists, both North and South—notably in the South—use the states' rights argument to strike back at the 1954 school decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama used the argument in his invasion of primaries in Indiana, Wisconsin and Maryland as an anti-Johnson presidential candidate.

The Republican presidential candidate—Sen. Barry Goldwater—is a states' rights advocate. Despite last-minute hedging, he has used states' rights as one of his main arguments against federal "encroachment" in the field of civil rights and the whole gamut of modern federal action.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers repeatedly have turned to states' rights arguments in their efforts to reduce federal spending, to undercut the federal income tax, to weaken organized labor through harsh state laws wherever and whenever federal law protects and strengthens labor rather than harasses it.

And, on the far right, the Birchites and the "hate" groups use states' rights slogans to bolster their financial arguments against federal power and against the philosophy of national action in the fields of social justice, education and welfare.

Pres. Johnson, surely an example of individualism, felt compelled to answer these charges recently in an address at Swarthmore College.

"Does government subvert our freedom through the social security system which guards our people against destitution when they are too old to work?" he asked. "Does government undermine our freedom by bringing electricity to the farm, by controlling floods or by ending bank failures? Is freedom lessened by efforts to abate pollution in our streams, by efforts to gain knowledge of the causes of heart disease and cancer or by efforts to strengthen competition and the free market? Is freedom really diminished by banning the sale of harmful drugs, by providing school lunches for our children, by preserving our wilderness areas or by improving the safety of our airways? Is freedom betrayed when in 1964 we redeem in full the pledge made a century ago by the Emancipation Proclamation?"

"The truth is," said the President, "far from crushing the individual, government at its best liberates him from the enslaving forces of his environment. For, as Thomas Jefferson said, 'the care of human life and happiness is the first and only legitimate object of good government.'"

Goldwater strode to national notoriety as the implacable enemy of "Big Government," as the man who would sell the Tennessee Valley Authority down the river to private power companies, as the staunch adherent of state and local freedom from federal control. Yet Goldwater is one of the sponsors and an ardent supporter of a billion-dollar federal water program that would enrich immensely his own parched state.

THERE IS also a "far-out" states' rights position that has attracted Birchites and similar right-wing groups that seek to hamstring the federal government because of their bitter opposition to the progressive income tax, social security and similar social and economic measures enacted on the federal level.

There are great areas where the national purpose must be expressed through the national power. These are areas that affect all American citizens, rich or poor, black or white, no matter what part of the country they come from. These are national defense, the protection of the civil rights of all citizens whether they live in Florida or in Maine, equal educational opportunities, the preservation of national health, of social security on a national level, of hospital aid for the aged, of national road systems and national development of great natural resources.

There are great areas of state responsibility, too. The carrying out of national purpose instead of the thwarting of it, the development of state transportation systems, of schools and colleges and universities, of social welfare, of all the supplementary services that can best be performed on the local level.

The Constitution provides deliberately for such cooperation and interweaving of state and national life. It is only through a wise and judicious mixture of the two that the design of the Constitution can be carried to reality.

Morgan Says:

Goldwater 'Total Victory' Pitch May Prove Decisive Backlash

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is exerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BOTH AMATEUR and professional campaign-watchers are inclined to agree at this point that the ugly curl of the white backlash is a factor, if not the main factor, working to the advantage of the presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater. The sentiment arrayed against the Negro's climb toward first-class citizenship ranges all the way from sincere anxiety expressed by individuals to the active and even organized hatred propagated by bigoted extremist groups.

Morgan

The great unknown of this 1964 campaign is the question of how widely and how deeply these racial fears and prejudices will cut through the electorate. Many Republicans and Democrats alike are worried over the prospect of a country torn and bleeding from wounds inflicted in blind passion. The NAACP and other responsible civil rights groups took a long, thoughtful step in the right direction when they proposed a moratorium on mass demonstrations until after the election.

Sen. Goldwater himself struck an encouraging note when he disavowed the support of the Ku Klux Klan. Now if he can just bring himself to discourage the empathy that has been cultivated between various levels of his campaign headquarters and other elements of the hydrophobic fringe of the radical right there will be reason to hope that the long barnstormings ahead can concentrate more on vital issues than visceral reactions.

But even while the white backlash remains an unknown and unwanted quantity of trouble, countervailing backlashes have appeared, and several observers believe they add up to what might be called the front-lash of Pres. Johnson's continued advantage in the public opinion polls.

There is, for example, a black backlash. Two million registered Negro voters in the South will count for more than peanuts at the polling places in November. Few people may remember it but 58 percent of the Negro wards in Atlanta voted for Richard Nixon in 1960. An impressive number of Negroes in Baltimore are registered Republicans who were loyal to their ticket four years ago.

Lyndon Johnson is going to suffer serious welts from the white backlash in the South and elsewhere but there surely will be no Negro stampede anywhere to Barry Goldwater.

Then there is the backlash of moderate Republicans—officeholders, officeseekers and the supporters of their middle-of-the-road progressivism. These people echo opposition to the choice Goldwater offers them on the grounds it is not true Taftian conservatism but at its very best the "ism" of anachronism, a "back to" rather than a forward look.

FINALLY THERE is what could be the most significant backlash of all, the backlash against the image of a "shooter-from-the-hipper" in international affairs which countless citizens have formed of the man from Arizona. The shadowy profile of this anxiety is already beginning to take shape in the national polls but one provincial measure may reflect it even more strikingly.

According to a poll completed after the Republican convention by three newspapers of the John P. Harris group, Johnson is stronger in Kansas, of all places, than any Democratic President in history.

The Hutchinson News, Salina Journal and Garden City Telegram took a straw vote in the 1st Congressional District, 58 counties comprising roughly the western three-fifths of the state. Ballots were marked by 5,500 citizens, 1 percent of the district's 550,000 population. The north half of the district is considered one of the most conservative in the nation. Nevertheless, LBJ polled 53 percent of the vote to 27 percent for Goldwater and 20 percent undecided. The senator carried only three of the 58 counties, tied in another.

Indicating the President's vote did not come from a disproportionate number of Democrats, the same voters went 50 percent for Republican Rep. Bob Dole to 24 percent for his Democratic opponent, Bill Bork, a political newcomer, with 26 percent undecided.

Conceding sharp surprise at the outcome, the Hutchinson News concluded editorially that "Barry is, indeed, in trouble in Kansas." Why? Though it was not spelled out in the returns, one probability is that the 1st District, reflecting the traditional unwarlike posture of the American heartland, was worried lest the human but oversimplified Goldwater demands for "total victory" become a large if not a total obstacle to peace. Such concern, unquieted, could apply to the Republican candidate in November the whiplash of defeat.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ON THE ISSUE OF POLITICAL "EXTREMISM," both Sen. Goldwater and Rep. William E. Miller, the Republican nominees, managed to find occasion to renounce support of the Ku Klux Klan after their ticket had already been endorsed by Klan leaders in a couple of southern states. And the senator from Arizona did some "paraphrasing" of his convention speech on extremism-moderation that made things sound entirely different. It seems fair to comment that he doesn't yet understand—or does not agree with—the pressure brought by such GOP leaders as Governors Scranton and Rockefeller. Senators Case, Kuchel, Javits and Scott, in regard to the John Birch Society.

In the Hershey, Pa., Republican "unity" meeting, the senator specifically repudiated "character assassins, vigilantes, Communists and any group such as the Ku Klux Klan that seeks to impose its views through terror or threat of violence." Asked whether the repudiation included the Birch Society, he said in a later news conference. "No, because they're not on the subversive list."

This is an exercise in evasion. None of the large-state Republican leaders who fought Sen. Goldwater's platform at San Francisco, who supported amendments to spell out renunciation of John Birch Society support, suggested that the group was "subversive" in the sense of fomenting revolution or violence.

There is a spelled-out program for the Birch group of political takeover by party infiltration, of working in secret to spring a surprise at the appropriate moment to seize control of a party organization. And there is a spelled-out Birch Society doctrine that the graduated federal income tax, the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions, the basic labor and social reforms of the Roosevelt-Truman era, make up a bundle to be rooted out.

* * *

THE UNDENIABLE FACT is that the John Birch Society and crypto-Birchers have established a substantial beachhead in the California Republican Party. They have established beachheads in the Mountain States, in the Midwest, in the South.

There was a claim by an acknowledged Birch Society leader, former Republican Rep. Edgar H. Hiestand of California, that more than 100 delegates and alternates to the recent GOP convention were Birchers. It would be in Hiestand's organizational interest to exaggerate, of course, but it would by no means be astounding if "more than 100" were members or sympathizers.

Sen. Goldwater said at the "unity" meeting that Republicans should not allow themselves "to become unduly sensitive to glib and easy labels coined by Democrats." It was not "Democrats," but the Republican governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan who pushed for a GOP platform renunciation of "extremist" groups.

Goldwater's forces rode roughshod over these GOP leaders, and the senator himself climaxed the occasion by his defiant acceptance speech: "Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. Moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

* * *

THE SENATOR has now "paraphrased" these words in totally different words. He meant merely that "wholehearted devotion to liberty is unassailable" and that "half-hearted devotion to justice is indefensible," he told former Vice Pres. Nixon in a contrived exchange of letters. This is nonsense; the gulf between such expressions and the words he spoke at San Francisco, in the context of the convention, is as broad as all the oceans.

The apprehension of Governors Rockefeller, Scranton and Romney, of Senators Case, Kuchel, Javits and Scott, is that a political right-wing conservatism is finding a home in the Republican Party. Not "subversion" but the kind of political extremism that has cropped up previously in American life, as in the day of the Know-Nothings, an extremism that disparages the patriotism as well as the opinions of others.

Remarked Sen. Case recently, his friends would not find it "credible" if in the light of his known views he should now suddenly pretend that he can passionately support the GOP national ticket.

Washington Reports:

Education Aid Program Hailed For Assistance to Needy Youth

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE Education Act is "one of the greatest pieces of legislation since 1862 when Abraham Lincoln signed the Land Grant College Act," Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) declared in an interview on the 1964 version of the NDEA bill on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Morse coupled the importance of the NDEA with two other measures signed by Pres. Johnson last year, the bill to aid higher education and the vocational education measure, as historically important legislation.

Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), on the same program, pointed out that the U.S. began the NDEA program in 1958 after the Russian launching of the Sputnik satellite aroused the nation to its lag in science education. The bill, as passed by the Senate this year, covers education aid also in mathematics, foreign languages, history, civics, geography and remedial reading.

Prouty said that teaching remedial reading is considered an important addition to the program since many school drop-outs occur because students with "a normal or perhaps superior intelligence drop out because of a defect (especially in reading) that isn't recognized early enough, and they find it difficult to keep up with their classmates."

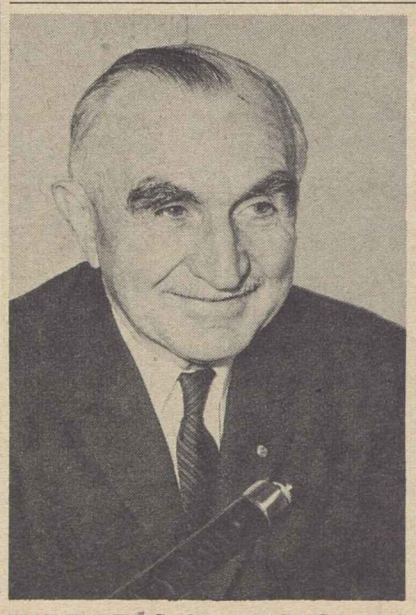
Morse asserted that the program will not cost the nation anything:

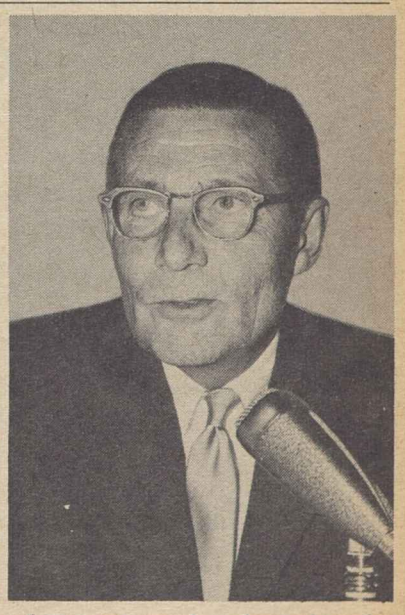
"IT IS GOING to mean the difference between the lifetime earning of a college graduate of $475,000 to $490,000 in comparison with the lifetime earning of a student who doesn't get a college education in the neighborhood of $290,000, about $200,000 difference. You take the taxes that will be paid on the extra $200,000 and you see this bill doesn't cost a cent."

Both senators pointed out that the legislation enables young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford college to get such an education.

The loans, as in the Senate bill, would run from $135 million next year to $195 million in 1968. Under the NDEA program, more than 680,000 college students have been aided so far. According to the Office of Education, 90 percent of these students reported they could not have begun or continued their college studies without the aid.

Prouty pointed out that the loans are made through the colleges, which put up one-ninth of the amount.





HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of young people who otherwise couldn't afford a college education have benefited from the National Defense Education Act and additional hundreds of thousands will be aided by a 1964 Senate-passed extended act, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), left, and Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) asserted on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Key Rollcall in House on Poverty Bill

The anti-poverty bill had its closest call in the House on Aug. 7, when Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) proposed an amendment which would have killed the bill. Smith's amendment, to strike the enacting clause, was defeated on a 225-197 rollcall. Against the amendment and for the bill on this key vote were 206 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Voting to kill the bill were 156 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote against the Smith amendment was a right vote (R), while a vote for the amendment was wrong; (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; —PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA

AL Andrews (D) W
AL Elliott (D) R
AL Grant (D) W
AL Huddleston (D) W
AL Jones (D) R
AL Rains (D) R
AL Roberts (D) W
AL Selden (D) W

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) W

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Sheppard (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Martin (R) W

Los Angeles County

17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Burkhalter (D) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT

AL Grabowski (D) R
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) R
9. Fuqua (D) R
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) W
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Vinson (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

AL Gill (D) R
AL Matsunaga (D) R

IDAHO

1. White (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) W
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. McLoskey (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Finnegan (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Hoeven (R) W
7. Jensen (R) W

KANSAS

1. Dole (R) W
2. Avery (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Snyder (R) W
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Siler (R) A
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE

1. Tupper (R) R
2. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND

AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) PR
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN

AL Staebler (D) R
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) A
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Winstead (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Vacancy
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA

1. Beermann (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) W
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Derounian (R) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Becker (R) W
25. Barry (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. St. George (R) W
28. Wharton (R) W
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. Kilburn (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Riehlman (R) W
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Ostertag (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. Pillion (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City

6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Healey (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Buckley (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) PW
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews W
2. Short (R) W

OHIO

AL Taft (R) W
1. Rich (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Abele (R) W
11. Bolton, Oliver (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton, Frances (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R) A
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA

6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Weaver (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Vacancy
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) R

TEXAS

AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) PR
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) R
16. Foreman (R) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH

1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Stinson (R) W

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R) W

Labor's Economic Review Says:

Bargaining on Issues Eases Impact of New Technology

Collective bargaining has helped ease the impact of technological change for millions of Americans, but it must be supplemented by government programs to create new jobs for a growing labor force, an AFL-CIO analysis points out.

The Labor's Economic Review feature in the August issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO magazine, terms automation "a serious human problem with potentially explosive consequences," but stresses that it is not insoluble.

"In thousands of agreements covering millions of workers, unions and employers have adopted measures which give workers a share in the gains of increasing productivity, cushion the impact of layoffs and, in some cases, even eliminate entirely layoffs due to technological change," the analysis notes.

It cites contract provisions prohibiting technological displacement except through attrition, offering early retirement benefits to older workers, setting up retraining programs, and reducing the workyear through extended vacations as well as a direct reduction in hours.

As a result, the article points out, "the jobs of hundreds of thousands of workers have been preserved, their incomes sustained in whole or at least in part and their opportunities for other employment expanded because a union was on the scene when technological change threatened to ride roughshod over those whose services were no longer needed."

The analysis notes, however, that "the problem of creating enough jobs for a growing and more productive labor force is not a problem which can be solved at the plant or company level. It is a national problem, requiring national action to supplement the private decisions."

This "enormous problem" also presents "an unparalleled opportunity," the AFL-CIO points out. The increased expenditures for public services needed to put the unemployed to work can also provide housing, schools, streets, sewers, improved water supplies, child care and recreation facilities.

As an added dividend:

"The construction of needed schools and libraries would create hundreds of thousands of jobs, including many located in the very areas in which the unemployed reside and many requiring only the limited skills which most of the unemployed presently possess.

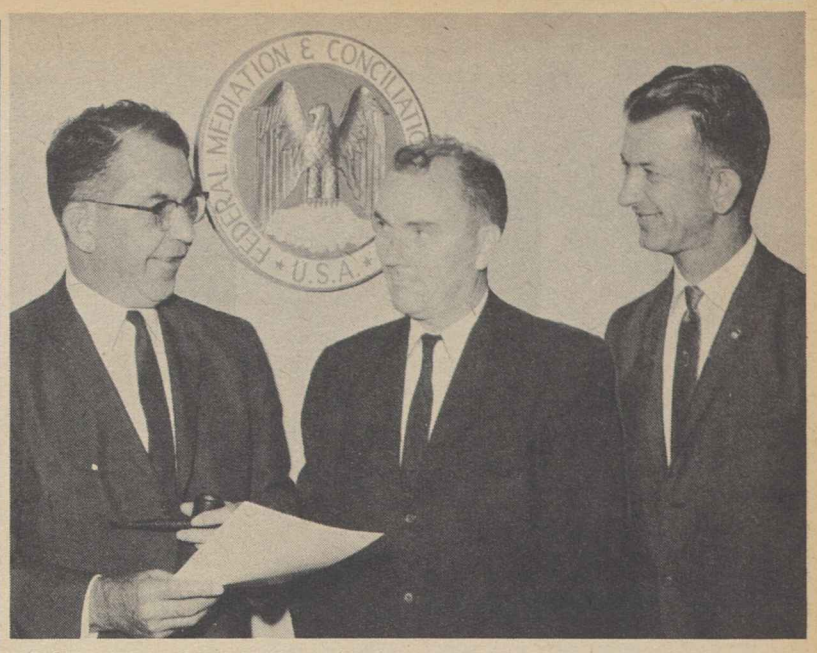
Benefits Spelled Out

"Better facilities, improved teaching facilities and adequate financial assistance would lure many out of the labor market and back to school. And additional training and education would make further inroads on unemployment by providing workers with skills to match the job requirements of an automated economy."

A reduction in the workweek and an increase in the minimum wage are other major steps urged in the article. One further action was strongly proposed—establishment of overall economic goals, including estimates of how much spending and investment will be needed to achieve full employment in the year ahead.

"Such projections should be made by the President's Council of Economic Advisers," the article asserts. "The council should also recommend the kinds of government policies necessary to achieve and sustain full employment in the light of its estimates. These estimates and recommendations could then be discussed at annual conferences attended by leaders of the major groups in the economy.

"In this way, a basis could be provided for an intelligent national discussion of economic developments and the need for future changes in government economic policies."



RECENTLY NAMED union members of the National Labor-Management panel are shown with Dir. William E. Simkin (left) of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. They are Exec. Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO. The panel advises the FMCS on the handling of labor disputes, and is composed of six representatives each from labor and management.

Hospital Care Labeled No. 1 Problem of Aged

(Continued from Page 1)

that the House-passed bill, which provides a 5 percent increase in benefits, fails to meet the "most critical need—hospital care for the aged."

He said he would favor dropping the House-passed increase in cash benefits and using the scheduled step-up in payroll taxes to finance a hospitalization program instead.

Ribicoff used even stronger language in commenting on the House bill, saying it would "use up the precious resources of social security" to increase cash payments by "a piddling amount."

Cruikshank rested labor's case for social security medical care on these basic points:

- "We say that many millions of elderly citizens, living on earned retirement, are each year reduced to penury by catastrophic medical costs.
- "We assert that private insurance programs, even when they have the best of intentions, cannot prevent this disaster.
- "We insist that charity—public or private—is an unacceptable remedy for independent, self-respecting Americans."

When Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) questioned the practical possibility of an attempt to push a hospital care provision through Congress before adjournment, Biemiller responded that he has seen the Senate "move with amazing speed" on occasions.

The AFL-CIO statement sharply criticized the "slogans and shibboleths" used by opponents of social security hospital care.

Referring to the American Medical Association's charge that such a program is "socialized medicine," the AFL-CIO retorted:

"The truth, of course, is exactly opposite. Cover the hospital bill through a federal insurance program, and the patient will have the kind of 'freedom of choice' he doesn't have now."

Likewise, insurance companies would be helped, not hurt, by a social security hospital program.

"The effect of our proposal," the AFL-CIO said, "would be to take the private companies out of an area they cannot possibly handle, and open up to them a vast—and vastly profitable—area of supplementary insurance."

Cruikshank praised a provision in the House-passed social security bill which would include tips as a part of basic wages for social security tax purposes.

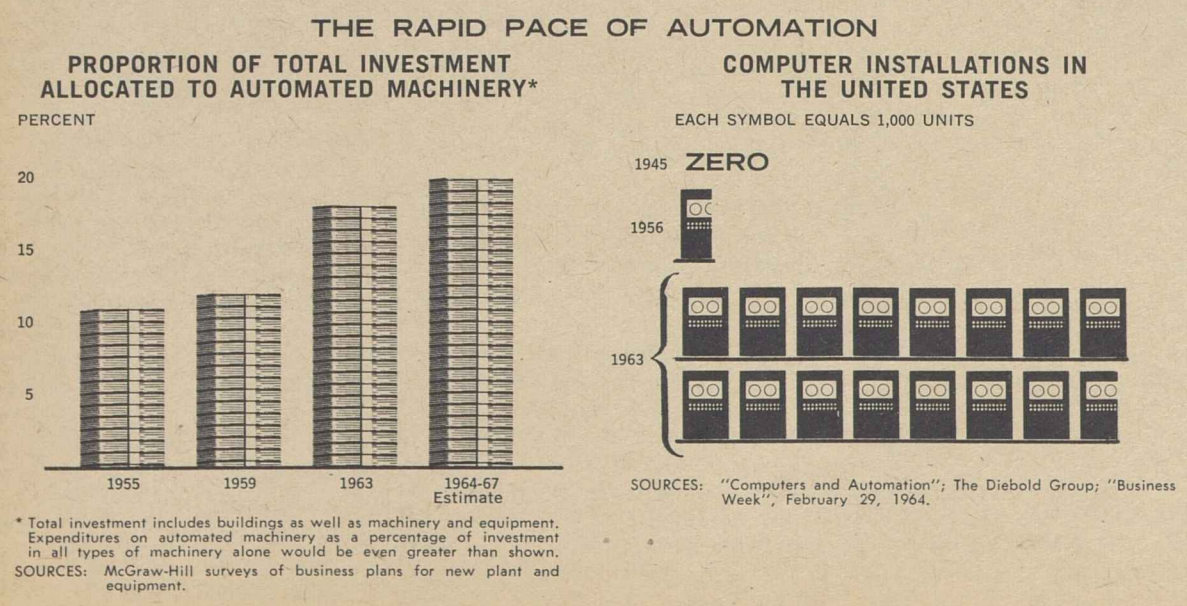
"Tipped workers are obliged to pay income tax on tips," he pointed out. "It is obviously a matter of simple justice that money taxed as income should also be part of a worker's wage base in calculating his benefits under the social security system. Anything else would be—and has been—an unjustifiable double standard."

A spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce urged the Senate to reject the hospital insurance plan because, he said, it is "not needed."

Labor Film Series Scriptman Dies

Boyd T. Wolff, who wrote most of the scripts for the AFL-CIO "Americans at Work" film series, died in Mount Alto Hospital in Washington after a long illness.

A 1930 graduate of Dartmouth College, he was at different times a free lance writer and an employe of several government and private agencies, and at the time of his death was a script writer of documentary films for the Agriculture Dept.



* Total investment includes buildings as well as machinery and equipment. Expenditures on automated machinery as a percentage of investment in all types of machinery alone would be even greater than shown.

SOURCES: McGraw-Hill surveys of business plans for new plant and equipment.

SOURCES: "Computers and Automation"; The Diebold Group; "Business Week", February 29, 1964.

Job Protection Advised For 150,000 on Rails

Union shopcraft employes on 147 U.S. railroads are entitled to better protection against the job-destroying effects of automation and technology, a special emergency board has reported to Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

The board, named by the President last March to make recommendations in a dispute between the railroads and six shopcraft unions representing some 150,000 workers, made 13 proposals for cushioning the impact of what it called a "most shattering" drop in rail jobs.

The parties have 30 days to negotiate an agreement based on the recommendations. After Labor Day the unions could strike or the employers could put work changes into effect.

Six Unions Affected

Involved are unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept.—Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Firemen & Oilers, and Sheet Metal Workers.

Emergency Board No. 160, which held a series of hearings on the dispute last spring, included Chairman Saul Wallen, Boston arbitrator; Arthur M. Ross of the University of California; and Jean McKelvey of Cornell University, the first woman member of an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act. It recommended that:

- **Any employe adversely affected by work transfers, abandonment or consolidation of facilities or services, discontinuance of contracts or other job cuts caused by technological or operational changes should get the benefits of the Washington Job Protection Agreement of 1936—dismissal pay, fringe and relocation benefits and other measures.**
- The general chairman of the affected union shall be given a 90-day notice containing a "full disclosure" of all facts and circumstances bearing on the discontinuance of a job for technological reasons.
- In any dispute over job changes, the burden of proof as to the cause of the change shall be on the employer, and unsettled grievances shall go to an expedited arbitration procedure.

Changes Restricted

The board also proposed a clause asserting that the railroad has a right to introduce technological and operational changes "except where such changes are clearly "barred" by existing rules or agreements.

It recommended that when an employe is transferred to another work location, his seniority shall be dovetailed with the seniority of other workers at the new location.

On contracting-out of work, the board proposed a procedure for arbitrating disputes and said the national interest "would be better served by maintaining the capacity of the railroad industry to keep its equipment in good working order and to expand its operations" as needed.

The board said that while technological change has affected all classes of railroad workers, the impact on shopcraft employment has been the "most shattering." Average employment dropped from 367,486 in 1945 to 149,151 in 1962—a reduction of 60 percent as against a drop of 57 percent for all non-operating employes and 37 percent for operating employes.

The unions blame much of the reduction to subcontracting of work formerly done by shopcraft employes and to improper assignment of work to supervisors.

The board recommendations were based on factors cited by the crafts in their notice to employers of Oct. 15, 1962. Since then the same parties have disagreed on contract terms for 1963. Members of the six crafts have, by overwhelming vote, authorized a strike if necessary in the 1963 bargaining situation also.

OCAW Reaches Corn Oil Pact

Chicago—An agreement calling for wage and fringe benefit improvements valued at 10.54 cents an hour for 4,500 employes of the Corn Products Refining Co. has been reached here by negotiators for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The agreement, if members approve, is for two years but may be reopened for further negotiations on wages at any time during the period, said OCAW Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer. It provides an immediate wage hike of 4 cents an hour, plus improvements in sick and accident pay, pensions, hospital and surgical insurance valued at 6.54 cents an hour.

The company makes oils, starches and food products from corn in plants at Argo and Pekin, Ill., North Kansas City, Mo., and Corpus Christi, Tex. Intl. Rep. Al Kukral of OCAW headed a committee of members elected from the plants.

Johnson Gets Bills:

Poverty, Food Stamp Programs Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

The omnibus bill, the major new domestic measure advanced by Pres. Johnson, had passed the Senate easily, 61-34, despite a warning by Goldwater that the youth program would further "the erosion of the institution of the American family."

In the House, where the vote was expected to be hairsbreadth close, the President staked his personal prestige in the search for support—and won.

The closest vote was the 225-197 defeat of an amendment by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) which would have killed the bill by striking out its enacting clause. **(See rollcall on page 6.)** A watered-down GOP substitute was rejected, 295-117, and the bill then passed by a comfortable 226-184 margin.

The legislative momentum of the anti-poverty victory carried to final enactment the food-stamp bill, which authorizes $375 million for a three-year expansion of the pilot program launched by Pres. Kennedy in 1961 by executive order. Kennedy started the program with a portion of customs revenue available under an almost-forgotten New Deal law allowing such funds to be used to distribute surplus farm commodities. Both Kennedy in 1963 and Johnson early this year asked Congress to authorize an expanded program but the legislation had an uphill battle in the House Agriculture Committee which, at one stage, voted to table the bill, apparently killing it.

It was revived as southerners sought northern Democratic support for farm legislation and it passed the House 229-189 last April over almost-solid Republican opposition. The Senate approved it June 30 by voice vote with minor amendments accepted by the House Aug. 11.

Sullivan Victory

Enactment marked the victorious end of a long crusade by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), who for years had advocated a revival of the New Deal food-stamp program. In 1959, a permissive food stamp provision was passed as part of a broad farm bill, but both Pres. Eisenhower and his Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, refused to put it into effect and it expired in 1961.

Congressional leaders talked hopefully of possible adjournment by Aug. 22, before the Democratic convention, but there was no assurance the goal could be met.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate still had not completed action on the House-passed foreign aid authorization bill—which must then be followed by the actual appropriations measure.

The Senate Finance Committee was winding up hearings on a House-passed 5 percent boost in social security benefits — which labor and Administration spokesmen have said should be amended to include a program of hospital insurance for the aged.

Still in the legislative pipeline are two major bills linked to the anti-poverty program—the billion-dollar Appalachia development program to give first aid to an ailing 11-state region and an extension and expansion of the financially-depleted area redevelopment program.

Both houses of Congress put partisanship aside to approve—416-0 in the House and 88-2 in the Senate—a resolution giving congressional approval to "all necessary measures" that the President may take "to repel any armed attack" against U.S. forces and "to prevent further aggression" in southeast Asia. The resolution was viewed as strengthening the President's hand in the Vietnam crisis.

Foreign Aid Cut

The foreign aid debate—even apart from the controversial rider offered by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) to postpone the effective date of court decisions on legislative reapportionment—brought a setback to the Administration as the Senate hacked $216.7 million from the authorization bill reported by its Foreign Relations Committee. This would bring the spending ceiling more than $66 million below the amount the House actually appropriated, with the possibility of further Senate cuts in the appropriation process.

The Senate turned down, 44-27, an amendment strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, its government employe affiliates and veterans' organizations to eliminate a section in the bill allowing the Agency for Intl. Development to fire employes without regard to civil service procedure and appeal rights.

Pensions for veterans, with related eligibility requirements for those 65 or over, were liberalized in a bill which passed the House, 388-0. It now goes to the Senate.

AFL-CIO Urges Defeat Of Redistricting Rider

(Continued from Page 1)

it was "unthinkable that Congress should deem a suspension of constitutional rights to be in the public interest" and strongly protested Senate consideration of the proposal "without any [committee] hearings whatsoever."

At its recent meeting in Chicago, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on Congress to "stand firm for the principle of one man, one vote" and to "reject all efforts to diminish or dilute the true processes of democracy in this country."

Blocking court-ordered reapportionment would enable rural-controlled legislatures to stay in power—and, if Congress approved a constitutional amendment, preserve their control by ratifying it.

Dirksen said he chose the foreign aid bill as the vehicle for his apportionment "rider" because it was a "must" measure which would be acted on before adjournment.

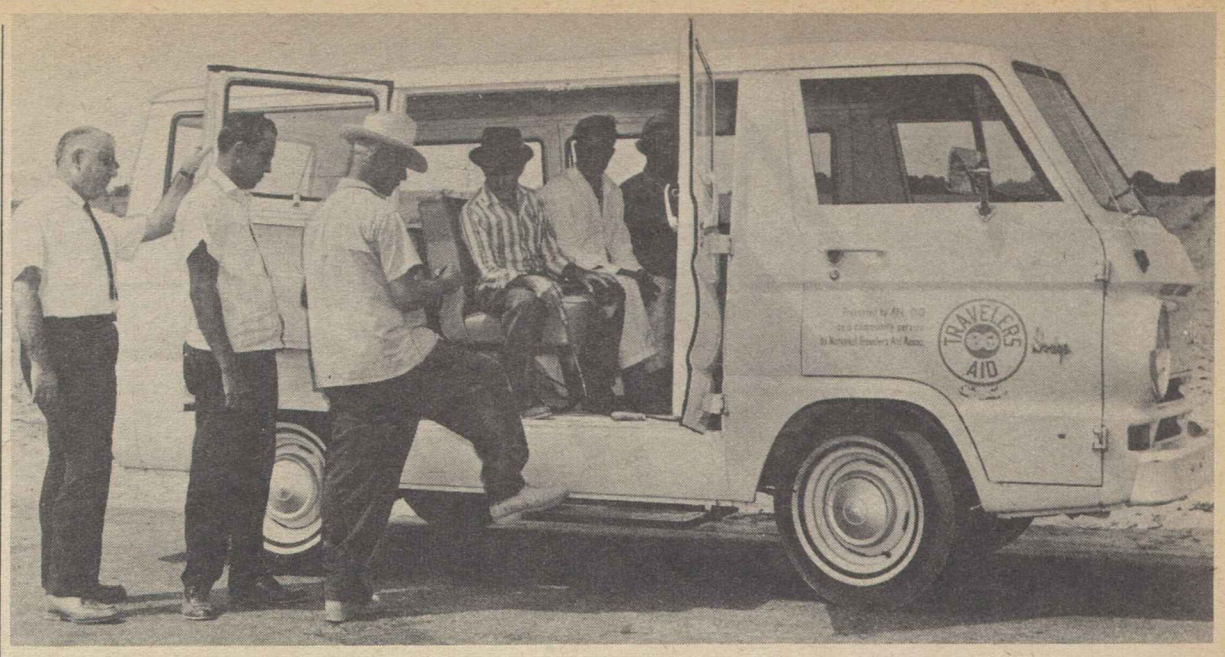
Mansfield, while agreeing to cosponsor the modified Dirksen amendment, told newsmen that he was "unhappy" with it.

The AFL-CIO telegram urged senators to reject the foreign aid rider and "exert every effort to assure adequate hearings on this highly important question."

"The most elementary considerations of due process," the telegram said, "require that interested citizens be granted an opportunity to present their views" at committee hearings.

In the House, a more drastic proposal which would strip federal courts of all jurisdiction over reapportionment was cleared by the Rules Committee, 10-4, although it had not been approved by the Judiciary Committee—an almost unprecedented step.

The Rules Committee cleared the bill, sponsored by Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.), even though Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler had said he might be willing to go along with the Dirksen-Mansfield proposal as an alternative.



ROLE OF MOBILE UNIT donated to the National Travelers Aid Association by the AFL-CIO in helping migrant farm workers in Southern New Jersey is shown in the new AFL-CIO documentary film, "When the Day's Work Is Done." The photo shows the unit, one of two the country's organized workers gave the NTAA, with Stanley Mopsik, who mans it, at left. The film will have its premiere over TV during the Labor Day weekend.

Labor's Mobile Gift Helps Migrants on Spot

The workers who tend the crops that make New Jersey the Garden State now have help available when the problems that beset the migrant farm laborer grow too heavy for them to handle.

It is supplied by the National Travelers Aid Association and goes to them on the wheels of a mobile unit, one of two presented to the association by the AFL-CIO for use in seeking out migrant workers and other travelers who need assistance. Its story is one of those related in the new documentary film, "When the Day's Work Is Done," which tells organized labor's story in the field of community services. The film, which was produced by Somerset Productions, Inc., will have its television premiere over the Labor Day weekend.

Many migrant workers simply do not know to whom— or where—to turn when they need the kind of help the NTAA can provide. So Stanley Mopsik, who mans the special unit, seeks them out on the farms and in their living quarters and tells them what he can do to assist.

In 1963 more than 20,000 migrant workers lived in New Jersey farm labor camps, many of them with their wives and children.

"People think a migrant is a migrant because he wants to be," said Mopsik. "But a migrant is a migrant because he has no choice. For him, it is either sink or swim. He is, in a sense, stateless—he often has no permanent residence. Though many migrants want to settle somewhere, circumstances usually prevent it. They've got to move on. They need help and we aim to give it to them."

Because he is readily available, Mopsik has been able to aid many migratory workers and their families—for instance, the mother of six children whose husband was committed to a mental hospital and for whom he found a job as a cook for other migrants. Or the mother with a retarded child; Mopsik convinced her he would benefit from special teaching and arranged for him to have it.

The AFL-CIO gave the two mobile units to the NTAA because it was convinced that the traveler with troubles is no longer found exclusively in cities, near welfare agencies, but instead may be on the road. The second mobile unit will be put into service soon on the highways outside Los Angeles.

Walter Davis To Direct COPE Area 2

Walter L. Davis of Cleveland, who directed the coordinating organization in Ohio labor's successful fight against a so-called "right-to-work" amendment proposed in 1958, has been appointed director of Area 2 of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

For the past six years Davis has been education director of Retail Store Employes Local 880 in Cleveland, and for 15 years previously had been associate editor of the Cleveland Citizen, the nation's oldest labor paper. He was a member of the Cleveland School Board from 1960 to 1964 and was its president in 1962.

The area in which he will direct COPE activities consists of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia. He succeeds Hugh J. Mullin of Pittsburgh, who retired after serving as director since 1955.

Kenin Is Named To Fair Committee

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has designated Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians, to represent organized labor on the National Committee of the United States Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

The committee is headed by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. It was formed to help expand the theme of the U.S. exhibit, "Challenge to Greatness," and is made up of men and women prominent in arts, business and public life.

Carey Assails Quota System As Atrocious

An end to the "atrociously discriminatory quota system" in immigration was urged by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee.

The AFL-CIO earlier testified for the bill and federation conventions have regularly called for elimination of nationality restrictions.

Carey, who is president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, termed discriminatory national origin quotas "evil" and said the present law "intrudes on the friendship between the American labor movement and the labor movements of other free nations".

He expressed "wholehearted support" for the Administration bill which would abolish the national origins quota system.

Welfare Plan Officials Join New Group

The National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, Inc., incorporated in February, has enrolled more than 500 members in its first five months, according to its backers.

By the time its first educational conference is held Sept. 13-16 in the Americana Hotel, New York, membership is expected to reach the 700 mark and registrants at the meeting to top 1,800 persons.

The foundation was formed by many members of the former National Conference of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, a national non-profit educational association organized in 1954 to help educate labor and management trustees and administrators of jointly-negotiated welfare and pension plans.

It was set up by leaders of the conference after they had voted to dissolve as a direct result of an effort led by Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters to "take over" control of the organization during its last education meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., in November, according to NC News, the conference's official publication. Members of the conference at the time administered plans and trusts with more than $12 billion in resources.

Hoffa and his group attempted to block dissolution of the older body but were rebuffed in a series of court actions that ended when Judge Edward M. Curran in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia signed an order appointing Lee R. Polacheck, Elm Grove, Wis., as the receiver and directing him to dissolve it.

Polacheck was workshop director of the conference and is president of the successor foundation. Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment is a member of an advisory committee to the new group's board of trustees.

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Meany Calls on Democrats For Support of Labor Goals

House Bars Court Rule On Districts

By David L. Perlman

A labor-opposed drive to curb the Supreme Court's power to enforce its one man, one vote mandate for apportionment of state legislatures steamrollered through the House but was held up—at least temporarily—by a group of determined liberals in the Senate.

The House voted, 218-175, to strip federal courts of all jurisdiction over apportionment of state legislatures. This would nullify the Supreme Court's June 16 ruling that members of both houses of a legislature must be elected from districts "substantially equal" in population. The court based its decision on the Constitution's guarantee of equal protection of the laws to all citizens.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the attempt to block court-ordered reapportionment "unconscionable" in a telegram to congressional leaders.

Earlier, testifying before the Democratic Platform Committee, Meany gave this reply to a question on the reapportionment controversy:

"The AFL-CIO position is very simple. We are and we always have been in favor of one man, one vote. We are unalterably opposed to any interference with the courts."

The House-passed bill, sponsored by Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.) and brought to the floor in a power play engineered by Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), was the most drastic of the court-curbing measures before Congress.

Pending in the Senate—as a pro-

(Continued on Page 10)

PLATFORM WRITERS for the Democrats, preparing to draft a declaration of principles and program for the party's national convention in Atlantic City, hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany present labor's viewpoints and urge a "responsive" spelling-out of "clear and specific" statements on issues. Seated at Meany's left is Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.), committee chairman and Democratic floor leader in the House.

Delegates to Nominate Johnson:

'Battle-Ready' Mood Prevails At Democratic Convention

By Willard Shelton

Atlantic City—Thousands of Democrats gathered for the party's national convention opening here Aug. 24 with delegates prepared to nominate Pres. Johnson for a full four-year term on the record of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration and the President's own record since he succeeded to the White House last November.

There was no doubt of the mood as delegates gathered and as the Platform Committee met both here and in Washington to draft the party's declaration of principles and program.

It was a mood of eagerness to do battle with the Republican presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, and to challenge the GOP candidate and platform on every level—foreign policy, presidential control of nuclear weapons, the build-up of U.S. military strength since 1961, the nation's remarkably sustained economic surge, and the legislative record of Congress, including the civil rights bill.

Johnson had not disclosed his recommended choice of a vice presidential running mate as the the AFL-CIO News went to press.

An internal struggle was in prospect in the Credentials Committee—and perhaps on the convention floor—between two sets of delegates from Mississippi, one named by the "regular Democratic state organization," the other by some tens of thousands of Mississippi citizens, largely Negroes, charging they have been barred from registration and voting rights and consequently from state party activities.

Chairman of the convention will be House Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, who will take over the gavel Aug. 25 after Sen. John O. Pastore of Rhode Island delivers the keynote address the preceding night.

The nomination of both Johnson and the vice presidential candidate is scheduled for the third day, Aug. 26, with Johnson and his running-mate making their acceptance speeches the following night.

The report of the Credentials Committee, headed by former Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, is scheduled for the convention's first day. The Platform Committee's report will be presented the second day by Chairman Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the House Democratic leader.

The President's address is expected to set the tone of his election campaign—a campaign that

(Continued on Page 11)

Hits GOP On Failure To Respond

The AFL-CIO carried its platform recommendations to the Democratic Party's Resolutions Committee, just before the national convention's opening sessions in Atlantic City, with a declaration of "hope" the Democrats "will be more responsive" than the Republican convention proved last month in San Francisco.

The major interests of AFL-CIO members, Pres. George Meany told the committee, "are those which concern not just unions and union members, but all Americans."

Submitting a printed document including AFL-CIO proposals on a wide range of issues, Meany pointed out that it was the "same document" presented to the GOP convention in July.

"I regret to say we can find very little evidence of our efforts in the final Republican plaform as written," he said. "I further agree that we can find few specifics with respect to that party's policies anywhere in that platform."

In an oral statement Meany paid tribute to "progress made" in several vital areas during the Kennedy-Johnson Administration of the last four years. But he emphasized that two "indivisible" issues still "overshadow all the rest"—the security of the United States and its free world partners and the internal American need to move toward "universal abundance and unqualified social justice."

"The basic point remains valid,"

(Continued on Page 11)

Major Senate Drive Builds to Save Social Security Hospital Insurance

The labor-supported push for a social security program of hospital insurance for the aged shifted to the Senate floor, where a major effort will be made to amend a House-passed bill raising social security cash benefits 5 percent.

Two proposals to write a medicare provision into the bill were turned down—as expected—in the conservative-dominated Senate Finance Committee.

The committee first defeated, 11-6, an amendment incorporating the long-pending King-Anderson bill. It then rejected a new option plan which would offer senior citizens a one-time choice between hospital and nursing home benefits plus $2-a-month more in cash, or a straight $7 cash increase.

The option proposal was sponsored by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), former secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. It had the support of Senate Democratic leaders and was endorsed by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) as an acceptable alternative to the hospital insurance bill he has co-sponsored.

The bill sent to the Senate floor also lacked a feature of the House bill which had been strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO—a provision to count tips as wages for social security purposes, including taxes paid by workers and employers and for computation of benefits. Employers had protested paying their share of the added taxes and the committee deleted the entire provision.

Also knocked out of the House bill was an extension of social secu-

(Continued on Page 12)

Auto Workers Reject Offer From Big 3

Chicago—The Auto Workers Executive Board has rejected the contract proposals of the Big Three automobile companies as "unacceptable" and set a meeting for Aug. 26 to review the status of negotiations and "if necessary, to act upon requests for strike authorization."

The board action came after meetings of the General Motors, Ford and Chrysler councils of the UAW each voted unanimously to reject the auto firms' offer and requested the board for authorization to strike the companies. The councils represent 550,000 auto workers of the three firms.

The statement issued by the board

(Continued on Page 2)

3 New Boards Ordered in Rail Disputes

Three executive orders creating emergency boards to weigh disputes under the Railway Labor Act have been issued by Pres. Johnson.

His action, involving bargaining that got under way in 1963, came as leaders of shopcraft unions and negotiators for the railroads met in Chicago to bargain on the basis of recommendations of an earlier Presidential Emergency Board on a job security dispute that originated in 1962.

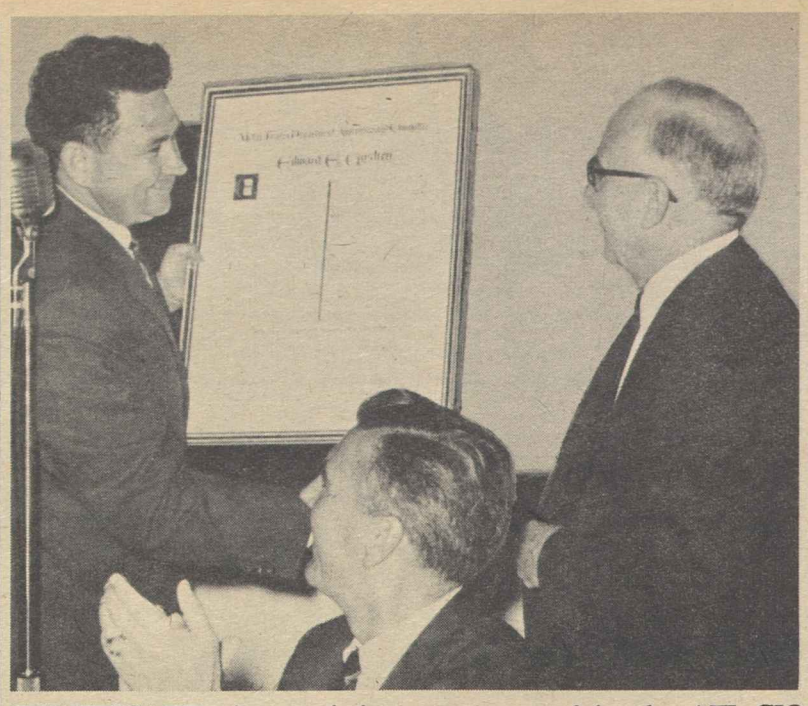
The current disputes all involve non-operating unions.

In one, improved fringe benefits—holidays, vacations and health and welfare provisions—are being sought by the Machinists, Boiler Makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Firemen & Oilers, Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The IAM, Boiler Makers, Sheet Metal Workers, IBEW, Carmen and Firemen & Oilers have a separate case involving wage increases alone.

The third dispute started as a wage and job security case brought by the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, ORT, Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

However, the Signalmen pulled out so far as wages were concerned and reached a separate settlement in May of 10 cents an hour for skilled workers—about 80 percent of the total—and 6 cents for unskilled. The dispute meantime has continued with job security as an issue for all of the unions and wages at stake for all but the Signalmen.



CERTIFICATE of appreciation was presented by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. to Edward E. Goshen (right), a veteran of more than three decades of union activity, upon his retirement as administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. Presenting the award is Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner of the Sheet Metal Workers, chairman of the Metal Trades Dept. Apprenticeship Committee. Goshen was succeeded as administrator by Hugh C. Murphy, a member of the Bricklayers, who has been with the bureau since 1946.

Goldwater 'No Joke,' Coast Labor Warned

San Francisco—Some 1,700 delegates to the California AFL-CIO's fifth convention here began hammering out an economic and legislative platform for the challenging months ahead.

Even before the delegates had a chance to cut into the rough lumber of policy statements and program resolutions, they heard speaker after speaker attack the threat to organized labor posed by the Republican presidential candidacy of Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Goldwater is no joke, Gov. Edmund G. Brown warned.

"He wiped the smiles off our faces in a hurry with his San Francisco acceptance speech—one of the most dangerous statements ever made by an American, let alone a candidate for the highest office in the government of our people," Brown declared.

The Republican ticket "would balance our country on the brink of a social, economic, and military disaster," Retail Clerks Pres. James A. Suffridge, representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, asserted.

Nothing is as important as the outcome of the coming election, COPE National Dir. Al Barkan emphasized.

"Drop everything else for the next 12 weeks—go all-out," he urged. "The election can very well turn on how California votes."

Brown called on labor to do all it can to return Pres. Johnson to the White House, to defeat a state ballot proposition that would wipe out the state's fair housing laws, and to work to elect progressive Democrats—"and a few progressive Republicans"—to the legislature and Congress.

Johnson himself asked the help of the unionists in a telegram and a special filmed message to the convention.

"The great society in which we have conquered ignorance, violence, poverty, and disease can be ours if we work for it; I want to work with you," he said.

In starting the job of roughing out its economic platform, the State AFL-CIO called for bold policies to provide 4 million new jobs and raise millions of Americans from poverty.

It underscored California's need for economic growth to offset its above average unemployment rate. It warned that the state's heavy involvement in space and defense efforts made it "a potent contender for the nation's leading depressed area" in the event of cutbacks or shifts in federal expenditures in these fields.

The convention urged "comprehensive planning," industrial diversification and, most of all, diversion of federal defense reductions to meeting neglected social needs.

New Mexico Delegates Hit Apportionment Curb

Albuquerque, N.M.—Opposition to efforts in Congress to stall application of Supreme Court reapportionment decisions was expressed by the New Mexico AFL-CIO convention here in a resolution that demanded public hearings on all proposals to mitigate the effects of the high court's rulings.

The national AFL-CIO also has protested failure to hold hearings on Senate resolutions calling for delays of as long as four years in requiring the states to reform lopsided legislative districting. The state body resolutions also threw New Mexico labor's support behind the national AFL-CIO's endorsement of the Supreme Court decisions.

COPE Parley Held

The State AFL-CIO convention was held in conjunction with that of the State Committee for Political Education.

Gov. Jack Campbell (D), a candidate for re-election who was voted support, reminded the COPE parley that the Democratic state platform pledged opposition to so-called "right-to-work" proposals and supported repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits states to enact such laws. He repeated his own pledge of opposition to compulsory open shop legislation.

Rep. Joseph M. Montoya, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate seat held by Edwin L. Mechem (R), praised the records of the 88th Congress and of Pres. Johnson as "the greatest in years in terms of legislative accomplishments." E. S. "Johnny" Walker, Democratic congressional candidate, pledged if elected to support the King-Anderson bill and to work for repeal of T-H Sec. 14b.

The state convention called for investigation of the tax exempt status of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association because of its political activity in support of the compulsory open shop. The organization for several years has been a leading force in support of so-called "right-to-work" legislation and this year participated in at least one key meeting to organize backing for the proposal.

Support of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by Montoya, Rep. Thomas G. Morris (D) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D) was commended, while Mechem's votes against cloture and against the bill itself were condemned.

A legislative program was topped by a call for authority for the office of the state labor commissioner to set occupational health and safety standards with statutory effect. Also demanded was repeal of sales taxes on foods, drugs and medical services.

BSEIU Board Supports Johnson

The executive board of the 315,000-member Building Service Employes unanimously favored Pres. Johnson as the next President and vowed to do everything in their power to elect him, Pres. David Sullivan announced after polling the board.

"We in the BSEIU join with the AFL-CIO in planning an extensive campaign to defeat the Republican presidential nominee," he said.

By Unanimous Votes:

Auto Union Councils Reject Big 3 Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the Aug. 26 meeting would receive reports on strike votes currently in process as well as the status of negotiations and determine the necessary action at that time.

The UAW does not want to strike, the board stressed, but the "selfish, narrow policy [of the companies] must yield to reason and equity" or else a strike will be inescapable. The statement termed the companies' proposals "unfair, inadequate, unrealistic, inequitable and therefore unacceptable."

It added:

"Never have so few with so much offered so little to so many."

Present contracts between the UAW and the companies expire Aug. 31. Bargaining for new agreements started in July with detailed and documented presentation of the union's case for higher wages in light of record-shattering auto industry profits, improved working conditions and a revision of pension policies to provide for earlier retirement at a higher income level.

The Big Three proposals had been roundly scored as inadequate by leaders of the three councils shortly after the companies had issued them.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and head of the union's GM Dept. termed the proposals "miserably inadequate." Ken Bannon, head of the union's Ford Dept., and Douglas Fraser of the Chrysler Dept. also called them inadequate and "regrettable."

The industry wage and fringe benefit proposals, while not identical, were similar enough to be regarded as a joint offer. The industry offer represented an estimated 30 cents an hour over three years, well under the union's proposals for recognition of the huge profits and sharp productivity gains in the industry.

Woodcock had termed the industry's pension and retirement program a "gesture" to improve the current systems but falling short of what the UAW deems necessary.

Lacking in the firm's proposals were steps to close the present gap between blue collar and white collar wages and working conditions and proposals to meet the problems of working conditions, especially relief time.

The company proposals would continue the annual 2.5 percent annual productivity wage increase and cost of living adjustments, provide an extra holiday, improve the vacation schedule, increase monthly pensions for those retiring in the future, and provide an earlier retirement program and pay the full cost of insurance and welfare programs.

The union has asked for earlier retirement and larger pensions to encourage workers to retire at an earlier age and open up more jobs. On wages the union has set as a minimum target the 4.9 percent increase in productivity in the auto industry to replace the 2.5 annual improvement factor.

A key union demand is an increase from the present 24 minutes of relief time for assembly workers. The companies did not make an offer in this area.

Waterbury Firemen, Police Go AFL-CIO

Waterbury, Conn.—Two AFL-CIO unions were chosen by Waterbury police and firemen in the first secret ballot vote under a new Connecticut state law permitting municipalities to bargain collectively with employe representatives.

The Fire Fighters were chosen by 82 percent of 255 eligible members of the fire department, and the State, County & Municipal Employes by 78 percent of the city's 250 policemen, Pres. John J. Driscoll of the State AFL-CIO reported.

Bookbinders Step Up Kingsport Strike Aid

New York—The Bookbinders, meeting here in their 33d convention, voted to reaffirm support for 1,300 Kingsport Press strikers and to intensify the "Do Not Patronize" campaign against the Kingsport, Tenn., publisher of textbooks and encyclopaedias whose union employes have been on the picket line since Mar. 11, 1963.

In other actions the convention approved the expansion of a union apprentice training program; adopted a constitutional change to add the words "without regard to race, creed, color or national origin" to the union's general laws; and voted full support for AFL-CIO legislative goals and the COPE register-and-vote campaign.

Members of three Bookbinders' units here—Locals 25, 43 and 119—were hosts at a week-long welcoming program which included tours of the city and the World's Fair; entertainment at Jones Beach and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; a banquet and reception at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, where convention sessions were held; and a visit to the New York School of Printing, where apprentice training programs are conducted by the city school system for graphic arts unions.

The 256 delegates from 80 locals in the U.S. and Canada chose Toronto as the 1966 convention site. Also they voted to oppose a change in the copyright laws permitting the importation of more books produced abroad, and approved a proposal to encourage the use in schools of factual material on the origin and progress of organized labor.

The resolution on the Kingsport Press strike was introduced by four delegates from Kingsport Local 82—Earl Derrick, Everett Light, Carroll Stark and Hugh Reece. Approved unanimously, it related that the strike was called by five unions because management refused all proposals for a fair contract, and will continue "until justice is obtained."

The Allied Kingsport Press Unions have urged that no products of the struck plant be purchased until reasonable contract terms have been negotiated. Kingsport Press products, produced by strikebreakers, include the World Book and the Child Craft series; Encyclopaedia Britannica, Jr., and Great Books of the Western World, the Book of Knowledge Encyclopaedia and the Grolier Council Encyclopaedia, they said.

Led New York Drive:

Cogen New Chief Of Teachers Union

Chicago—Charles Cogen, who led the successful campaign for collective bargaining rights for New York teachers, was elected president of the American Federation of Teachers at its convention here.

Cogen defeated Charles O. Smith, Jr., of Gary, Ind., by a vote of 1,023 to 993 to succeed Carl Megel of Chicago, who stepped down as AFT president to become the union's legislative director in Washington.

The election came at the 48th AFT convention which heard a report from Megel that a goal set by the union 12 years ago of a 100,000 membership has been achieved. The current over-100,000 figure will continue to grow when the AFT organizing drive is resumed at the beginning of the school year next month, he predicted.

He told the delegates that the AFT is steadily gaining ground in collective bargaining elections. The "box score," he said, shows the AFT representing 62,502 teachers, against 7,881 for the National Education Association, which he termed the "company union."

In his final presidential report, Megel cited "spectacular victories" in Detroit and Cleveland, plus Yonkers, N. Y.; Superior, Wis.; Olympia College, Wash.; Plainview, N. Y.; and Madrid, Spain.

"Our losses included Milwaukee, Wis.; New Rochelle, N. Y., and Bremerton, Wash. Yet these losses invariably saw AFT minority locals increase their voting strength at the polls," he observed.

"We welcome both the wins and the losses because this means that 22 school districts in the nation have granted a basic demand of the American Federation of Teachers: that teachers be given the right to vote in a secret ballot election in order to choose a sole collective bargaining agent for all teachers."

Action on more than 45 resolutions was scheduled after election of officers. The delegates approved a constitutional amendment raising the per capita tax from 67 cents to 75 cents a month.

Prof. Philip M. Hauser, chairman of the Dept. of Sociology, University of Chicago, sharply criticized the Chicago Board of Education and boards in other cities for not taking action to wipe out de facto segregation in public schools.

These boards did not create de facto segregation, Hauser said, "but from now on they must bear the responsibility for its continuation . . . if they do not adopt policies and insist upon their implementation to integrate schooling at all points where it may reasonably and effectively be achieved."

Pres. William A. Lee, of the Chicago AFL-CIO, pledged the central body's support to the AFT collective bargaining campaign.

Other speakers included school and community officials, Exec. Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson of the Illinois State AFL-CIO; Ellis Baker, editor of the Newspaper Guild's publication, the Guild Reporter, and Joseph M. Rourke, assistant director, AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

LETTER CARRIERS parade down Miami's Biscayne Blvd. during their union's 75th anniversary convention. Bands, floats and marching units from all parts of the nation were in the three-hour evening parade.

Pay Hike, Bargaining Gains Hailed At Convention of Letter Carriers

Miami Beach, Fla.—The 75th anniversary convention of the Letter Carriers opened on a festive note, with a record attendance of more than 3,000 delegates, a colorful three-hour parade through downtown Miami—and a newly signed pay raise bill to celebrate.

Also a cause for celebration, NALC Pres. Jerome J. Keating reported, was continuing progress made under collective bargaining. The new national agreement with the Post Office Dept., Keating said, contains "major improvements" over the first contract and includes procedures for resolving deadlocked local-level negotiations.

Keating said the union's expanded collective bargaining and servicing program, including two-day training sessions attended by 9,000 members during the past two years, has been a drain on the union's finances. Delegates voted quick and unanimous approval of his recommendation for a $3-a-year increase in per capita tax—from $10 to $13.

After an opening session addressed by congressmen and senators who had led the successful campaign for a pay raise, delegates joined by several thousand local letter carriers and auxiliary members took part in a gala night parade, marching to the tunes of Letter Carrier bands from as far away as Seattle, Wash.

Floats and a special contingent of marchers in letter carrier uniforms of 18 nations bore out the convention's international theme of "peace and brotherhood." Among the fraternal delegates from other nations were a uniformed delegation of letter carriers from the newly independent African nation of Mali.

Letter From President

Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski brought to the convention a letter from Pres. Johnson praising the union's contribution to "the growing vitality of employe-management relations in the federal establishment."

Johnson said the pay bill, passed with the help of "untiring efforts" by the union's membership, "not only provides your members with better wages, but also enables the government to attract to public service men of the highest capabilities."

Early speakers included Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, and Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), sponsor of the pay bill in the House.

Others who addressed the convention during its first days included Representatives Albert Johnson (R-Pa.), George P. Miller (D-Calif.), Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.), Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and George M. Wallhauser (R-N. J.).

Among the prominent fraternal delegates from abroad were Carl Stenger of Germany, president of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., trade secretariat associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Gen. Sec. Ron Smith, of the British Postal Workers.

Keating, in his opening address, termed the work of the PTTI "very important to us" and stressed the fraternal ties uniting postal workers throughout the free world.

In his formal report he said the union must fight to reverse the "constant curtailments of postal service that have taken place over the last 15 or 20 years."

The emphasis, he charged, has been shifted from "the necessity of good mail service to the American people" to "the necessity of saving money."

He called on the convention to make the union's priority goal in the next two years the restoration of public service.

Transport Service Union Elects George Sabattie

Chicago—George Sabattie, southeast regional director, was elected president of the Transport Service Employes at the union's 14th convention here.

He defeated Eugene E. Frazier, UTSE president since the death of the union's founder, Willard S. Townsend, in 1957. The delegates also elected three vice presidents—J. P. Covington, John W. Jennings and Glenroy Atkinson.

A series of resolutions adopted by the convention call for full compliance with the Civil Rights Act, support of the President's anti-poverty program and enactment of a federal minimum wage of $2 an hour and state wage floors of $1.50 an hour.

Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver levelled a blistering attack against Sen. Barry Goldwater and urged the union to support Pres. Johnson in the Nov. 3 election.

Weaver, who began his union career in the UTSE, urged the delegates to make sure that every member is registered to vote and goes to the polls on election day.

"The old enemy—insecurity, poverty and injustice—is still with us," Weaver said. "The name, perhaps, is different, but it is the same kind of opposition you have always faced.

"Today, it has captured the Republican Party of this country. It did so in a campaign of fear, naked power and intolerance to opposing opinions such as this country has not seen since the days of the Know-Nothings over a century ago.

"And today this once powerful party, whose first outstanding leader was the Great Emancipator himself is now synonymous in the minds of many people with rabble rousing, racism and reaction. It has deteriorated from the party of the Great Emancipator to the party of 'the great defoliator.'"

Weaver said labor and the nation face a bitter fight against an enemy "who would obliterate every gain working people have made toward decency, justice and a better life."

Frazier devoted most of his report to the convention to an appeal for political action and education.

Other speakers included Exec. Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson, Illinois State AFL-CIO; Pres. William A. Lee, Chicago AFL-CIO; Walter G. Davis, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Edward Haines, assistant AFL-CIO regional director; Philip M. Weightman, assistant director, COPE; and Edwin C. Berry, executive director, Chicago Urban League.

Nine in New York Pass Plumber Test

New York—Plumbers Local 2 announced that nine men, including four Negroes and a native of Puerto Rico, have passed tests for admittance to the union and are qualified to become members, subject to a vote of the membership.

Pres. Jack Cohen cited passage of the tests as evidence that Local 2 is open to qualified journeymen regardless of race or nationality.

The union was involved in a dispute last spring over the hiring of nonmembers by a contractor at the $25 million Bronx Terminal Market project.

Job Security Program Proposed to Signalmen

Montreal—"We are working in an age of phenomenal progress in our craft, in the railroad industry, and in science and technology as a whole," Pres. Jesse Clark of the Railroad Signalmen told 500 delegates and guests at the union's 36th convention here.

Clark maintained that labor can and must learn to cope with the problems of automation and benefit from the vast technological advancements. One of the first tasks, he said, should be to "stabilize employment and guarantee jobs."

He also urged efforts to stop force reductions and the slaughter of jobs, improve retirement conditions and benefits, establish a shorter workweek, eliminate moonlighting and overtime, and promote the use of the railroads.

One of the grave problems facing railroad workers stems from an apparent attempt of owners to divert traffic to other forms of transportation, he declared.

He pointed to antiquated and dilapidated equipment in passenger train service and disregard for on-time performance, asserting that "hundreds of passenger trains have been taken out of service and schedules revised in an apparent deliberate effort to discourage passenger travel."

"The railroads are considered our first line of defense in case of war or emergency," Clark declared as he called on labor and management to "cooperate in providing the best, safest, and most efficient service possible."

Joseph H. Hays, general counsel for the Association of Western Railroads, urged support for the carriers' program to furnish, in cooperation with the public, more and better grade crossing protection.

H. W. Habermeyer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, summarized the 1963 amendments to the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Acts and reviewed the present financial condition of the system.

Pres. Johnson, in a telegram to Clark, praised the Signalmen for contributing to the prosperity of both Canada and the United States through efforts to better the lot of workers.

The convention authorized the brotherhood's executive council to take any necessary action to conclude an agreement on demands of the non-operating rail unions for job stabilization, improved health and welfare benefits, and other fringe benefits.

Pres. Johnson has just ordered creation of emergency boards in disputes arising out of the May 31, 1963 notices. The 11 non-operating organizations involved have refused to accept arbitration because of drastic carrier counter proposals.

The Signalmen represent about 15,000 skilled employes responsible for construction, installation, repair and maintenance of signal and communications equipment. The union, founded in 1901, holds agreements with practically every railroad in the U.S. and Canada.

Can Companies, Union Extend Pact

Current two-year contracts scheduled to expire Sept. 30 have been extended for five months by the Steelworkers and the American Can Co., with 15,500 employes, and the Continental Can Co., with 14,000 workers.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the employers agreed that any direct money improvements that might be negotiated would be retroactive to Oct. 1.

LABOR ATTACHES stationed at foreign embassies in Washington were guests of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs at a luncheon and meeting with federation staff members at which ideas on a wide range of subjects were exchanged. Seated at center, second from left, is Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone.

Full Employment Seen Essential By Nations of Western Europe

In no country of Western Europe can a government stay in power unless there is full employment, Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, said in a radio interview.

"In other words," he said, "full employment has become what might be called a 'political imperative.' This means that when unemployment threatens, when there appears to be a slack in the economy, those governments are prepared and have the political power to take the necessary steps to assure that there will be full employment.

"They have more flexible powers in the fiscal field—I refer to both taxation and public expenditures. In most of these countries the public sector—that part of the economy which is either owned, operated or in some way subject to government control—tends to be larger than in the United States, and this gives the governments a handle to deal with the economy that we don't have.

"So, I would say that there is a drive—both a political and an economic drive—to full employment that is somewhat lacking in the U.S. We have different problems to face here, but the net effect is that all the countries of Western Europe have had full employment during recent years and I don't see any real threat to it at the present."

If the U.S. government had the flexible fiscal powers he spoke of, Seidman said, "they could be used as a balance wheel for the economy." He also suggested "we can learn something" from the economic planning of Europeans by examining their methods "and seeing if we can't apply some of them in our own way here in the U.S."

Seidman was interviewed on Labor News Conference, aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network, by Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business, and Hobart Rowen, economic correspondent for Newsweek magazine.

No Utopia

While Western Europe has full employment, he said, it also has problems and poverty.

One problem at present is rising prices—"maybe inflation is too strong a word"—which has been going on for two or three years and which has been kept down to a "tolerable" level only with difficulty.

A second is inability to carry through on the economic integration they had in mind when the European Common Market was formed, Seidman said. The movement toward European economic integration has been "slowed down," he said, by the action of Pres. De Gaulle of France in vetoing Great Britain's application for membership in the Common Market.

The poverty that exists in Europe despite full employment, he said, tends to be relative.

Seidman discounted the advantages sometimes attributed to European industry because of lower wage scales and modern post-war automated machinery and upheld this country's ability to compete in world markets.

"I was quite surprised to hear Europeans asking of us exactly the same questions we had been asking with regard to Europeans," he said.

"They also are concerned with the possible impact of imports on employment in European countries. They also are concerned with the possible impact of automation. These seem to be problems which, insofar as they exist, affect all industrialized countries to a greater or lesser degree."

The U.S. has been "faring very well" in world competition, he maintained, and our excess of exports over imports has been growing in recent years partly because prices were rising in Europe while ours were stable.

The American worker has the advantage in wages and living conditions even when the fringe benefits that loom large abroad are considered, he said, "but [also] our productivity level is much higher than that of any other country . . . so our unit wage costs tend to be lower."

Seidman was cautiously hopeful that the improved competitive position of the U.S. will improve our opportunities when the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations opens next fall in Geneva. He warned, however, that the Europeans will be "very sharp bargainers, because they have certain fears as to the possibility of the U.S. gaining more . . . than they can gain from their perhaps weaker competitive position."

Seidman Moves Office to Geneva

The headquarters of Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European representative, have been moved from Paris to 1 rue Gevray, Geneva.

Seidman has been organized labor's economic representative in Europe for the past two years, with special emphasis on observing programs and techniques that might help the United States share in the full employment that has characterized the European economy.

'Dramatic' Growth Cited To Fire Fighters Union

San Diego, Calif.—A record-breaking growth in membership to an all-time high of 115,370 men of the fire fighting forces throughout the United States and Canada was reported to the 27th convention of the Fire Fighters.

Citing the progress as "dramatic, almost breath-taking," Pres. William D. Buck noted that in the eight years since 1956 the union's membership has risen by "about 50 percent" from a level of 80,000.

Some part of this "spectacular" gain may be due to "the larger number of men being appointed to fire deparments" as a result of the union's campaign for shorter hours, he said. But, he added, "a substantial portion of our new membership was gained as more and more firefighters" decided voluntarily to join the union, which represents about 90 percent of its eligible membership.

Over 500 delegates are attending the biennial convention session representing some 1,100 local unions in Canada, 49 states of the U.S., the Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.

In his report Buck cited a "growing dispartity between police and fire wages" as a major threat to the standards of fire fighters. Noting that an earlier trend towards consolidation of fire and police departments, which the union had vigorously opposed, now seems "temporarily held in check", he added:

"However, a new, possibly backdoor approach to consolidation has been seized upon by foes of the fire service to drive a wedge between the two services and to make the police job more attractive financially as well as in terms of shorter hours on the job. . . .We will be forced in the immediate future to expend considerable time, energy and resources if we are to block this latest device."

The report called for expansion of the union research department, the appointment of fulltime field representatives to assist the locals, and the study of possibilities of constructing a union headquarters building in Washington.

It noted improvements in the union's magazine, and declared satisfaction with increased emphasis on internal education and public relations work to acquaint the members and the community with the problems faced by the union.

U.S. Support Urged:

ILO in 'Good Shape,' Faupl Tells House

The United States has "every reason to do everything possible" to support the Intl. Labor Organization because it offers "an unmatched opportunity to preserve and extend the principles of liberty, human dignity and social justice," according to Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO.

"The aims and principles of the ILO are those which we in the U.S. and throughout the free world espouse and cherish," he said in a report to an Ad Hoc subcommittee of the House Labor Committee presented for him by Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative.

"The ILO stands for liberty, human dignity and social justice in every part of the world," the statement said.

"Therefore we, as Americans, have every reason to give our sympathetic understanding and enthusiastic support to the ILO. We in the labor movement have always given wholehearted support to the ILO. The American trade union movement looks to Congress to help strengthen and enhance the role of our nation in the ILO."

Preliminary to detailing activities of the 1964 ILO conference, Faupl told the subcommittee that "the ILO is in good shape" from the viewpoint of free trade union and democratic forces of the world —"in short, in the light of the way we as Americans view world conditions and problems." Moreover, he added, its condition is "very satisfactory" in the relative sense as well as in terms of absolute accomplishment.

Constructive Session

The recent conference, he said, was "calm, peaceful and constructive" despite fears of the contrary generated by the "Communist-incited walkout" of African delegations from the 1963 conference. The fact that it was "more business-like and less political" than any in recent years was due in part, he said, to the absence of a South African delegation which contributed to a "calmer consideration" of the apartheid question and to the "judicious way" African delegations accepted rulings and votes they had opposed.

"This conference showed that the ILO is on a firmer footing than could have been anticipated a year ago," said Faupl, a member of the Machinists. "I can also say with assurance that the western traditions of freedom and democracy and the forces which are espousing them are faring better in the ILO than probably in any other inter-governmental organization. . . .

"The forces of freedom are stronger in the ILO than in these other organizations precisely because the ILO is not just another inter-governmental organization. It is because it is a tripartite organization in which the representatives of free worker and employer organizations, in the countries where they exist, play an equal role with their governments."

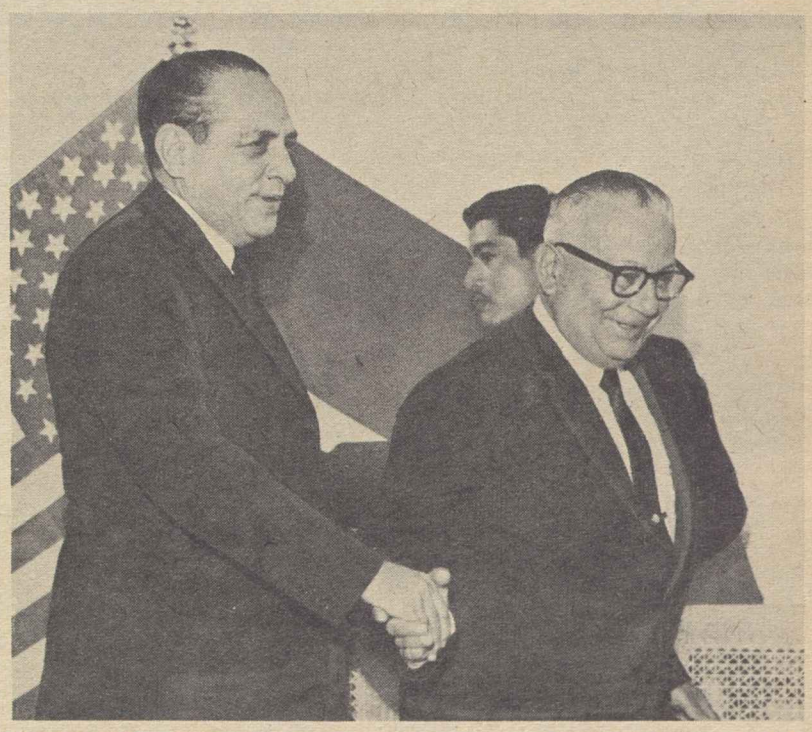
Faupl touched on the work of the Intl. Center for Advanced Vocational & Technical Training the ILO has set up at Turin, with the support and cooperation of the Italian government, to give advanced training in major skills and experience in modern industrial establishments to trainees from developing countries who can serve as instructors at home. The project is financed outside the ILO's regular budget, and Faupl expressed the hope that some way will be found for the U.S. to contribute to it as other governments have.

He thanked members of the subcommittee for their interest in the ILO and stated that "the prestige and influence of the U.S. in the ILO is enhanced by the presence in our delegation of leading members of Congress."

Santiestevan Fills IUD Staff Post

Information services of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. are being revamped "to improve communications with our affiliated organizations, the rest of organized labor and the community," Exec. Dir. Jack Conway announced in naming Henry Santiestevan acting director of the IUD Public Relations Dept.

Santiestevan is assistant director of public relations for the Auto Workers and will be on loan from that union, Conway said, while exploring ways of carrying out the reorganization. He is a former president of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.



APPRECIATION of the Nicaraguan people for the "valuable cooperation" of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was expressed by Nicaraguan Pres. Rene Schick at the opening in Managua of the AIFLD's first national program—a six-week training course for trade union leaders. AIFLD Exec. Dir. Serafino Romualdi, right, is shown as Schick introduced him at the ceremony.

Interest Rates Too High:

Monetary Policies Termed Wasteful

A six-point program "to check and reverse" the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board and bring them into line with national economic objectives is urged in a new study by the Conference on Economic Progress.

The study, titled "The Toll of Rising Interest Rates—The One Great Waste in the Federal Budget," points out that the "immensely wasteful" high interest costs could go a long way toward financing the "costs of a war to the finish against poverty in the United States."

The CEP is a non-profit, non-political organization engaged in economic research and education. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and three federation vice presidents—Walter P. Reuther, Al J. Hayes and O. A. Knight—are on its national committee.

The six-point program calls on Congress to have the Federal Reserve Board assure an annual rate of expansion in the money supply roughly in accord with the economic growth goal set out in the President's Economic Report, concentrate monetary regulation in the board rather than sharing the functions with members from private banks, and require the Economic Report to deal in full with monetary problems and policies.

The study called also for reduction of FRB terms from 14 to 4 years and for the term of the chairman to coincide with that of the President, the use of legislative and presidential action toward more selective monetary controls and greater public education on monetary policies.

"The prime example of waste and inequity in public affairs is tight money and rising interest rates, the policy of the 'independent' Federal Reserve System which commenced in earnest in 1952 and still persists," the study, conducted by Leon H. Keyserling for the CEP, declares.

The FRB policy, the study continues, "has imposed scores of billions of dollars of rising interest costs upon private and public borrowers for no useful purposes, thus rendering them less able to serve essential purposes. This policy has been fraught with injustice."

For the 11-year period 1953-63 inclusive, the study says, rising interest rates imposed an excess interest cost of $50.1 billion on the federal government, state and local governments and private borrowers. If the prevalent monetary policy continues for the next seven years, the study adds, the total of excess interest costs for that period will total $88.7 billion.

"We have gone far astray when we combine the monumental waste of rising interest payments with the plea that the money is not available to do what we can least afford to neglect," the CEP study concludes.

Copies of the publication are available from the Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; single copy 50 cents, prices for larger orders on request.

RESTING WEARY FEET are these unionists who picketed the Playboy Club in Detroit from Dec. 27 to Aug. 13, when the Hotel & Restaurant Workers and Playboy Club Intl. got together on an agreement at Cincinnati. The pact permits clubs in each city to negotiate wages and hours based on the prevailing practice.

Output Up, Costs Down, Unions Tell Packers

Chicago—The meat industry's 90,000 production workers are processing an increased output of pounds per hour at a reduced cost, union negotiators reported as talks on new contracts opened with major meat packers.

The Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers presented identical proposals for new master agreements calling for a substantial wage increase, protection against sudden plant closings, reduction in the present workweek, double time for overtime, and improvements in vacations, pensions, hospitalization and other benefits.

Representatives of the two unions met jointly with Armour & Co. officials but separately with spokesmen for Swift & Co. Others involved in contract talks include Wilson & Co., John Morrell & Co., Hygrade Food Products Corp., Hormel & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and Oscar Mayer & Co.

At opening meetings, union spokesmen presented data showing production per manhour has been increasing consistently over the years in meatpacking, with the result that the wage cost per pound of red meat has declined significantly. This has been true, the unions said, though wage rates have continued to rise in response to union requests.

In 1961, the average work output was 79.4 pounds per hour and the average wage cost 3.39 cents per pound. In 1964 the figures were 97.6 pounds per hour at 2.94 cents a pound.

Average hourly earnings as of last April were $2.88 an hour for an average 42-hour week, according to the Packinghouse union, which reported sales of $2.4 billion for Swift, $1.8 billion for Armour and $700 million for Wilson.

TWUA Urges Mills to Share Price Windfall

Asbury Park, N. J.—The Textile Workers Union of America has called on employers in the industry to share their windfall profits from labor-supported "one-price cotton" legislation with workers and consumers.

Although raw cotton prices dropped 20 percent as a result of the legislation, textile prices have shown little change and wages continue to lag 74 cents a week behind the average for all manufacturing industries, the TWUA executive council declared.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the intent of the bill was to stimulate sales with the anticipation that "consumers would benefit from lower prices and workers would enjoy higher wages, fringes and increased employment opportunities."

Congress did not enact the legislation "solely for the purpose of boosting mill owners' profits," Pollock declared.

The TWUA warned that it will oppose any future extension of the cotton pricing legislation unless the textile industry begins "traveling the road to the 20th Century."

Pattern Set In Canadian Meat Firms

Toronto, Ont. — The Packinghouse Workers and the Big Three of Canada's meat industry have reached agreement on a new 20-month contract raising wages, improving medical protection, partially equalizing rates on a nationwide basis and increasing the spread between job classifications.

The pact covers more than 11,000 employes of Canada Packers, Swift Canadian Co. and Burns & Co. in every province except Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. If past practice holds, the settlement will constitute a pattern for agreements covering another 4,000 employes of independent packers.

Across-the-board wage increases total 11 cents an hour in two stages. The present 3.5-cent differential between classifications is boosted to 4 cents, giving employes additional raises up to 12 cents. Job rates will be equalized within each company. The major impact will be felt in the six Swift plants, where rates for the same job had varied between $1,985 in Prairie communities to $2.03 in Vancouver.

The employers agreed to assume the full cost of the medical-surgical plan, instead of the 55 percent under the old agreement, and to pay the full cost of a new catastrophic medical plan covering chronic illnesses and major surgery.

The union failed to win its demand for time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday, but gained a premium of 75 cents an hour for regular work on those days. Double time will be paid after 13 hours in a work day instead of 14 hours, as under the former contract.

Eligibility for three-week vacations was cut from 12 to 10 years, and the employers agreed to pay the full cost of work clothing instead of half. The agreements expire in April 1966.

Ohio City Enacts Strikebreakers Curb

Canton, O.—This city has become the 38th in the U.S. to enact an ordinance curbing the use of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes. Passage of the law followed 18 months of activity by the Typograpical Union.

Labor Film Composer Knows Help of Union

The composer of the music for the AFL-CIO documentary film, "When the Day's Work is Done," knows first-hand the theme—community service rendered by members of organized labor.

During the 1955 flood in the Delaware Valley area the composer, Wilford Holcombe, and his family had to flee as high water invaded his home, destroying many of his household possessions and causing extensive damage.

When Holcombe's union, the Musicians, learned of his troubles, it sent a check to cover much of the damage.

Holcombe lives in Trenton, N. J., and belongs to AFM locals in New York, Trenton and Philadelphia. During a long musical career he studied at the University of Pennsylvania and the Julliard School of Music, New York. He has been an arranger for Tommy Dorsey and Fred Waring.

Assisting him on the film's music was George Burt, also an AFM member who belongs to locals in Northampton, Mass.; San Francisco and Trenton. Burt is professor of music at Smith College in Northampton.

Eight members of the union played the music for the soundtrack, with Holcombe and Burt conducting.

The half-hour film will be premiered on over 100 stations during the Labor Day weekend. It chronicles the accomplishments of union members in community public service.

Garroway Narrator

Dave Garroway, the narrator, questions AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, about the federation's role in community betterment.

Camera crews filmed union members using their leisure time to improve their communities. Garroway sums this up in the film, saying:

"Shorter hours! A chance for all of us to do something about the place where we live . . . as well as the place where we work. A chance to think of family . . . of simple pleasures . . . of the community.

"When the Day's Work is Done" shows that union members do think of their communities, and build better communities by giving blood, by building rehabilitation centers, by helping refugees to settle in this country, and by giving of their time and talents in a variety of other public service projects."

Hoffa Given 5-Year Term In Fraud Case

Chicago—Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa faced a total of 13 years in prison after a federal judge here sentenced him to a five-year term for defrauding the union's Central States pension fund of millions of dollars. Hoffa had previously been sentenced to an eight-year term on jury-tampering charges in a Chattanooga, Tenn., trial.

Hoffa's attorneys said the Chicago conviction would be appealed. The Chattanooga case is currently in the appeals machinery.

U.S. Judge Richard A. Austin sentenced Hoffa after overruling defense motions to set aside the conviction and order a new trial. Hoffa was sentenced to five-year terms on each of four counts and fined $10,000, but the judge ordered the terms to run concurrently. Hoffa's six co-defendants received sentences and fines of varying length and amount.

Hoffa is one of 16 trustees of the $280 million Central States pension fund covering more than 200,000 Teamsters members in 20 states. A jury of four women and eight men had convicted him and the other defendants of conspiring to borrow about $25 million from the fund "by means of false and fraudulent pretences" and diverting more than $1 million of the funds to themselves.

An End and a Beginning

THE SIGNING of the Anti-Poverty bill is a truly historic moment in American history. It confirms that as a matter of national policy, the government will create programs and budget funds to bring a decent standard of living to the 20 percent of Americans who live in poverty.

The measure enacted by Congress bears the full force and imprint of Pres. Johnson, who has carried out his pledge to lead the nation in an "unconditional war, here and now, on poverty."

The President's forthrightness and courage has forced millions of more affluent Americans to face up to the fact that poverty does exist in the nation. He challenged the country to put an end to this ugly blight.

Labor responded to this challenge quickly and enthusiastically, "enlisting" in the President's army to war on poverty. It has strongly supported the President's legislation at every step of the way, for the labor movement has long been dedicated to the proposition that poverty in the midst of America's plenty cannot continue.

The measure signed by the President is both an end and a beginning. It gives the force of national policy and recognition to the simple fact that needless poverty cannot be tolerated in modern society. In this it has achieved an exceedingly important objective.

In the implementation of the war on poverty it is only a beginning. The program is limited although its scope is wide. There must be a continuing development and expansion of the many facets of the anti-poverty campaign and the addition of new programs and approaches—the most vital an increase in the minimum wage and expansion of its coverage.

The battle against poverty is joined in this historic legislation. Now it must be fought through to victory.

A Basic Right at Stake

IT IS INCREDIBLE but nonetheless true that Congress is seriously considering suspending the constitutional right of Americans to equal representation in state legislatures, where for too long rural minorities have been able to outvote urban and suburban majorities.

Yet unless there is an outpouring of public protest there is a very real possibility that Congress will, in effect, set aside the Supreme Court's one man, one vote mandate for election of legislators.

The immediate impact would be to halt the healthy trend towards fair reapportionment which has progressed under the impetus of court rulings. Some of the proposals now before Congress would even turn the clock back and restore minority rule in states which have already redistricted. The long-run significance is that if Congress overrules the court in this instance it will have created a dangerous precedent for suspension of constitutional guarantees.

The senators who have blocked a hasty, unconsidered vote until after the Democratic convention have given the people an opportunity to make their voices heard. They must wire and write their senators to vote against any legislation which would suspend or nullify court enforcement of fair reapportionment.

There is little time; there is great urgency.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

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'That's a Non-Union Job'

To 'Manage' the News:

Right-Wing Control of Press Held Aim of Goldwater Forces

ONE OF THE real shocks of the Republican convention in San Francisco was the bitter views of Goldwater supporters on the American press or, at least, on many of the news and television commentators.

The shouts, the curses and the raised fists that marked their demonstration against the reporters covering the convention were indicative of what the press can expect in the United States should the Goldwater forces ever come into power.

The signs are nothing less than a "managed" press, managed strictly in accordance with Goldwater thinking and the prejudices of his followers.

Several things have happened since the San Francisco convention that trace the pattern of what could happen.

The first was a call by the president of the National Federation of Young Republicans for a "10-year program for a take-over of the press by Young Republicans."

The idea behind this is that 100 or so Young Republicans—all ardent Goldwaterites—should infiltrate American newspapers and television stations as reporters in order to propagandize the "conservative" point of view.

The second was adoption of a resolution by the far-right Christian Crusade calling for a "purge" of the American press. "Be it resolved," their resolution read, "that those attending this Christian Crusade convention call upon newspaper publishers in their area to purge their papers of those responsible for grossly misleading their readers on issues which are vital to the survival of the United States."

IN EFFECT the resolution represented support for the charges that the press has been misrepresenting Goldwater. It is one of the few times in American history that a group of Americans has openly sought to control the American press in their own interests.

The kind of "reporters" with which the Federation of Young Republicans would like to infiltrate American papers was illustrated only a few days ago when the Young Republican Club of the District of Columbia named a Birchite as editor-in-chief of its club newspaper.

Thirty-one-year-old George H. Miller, Jr., admitted that he had joined the Birchites two years ago and lamented that he was not "as active" as he should be. Four members of the club's board of directors objected to the appointment of a Birchite, but they were overruled.

What is ironic about all this is the fact that the great majority of the American press is Republican-oriented, almost invariably supports Republican candidates, and generally opposes labor, liberalism, the New Deal, the Fair Deal and any other kind of "deal" that hurts the financial interests of their conservative owners.

What is even more ironic is that Goldwater, himself, has contributed immensely to the "misrepresentation" that he proclaims has been his lot, either by denying himself to the press, as he is now doing, or by using half-digested phrases that take weeks of explanation to get even partly straightened out.

FOR SOME WEEKS now the Goldwater leadership has been careful to shield him from reporters. His public utterances have been held to formal speeches and letters in which he explains what he meant in his speeches.

As an example, take the Goldwater explanation of what he really meant by his deliberate use of the word "extremism" in the cause of liberty—a word that brought rejoicing to the far right extremists, consternation to Republican moderates, and deep uneasiness for the rest of the country.

It now turns out that "extremism" merely means "whole-hearted," leading the Washington Post to observe:

"It is all right for the Senator to rewrite his own speeches, after more mature reflection, but he really cannot ask us to rewrite the dictionary. . . ."

The Goldwater forces have given the country fair warning as to the way they look upon the American press and how it should be used. Their warning should not be dismissed lightly. (PAI).

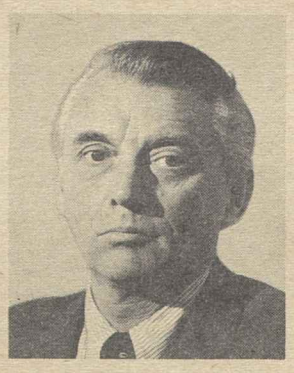
Morgan Says:

Goldwater So Strong for Peace His Belligerence Scares People

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

PERHAPS IT WAS too much to hope that the viciously irresponsible and politically bloodthirsty charges of "war party" and "peace party" could be avoided in this 1964 presidential campaign. Like a thorn they are already imbedded in it. As partisan passions rise before the looming November deadline the thorn, far from being drawn out, will be driven deeper and the flesh of controversy will become further inflamed.



Morgan

It may be useful, however, to try to contain the feverish infection now while heads are a little cooler, prejudices a little less furious. Neither Republicans nor Democrats are committed to war as a national policy and both are committed to peace as a national objective. The issue of war or peace is a matter of legitimate and overriding concern to everybody, but the way to approach it is not through a wholesale indictment of a party and its leaders. The way to approach it is by careful examination of their policies and their capacities to execute them.

Unhappily both the Democratic Administration and the Republican opposition have already obscured this approach with the underbrush of confusion and exaggeration. If anything needs to be defoliated it is these thickets of obfuscation. Unfortunately, Sen. Goldwater seems less inclined at the moment to participate in this clearing exercise than Pres. Johnson.

This may be due in part to the inevitable contrasts between their positions. As the incumbent, Lyndon Johnson automatically adopts the posture of defending his regime. As the head of the opposition trying to unseat him, the senator from Arizona must attack. That is his role and it is inescapable. But if the manner of his offensive so far is any measure of the way he would respond to the life-or-death conflicts that beset the presidency, reasonable citizens are entitled to express anxiety if not alarm.

At the GOP harmony meeting in the chocolate-bar capital of Hershey, Pa., Goldwater reacted strongly to the persistent Democratic charge that his impulsive, "trigger-happy" personality would not safely fit in the White House in an age of nuclear peril. Suggestions that his election would "somehow lead to war," he branded as the "supreme political lie."

His sensitivity is understandable but he keeps pulling the rug of reassurance from under people wanting to believe him. At that same GOP conclave, for example, he dulled the point of his own protest by alleging that the talents for blundering into war belonged to the Democrats. "We don't claim that the Democrats are a war party," he said. Then he proceeded to blame their "stumbling leadership" for our involvement in two world wars and the conflict in Korea.

Unquestionably Sen. Goldwater is committed to peace but he manages to articulate these commitments with such belligerence sometimes that people at home and abroad are frightened.

In his farewell address, Gen. Eisenhower warned against a powerful alliance which could develop between defense industries and the military brass with their mutual interest in multibillion dollar defense budgets.

Yet Sen. Goldwater repeatedly advocates a stronger voice for the military in national councils and wider authority and discretion for at least some high field commanders in the employment of tactical nuclear weapons.

PART OF the senator's difficulty with his image in the explosive field of nuclear policy may stem from the fact he is a major general in the Air Force Reserve. The Air Force sometimes soars off into the wild blue yonder of its own interpretation of proper defense policy.

Some of its spokesmen, including the senator, have made it sound as if the country would be left naked and defenseless by phasing out bombers in the missile age. There is, as Washington Post Military Specialist John G. Norris wrote, a "good case for a new strategic bomber" but surely a blanket indictment of the rest of our defense system is not the most responsible way to put that case.

In New Hampshire last winter Goldwater charged our long-range missiles were "undependable." Defense Sec. McNamara denied the charge as irresponsible and damaging to national security. Later the senator hedged, but not much. Still later he charged we would soon lose 90 percent of our "deliverable nuclear capability," again deploring the demise of the bomber. The Pentagon denied this, too, though not so lucidly as it might.

There are differences over what is "adequate" nuclear strength. But a troubling question arises here: Can major aggression be long deterred if the Republican candidate for President seems to insist on regarding nuclear weapons themselves the deterrence in their unexploded state, as so many hand grenades?

Washington Reports:

Increasing Support Predicted For New Anti-Poverty Drive

THE ANTI-POVERTY program approved by Congress and just signed by the President will become increasingly bipartisan and enlarged once its benefits have become obvious, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N. J.), declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, now heard on 700 radio stations.

"I think it is good that Pres. Johnson has taken the leadership and asked us across party lines to back this kind of program to end poverty," Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) asserted on the same program.

Fulton said he preferred to refer to the anti-poverty program by its legislative title—the Economic Opportunity Act—because "it is a chance for everybody [who needs assistance] to get ahead. There isn't the opportunity these days for Horatio Algers, but this affluent, successful country can really meet poverty headon."

Thompson conceded that the appropriation for the program in the first year is "a drop in the bucket," adding that "for a nation which spends $40 to $60 billion a year on armament, $900 million for the poor isn't much." Nevertheless he said, it represents "a constructive start."

He said the program will help the Civil Rights Act attain success, particularly among youth aged 16 to 21 who would have the opportunity to join the Youth Conservation Corps or the work-study or community programs.

FULTON predicted that the Youth Conservation Corps would help "build up our park systems, our forest reserves, etc., and also build up our youth. It will provide physical activity in the out-of-doors (for the city boy and others) and also give them a chance to get job training."

Thompson rejected the accusation that "most people who are poor are just lazy, that anyone who wants to get a job today can find one."

The "War on Poverty" program, he said, is planned to help "the disadvantaged, those who are functionally illiterate, who can't read instructions well enough to hold a job, and who are on relief rolls, not because they want to be, but because they have to be."

He said the program will more than pay its way as people are taken off the relief rolls and begin to pay taxes.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ATLANTIC CITY—Attorney Gen. Kennedy waited until he appeared before the Democratic Platform Committee before publicly revealing the Justice Dept.'s opposition to congressional action designed to upset, delay or frustrate the Supreme Court's key decisions in state reapportionment cases. A small band of Senate liberals—not the Administration forces—has forestalled an immediate vote on Sen. Dirksen's anti-court "rider," and the senators had to do it by a mild filibuster.

The Republican Party at San Francisco frankly pledged itself to a constitutional amendment designed to override the court. The court has said that both houses of state legislatures must be chosen from districts of approximately equal population—in effect, that the doctrine of one man, one vote applies to state senates as well as to the lower houses of state legislatures. The GOP-sponsored amendment would allow one house to be apportioned on factors "other than population"—in short, to restore the power of residents of sparsely settled areas to get, and to keep, greater legislative control in the states than voters in heavily-populated areas.

The Democratic convention meeting here will do less than it should if it does not repudiate this doctrine. Indeed, if the convention fails to repudiate it, a vacuum will be left in which mischievous proposals like the Dirksen "rider" and the even more drastic House-passed Tuck bill—to destroy federal court jurisdiction in state reapportionment cases—can flourish.

The Supreme Court's decisions in state malapportionment cases were based squarely on the constitutional guarantee to all persons of the "equal protection of the laws." The GOP-proposed amendment would say that voting rights are not a right to which city and suburban residents are entitled to "equal protection."

* * *

BACK IN 1937, when Pres. Roosevelt proposed to increase the membership of the Supreme Court to get it out of the "horse-and-buggy" days, Republicans, most Southern Democrats and some Western Democrats branded it a "packing" scheme—a device that would destroy the independence of the federal judiciary. Today Republicans and most Southern Democrats are making the attack on an independent judiciary. The Tuck bill—an almost unprecedented attempt of legislative interference—was supported in the House by 122 Republicans and 96 Democrats most of them Southern Democrats. The bill is so revolutionary that it will admittedly be rejected by the Senate. Yet only 35 House Republicans and 140 Democrats voted against it.

The Republican constitutional amendment, which Dirksen himself filed in the Senate, is superficially less objectionable in form. But its effect would be almost the same as the Tuck bill's.

The Supreme Court did not move in reapportionment cases until sheer abuse of power by dominant groups in the state legislatures made the issue a critical one.

* * *

THE DIRKSEN "RIDER," which is now the immediate issue, is repugnant on special grounds. The Illinois senator acknowledges that he cannot get through in this session a constitutional amendment proposal by the required two-thirds vote of each house. His "rider" is frankly offered to buy time.

In its first version, it would have suspended the effect of reapportionment decisions by the federal courts for as long as four years. Next it was revamped to suspend them for at least 16 months and to give states "reasonable opportunity" to conform to court-redistricting decisions. The Democratic leader, Sen. Mansfield, agreed to co-sponsor this.

What this means is that, if Dirksen could get his proposed amendment through Congress next year, the same state legislatures already branded as improperly made up could vote on the issue of ratification. They could help validate themselves in the process of overriding the high court declaration of constitutional principles. And the necessary three-fourths of the legislatures might do just that.

The Democratic convention should be able to offer on this issue "a choice, not an echo."

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT, official title of the new anti-poverty program, will have wide bipartisan support once it has proven it can successfully aid the nation's disadvantaged, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), left, and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) asserted on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Goldwater Platform Threatens Recent Consumer Protections

By Sidney Margolius

THE 1964 Republican platform contains a strong attack on recent advances in consumer protection. The Goldwater policy program specifically threatens the consumer-defense efforts of a number of federal agencies and programs, but especially the Food & Drug Administration's new rules governing labeling and advertising of drugs under the 1962 Kefauver-Harris Drug Act.

Whatever protection your family has gained from the new drug law in the form of a modest reduction in prices, greater reliability and more informative advertising and labeling, would be wiped out by the Republican promise to put an end "to power-grabbing regulatory actions, such as the reach of the Federal Trade Commission for injunctive powers and ceaseless pressing of the White House, the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission to dominate consumer decisions in the market place."

The Goldwater attack on consumer programs also threatens a new plan for consumer education for limited-income families now being developed by Mrs. Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's consumer advisor, and a committee of government, consumer, labor, co-op and business representatives.

The program promises to be helpful to responsible businessmen as well as to low-income consumers, since a family that knows how to handle money and avoid the more flagrant gouges is able to buy more. Several officials of national business organizations are serving on the committee.

The attack on the FDA is especially alarming, since its work involves the reliability and safety of the medicines you buy for your family. The Kefauver drug amendments got a special going-over in the Republican Platform Committee's closed-door discussions, Drug Trade News reports.

The new law has been described by FDA Commissioner George F. Larrick as "the most comprehensive modernization of the national drug laws in a generation." The late Sen. Kefauver's exposure of the exaggerated price tags on many vital medicines, plus the harmful effects of such incompletely tested drugs as thalidomide and triparanol, had led to the new rules despite early congressional opposition.

The new regulations require that drug manufacturers must give more and clearer information on labels on both prescription medicines and household drugs sold over the counter. Labels on prescription medicines must state the generic or common name of a drug as well as the brand name. The same drug sold under its generic name often costs only half the price as under brand names, and in some cases, as little as one-tenth. The same sharp difference in price occurs in the purchase of household remedies.

Moreover, doctors and pharmacists no longer need be concerned about the quality of non-brand name drugs, if there ever was genuine reason for such fear.

AT THE SAME TIME, under the pressure of criticism of the prices they had been charging for medicines they control through patents, leading drug manufacturers have been slowly reducing these charges. The cuts had been especially noticeable on such important drugs as tetracycline, a frequently prescribed antibiotic. When the labor and co-op press 10 years ago first called public attention to the unwarranted high prices of these drugs, they generally cost 50 cents a pill or capsule. Now the retail price of the brand-name versions more usually is 30-40 cents

The FTC also has been helpful in trimming the cost of vital medicines. Recently the FTC directed Charles Pfizer & Co., one of the largest manufacturers, to stop fixing the price of tetracycline. The result was a 20 percent cut in the wholesale cost. The FTC charged that Pfizer's patent control of tetracycline was based on misrepresentation, and the company was ordered to license any other drug company that wants to manufacture the drug and is willing to pay Pfizer royalties.

The regulations governing effectiveness of new drugs also have been improved. Prior to the Kefauver-Harris amendments, the FDA lacked authority to prevent the marketing of new drugs which may have been safe solely on the grounds that they had not been shown to be effective. Now, proof of effectiveness as well as safety must be supplied.

Despite the Goldwater platform attack on the FDA, the new regulations have demonstrated their benefits to American families and to doctors. This is shown by the number of letters drug manufacturers have sent to doctors in recent months advising them of previously undisclosed contra-indications and side-effects of some new drugs, plus the fact that some existing drugs recently have been withdrawn from the market, such as Parnate, Orabilex and others.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Objectivity Takes a Shellacking Under New Rules of Grammar

IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS:
I am relaxed.
You don't seem to have much energy.
He is a lazy, good-for-nothing.

* * *

I ought to take off a few pounds.
You looking unusually healthy.
She's as big as a house.

* * *

I haven't had much practice.
You lack talent.
She is clumsy.

* * *

I was unavoidably detained.
You are late.
She has no consideration for other people.

* * *

I admire foreign films for their artistry and realism.
You have a taste for the sordid.
He likes dirty movies.

* * *

I am an unpredictable creature of varied moods.
You are flighty.
She's nuts.

* * *

I AM TRUSTING.
You are gullible.
She is a fool.

* * *

I have a new dress with a plunging neckline.
You must be cold in that uh—dress.
She is practically naked.

* * *

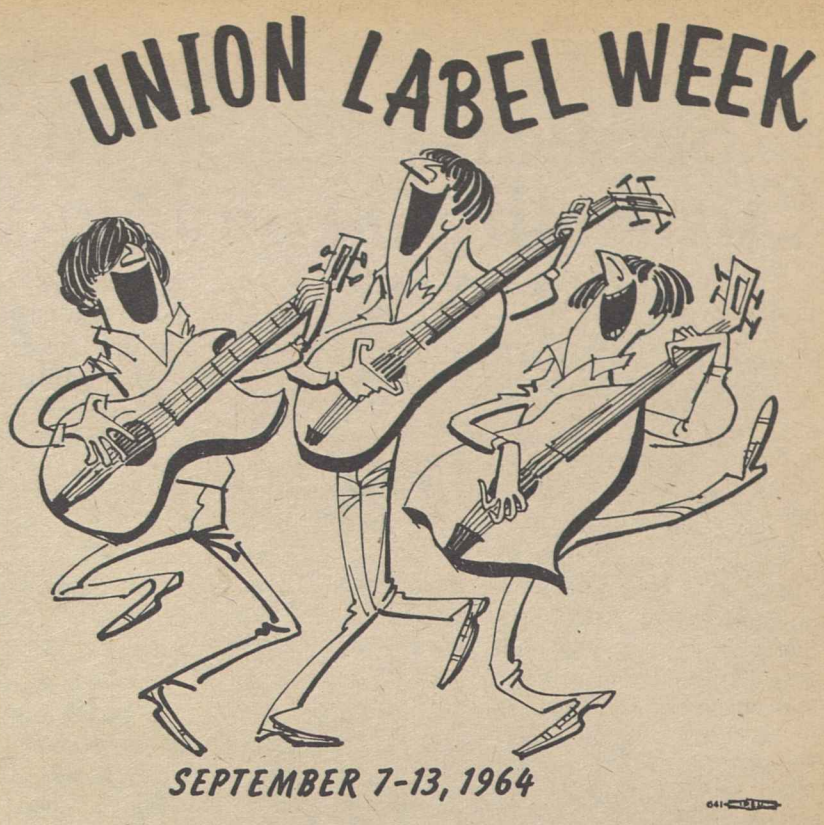
My children are lively.
Your children are nervous and high-strung.
Her kids are spoiled rotten.

* * *

I am young in heart.
You are immature.
He's in his second childhood.

* * *

I am dressed casually.
You ought to fix yourself up.
She's an absolute mess.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Captive Customers:

Doctor-Drug Link Probed by Senate

A SENATE ANTI-TRUST subcommittee has exposed a neat racket being practiced by a small but growing number of doctors throughout the country.

The doctors purchase stock in pharmacies and drug redistributing companies, and when they write out prescriptions for their patients they have a captive—and relatively helpless—clientele.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the subcommittee which has been conducting the hearings, says this is "unfair trade practice and restraint of trade."

"These companies, in which doctors own stock, buy generically (by drug) and then relabel or repackage under the company trade name," Hart pointed out at the hearings. "In some cases a common drug also may be manufactured and sold under the company trade name."

A spokesman for the American Medical Association said, at the hearings, that his group "recognized that there is nothing intrinsically immoral or improper in a physician owning a drugstore" providing he follows certain AMA guidelines.

For example, he should not steer a patient to his own drugstore.

The AMA has a much stronger position on drug houses, he declared, stating: "It is unethical for a physician to own stock in a pharmaceutical company which he can control or does control while actively engaged in the practice of medicine."

WHAT THE HEARINGS DISCLOSED, however, is that the AMA is doing little, if anything, to stop the practice.

Witness after witness appeared before the subcommittee to testify that the trend is on the upswing, even if still relatively small. The Washington representative for the National Association of Retail Druggists estimated that there are about 2,200 MD-owned pharmacies—about double the number there were in 1961.

There are specific areas of the country where even small numbers of such operations have an impact on the industry and, of course, on the patients.

A. G. Brain, Jr., president of Brain, Kay, McQuarrie, Inc., of Salt Lake City, Utah, told the subcommittee that two years after his firm was organized a competitive firm was formed which sold stock to some 250 doctors.

"The stock was sold to the doctors with the general understanding" Brain said, "that the doctor would prescribe the pharmaceutical products distributed by the company."

According to Brain, it paid big dividends. Some $2,000 worth of stock in the firm, purchased five years ago, now has a market value of $44,000 plus dividends.

One argument offered in defense of this practice is that when doctors have a financial interest in a drug firm they will be in a better position to make sure that the drugs are pure.

This was contested by Joe H. Arnett, secretary of the Texas State Board of Pharmacy. He placed in the record a letter he wrote to Don Anderson, assistant executive secretary of the Texas Medical Association. It read in part:

"Some companies like Merit (a firm in Houston, Tex., owned by 300 doctors) have been formed by selling stock to practitioners. One such is Pharmafac Co. of Austin, Tex. Some of our pharmacists have refused to handle Pharmafac products because they state they do not feel that the medication is of the same high quality as the major manufacturers produce and they know that a number of products have not been stable."

Republican Senate Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen has charged that the hearing is not appropriate and that it is delving into the ethical conduct of a very small number of doctors.

To this Hart replied:

"This could be labeled preventative medicine and if, indeed, this is a minor factor, it is increasing in number and degree. Perhaps these hearings may enable the states to act in timely fashion and we will not have a major problem."

BLS Survey Shows:

Incentive Pay Plans Continue to Decline

The number of U.S. production workers who are paid under incentive plans averaged 26 percent in a two-year period ending in June 1963, the Labor Dept. has reported.

This was a decline of nearly 4 percent in the last five years, according to Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, who said it reflects not only continuing union opposition to incentive plans but also the growing know-how of union representatives in processing grievances based on such plans.

The Labor Dept. report, based on a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the period between July 1961 and June 1963, showed that pay based on time was given to virtually all nonsupervisory office workers and nearly four-fifths of plant workers in the U.S. Paid on an incentive basis were 26 percent of production workers, 20 percent of all plant workers.

Gottlieb pointed to a similar study, reported in Monthly Labor Review for May 1960, which found that 27 percent of manufacturing workers were under incentive systems for the period ending May 1958.

The new figure, the engineer said, represents an over-all decline of nearly 4 percent in five years at a rate of eight-tenths of 1 percent a year.

Estimates 'Overstatements'

The BLS estimates actually are overstatements, Gottlieb asserted, because they exclude factories with 100 or less production workers in major metropolitan areas, and factories with 50 or less workers in smaller areas. If these smaller shops had been included in the survey, he suggested, the proportion of factory workers paid on an incentive basis probably would be about 24 percent.

The declining percentage of incentive-covered workers was predicted in 1960 in a collective bargaining report prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, which stated:

"Incentive systems are a minority practice, even though thousands of management consulting firms actively 'sell' incentive plans and have distributed a steady flood of literature on the 'need' for wage incentives and their 'proper' administration. . . .

"The proportion of workers on incentive systems is gradually decreasing, due to a combination of reasons."

Diminishing Trend Clear

On the basis of the latest figures, the diminishing trend is clear, Gottlieb noted, in spite of the vested interest of many consulting firms and employed industrial engineers. He cited these reasons for the continuing decline:

- Continual union opposition and improved union staff handling of abuses.
- Contract clauses protecting workers against abuses and providing for earnings guarantees.
- Increased automation of industry to the point that many workers cannot control their rate of output.
- Growing recognition by managements that incentive systems do not invariably yield lower unit labor costs.

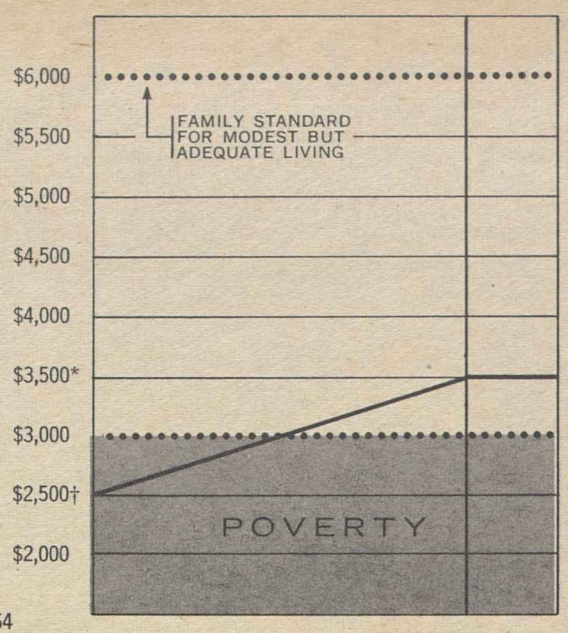
Even in cases where production has increased, he declared, the cost of administering incentive systems frequently is greater than the gains due to production increases.

The BLS study of wage payment plans for the period ending June 1963 showed that 79 percent of all plant workers were paid on time rates—either a single rate or a rate range; and 20 percent were paid by incentive methods—under a piece rate, a production bonus or commissions.

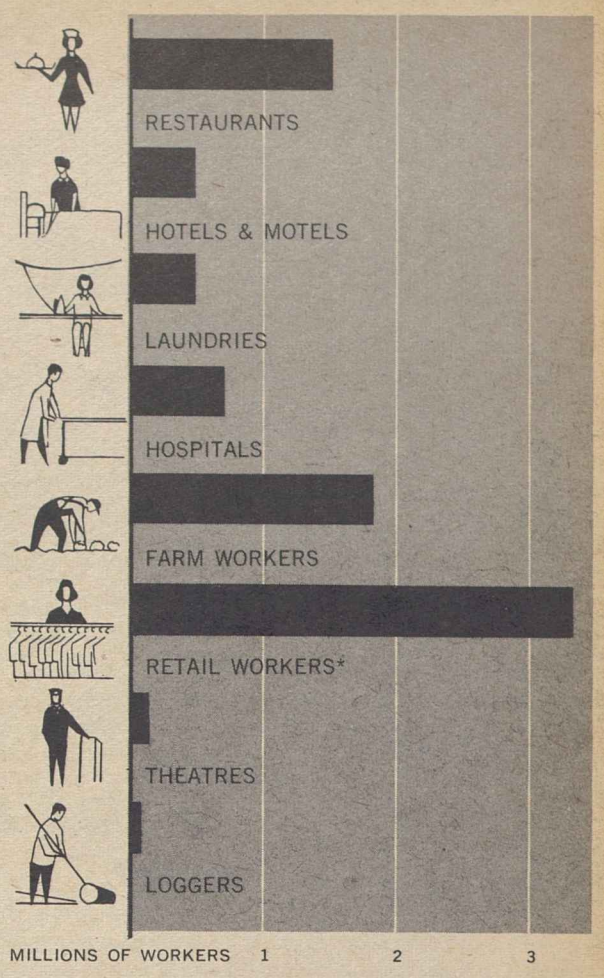
For manufacturing workers, the report showed 73 percent were paid time rates and 26 percent under an incentive policy.

Among office workers, 60 percent were paid according to a range of salary rates, 4 percent a single rate and 35 percent under no formal rate policy.

The BLS survey covered 212 metropolitan areas of the country with 3.2 million office workers and 10.7 million plant workers.



MODERNIZATION of the Fair Labor Standards Act is necessary if Pres. Johnson's war on poverty is to be meaningful, according to the AFL-CIO American Federationist. What a $2 an hour minimum wage would do to raise standards is shown by chart above. Chart at right shows where some of the 15 million workers now unprotected by the act may be found. In addition to the $2 minimum and extension of the act to more millions of low-paid workers, the AFL-CIO calls for doubletime instead of time and one-half for overtime and a 35-hour week.



*Not covered by 1961 extension of coverage to giant retail and department stores.

Source: Based on estimates of Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U.S. Department of Labor.

Wage-Hour Law Improvements Held Key to Victory Over Poverty

Pres. Johnson's war on poverty, to be meaningful, must include an attack on low wages and long hours through improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, the AFL-CIO has asserted.

The need for revisions to help the act meet present-day problems is pinpointed in an Economic Trends & Outlook feature in the current issue of the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, the American Federationist. It was prepared by the Dept. of Research.

"Passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act [in the 1930s] was aimed at maintaining worker purchasing power and curbing the vicious downward spiral of wage cuts which bred unemployment," the article recalls.

"In the 25 years since passage of the act, it has proved to be an important stabilizing factor in maintaining the purchasing power of those workers covered by the act. To maintain this safeguard, the gap between average wages and the minimum wage must now be narrowed.

"The act placed a floor under wages. This floor has needed periodic adjustment to reflect changing economic conditions and increased living costs. Such improvements were made in 1949, 1955 and 1961. Today, the act again needs to be adjusted upward to reflect current conditions."

Proposals Spelled Out

Specifically the article, "The Wage-Hour Law—a Lift Out of Poverty," calls for amendment of the act to extend coverage to millions of workers now unprotected; an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour from the present $1.25; doubletime for overtime instead of the present time and one-half, and a gradual reduction in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours.

The act now covers only 29 million out of the nation's 44 million wage and salary workers other than the self-employed, government employes, executives, professionals and outside salesmen, the AFL-CIO points out. Some 15 million are excluded because of speical exemptions or narrow interpretations of "interstate commerce," it adds.

Among them are 3.3 million retail trade workers, more than 4 million service employes—particularly in hotels, laundries and hospitals—about 2.5 million domestics, 2 million farm workers, employes of small logging operations, some processors of farm products, cotton ginners and theatrical workers.

For each uncovered category the article quotes average hourly earnings reported in a June 1963 Labor Dept. wage survey, analyzes the impact on costs of increasing the minimum to $1.25 an hour, and in most cases estimates the number of new jobs that would be created by limiting hours to 40 per week.

Among 1.5 million non-supervisory employes in restaurants and other food-service enterprises, for instance, average hourly pay was $1.14. In the South, it was but 80 cents compared with $1.58 in the West. Nearly 25 percent, or 300,000 workers, were paid less than 75 cents. More than 1 million of those surveyed receive no tips. Nearly one-fifth are guaranteed a minimum of $1.15 under state laws, showing that the industry is "plainly able to adjust to a legal minimum wage level."

"The impact on the total wage bill of bringing workers up to the present $1.25 minimum wage would be nearly 25 percent," the article says. "However, since labor costs are only 22 percent of total sales, the maximum impact would amount to only 5 percent of the sales dollar or a little more than many existing state sales taxes."

One-third of all restaurant employes now work 48 hours or more each week, the Federationist notes, adding that elimination of "excessive hours" would provide as many as 30,000 new fulltime job opportunities.

Experience Cited

The article cites Labor Dept. studies of the results of past increases in the minimum wage to show their minor effect—if any—on prices and employment.

"At present," it adds, "extension of FLSA coverage to millions of low-wage workers and an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour may possibly justify small price increases for a few items. With productivity rising rapidly, however, such price increases need not be great. The overall impact on the general price level would be minimal at the most—a tiny price to pay for vast improvements in the living conditions of many poor families."

A $2 hourly minimum would do no more than lift a low-paid worker "just above the poverty line," the magazine says, while the $1.25 minimum is "so inadequate that some cities have been forced to subsidize sweatshop employers" by making workers receiving $1.25 eligible for supplementary relief benefits.

MDTA Yields Jobs To Retrained Women

Nearly 70 percent of the 11,000 women who completed training under the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 had obtained jobs by the end of last year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Most of the trainees were placed in jobs related to their training, the department said in a manpower evaluation report titled "Occupational Training of Women" under MDTA.

The women who were trained for nursing, nurse's aide, stenography and other occupations in the professional, semiprofessional, technical and service fields had a relatively high employment rate—72 to 73 percent.

Of those trained for clerical and sales occupations, slightly over two-thirds found jobs. The employment rate was lowest, the study showed, among women trained for semiskilled jobs, but even in this group nearly two-thirds of the trainees found work by the end of 1963.

Other conclusions of the report, released by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz:

- Half the trainees had been unemployed for six months or more.
- Two of every five trainees were the chief support of their family, and more than a third supported dependents.
- Nearly a third of the graduates were non-white, and nearly a fifth were teenagers. About a third had less than a high school education.

The report said MDTA training is aiding thousands of women to qualify for jobs enabling them to support themselves and their families. Other thousands are helped to get work and earnings needed to supplement the family income.

160,000 Cleared for Training

Approximately 166,000 men and women had been approved for training in regular MDTA courses or on-the-job training projects by mid-June 1964, and nearly 40,000 others were served by experimental and demonstration projects, according to the report.

The study is based on the first 27,000 women trainees in vocational school and other courses, representing 39 percent of the 69,000 enrolled in such courses for whom data were received when the report was prepared.

Wirtz said the training provided to date "represents only a beginning in meeting the total training needs of the nation's unemployed."

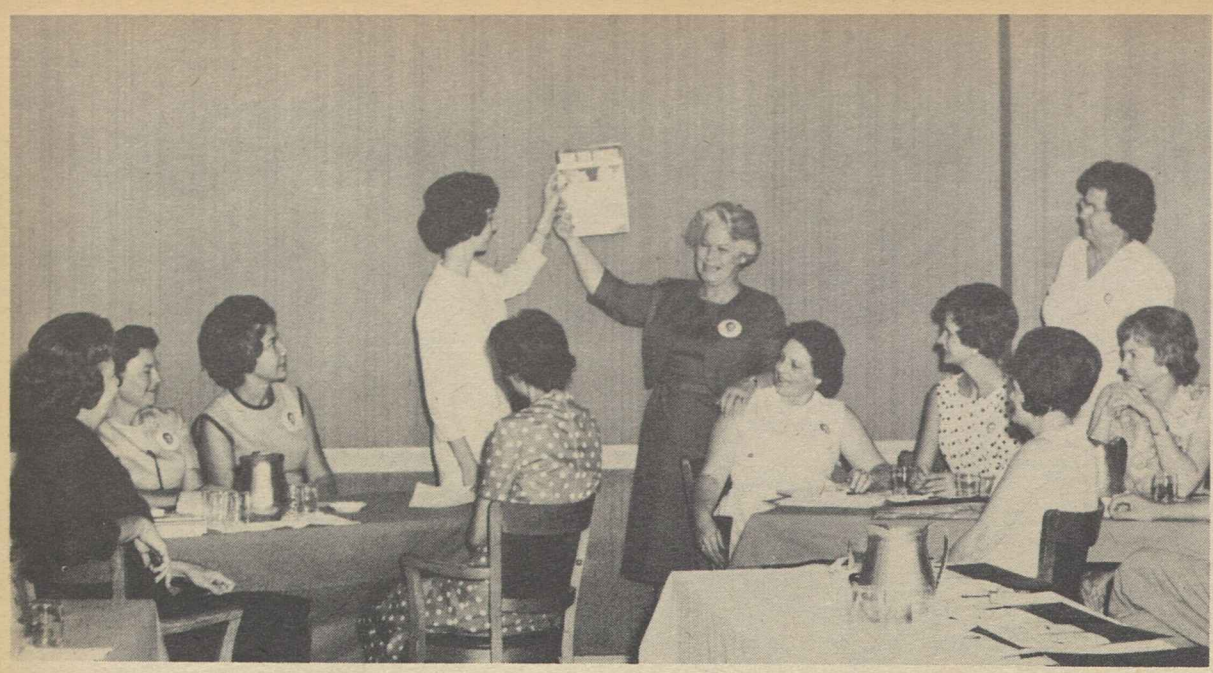
Average Pact Duration Rises To 2.5 Years

The average duration of labor-management agreements has increased from 2.3 years to 2.5 years in the past three years, the Bureau of National Affairs has announced on the basis of a study of basic patterns in 400 representative contracts.

The median contract term for all industries and for manufacturing industries showed the same increase, the BNA said, while the median for non-manufacturing industries rose from 2.4 years in 1960-61 to 2.7 years in the current survey.

The most generally found term was three years, the survey disclosed, and was spelled out in 47 percent of the contracts studied compared to 39 percent three years ago. Only 8 percent had durations of one year, compared with 13 percent in 1960-61, while agreements with two-year lifetimes dropped from 43 percent to 40 percent. Four percent of the contracts surveyed ran for more than three years as against 5 percent in the previous study.

The study disclosed that the one-year contract no longer predominates in any industry but is found most often in paper and utilities. Contracts for two years accounted for 43 percent of the manufacturing pacts and 34 precent in non-manufacturing.



NASHVILLE MEMBERS of the COPE Women's Activities Div., shown during a planning session on getting out the vote, see Eastern WAD Dir. Esther Murray (center) display material for use in the campaign. Rep. Ross Bass, COPE-endorsed candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination, won his primary contest by a huge margin, and is now running against the GOP nominee, Howard Baker, Jr., for the remaining two years of the term of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D).

Senate Liberal Bloc Stalls Effort To Curb 1 Man, 1 Vote Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

posed "rider" to the foreign aid bill—is a so-called "compromise" proposal which would bar court-ordered reapportionment of state legislatures before 1966, except in "highly unusual circumstances."

Its chief sponsor, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), says this will give time for Congress and the existing state legislatures to act on a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who agreed to cosponsor the rider in return for modification of a more drastic Dirksen proposal, said he hopes legislatures would use the extra time to devise an adequate reapportionment plan without the pressure of a court order.

'Revolutionary' Step

The Senate proposal, like the Tuck bill, was denounced by the AFL-CIO, as a "revolutionary" interference with the courts and an attempt to "dilute" the democratic process.

A bloc of Senate liberals prevented precipitous approval of the court-curbing rider through a modified filibuster, which allowed the Senate to take up other legislation but barred an immediate vote on the Dirksen-Mansfield rider. This forced congressional leaders to drop their already-slim hope of a final adjournment of Congess before the Democratic convention.

A group of big city mayors, from areas traditionally under-represented in state legislatures, joined the fight against the court-curb proposals, and grass-roots suburban organizations which have fought for fairer apportionment scheduled emergency meetings and rallies.

The Tuck bill was passed in the House by a coalition of 122 Republicans and 96 Democrats. Opposed were 140 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

The final vote was a surprising drop from the 242-148 rollcall by which the House agreed to take up the measure.

Committee Bypassed

In an almost unprecedented move, the Tuck bill was sent to the floor by the Rules Committee even though it had not been acted on by the Judiciary Committee. Rules Committee Chairman Smith in effect forced the House leadership to take up the bill by letting it be known that he would not call a meeting of his committee to clear pending major Administration bills until he was assured that the Tuck bill would be acted on.

Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) accused the Rules Committee of usurping power and acting out of anger at the Supreme Court.

Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.) warned the House that if Congress continues on the path of curbing court jurisdiction, "we may end up by wiping out the Bill of Rights."

In other areas of congressional action, there was less controversy as:

- Both houses of Congress approved and sent to the White House a $1 billion housing bill which would continue the basic programs of urban renewal and low-rent housing and establish two new programs. One would set up a $50 million loan fund—at 3 percent interest for 20 years—for rehabilitation of privately-owned slum dwellings. The other new feature is a rent subsidy for five months, up to a total of $500, to help families displaced by slum clearance move into more expensive quarters. Businesses would receive a lump-sum payment of $1,500 upon displacement.
- The House passed, 343-7, a labor-supported bill to register and regulate crew leaders who contract for migrant farm workers. It makes minor amendments in the bill already passed by the Senate.
- **Legislation expanding the Hill-Burton hospital construction program and authorizing $1.4 billion over the next five years was signed by Pres. Johnson with the comment: "We are casting our vote for the medical profession's effectiveness—regardless of how that profession casts its own votes in our elections."**
- The House voted unanimously to urge action by the United Nations to inforce a charter provision which would deprive 15 nations, including the Soviet Union, of their General Assembly votes unless they began paying off accumulated debts to the UN.
- House-Senate conferees cleared a wilderness preservation bill setting aside 9.5 million acres of land in a wilderness system. The compromise bill, culminating an effort of many years by conservation groups with labor support, requires congressional approval for future additions of land to the system.
- The House approved, on a largely party-line vote, a conference bill levying a 15 percent tax on foreign stocks, retroactive to July 19, 1963. It is intended to reduce the outflow of American dollars to other nations.

Court Curb Plan Hit by Kennedy

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and his chief deputy, Nicholas Katzenbach, made it clear that the Administration opposes congressional efforts to curb the jurisdiction of federal courts over reapportionment of legislatures.

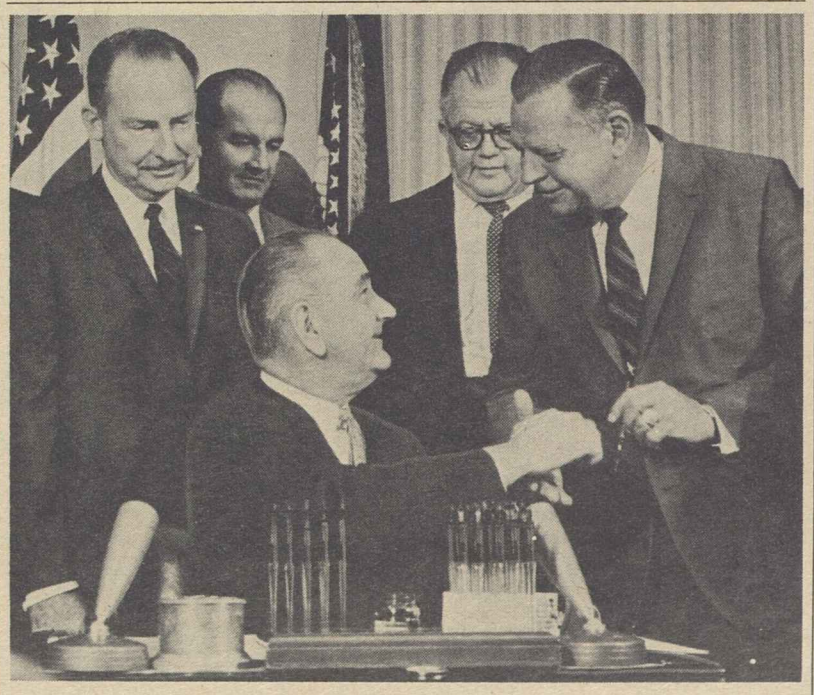
"We are very strongly against" such steps, Kennedy told the Democratic Platform Committee.

During the House debate, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), said he had asked Katzenbach about reports that the Justice Dept. was behind the Dirksen "compromise" amendment. Thompson quoted Katzenbach as replying "unequivocally that he does not support it."

Retired CSA Official Dies in Cleveland

Cleveland, O.—William C. Lightner, retired community services director for the former CIO Council and United Appeal labor co-consultant, died here at 69. He was buried on the day he had been scheduled for citation by the Cleveland Union Eye Care Center.

Lightner started his community service career in 1948 as a member of Auto Workers Local 91.



LABOR STRONGLY SUPPORTED bill establishing a Commission on Automation and Pres. Johnson presents a pen used in signing the legislation to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Standing, from left, are Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks; Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

At Legislative Conference:

Election Year Stakes Stressed to Barbers

Barbers Pres. Joseph N. DePaola urged delegates to his union's 30-state eastern legislative conference to sharpen their political skills at both the state and national level. There is "too much at stake" in this election year, he warned, for any segment of the labor movement to "sit back."

DePaola served notice that the nation's organized barbers will not be part of any "white backlash" movement and called on locals in both the North and South to comply fully with the Civil Rights Act.

"We can live with this law and we will," he stressed. "We don't have any serious problems and we don't expect to."

Earlier the more than 100 delegates representing union barbers from Mississippi to Minnesota heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany define the 1964 election choice as between "progress" and "reaction."

"The choice isn't hard to make," Meany declared. He urged a redoubled effort to increase the percentage of union members who register and vote.

Meany stressed labor's long-standing concern with legislation, from the early campaigns for free public schools, through the crusades for workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, to the issues of today.

"Labor has a record of putting laws on the statute books that we can be proud of," Meany declared.

The two-day conference served as a clearinghouse for delegates to compare notes in area workshops on state and local legislation affecting barbers and allied trades.

At a report session, delegates were enthusiastic in their comments on the program.

"I came here believing my state was well ahead in legislation," one delegate commented. "I found out that we're behind in several ways and we have some catching up to do."

As part of the program linking state and national legislative problems, delegates were briefed by Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies; Esther Murray, eastern director of COPE's Women's Activities Div., and Markley Roberts, assistant to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

DePaola told the delegates before they left that they carried a heavy responsibility and obligation in the weeks before the November election.

Speaking of the Republican presidential nominee, DePaola said:

"There isn't anything that Goldwater has ever done for labor since he's been in Congress."

Meat Cutters Challenge Goldwater on Braceros

The Meat Cutters, in a letter to Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), have challenged the Republican presidential nominee to explain how as a self-styled conservative, he can justify the importation of farm labor through federal government programs.

The union has fought against continuation of the program of importing farm laborers—braceros—from Mexico. The program is due to expire Dec. 31. Goldwater, in comments on Aug. 3, called it "government meddling" to allow this expiration and asked for a return to the bracero system.

Union Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman told Goldwater they cannot understand "how your conscience as a conservative and your strong views against economic activities by the federal government permit you to support" this program.

Importing braceros, they said, "interferes with the [domestic] agricultural labor market" and "prevents the laws of supply and demand from working." It prevents the market economy from operating, they declared, and "runs counter to the free enterprise system."

Goldwater's comments make it appear, the letter continued, that he is "willing to support government interference in the economy as long as it benefits corporate-type agriculture or industrial corporations."

Congressional leaders said, when they renewed the bracero program last year for 1964 only, that it would be allowed to die. Thereafter, said Lloyd and Gorman, the "less than 1 percent of the nation's growers who use the program will have to depend on the free market."

Stevenson Retires As Carpenters' VP

John R. Stevenson, 77, first general vice president of the Carpenters, has retired after 57 years of service as an elected union officer.

A member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners in his native Scotland, where he became apprenticed to the trade, he came to this country early in the century and joined Chicago Local 80 of the Carpenters in 1907. He was soon elected a trustee, then vice president, and served as president from 1916 to 1941 except for a brief period in the 1920s when he was recording secretary.

He also was business agent of the Chicago District Council from 1927 to 1937 and was president until 1941, when he became second general vice president of the international. He moved up to the first vice presidency in 1952. He will live in Chicago.

Democrats Urged to Back Labor Goals

Meany Hits Republican Platform, Praises Kennedy-Johnson Record

(Continued from Page 1)

the AFL-CIO president told the platform committee.

"Military strength, maximum strength at all levels, is indispensable" until the Communist powers agree to a genuinely verifiable disarmament program, he said, and "the economic strength of the free world is equally vital."

America must continue to make progress toward abundance and social justice internally "because it is right" and because that is how we retain "the material strength and moral leadership essential to the defeat of the totalitarian enemy," he declared.

To the Democratic platform writers, Meany spelled out details he had also offered to the Republican convention.

- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a "historic step" and a law "far stronger" than it would otherwise have been because it was the product of bipartisan congressional leadership. But "it is a beginning, not an end," he said.

Fund Request Backed

Pres. Johnson has made it clear that he wants it enforced "patiently but firmly," with "adequate staffs and adequate appropriations," and the AFL-CIO "heartily supports" this position and his request for the necessary funds.

- The problems of heavy unemployment and of poverty for one-fifth of the nation "have at last been brought home" to our people, but both problems remain "almost untouched despite the longest uninterrupted peacetime boom in at least a generation."

The "deep concern" shown by both the late Pres. Kennedy and by Pres. Johnson, he told the Democrats, has produced "general realization" of the plight of the "less fortunate" but the fact remains that our economic boom has been "lopsided."

- "Fortunately for the cause of peace," the military rebuilding urged four years ago by the AFL-CIO is resulting in "more flexible" armed forces that can deal with "brush-fire outbreaks" and "defend the frontiers of freedom" without "inviting the obliteration of mankind" through "nuclear holocaust." But the maintenance of this strength is still "indispensable."

'Real Achievements'

The "tangible gains" under the Kennedy-Johnson Administration in the legislative field—area redevelopment, expanded educational aid, wage-hour law improvement, manpower training, tax reduction and the anti-poverty bill—are "real achievements," Meany said.

The AFL-CIO "is proud to have played a part in their enactment" and there is not the "slightest doubt" that such measures were "the decisive factor in the remarkable record of economic growth and sustained general prosperity since 1961," he acknowledged.

Yet the unemployment problem remains "fundamental," he emphasized, with a joblessness rate of 5 percent or near it for seven years, with "prosperity for the 80 percent who make up the affluent society, hard times for the rest."

The Democratic Party has "unfinished business" to which it must turn its "most serious attention even while celebrating the record of the last four years," he warned—the "intolerable" fact of "chronic unemployment, and therefore chronic poverty, in the midst of abundance."

He urged before the Democratic platform writers, as he had to their Republican counterparts six weeks earlier, what labor feels must be done:

There must be "full implementation of the Employment Act of 1946," through which Congress itself "established the responsibility of the federal government for the economic health of the nation," Meany said, and it is a "first step."

He called for a "massive investment in America," a "broad, systematic program of public investment," to "put idle men and dormant skills to work," to "use our plants and equipment to the full," to "put the whole nation back to work and build a better society as well."

"Can we afford not to do it?" he asked. "Once more I say that weakness within our own boundaries—the weakness of unemployment, of poverty, of inadequate opportunities—will inevitably weaken the security of freedom, here and everywhere."

The Platform Committee had been entrusted with the duty of writing the Democratic Party's "charter for a better world," he reminded the members, and once again he said of labor's suggestions, "we hope you will respond favorably to them."

The AFL-CIO believes "party platforms are important" and sees no merit in the argument that such traditional statements are "too long," Meany said in his opening remarks.

Asks Specific Planks

"They may be overloaded with self-praise or partisan criticism" and in these areas "perhaps platforms could be shorter," but there should be "no cuts when you come to the issues," he said in expressing a hope for a Democratic platform that is "clear and specific."

"We think all of the views" urged by the AFL-CIO "are important," he said, and cited specific examples:

- Revisions in the wage-hour law to cover low-paid workers now exempt, to institute a statutory 35-hour week and penalty double time for overtime work.
- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14b, which "surrenders to the states jurisdiction as to the union shop," gives rise to the "iniquity" of so-called "right-to-work" laws and represents "federal abdication in one phase of labor-management relations."
- A social security hospital insurance plan for the aged, additional federal aid to education, "much more" in federal housing and urban renewal programs.

Meany repeated to the Democratic committee the AFL-CIO's basic position in international affairs he had stated to the Republicans—a conviction that even when much is said about the "changing nature" of the Communist world there is one absolute: "The U.S. and the other democracies stand for freedom" and "every Communist state stands for the destruction of freedom."

"We welcomed the limited ban on nuclear tests, the even more limited agreement on fissionable materials," he reminded the committee, and would welcome "broader" agreements in such fields and in the field of "multilateral disarmament" with the "necessary safeguards."

Strength Held Decisive

"But we insist that progress toward these goals can only be achieved from a position of strength," he said. "We believe that the growing strength of the U.S. was decisive in the first small steps toward disarmament that have been taken in the last several years."

"We are not deceived" by such steps nor by "overtures" from Moscow, Bucharest or Budapest suggesting that wider trade relations with Communist states might produce "substantial profits for American business," he said. "I understand that this is the position of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce" but "it is not the position of the AFL-CIO."

American labor was "bitterly opposed to doing business as usual with Hitler" a generation ago, he emphasized, and "bitterly opposed to doing business as usual with Stalin" half a generation ago.

"Today we are equally bitterly opposed to doing business as usual with Stalin's de-Stalinized successors," he said.

Wirtz Asks Democrats To Back Sec. 14b Repeal

Outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" clause, Sec. 14b, was urged on the Democratic Platform Committee by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The phrase "right-to-work" is itself "deceptive," and none of the 20 state laws approved under Sec. 14b "gives anyone a right to work," Wirtz told the platform writers. "What they do—and what they are designed to do—is to weaken unions." The "right" label "has been used to camouflage" this issue, he said.

Seventeen years of "state experimentation" in the area of anti-union shop laws have shown that proposals of such laws become "bitterly divisive political issues," the secretary continued. "Where they have been adopted, the only result has been weaker, and therefore less responsible, unions."

Wirtz also defended the National Labor Relations Board against "unsupported" charges (in the Republican National Convention platform) of "misinterpretation" of basic labor law. The law has "never been administered with more complete fidelity," he said, and the recent "baseless" charges "should be ignored."

"We must drive on toward our national goal of full and fair employment," he said, specifying that the wage-hour law should be amended to protect more workers and lift the overtime rate, that the unemployment compensation laws get a "complete overhaul" to restore the "equities," and that the Walsh-Healey Act be "overhauled and modernized to counteract those forces which seek to repeal it by judicial action."

UNION-LABELED UNIFORM to be worn by the staff of the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City is modeled by Rose Weisberger and Stephen Lewin of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Both shift and weskit carry the ILGWU label by order of Pres. Johnson.

Democratic Delegates In Battle-Ready Mood

(Continued from Page 1)

has been kept in low gear pending the convention.

The Platform Committee hearings nevertheless had already foreshadowed major lines of the Democratic response to the Republican nomination of Goldwater and the arrangement of a party platform tailored to the Arizona senator's personal voting record.

The full panopoly of the Kennedy-Johnson Cabinet went before the Democratic Platform Committee to challenge GOP attacks on the Administration's conduct of foreign and domestic affairs.

Rusk Testifies

Sec. of State Dean Rusk and Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara set forth the foreign policy and military doctrines of the Administration.

Rusk warned against "reckless deeds or words" that could reduce the world to "a cinder pile" and mocked the Goldwater charge that the Administration has a "no-win policy" in conflicts with the Communist world. "A cinder pile" from a nuclear holocaust "is not freedom," he said.

McNamara, described as an independent Republican when he was named to the Defense Dept. by the late Pres. Kennedy, was acid in his rejection of Goldwater charges that U.S. nuclear strength is being dissipated.

He spelled out substantial increase in the number of nuclear missiles and said that the average tactical nuclear weapon available now to free world forces in Europe has a power "five times" that of the atom bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in World War II.

Referring to Goldwater's advocacy of "a little more leeway" to military field commanders in deciding when to use nuclear weapons, the secretary declared that the "awesome responsibility to unleash such force" could properly rest "only on the highest elected official—the President of the United States."

Disarmament Dir. William C. Foster, also a Republican, deplored the recently adopted GOP platform for its refusal to endorse the nuclear test-ban agreement and disarmament negotiations initiated under former Pres. Eisenhower and supported by a majority of Republicans in Congress. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai E. Stevenson, twice the Democratic presidential nominee, spoke of the UN's peace-keeping activities and promised that the "financial boycotts" of the Soviet bloc in refusing to pay assessments for such activities would be "defeated."

The economic goals of the Administration were presented in terms of a continued rise in business activtity and a continued reduction in unemployment.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz called for extension and expansion of manpower training and retraining programs, a wide expansion in educational aid and other measures. He urged a platform declaration for flat repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" section.

Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon said that the U.S. since 1960 had prospered "because we have rejected extremes" in budget and fiscal policies and suggested that another tax cut—slashing of excise levies—would be forthcoming in 1965.

Civil Rights Backed

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy was the leading Administration spokesman in the field of civil rights, and the platform committee was expected to reject a temporizing suggested rights plank offered by a southern group and call for full enforcement of the act and for patience among the people to give time for the law's application.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented labor's recommendations to the Democratic platform writers as he had presented them, six weeks earlier, to the Republican platform committee at the GOP's San Francisco convention.

More than 200 witnesses representing various organizations and interests appeared before the committee and its panels.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. emphasized the issues of labor law and civil rights and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers spelled out the impact of automation in slashing jobs in the steel industry and the need for coordinated policies to ease the effects and stimulate re-employment of displaced workers.

10-Year Pattern Broken:

Labor Dept. Experts Find Job Progress Encouraging

By Robert B. Cooney

The employment situation gained strength for the eighth straight month in July, with the recent lower jobless rates apparently breaking a 10-year uptrend in unemployment, the Labor Dept., has reported.

The detailed job report for July showed "better-than-seasonal strength in all industry divisions except government," the department said. As a result, non-farm employment fell by 200,000, instead of the usual June-to-July drop of 350,000, to a total of 59 million.

Earlier, the Labor Dept.'s summary job report showed a drop in the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate from 5.3 percent in June to 4.9 percent in July—the first time in 53 months and only the second time in nearly seven years it had fallen below 5 percent.

Backing up the report of a stronger job picture was a report of the Federal Reserve Board which said the nation's industrial output spurted ahead in July by a full point to 132.7 percent of its 1957-59 average. Gains occurred across the board.

GOP Charge Refuted

Labor Dept. technicians also knocked down a Republican charge that Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz was "playing politics" with the job statistics to make the employment picture appear better than it actually was.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), acknowledged GOP spokesman in Congress on economics, leveled the charge. He said the labor force should have shown a June-to-July increase to reflect population growth. This would have resulted in higher jobless totals and the jobless rate holding at 5.3 percent.

Radio Broadcasts Set for Labor Day

"Labor 1964," a special Labor Day broadcast, will be presented by the AFL-CIO over the major radio networks Sept. 7.

The schedule:

National Broadcasting Co., 10:45 p.m. EDT.

American Broadcasting Co., 7:30 p.m. EDT.

Mutual Broadcasting System, 9:15 p.m. EDT.

Timing of the Columbia Broadcasting System presentation will be announced later.

The Labor Dept. reported a drop of 400,000 in the labor force—"about the expected seasonal drop"—to 79.0 million. For the first seven months of 1964, the report said, the labor force has grown by an average of nearly 1.4 million compared to the same period of 1963, about 250,000 more than had been forecast by long-term projections.

Robert Stein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, said Rep. Curtis was "in error" in thinking the labor force should increase seasonally in July. Curtis said the pattern of the past decade was for a rise, excepting 1960, 1961 and 1962. But, the Labor Dept. explained, it revises its statistics and relies on the latest years in determining seasonal factors.

A decline of 430,000 was recorded in the labor force in July when a drop of some 300,000 had been expected. The difference was not viewed as significant and Stein explained that school teachers and other state and local public employes apparently dropped out of the labor force.

The July report showed state and local payrolls down by 360,000 over the month, reflecting the shutdown of schools.

But all other areas showed improvement. Contract construction rose by 127,000, an extra-seasonal gain, to a record high of 3.5 million. The report said trade, services, transportation and finance gained some 120,000 jobs in all.

The manufacturing sector fell by 70 000, a little less than expected, to 17.3 million. Primary metals continued strong, the report noted, since the expected drop did not occur. Auto plant shutdowns for model changeovers and cutbacks in aircraft and shipbuilding caused a job loss of 30,000 in transportation equipment.

Factory employment, after adjustment for seasonal influences, has increased one-quarter million since January, the report noted.

Viewing the trend so far in 1964, the Labor Dept. had this to say:

"Over-the-year gains in total employment have been larger than at any time since 1959, when the economy was recovering from a deep recession. . . . Thus far in 1964, employment has averaged 1.6 million above 1963 levels, scoring more impressive gains as the year progressed. For the spring and summer months, the year-to-year increases averaged 1.75 million."

And, with respect to unemployment, "recent improvements appear to have broken a 10-year uptrend in unemployment. Prior to 1964, the unemployment rate in each of the last three periods of business recovery had leveled off at a higher point than where it started before the recession began. This was the case in the 1955-57, 1959-60 and 1962-64 recovery periods until the unemployment rate began moving irregularly downward earlier this year."

William H. Davis Dies, War Labor Board Chief

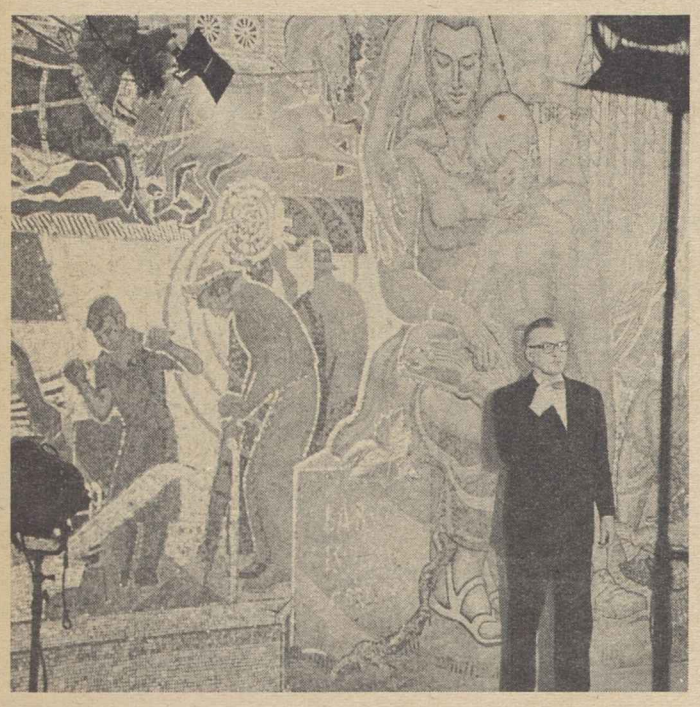
Southwest Harbor, Me.—William H. Davis, whose half-century as the impartial middleman in labor-management disputes included chairmanship of the National War Labor Board, died here at the age of 84.

A native of Bangor, Me., he was graduated in 1901 from the former Washington (D. C.) University School of Law, and while he was primarily a patent attorney, he devoted most of his life to industrial disputes. He was named NWLB chairman by the late Pres. Roosevelt in 1942 and served until March 1945, when it was dissolved on his recommendation. Former Pres. Truman then appointed him director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The AFL-CIO Announces The Television Premiere of

'WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE'

on Labor Day Weekend, 1964



"When the Day's Work Is Done" is a new half-hour documentary dealing with the way in which trade union members participate in community action programs and make constructive use of their leisure time.

Narrated by Dave Garroway, the film features AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne.

Check local TV listings on Saturday, Sunday or Labor Day (Sept. 5, 6 or 7) for exact time and channel.

PAY RAISE bill for 1.7 million government employes was signed into law in an open air ceremony at the White House Rose Garden before an audience including officials of government and postal employe unions and congressional leaders. Here Pres. Johnson presents a pen used in signing the bill to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Federal Employes Get Retroactive Pay Hike

An average 5 percent pay raise for 1.7 million federal employes, retroactive to early July, was signed into law by Pres. Johnson at a White House Rose Garden ceremony attended by leaders of AFL-CIO unions and congressional sponsors of the legislation.

The measure, designed to make federal pay scales "comparable" with private industry rates, also contains substantial increases for top-ranking government executives, Cabinet members, the federal judiciary, members of Congress and their legislative aides. The congressional and top-bracket legislative pay hike, however, does not take effect until the convening of the 89th Congress next January.

Johnson, who had urged higher executive pay to prevent an exodus of top-level people from government, said the bill will enable the nation "to reward and retain excellence in our federal service." He termed it "near the top of the list in importance" in the legislation passed this year. It carries a $556.8 million price tag.

Postal employes received increases averaging 5.6 percent. For employes paid under the Classification Act—the basic white collar, technical and professional category—increases will average 4.3 percent within a range of 3 to 22 percent.

The biggest hike—$10,000 a year—goes to the Cabinet members whose pay has been raised to $35,000. Congressional salaries, the chief point of controversy during consideration of the bill, will advance $7,500 in January, to $30,000. A bill which would have raised congressional salaries by $10,000, effective immediately, was defeated in the House last March. The legislation was then revived in committee, with the smaller, deferred increase.

Urged Bigger Raises

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was a member of the Randall Commission which had strongly recommended a substantial increase in executive salaries and the federation testified in favor of larger increases than the legislation provided.

For rank-and-file government employes, long accustomed to waiting several years between pay raises, the legislation marked a major step towards carrying out the "comparability" principle written into the 1962 salary reform law. The 1962 legislation, which provided a two-step pay raise, directed the executive branch to make annual surveys of the relationship between salary levels in government and in private industry as a basis for congressional action.

The raises, dating back to the first full pay period in July, go to annually-paid federal employes. Hourly-paid workers have their wage scales pegged to prevailing area wages in their trade.

8-22-64

Senate Drive Builds to Save Hospital Care

(Continued from Page 1)

rity to doctors—a proposal opposed by the American Medical Association but supported by a number of its state affiliates.

Pres. Johnson told newsmen the Administration will "do everything we can" to get the social security hospital care program enacted.

If the Senate tacks a medicare provision onto the House bill, it would then have to be thrashed out in conference with the House.

The House Ways & Means Committee has held repeated hearings on health care for the aged legislation, but has never reported out a bill. The social security bill sent to the Senate was taken up by the House under a no-amendment rule, which prevented any effort to incorporate the King-Anderson provisions.

The time pressure was eased somewhat when congressional leaders abandoned plans for permanent adjournment before the Democratic convention. With the deadline lifted, supporters had more time for maneuver; opponents had less opportunity to stall action.

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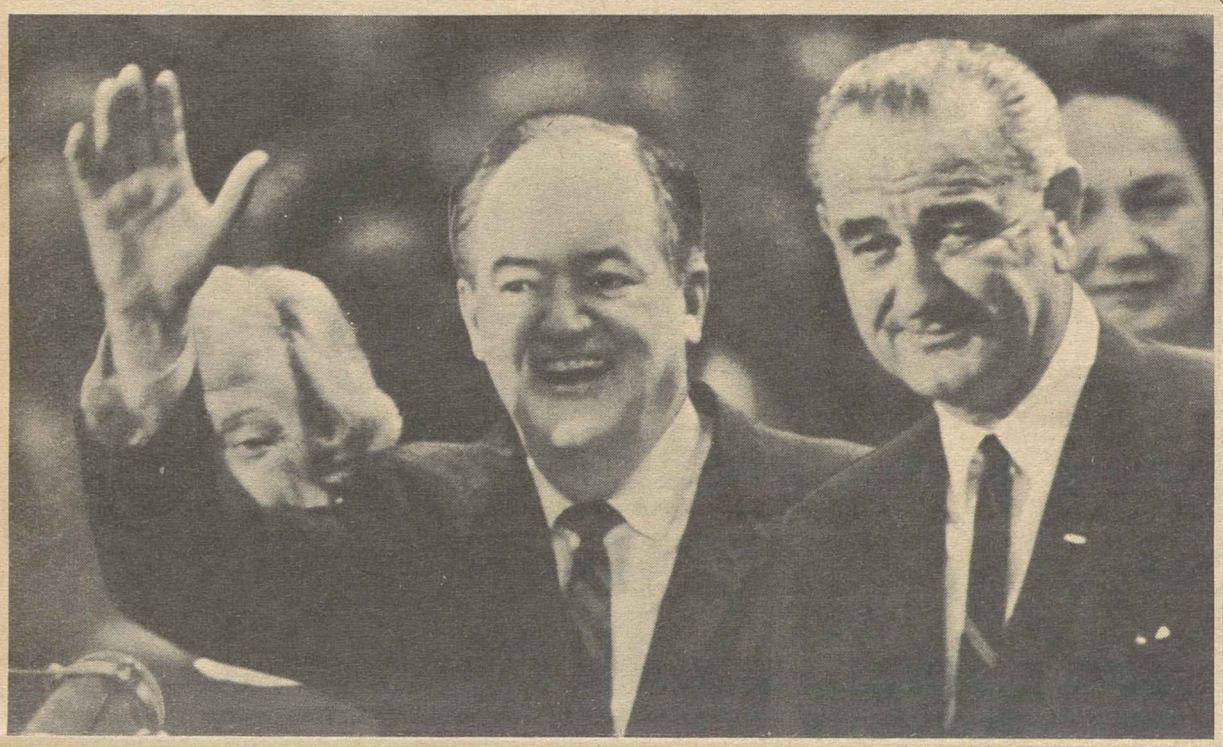
Democrats Rally for Drive To Elect LBJ-Humphrey



DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION erupted into cheers as Pres. Johnson presented his vice presidential choice, Minnesota's Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, to the delegates.

Convention United On Policies, Rights

By Willard Shelton

Atlantic City—Brimming with confidence, pleased with its platform and civil rights decisions, the Democratic National Convention sent a ticket headed by Pres. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey into the upcoming election campaign.

The themes were set here—an affirmation of the foreign and economic policies of the four-year Kennedy-Johnson Administration and a stinging counter-attack on the Republican nominee, Sen. Goldwater, and the GOP platform tailored to the candidate's personal record.

The President and Humphrey scheduled a weekend at the Chief Executive's Texas ranch to discuss it details of campaign plans. But it was the details—not the emphasis—that were to be settled.

Remaining for the delegates, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were the formal speeches of Humphrey and the President accepting their nominations, plus a massive boardwalk birthday party for Johnson, who reached his 56th anniversary on Aug. 27.

The President had already assumed leadership of the party—nominated for the nation's highest office for a full term in his own right—and he broke precedent to appear before the delegates immediately after the event to announce that Humphrey was his personal choice as running-mate.

Humphrey was the delegates' clear choice, too—supported by a ground-swell across the country that had built into what amounted to a party majority consensus.

The convention here moved by acclamation in its four nights of sessions, preceded by intensive daytime labor on platform, rules and credentials. It managed, despite the self-evident fact that it would nominate the President and that it reached its decisions by ratifying reports rather than by rollcalls, to maintain an atmosphere of vitality.

For this, the delegates probably could thank the Republicans. The

(Continued on Page 12)

Convention Bars Bias In Party

Atlantic City—The major civil rights action of the Democratic convention here came in the credentials committee report—not the platform—and it was a decisive one.

In presenting its recommendations on the contest between conflicting delegations from Mississippi, the credentials committee posed, and the convention approved these future standards:

- Hereafter all Democratic state parties, including those controlled by Dixiecrat-oriented or quasi-Republican state leaders, are placed on notice that their delegations will never be seated again if all voters, regardless of race, creed or color, have not had the chance "to participate fully" in party affairs and elections.
- A watchdog committee will be named by the Democratic national convention chairman "to aid the state Democratic parties" in meeting these conditions and to report its "efforts and findings" to the national committee, the 1968 convention and its credentials and rules committees.

With this single declaration the convention closed a civil rights struggle that began in 1948 when the Mississippi delegation and half the Alabama delegation bolted the floor in protest of a strong rights declaration, and has plagued conventions with variations ever since.

This was the true triumph of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party—the "irregular" delegation sent here by tens of thousands of Negro residents and sympathetic whites to protest the seating of the "official" delegates chosen in "official" elections and conventions

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany Hails Democratic Planks:

'20th Century' Platform Offers 'Stark Contrast' to Republicans

Atlantic City—The Democratic National Convention adopted a platform slashing hard at the Republican nominee, Sen. Goldwater, on the issues of war, peace and the nuclear "trigger" and pledging an expanded fight on poverty and social injustice.

The convention rejected Republican "states' rights" attacks on Kennedy-Johnson social programs and bluntly "condemned" the forces of political "extremism"—a step Goldwater forces had refused in floor contests during the GOP convention in San Francisco.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement here called the Democratic platform "sound, liberal and progressive—a positive program of action for 20th Century America."

In "stark contrast" to the GOP platform, Meany said, the Democratic declaration incorporated "many of the major proposals" the federation had presented both conventions.

The federation president said, "I am confident that the AFL-CIO General Board, when it meets Sept. 1, to compare our proposals with the platform of both parties, will find this platform measures up to the needs of our time, especially in the fields of labor legislation, domestic economy, foreign policy and civil rights."

The Democrats "condemned" extremism "whether from the right or left, including the extreme tactics of such organizations as the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society."

"The federal government exists not to subordinate the states but to support them," the platform stated, but pointed out that "each level of government has a first responsibility to protect the basic freedoms of the people."

Platform Excerpts, Page 10

"No government at any level," it continued, "can properly complain of violation of its powers if it fails to meet its responsibilities."

Declaring that "lawless disregard of the rights of others is wrong—whether used to deny equal rights or to obtain equal rights," the platform called for "full observance" of the Civil Rights Act by every citizen and pledged "fair, effective enforcement if there is any default."

It set forth specific pledges of vigorous federal activity in a broad range of labor and social fields including repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14b (the "right-to-work" clause), massive increases in aid to education, improvements in the minimum wage and unemployment compensation laws, the anti-poverty program, manpower training program, and the social security system including hospital care for the aged.

(Continued on Page 11)

Higher Wage Floor Due for 3.6 Million

New wage minimums for 3.6 million workers become effective Sept. 3 when the third phase of the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act goes into force.

Their wage floor, now $1 an hour, will rise to $1.15. In addition, premium pay of time and a half will start after 42 hours a week instead of the present 44 hours for those who are covered by the overtime provision.

The 1961 amendments made the 3.6 million eligible for wage-hour act protection for the first time, but on a graduated basis. The first year they benefited only by the $1 an hour wage minimum. Last year those eligible for hours protection got the 44 hour week, with overtime thereafter.

On Sept. 3 next year they will achieve parity with other covered workers who are now protected by a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and, where eligible, by time and a half after 40 hours a week.

There is no change in minimum rates or length of workweek for workers covered by the act before

(Continued on Page 3)

Radio Speakers Set for Labor Day

Special Labor Day radio broadcasts will be made over the major networks Sept. 7 by four AFL-CIO officials. They are:

Columbia Broadcasting System—Pres. George Meany, 8:15 p.m., EDT.

National Broadcasting Co.—Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, 10:45 p.m., EDT.

American Broadcasting Co.—Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, 7:30 p.m., EDT.

Mutual Broadcasting System—Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, 9:15 p.m., EDT.

POSTAL CLERKS CONVENTION gave a hero's welcome to Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), sponsor of the pay raise bill passed by Congress, as he arrived to address the opening session.

'Full Citizenship' Asked:

Postal Clerks Seek Hatch Act Revisions

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Postal Clerks convention here demanded greater political freedom for federal employes and called for major revisions in the 25-year-old Hatch Act, which bars government workers from active participation in partisan politics.

Postal workers should be free in off-duty hours to exercise full citizenship rights, including support of candidates for office, the union maintained.

Tackling a heavy convention workload, the record 1,200 delegates approved resolutions which:

- Proposed a joint labor-management committee on automation within the postal service to explore how some of the benefits of mechanization could be passed along to employes in better pay and improved working conditions. The resolution asked also for specific protection against downgrading of jobs and loss of pay as a result of automation.
- Gave their top officers their first pay boost in six years as "a reflection of the federation's increasing size and importance as the exclusive bargaining agent for the nation's quarter of a million postal clerks." The president's salary was hiked $9,500 to $27,500 and other resident national officers were raised by up to one-third to a new level of $20,000.
- Sharply criticized curtailed mail services which have been carried "to rock-bottom extremes . . . without regard to realities or consequences." Delegates urged a congressional investigation of "bad service and labor practices" involving irregular schedules

Overtime Pay Asked

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck said the union's principal legislative objective in the next Congress should be a law requiring payment of overtime after 40 hours for all substitute clerks.

At present one out of every five postal clerks has "substitute" as opposed to "regular" status, which permits the Post Office to work them up to 50, 60 and even 70 hours a week. Union leaders have said this is a primary cause of inefficient mail processing.

Still ahead of the convention, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was action on a per capita increase recommended by the union's executive board and election of officers.

Delegates gave a cheering, standing ovation to Rep. James A. Morrison (D-La.), sponsor of the recently-enacted pay raise bill.

Free Riders Hit

Morrison told the convention that thousands of unorganized federal employes who will benefit from the pay raise "have ridden piggyback on your organized strength and leadership."

He predicted a strong move in the next Congress to improve fringe benefits for federal workers, including a higher government contribution to the costs of health benefits and insurance programs.

Smallpox Program Urged for Workers

U.S. Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has recommended to health officers that workers at seaports, airports and other points of entry for travelers, and those who meet and treat the sick be vaccinated against smallpox every year, or at least once every three years.

Dr. Terry said he hopes health officers will cooperate in a voluntary vaccination program for port workers, airline and shipping employes, taxi, bus and ambulance drivers, policemen, porters, hotel and laundry workers, physicians, nurses and hospital employes who meet travelers.

The jet plane, he said, has "brought smallpox to our doorsteps" and the program for employe groups would "go a long way toward preventing or containing" an outbreak.

Coast Labor Maps All-Out Fight To Preserve Fair Housing Laws

San Francisco—California labor has called for a "thunderous" defeat of a real estate industry proposal on the Nov. 3 ballot aimed at wiping out the state's fair housing laws.

In a high point of its week-long biennial review of such program and policies, the State AFL-CIO convention pledged a vigorous campaign to defeat the measure.

As a result, the proposition was given a place alongside GOP Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater and a so-called anti-featherbedding proposition as labor's chief targets in the upcoming election campaign.

Labeled Proposition 14, the real estate industry proposal would override existing state laws against racial or religious discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. It would also write into the state constitution a permanent prohibition of anti-bias legislation.

The convention charged the proposition was a grab for "special privilege for the real estate lobby"—a group which it said had on several occasions backed so-called "right-to-work" and other anti-union propositions.

Beyond overriding existing anti-bias laws, the real estate industry proposition would "tie the hands" of state and local governments in dealing with human relations problems in housing, the convention declared.

Looking beyond the election to the 1965 session of the legislature, the delegates projected a broad program of legislation to the many special problems that have erupted in the state's king-size economy.

The convention urged above all a rate of economic growth that would provide enough jobs to reduce California's above average unemployment rate, take account of a continuing sharp rise in its labor force, and offset technological displacement of its present work force.

It called for "comprehensive planning" and industrial diversification, coupled with the channeling of savings from defense reductions into meeting urgent social needs. It called for a job training program geared to the needs of the state in seeking to build a better balanced economy.

The State AFL-CIO statement warned that California could not look to defense industries, which now account for a third of its factory employes, for the growth that will provide the jobs the state's labor force will need in years ahead.

Other policy proposals urged:

- Unemployment pay equal to two-thirds of average weekly wages, with a corresponding boost in taxable pay levels and repeal of "merit rating."
- Immediate action to insure the solvency of the worker-financed unemployment disability insurance (sick pay) fund by boosting the taxable wage ceiling.
- State curbs on the use of anti-labor injunctions and repeal of the mislabeled "Jurisdictional Strike Act," which the convention charged was being used to impede legitimate union activities.
- A $2 an hour minimum wage, double time for overtime, and a 35-hour workweek without reduction in take home pay.
- A new charter of rights for agricultural labor, based on the premise that the responsibility for attracting and maintaining an adequate and stable labor supply rests on the employer, and not the government through supplies of "bracero" labor.
- A revision of workmen's compensation that would provide administrative help for the injured worker in claiming his rights under the law and for revamped rehabilitation provisions.
- Positive programs of ethnic integration among affiliated unions and strong support for the Civil Rights Law.

Incumbent Exec. Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts turned back a challenge for the principal executive post from Pres. Charles W. Walker, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 11, Los Angeles. Pitts was returned to office by a vote of 489,636 to 78,844.

Joint Printing Course Aids 3 Moroccans

New York—Three members of the Moroccan Labor Union (UMT) have completed three months of special training in the printing trades through the combined efforts of Typographical Local 6, the New York Times, the New York School of Printing and the Barnes Printing Co. here.

The project was sponsored by the Commission for Intl. Development. Improvements in basic skills learned in Morocco were gained during the training period by Sellam Bouzid, 25, a pressman; Mohamed Mimmy, 30, a hand-type compositor, and Mustapha Thami, 24, a Linotype operator.

The three speak only French and Arabic. The language problem was solved when Pres. Bert Powers of Local 6 found members who spoke one or both languages.

Texas Labor Votes Expanded Drive On Education, Organization, Equality

Brownsville, Tex.—Delegates to the Texas AFL-CIO's eighth annual convention—defying an anonymous bomb threat and attacks by right-wing lower Rio Grande Valley newspapers—voted overwhelming approval of a 7-cent increase in per capita payments and a stepped-up program of "agitation, education and organization."

The convention also created a new department in the state central body—a Dept. of Equal Opportunity & Fair Employment—to deal with all matters of civil and economic rights and press for state legislation in both fields.

"COPE Nickel"

The per capita hike made permanent a temporary dedicated "Texas COPE nickel" approved at last year's convention. The increase is effective Jan. 1, 1965. Total per capita payment after that date will be 20 cents.

The bomb threat came as the convention opened and only minutes after delegates listened in on an amplified telephone conversation between Pres. Johnson, U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. (Hank) Brown.

Informed of the bomb scare by the Brownsville chief of police and asked if they wished to vacate the hall for a police search, delegates chose to ignore the threat.

Brown said the additional funds voted by the delegates would make possible a general expansion of Texas AFL-CIO activity, including:

- Purchase of a permanent headquarters building in Austin.
- Production and airing of a regularly-scheduled "Voice of Texas Labor" television series for the general public and members of organized labor.
- Additional personnel for a more effective program of legislative representation during sessions of the Texas legislature.
- More money and more personnel for "operation bootstrap"—a Texas AFL-CIO "know your rights" operation among non-organized Texans of Latin American and Negro ancestry, both victims of Texas' anti-labor laws and its lack of fair labor standards legislation.
- Continued support of the Texas Democratic Coalition—Texas labor-inspired political grouping of union members, Negroes, Latin Americans and independent liberals.
- An increase in labor education activities.
- Intensification of Texas COPE activity, which Brown said will get underway at once in a "get-out-the-vote" drive aimed at carrying the Democratic ticket in Texas "from the courthouse to the White House."

Pres. Johnson told delegates that "in Texas and in the nation, you and I have seen more progress made by more people than at any time in our history." He said the key to this "progress" was "our unity."

The President condemned "those who specialize in fear and hate; who would divide the people."

Yarborough Praised

He specifically endorsed the reelection of Yarborough, declaring that "when there was an issue for the people" both he and the late Pres. Kennedy could count on the senator—"the man who is on your platform now."

In an historic "first", one session of the convention was held in Matamoras, Mexico, Brownsville's "across-the Rio" sister city. In this session, the Texans and representatives of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) approved joint organizing efforts along both sides of the international boundary.

In Brief to Supreme Court:

Darlington Closing Illegal, Labor Says

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to rule that an employer does not have an "absolute right" to go out of business in order to avoid dealing with a union or as retaliation against workers who voted for union representation.

That's what the Darlington Manufacturing Co. did just before Christmas in 1956, throwing some 500 workers in the South Carolina mill town out of work. The abandonment of the plant carried out threats made just before a National Labor Relations Board election won by the Textile Workers Union of America.

The plant closing was ordered by Roger Milliken, who wore two hats—as president of the Darlington company and as head of the vast Deering-Milliken textile chain, which operates mills throughout the South.

The NLRB found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered that the discharged Darlington workers be given back pay for the period they have been out of work and offered jobs at other Deering-Milliken mills.

The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the NLRB action by a 3-2 vote, declaring it has no right "to command an employer to stay in business indefinitely, or to assess him for damages for permanently going out of business."

In a "friend of the court" brief, AFL-CIO attorneys charged that the circuit court decision "emasculates the language and policy" of the National Labor Relations Act.

Absurdity Seen

It would be absurd, the federation said, to hold that a threat to close a plant if the union won is a violation of the law, but that the actual closing is not.

"The closing, or subcontracting, or transfer of an operation to another location, as a reprisal against employes for union activity, does not differ in substance from the naked discharge of employes for engaging in union activity," the AFL-CIO said.

The AFL-CIO brief asked the court to go beyond the remedies ordered by the NLRB and direct Deering-Milliken to reestablish a mill in Darlington.

"When an employer engages in a shutdown in violation of the (National Labor Relations) Act," the AFL-CIO said, "he can properly be ordered to resume operations, just as employes who engage in a forbidden strike can be ordered to resume work."

TWU Settles Airline Strike In Single Day

A strike of less than 24 hours ended when the Transport Workers Union and Pan American World Airways worked out a settlement with the aid of the National Mediation Board.

Details of the peace pact were not made public pending action by the 12,000 affected mechanics, ground crew members, stewards and stewardesses to ratify it.

Employes who had been laid off when the strike closed down the airline's worldwide operations were summoned back to work shortly after the language of the contract was agreed upon. Additional planes were made available to take care of any backlog of passengers.

The union originally sought a 15 percent wage increase, a 37.5-hour week and improved fringe benefits. The mechanics and ground crews were particularly interested in improved vacations. The stewards and stewardesses want rest periods of definite duration between flights.

The walkout had been delayed for 24 hours while TWU Vice Presidents James Horst and William Brogan met with company officials and NMB representatives in what proved a vain effort to reach agreement.

Union Presses Offensive Against Barber-Colman

The Sheet Metal Workers have "stepped up the offensive" in their long strike against the Barber-Colman Co. of Rockford, Ill.

The firm's production and maintenance workers, members of Local 573, walked out June 5 when negotiations for the first union contract in the company's 63-year history broke down.

The union announced a series of moves to increase the effectiveness of the strike:

- Pres. Edward F. Carlough appealed personally to more than 10,000 local and national union contractors asking them to stop purchasing or using Barber-Colman air conditioning components until the strike ends. The company also makes textile machinery, machine tools and other products.
- At a conference in San Francisco with representatives of Gov. Pat Brown (D) of California, union spokesmen were assured that state agencies would seek to remove Barber-Colman products from specified purchase lists until the walkout is settled. The union intends to seek similar action in other states.
- Union members picketed the Harris County Sports Commission in Houston, Tex., to protest use of Barber-Colman equipment on the county stadium under construction—the country's first enclosed and air conditioned baseball-fooball stadium.
- Informational picketing of Barber-Colman distributors throughout the nation is under way.
- The union advised the Teachers and the National Education Association the "possible impact" of the strike on "new schools which are depending on Barber-Colman equipment for completion" prior to opening.

The strike has the strong backing of organized labor. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called it "a classic example of a trade union's fight for survival against a reactionary corporation." The AFL-CIO Executive Council in a resolution of support termed it "a battle to prevent a major corporation from starving its employes into submission."

WINNERS OF the annual apprenticeship contest of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, held at Purdue University, are congratulated by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann. Left to right: Martin J. Ward, assistant secretary-treasurer; Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill; John W. Miller, Lynnwood, Wash., Local 669, sprinkler fitter winner; Donald J. Komraus, Detroit Local 636, first-place pipe fitter; William F. Whittom, St. Louis Local 35, winning plumber; Schoemann, and John J. McCartin, assistant president.

Auto Union Votes Strike Authority, Sets Sept. 9 Deadline at Chrysler

Detroit—Seventy-four thousand Auto Workers will strike the Chrysler Corp. Sept. 9 unless an agreement is reached at the bargaining table before then, the UAW executive board announced here.

Chrysler workers who, along with other union members at the Big Three auto companies, voted near-unanimous strike authorization, will remain on the job beyond the Aug. 31 contract expiration date to give negotiators extra time at the bargaining table.

During the period before the strike deadline, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared, "we will make every good faith effort to reach an agreement. We will bargain day and night if necessary."

Reuther told a midnight news conference that the UAW board had voted to strike, if necessary, in view of the "unrealistic and inequitable" offers of the auto companies.

He termed the U.S. auto industry "the most profitable industry in the world." The UAW's goal, Reuther said, is "a settlement that will reflect the equity of the workers, consumers, stockholders and the whole nation."

Reuther announced he would ask day-to-day extension of the General Motors and Ford contracts and request the 450,000 UAW members at those companies to remain on the job while the union concentrates its bargaining efforts on Chrysler. After a settlement is reached, he added, the UAW negotiators would "then move to Ford and then to GM."

Chrysler, while the smallest of the Big Three auto companies, is the seventh largest firm in America, Reuther noted.

He said the UAW helped Chrysler during 1961, when the company had financial problems. "Our contract helped get the corporation back on its feet," he stressed. "That contribution was tremendous."

The UAWs' message to Chrysler, Reuther said is "now that you are shoulder-high in that nice green clover, we expect you to reply in kind."

During the first six months of this year, the UAW president told newsmen, Chrysler's after-tax profit totaled $141.4 million, a "phenomenal and fantastic" 26 percent return on investment. During the same period, he added, the company set aside $11.4 million for bonuses for executives.

The auto industry is in a boom period of prosperity and the UAW board, in an earlier statement, had declared:

"The Big Three are enjoying Cadillac profits, their stockholders are enjoying Continental dividends and their executives are enjoying Imperial salaries and bonuses. Yet the Big Three have offered their workers an economic package with all the attractiveness of a stripped-down version of last year's compact."

Strike authorization votes at the Big Three plants, still going on as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were running better than 95 percent to arm the UAW executive board with the power to call a strike.

The auto industry to date has made only a single offer, a package estimated to be worth 30-35 cents an hour over a three-year period, with only minor differences in the proposals made by the three companies.

The company proposal would continue the 2.5 percent annual productivity wage increase and the cost-of-living adjustments, provide an extra holiday, make some improvements in vacations and future pensions, and pay the full cost of insurance and welfare programs.

The UAW has set a wage target of a 4.9 percent annual productivity increase, has asked larger pensions coupled with earlier retirement, and increased relief time for assembly-line workers.

Reuther reported "no progress" in any of the negotiations on issues involving working conditions. He termed this issue "a matter of the highest priority" to the union.

The UAW board said the accumulated profits of the auto makers represent "a national economic menace" by choking off potential purchasing power.

"We shall make no demand that will require any price increase and we shall continue to urge the auto industry to reduce the prices of cars to the American public," the union affirmed.

New Wage Floors Due For 3.6 Million Sept. 3

(Continued from Page 1)

the 1961 amendments.

Those affected by this year's step in the upgrading of the minimum wage include an estimated 2.2 million in retail trade and service work; 1 million in construction; 100,000 seamen; 93,000 in suburban and interurban transit; 86,000 gasoline service station employes; 33,000 in fish processing; some 30,000 telephone workers, and about 100,000 employes of firms where other workers were previously covered and whose annual sales total $1 million or more.

At its last convention the AFL-CIO strongly urged extension of wage-hour coverage to "all workers in industries engaged in or affected by interstate commerce" with a wage floor of $2 an hour and a 35-hour workweek.

In testimony last March before a House Labor subcommittee on FLSA coverage, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller specifically urged extension of protection to 2.7 million workers in 11 occupational groups—647,000 in retail trade, 424,000 in restaurants; 274,000 in hotels; 173,000 in laundries; 500,000 hospital employes; 55,000 in theaters; 200,000 in miscellaneous services; 200,000 in non-profit institutions; 87,000 in small logging operations; 90,000 in the processing of farm products and 34,000 in cotton ginning.

He also called for repeal of the overtime exemption for about 2 million workers in three categories—1.3 million in transportation, including local transit employes; the 100,000 seamen, 86,000 gas station employes and 33,000 fish processors.

Ebony Article Tells Story of Kenya Institute

A five-page feature article in the current issue of Ebony magazine, with four pages devoted to photographs, tells a detailed story of the Institute of Tailoring & Cutting set up in Nairobi, Kenya, by Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

The school, aided by a $10,000 grant from the Ladies' Garment Workers Philadelphia Joint Board, has "progressed far beyond the expectations of even its most ardent supporters" in increasing skilled workers for the country's clothing industry, the article says.

The magazine quotes Anselmi Karumba, director of the institute and general secretary of the Tailors & Textile Workers Union, as saying:

"There is no substitute for craftsmanship, education and skill, and all are synonymous with Kenya's improved standard of living."

Among the photographs is one of Mrs. Springer admiring a dress made at the institute. Others show the students and their instructors at work on clothing for both men and women in different stages of its fabrication.

The institute is so popular that it has a waiting list of 100 prospective students. It offers a six-hour daytime course and one of three hours in the evening, with the latter divided into two sections. Courses last six months. Tuition ranges from $20 to $30 and is kept low by sales of finished products. The faculty of six teachers is composed of union members.

3-Year Pact Ends 325 Day Typos' Strike

San Francisco—A 325-day strike of 400 commercial printshop employes ended here when members of the Typographical Union voted 300-36 for a new three-year contract.

The contract calls for the rehiring of all strikers, dismissal of 350 replacements, wage hikes totaling $11 a week, two weeks of advance notice by employers of new equipment or procedures, and binding arbitration of disputes over installation of such equipment by a neutral party to be named by Mayor John F. Shelley, who helped work out the settlement.

14 Shops Struck

The strike started last September against 14 commercial print shops bargaining as the Graphic Arts Employers Association. Settlement terms were approved by ITU Local 21 and Mailers' Local 18.

The ITU local said the key point in the settlement was this: "In the matter of work jurisdiction, work shall be resumed based on the status quo ante that prevailed before the strike." In the event of a dispute after the employer has given advance notice, "any grievance raised by any union affected" by the new procedures or new work assignments shall be submitted for final and binding decision, it was agreed.

New work practices also were blamed by the ITU for a work stoppage at three Toronto newspapers. The stoppage began July 9 at the Globe & Mail, and spread to the Daily Star and the Telegram, over new terms in a contract that expired in 1962.

The parties agreed on an $11 wage package in 1963 but disagreed on job security and the use of computer tape.

TWO CONTENDERS for the presidency of the Teachers exchanged this friendly handshake before balloting began at the AFT's recent convention. Charles Cogen of New York, left, won in a close race with Charles O. Smith, Jr., of Gary, Ind.

Engraver-Lithographer Merger Pact Ratified

New York—Members of the Photo Engravers and the Lithographers have given overwhelming approval to the constitution for the merged Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union clearing the way for the official birth of the new union on Labor Day, Sept. 7.

The merger of the two graphic arts unions—the first in nearly 50 years—was approved by members of the two unions in a referendum that was completed last January. A special constitutional convention of the ALA and the IPEU held in May unanimously approved a draft constitution and sent it to a final referendum.

The results showed the Lithographers voting for the constitution 18,518 for to 3,260 against; the Photo Engravers voted 9,043 to 3,528 for the document.

Kenneth J. Brown, ALA president, will be president of the new LPIU; William J. Hall, president of the Photo Engravers will be executive vice president.

The new organization will become an AFL-CIO affiliate. The Photo Engravers union is a federation affiliate; the ALA is unaffiliated.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the merger convention in May that uniting "two proud and strong crafts into a single organization" is a measure of the "statesmanship of your leaders and the wisdom of your rank and file."

Officers of the new LPIU will be installed on Labor Day at a ceremony in the Lithographers headquarters building in New York.

Postal Drivers Boost Dues, Add 2nd Post

Miami Beach—Delegates representing the men who drive and maintain mail trucks voted to strengthen their union by boosting the per capita payment, setting a floor under local dues, and adding a second full-time officer to represent the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes in Washington.

Everett G. Gibson was re-elected president and Chester W. Parrish of Miami, who had served as treasurer, was elected to the new full-time post of secretary-treasurer. He will assume his post in January.

The per capita was raised 25 cents to $1.25 a month and dues were set at a minimum of $2 a month.

A unique feature of the convention was an all-day training seminar for delegates on collective bargaining and grievance handling. It was conducted by Otto Pragan, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and John McCart, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council. Gibson described the training program as "outstanding" and "enormously successful."

The executive board, trimmed from nine to six members, includes in addition to the two full-time officers, Vice Presidents Carl V. Fleissner of Chicago, Paul E. Jameson of St. Louis and Joseph E. Lauderdale of Fresno, Calif., and Administrative Field Officer Leon S. Hawkins of Detroit, all re-elected.

Minneapolis was picked as the site for the next convention in 1966.

HEARTY WELCOME to Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, left, who addressed the Transport Service Employes convention in Chicago, was extended by Sec.-Treas. Richard S. Hamme, center, and Eugene E. Frazier. Frazier was succeeded as president at the convention by George Sabattie; Hamme was re-elected.

Dept. of Education Urged:

Teachers Criticize Goldwater's Views

Chicago—Criticism of Senators Barry Goldwater and Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) was voiced by the American Federation of Teachers as 1,400 delegates wound up the union's 48th annual convention.

In a series of resolutions the AFT parley supported:

- A federal Dept. of Education, separating the present Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Creation of a Cabinet level Dept. of Urban Affairs.
- The Supreme Court decision barring official prayers in public schools.
- Continued government aid to schools in impacted areas where federal installations have been withdrawn.

Telegrams were sent to Pres. Johnson and members of both houses of Congress urging that no installations be closed without provisions for continued support of schools. The AFT said some school districts could lose as much as $2 million a year if a Navy yard were closed or a defense plant moved.

The delegates also backed the position of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which is campaigning to keep the naval shipyards open.

The resolution opposing the views of the GOP presidential nominee said that Goldwater's "concept of the responsibility of the federal government would make it impossible to achieve the needed expansion of education resources and the implementation of equality in educational opportunity in America . . . two of the primary goals" of the union.

Extremists Hit

The delegates voted to oppose Goldwater's "acceptance of support from extremist groups which are in conflict with the traditional guarantees of human dignity guaranteed in the Constitution."

Target of another resolution was Dirksen's rider to the foreign aid bill which would delay the effect of the Supreme Court decision equalizing voter representation in state legislatures. The convention directed the AFT executive council "to sponsor a militant campaign of opposition to the Dirksen rider and support the democratization of the state legislatures."

Other measures adopted dealt with organizing classroom teachers, improving education in the U.S., protecting teachers from physical attack and bettering salaries and working conditions for teachers.

Addressing the annual convention banquet, Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America: Poverty in the United States," termed the newly enacted anti-poverty program "a national commitment to the abolition of poverty," but said it is just a beginning.

Teachers' Locals Truly 'Far Flung'

Chicago—A lot of curiosity was aroused when retiring Pres. Carl J. Megel reported to the Teachers convention that collective bargaining elections had been won in, among other places, Madrid, Spain.

There's no mystery about it, though. It's just that Local 1470, Overseas Federation of Teachers, won an election held under the late Pres. Kennedy's executive order among teachers in Madrid schools for U.S. Air Force dependents. The Local polled 70 percent of the vote, with 28 percent for the Madrid Educational Association.

Frank Raftery Elected President of Painters

Minneapolis—S. Frank Raftery was elected president of the Painters at the union convention here—unanimous choice of the 1,200 delegates to succeed his father, Lawrence M. Raftery.

The elder Raftery, president of the union since 1952 and its secretary-treasurer for 10 years before that, was named president-emeritus, effective next March. He is an AFL-CIO vice president. The new president has been serving as a general representative for the Painters.

The Union claimed to be the first AFL-CIO affiliate to endorse the Johnson-Humphrey ticket in the presidential election, acting the morning after their nomination by the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. It was the first political endorsement in the Painters' history and was made possible by constitutional amendments adopted earlier in the convention permitting political action and the establishment of a political education fund.

The amendments followed a cheering demonstration for a proposal by Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. for endorsement of Pres. Johnson.

Gritta warned the delegates that this is one election year in which no segment of organized labor can afford to sit on the sidelines. He said the objectives of Johnson and organized labor are identical, and that Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee, "is 100 percent wrong" for labor.

The 1,200 delegates, representing 200,000 members in 1,200 locals in the United States and 8,000 Canadian members, were greeted by more than 200 resolutions.

'Program for Progress':

Virginia AFL-CIO Votes Political Fund

Norfolk, Va.—The Virginia AFL-CIO became the eighth southern state labor body to create a political education fund when delegates to the 9th annual convention here voted approval of a 15-point "Program for Progress" that included an annual assessment of $1.50 per member for the next five years.

The fund—about $97,000 a year based on present membership—was earmarked to help elect friendly members of the legislature and a friendly governor by 1969 through poll tax and registration drives, education campaigns among union members, and get-out-the-vote drives; for public relations, for legislative action campaigns, and to keep union members informed on political and legislative situations that might affect them.

The program was presented to the meeting by the top officers and was adopted by a vote of 690 to 42, with 16 abstentions. As an amendment to the constitution of the state labor body, it required a two-thirds vote.

Similar programs involving special funds have been adopted over the past few years by state AFL-CIO organizations in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Arkansas and Florida.

Program Listed

The "Program for Progress" calls for elimination of the poll tax and liberalization of registration laws; higher workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation benefits; an improved public school system with higher salaries and greater job security for teachers; modification of the so-called "right-to-work" law and enactment of legislation giving workers in intrastate commerce the legal right to organize and bargain; a state minimum wage of $1.25 an hour; civil service protection for all state, county and municipal employes; a ban on the recruiting and importing of professional strikebreakers, and the promotion of industrial development.

A report of the convention Civil Rights Committee, which was adopted, called for the end of segregated union halls in the state and complete equality of opportunity regardless of race in jobs and training.

The convention maintained a "golden silence" on the contest between Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D), Richard A. May (R) and a number of independents for the seat held by Byrd. Delegates from congressional districts recommended the following candidates:

Candidates Backed

Rep. Thomas N. Downing (D), 1st District; Rep. Porter Hardy. Jr., (D), 2nd District; Dr. Edward E. Hadley (Ind.), 3rd District; William B. Hopkins (D), 6th District; Rep. William Pat Jennings (D), 9th District, and Augustus C. Johnson (D), 10th District.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned the delegates that unless Virginia's so-called "right-to-work" law is repealed, "you won't be able to keep up with the national economy."

Also needed if the country is to create a broader prosperity, he said, is the 35-hour week to make new opportunities available to workers whose jobs are wiped out by automation.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) predicted that the voters will cast their ballots for Pres. Johnson once the "emotional debris" is cleared away. He declared Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), the GOP candidate, "wants the same kind of do-nothing job" former Pres. Eisenhower had.

New FEC Strike Aid Voted by Signalmen

Montreal, Que.—Major collective bargaining and legislative decisions were made at the Railroad Signalmen's convention here, but the delegates gave special attention to the needs of their striking union brothers on the Florida East Coast Railway.

A $2-per-quarter per capita boost will be earmarked in part to replenish the fund used to pay strike benefits. And delegates dug into their pockets for a $3,000 contribution to a special "hardship fund," in addition to strike benefits, for families of FEC strikers who have been on the picket line since Jan. 23, 1963. A special collection was also taken for the wives of FEC strikers, in recognition of the sacrifices they have made and the support they have given to their husbands.

Then the delegates, aware of the cost of outfitting growing youngsters for a new school year, voted a special $75 grant for each school-age child in each striking family to cover "back-to-school" expenses.

On a broader scale, the convention reiterated the union's demands for job stabilization, vacation-holiday improvements and other fringe benefits, authorizing a strike call if necessary. A presidential emergency board was recently set up to consider deadlocked negotiations on these issues between U.S. railroads and 11 non-operating unions.

Delegates also called for improvements in the Railroad Retirement and Railway Labor Acts and a program of health care for the aged under the social security and railroad retirement systems.

Pres. Jesse Clark and the entire team of national officers won re-election to new three-year terms, and the convention added a new elective post of Canadian grand lodge representative to the executive council.

Delegates rejected proposals to extend the period between conventions from three to four years and to elect officers by referendum.

AFL-CIO Endorses Women Voter Week

Organized labor is well aware that the influence of America's women would be far greater if they voted in the same proportion as men, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in endorsing Pres. Johnson's proclamation of Women Voters Week beginning Sept. 13.

"I urge all AFL-CIO organizations to give full cooperation to the special efforts that will be made during that week to register the greatest possible number of women," he said. "We can and should help make the drive an outstanding success."

TEEN-AGED sons and daughters of delegates to the Letter Carriers convention at Miami Beach organized a convention of their own—for five days of serious discussion of youth problems, mixed with social activities. Here a NALCTEEN speaks from the floor on a resolution.

Fire Fighters Reject Bid to Permit Strikes

San Diego, Calif.—Delegates to the Fire Fighters 26th convention rejected by a nearly unanimous vote a proposal that would permit locals to take strike action. Pres. William D. Buck warned the convention that the union voluntarily surrendered the right to strike when it was chartered by the AFL in 1918 and any change in policy "would quickly see us legislated out of existence."

Buck, a former captain in the St. Louis, Mo., fire department, won re-election for the presidency which he has held since 1957. He defeated John C. Kabachus, the union's secretary-treasurer.

Albert Albertoni, captain in the Oakland, Calif., fire department, was elected secretary-treasurer, winning by a three-vote margin over Jack Waller of Spokane, Wash. Four new vice presidents were elected: Harry Williams, Portland, Ore.; Harold Hawkins, Minneapolis; Cornelius Shea, Chicago and Walter Lambert, Spokane.

Indianapolis was voted as the site for the 1966 convention.

Delegates voted to raise the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from their present levels of $15,000 and $14,000 respectively, to $20,000 and $18,000 over a two-year period.

Parading behind a piece of fire apparatus, most of the 500 delegates went to St. Joseph's Cathedral following an afternoon recess to attend a memorial mass offered by the Rev. Frank Foster of San Antonio, Tex., chaplain of the IAFF, and himself a former fire fighter. The service was a tribute to Vice Pres. S. P. Stevens of Portland, Ore., who lost his life last month in a vain attempt to rescue his wife from their blazing home, and other deceased members of the union.

AFL-CIO Scholar Wins Fulbright Study Grant

Durham, N. C.—Mary Blakely, AFL-CIO scholarship winner in 1960 who was graduated with highest honors from Duke University this year, has been given a Fulbright grant to study at the University of Renne, France, during the coming academic year.

Miss Blakely is specializing in French language, culture and civilization. She had already received a Woodrow Wilson fellowship for graduate studies in French at Columbia University.

Letter Carriers Rap Postal Service Cuts

Miami Beach, Fla.—Mail deliveries to residential areas would be more frequent than once a day if the nation's letter carriers had their way.

The union's 75th anniversary convention sharply criticized cutbacks in postal service, called on Congress to recognize that the Post Office is a "service agency" and urged appropriation of funds adequate to "provide the best possible mail service to the people of the United States."

More than 3,000 delegates unanimously re-elected the NALC's team of national officers headed by Pres. Jerome J. Keating. Serving with him for another two-year term will be Vice Pres. James H. Rademacher, Sec.-Treas. J. Stanly Lewis, and Charles N. Coyle, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The convention hailed the progress of collective bargaining in the postal service but urged that local negotiations be held "on the clock," without loss of pay. Delegates also recommended that national contracts be submitted to a representative body of the union for ratification before being signed by NALC negotiators.

The convention also enlisted the nation's letter carriers in a "Mailmen's March" on behalf of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Oct. 9-10. The fund solicitation will be keyed to the 80th birthday anniversary of the late First Lady on Oct. 11.

The resolution endorsing the project was adopted unanimously by standing vote at a convention session addressed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

In other convention actions, delegates:

- Approved a resolution calling for mandatory arbitration procedures in postal service labor-management disputes. The resolution said this is necessary because postal employes are barred from striking.
- Rejected, by a 467-358 vote, a resolution calling for discontinuance of Post Office regional offices.
- Asked improved retired benefits for persons already on the civil service pension rolls as well as for employes who retire in the future.
- Termed recently-enacted pay raises "helpful" but urged a continuing campaign to "catch up" with comparable jobs in private industry.

Just to demonstrate that postal employes are their own best customers, the special post office set up to handle convention mail did a booming business. Sales of stamps averaged $500 a day as delegates mailed home everything from postcards to coconuts.

Pension Fund Group Names RCIA Officer

Oak Grove, Wis. — Sec.-Treas. William H. Lewis of Retail Clerks Local 240, Bellingham, Wash., has been named director of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, formed recently to serve as a non-profit educational organization for labor-management welfare and pension plans.

Letter Carriers' Teens Hold Own Convention

Miami Beach—Newsmen covering the Letter Carriers convention here found themselves with a second convention to report.

Teen-aged sons and daughters of N.A.L.C. delegates formed an organization they named NALCTEEN and held their own five-day convention at a nearby hotel.

On the serious side of the agenda, the 250 teenagers who participated actively in the convention heard and questioned an assistant postmaster general, leaders of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant groups who spoke on youth problems, a local juvenile court judge and other public officials.

They voted overwhelmingly for Pres. Johnson in a political straw poll, passed a resolution urging a juvenile jury system to try youthful traffic offenders and, after considerable debate, went on record opposing teen-age marriages.

The youngsters also had their own marching unit in the convention parade, held a poolside party and went on a moonlight cruise.

A Fateful Period

IN THE 58 DAYS between Labor Day 1964 and Election Day 1964 the nation will be faced with a fateful choice involving the well-being and the security of all Americans.

In July and again this month America's homes have been invaded by television, radio and newspapers carrying the story of the national political conventions. This is but a first installment in a series of political events that will be climaxed on Nov. 3 with the election of a President.

The choice before the American people this year will be unlike those of recent political history, for one party—the Republican—has veered sharply to the right and is directly and strongly challenging the basic programs evolved in the past three decades.

Because this choice will be so fateful it is critically important that there be the widest possible involvement of all citizens, that the choice be made by a truly representative electorate.

It is most especially a time for strenuous political action by trade union members vitally concerned with the welfare of the nation and the peace of the world as well as protecting and expanding their economic and social gains.

As perhaps never before in modern political campaigns it is imperative that the issues and the candidates be closely examined and analyzed so that the votes on Nov. 3 will be informed choices, not ballots built out of emotionalism, prejudice and bias.

★ ★ ★

ORGANIZED LABOR is increasingly more involved in political education and political action in programs designed to elect to public office candidates who will place human rights and the welfare of all Americans at the top of the list, who will fashion the programs to provide the economic security and the social progress that is the American potential.

The preliminary to all political education and action, however, is eligible voters—men and women who can step into a polling booth and pull a lever or mark a ballot—registered voters.

On this Labor Day, the immediate and overriding objective of the trade union movement is registering the unregistered. The decision that will be made this Election Day is too vital, too crucial to be made by anything less than a great majority.

On Labor Day 1964, and against the background of the presidential elections, it is perhaps proper to recall the words of Samuel Gompers spoken nearly 50 years ago:

The working people, he said, "will never stop in their efforts to obtain a better life for themselves, for their wives, for their children and for all humanity. The object is to obtain complete social justice."

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Have You Registered?

A Single Vote Can Be Decisive, As Many a Candidate Knows

RUNNING for the state legislature, a candidate in Connecticut won his primary contest by exactly one vote, 609-608. Six weeks later, in the general election, the same candidate again won by just one vote, 4,164-4,163.

That's just one instance of how important one vote can be. Here are some others:

In 1962, 42 contests for senator, congressman and governor were won by less than 52 percent of the total vote.

In Minnesota, 1.3 million citizens voted in the gubernatorial race. The winner was liberal Karl Rolvaag. He defeated an ultra-conservative opponent . . . by only 91 votes.

In Minnesota, too, progressive Alec Olson got 50.1 percent of the vote to win a seat in the House of Representatives.

In Ohio, Bob Secrest was elected to the House over right-wing incumbent Tom Moorehead with 51.1 percent of the vote.

In Pennsylvania, Rep. George Rhodes, a liberal, retained his House seat with 51.3 percent, and Joseph S. Clark was returned to the Senate by the same margin.

In Connecticut, Abraham Ribicoff entered the Senate on the strength of 51.3 percent of the total vote.

In Alabama, moderate Sen. Lister Hill beat off the challenge of an extreme right-winger with 50.8 percent of the vote.

In North Dakota, George McGovern defeated a reactionary incumbent for the Senate. His winning percentage: 50.1.

In Indiana, Birch Bayh took the Senate seat of three-termer Homer Capehart, an ultra-conservative, with 50.3 percent of the vote.

In Vermont, Philip Hoff became the first Democratic governor in 108 years with 50.1 percent of the vote.

In Massachusetts, 50.1 percent was also Endicott Peabody's winning margin for governor.

In 1960, John F. Kennedy won the presidency over Richard Nixon by only 112,000 votes, less than one vote per precinct nationwide.

THE WINNERS mentioned all share two things in common: they won contests in which every vote counted, and their victories were important to the welfare of working people.

The governors have provided enlightened leadership in their states. The senators and representatives have supported liberal programs in Congress.

These are but a few examples. In many other cases, pro-labor candidates won by razor-thin margins. If a few of their supporters had sat out the election on the false grounds that "my vote doesn't count," the results would have been different, sadly so.

One vote counts! Register and vote.

A report by the President's Commission on Registration & Voting Participation makes these comparisons:

- **In Denmark 85.5 percent of the eligible voters turned out in 1960.**
- **In Italy, voter turnout has topped 92 percent in each of the last four national elections.**
- **In West Germany participation in federal elections has ranged from 78.5 to 87.8 percent during the last 15 years.**
- **In Canada participation in the last three general elections has approximated 80 percent.**
- **In Finland, Norway, and Sweden participation has been significantly greater than in the United States.**
- **In the United States, 63.8 percent of the voters turned out in the Presidential election of 1960; in the "off-year" national elections of 1962; the turnout was only 48.9 percent!**

Morgan Says:

Johnson Strategy Seems Geared To Total Victory in November

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is exerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—As soon as the Goldwater conservatives emerged from the tense but never-in-doubt Cow Palace exhibition at San Francisco with the trophy of the Republican presidential nomination clutched to their proudly expanding chests, Pres. Johnson decided on a broad strategy for the election campaign which contained three main points.

Morgan

The first was to project a stable image of his leadership, rising, as much as possible, above the battle, tending to affairs of state more than to state fairs with their raucous political rallies, and as much as time, his talents and the opportunities allowed, enacting the role he most wants to establish as "President of all the people."

The second, as one White House source put it, was to hang the albatross of extremism and extremists' kooky views around Barry Goldwater's neck and, if possible, keep the burden there.

The third and related objective was to dramatize the contrast between prudence and steadiness and broad vision hopefully radiating from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and the inexperienced, trigger-happy impulsiveness that allegedly would displace that reassuring aura if the senator from Arizona were to win in November.

Sen. John Orlando Pastore of Rhode Island, five-foot-five though he is, must somehow have managed to look over the President's shoulder at the battle plans because the old-fashioned oratorical fire of his keynote speech at the opening of the Democratic convention scorched the Republican earth in precisely the areas over which his party's commander-in-chief plans to thrust his major attacks.

The pint-sized Pastore fairly blistered, you might even say defoliated, with flame-throwing scorn the changing positions of Goldwater which require such constant interpretations of his meaning. But a President, the Rhode Islander cried pointedly, has to be understood the first time. In a nuclear age, wherein two hydrogen bombs pack more destructive force than all the explosives used in World War II put together, the world cannot wait until Saturday to learn what a U.S. President meant on Monday.

The keynoter, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, acknowledged explicitly Republican support in passage of the Civil Rights Act and by implication vital GOP assistance in getting the Senate to ratify the nuclear test ban treaty.

But he might well have extended his graciousness to include a vote of thanks to GOP Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania for providing some of the most telling points of his speech.

AT SAN FRANCISCO Scranton forces tried but failed spectacularly to get the Goldwater-dominated Platform Committee to include an explicit denunciation of extremists and a clear reaffirmation of the traditional American posture of civilian supremacy over the military with emphasis on presidential control over nuclear weapons as opposed to the Goldwater approach of allowing at least the NATO commander latitude in the firing of tactical "nukes."

Not only did Pastore and the Democratic platform embrace these points, the senator went on to raise a passionate cry of "shame, shame" for the characterization of Dwight D. Eisenhower as a conscious agent of Communism by the father of the John Birch Society, Robert Welsh.

As for Lyndon Johnson's own image, Pastore stood on elocutionary tiptoe and sketched the President in Paul Bunyan dimensions that by comparison would make even an average healthy Texan look like a Singer midget with anemia. "For 32 years," the senator intoned, "LBJ has been at the heart of Democratic inspiration (big 'D') in the most dynamic generation of America and mankind."

By the cold calculations that have to be made of campaign approaches, there is much here that has a plausible base. The terribly tempting projection that Democratic strategists hardly dare to think about is this: If Johnson continued to hold onto a commanding lead in the polls after the Republican convention had indicted the Democrats for almost every imaginable sin, what will his advantage be increased to after the Kennedy-Johnson Administration side of the story is fully circulated?

The answer could be a November landslide that would make Franklin Roosevelt's 1936 triumph over Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas look like a contested photo finish at the Kentucky Derby.

That is the pot of gold at the end of the political rainbow which Lyndon Johnson dreams of and is working his shrewd politican's head off for, but the sobering corrective thought at this juncture must be that he is already so high by the count of the professional-pulse takers that realistically he has no place to go but down. The towering question is: How far down?

Washington Reports:

Equal Pay Law Seen Opening New Opportunities for Women

ASSISTANT SEC. OF LABOR Esther Peterson said she expects employers to comply without difficulty with the equal pay for women law. Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations, she noted that many employers complied even before the law went into effect.

"Many persons have written me and said, 'Look, Mrs. Peterson, I have had a raise,' " she reported. "Most employers want to comply. It is now a national principle that there should be a rate for the job."

She said many employers "are overwhelmed by the prospect of having to analyze and re-evaluate jobs," but, in the long run, "we expect that many new opportunities will be open for women."

Mrs. Peterson said that previous experience under the War Labor Board, when women took jobs in war plants during World War II, through civil service operations in the U.S. government, and under state equal pay laws have helped in putting the new federal law into operation.

She noted that the law forbids cutting the wages of men if women in the plant or office are doing the same job for less. The law also provides that merit increases and seniority shall not be effected.

She predicted that about 8 million of the 24 million women now working would be affected by the act.

AT PRESENT, she said, millions of women are in so-called women's jobs, as stenographers, secretaries, teachers, nurses, and in the service occupations.

"At the same time, many are moving into other areas, including administrative positions, the professions and into operation of automated equipment, computers and the like," Mrs. Peterson said. "Women seem to be particularly clever in this work."

State laws will continue to take care of intrastate occupations, with the federal law operating in interstate business, she said.

"Any woman who believes she has been denied equal pay for the same job should inform the local Wage & Hour administrator, or write the Wage & Hour Division in Washington," she asserted. "The administration of the law, as well as inspection of the situation, is in this part of the Dept. of Labor."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ATLANTIC CITY—This has been Pres. Johnson's Democratic convention, bearing the stamp of his style in honorable compromises of issues once incapable of compromise, showing his familiar style preferences in the phrases and the terse, short paragraphs of the platform. More significantly, it was a convention that clarified what the Republicans managed to achieve when they insisted on candidates and a platform offering "a choice, not an echo."

The gulf between the two party platforms, the great disparity between what the candidates affirm as the urgent need of modern America could hardly be spelled out more clearly.

Take labor. The Republicans complain about government interference with the bargaining process, view with alarm the alleged concentrated power of unions and mutter about applying the anti-trust laws. The Democrats speak of strengthening "the industrial democracy of free, private collective bargaining and the security of American trade unions."

Take the issue of whose finger should control the nuclear "trigger." Sen. Goldwater has repeatedly urged that "field commanders" be given some "leeway" to unloose nuclear explosions, although recently he has explained this down as meaning merely "mortar-sized" things with no more force than some "conventional" weapons and suggested that "tactical" nuclear weapons should themselves be thought of as "conventional." The Democratic platform says, bluntly, that the finger on the trigger must remain that of our highest elected official, the commander-in-chief, the President.

Take the issue of political "extremism." Republican delegates booed Gov. Rockefeller of New York when he supported a proposed platform amendment denouncing John Birch Society infiltration of his party. (The tape-recording of that Rockefeller speech is a collectors' item, fascinating for the governor's soft-spoken, private but audible comments—"Yeah," "That's true, too"—as he waited for the shrieking audience to let him continue.) The Democrats bluntly denounce and renounce extremists and their tactics and name the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society.

In the Republican platform the only use of the word "extremism" occurs in regard to what the GOP chose to label "federal extremism," declaring that Democratic tax, fiscal and social programs are "thoughtless" and "improvident" and an encroachment on states' rights. It promises to limit "expanding centralized power."

The Democratic platform acknowledges an inter-related connection between local, state and federal governments but it says that when government at any level "fails to meet its responsibilities" for the freedom and welfare of the people it cannot "properly complain of violation of its powers" when government at another level moves to fill the vacuum.

* * *

THESE ARE other specifics on the gulf between the 1964 Republicans, candidate and platform, and the Lyndon Johnson Democratic approach:

- The GOP wants to aid education primarily by the return of "tax resources" to the states. The Democratic platform calls for massive federal aid to education at all levels.
- The GOP views with alarm what it calls "ceaseless pressure" from the White House and government agencies "to dominate consumer decisions in the market place." The Democratic platform endorses broader government protection of consumers from misleading, confusing or dangerous commercial practices.
- To the GOP, a plan for a tremendous regional electrical power intertie, involving both public and privately generated energy, is a menace, and it speaks stutteringly of "maximum beneficial uses of public lands." Democrats endorse the intertie concept—a future certainty—and specifically endorse wilderness preservation and an urgent increase in national recreational, park and forest areas.

This convention has ratified Mr. Johnson's leadership, which builds on what Democratic administrations since Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term have contributed to the uplifting of American society.

EQUAL PAY for women law should benefit the economy because it will result in many increases in the pay of women workers, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. Harry W. Flannery did the interviewing.

How to Buy:

Increase in the Cost of Living Calls for Careful Fall Shopping

By Sidney Margolius

WATCH YOUR MONEY. You are going to be hit by a rise in the cost of living this fall. September in any case is one of the most difficult months for wage-earning families, and a time for cautious shopping. Children need back-to-school clothing; homes need repairs and preparation for winter; meat prices are high.

The only widespread sales and buying opportunities are china and housewares sales; clearances of fall piece goods and fabrics; the clearances of this year's car models; and special prices on batteries, mufflers and other pre-winter car needs offered by some garages and dealers. Stores also may run "anniversary sales," offering specials in various departments.

While prospects are poor for meat eaters, they are good for car shoppers. The auto industry still has a record inventory of 1964 models to clear before the 1965 cars arrive at dealer showrooms late in September. By August, trade reports indicated that some 1.25 million new 1964 cars were still on hand. Manufacturers and dealers will be trimming prices to unload them.

Here are tips on shopping for values this month:

Home repairs, materials: Lumber in general has been selling at low prices this year, with plywood at actual distress levels. Asphalt roofing is another bargain product; heating equipment prices also have been reduced.

Readers have asked about aluminum siding. Some high-pressure selling and misleading statements have been observed in the sale of this product. In some instances, homeowners have been fooled by what seem to be low quotations based on lineal feet, not the traditional square feet.

The Akron, O., Better Business Bureau points out that it has been customary in the home-improvement industry to quote prices on the basis of a "square." This is 10 feet by 10 feet, or 100 square feet. It takes 150 lineal feet of material, or 50 percent more, to equal one "square." The bureau thinks home-improvement sellers should quote on the basis of square feet, not lineal feet.

Children's clothing: The quality and construction of children's knit tee shirts and polo shirts often is a source of complaint. One problem is that they sometimes shrink in length and stretch in width. Government home economists suggest examining tee shirts to see if they have firm, even knitting. A blend of cotton with synthetic fiber such as the acrylic type (Orlon, Acrilan, etc.) or polyester (Dacron, Kodel, etc.) does have greater dimensional stability and wear resistance, and is more soil resistant and quicker drying than all cotton. This year such blends usually cost only 25-50 cents more than all-cotton tee shirts.

In boys' school slacks, you can get good wear at a moderate price by buying a blend of polyester fiber and rayon or cotton. For maximum wear, crease resistance and launderability, the blend should have a higher proportion of polyester than of rayon; for example, 65 percent polyester, 35 rayon.

Next in quality is a blend of rayon and Acrilan, often sold in approximately a 50-50 blend. Lowest in cost, but also in durability and crease resistance, are slacks primarily of rayon with a percentage of nylon. These inexpensive slacks may be satisfactory if not used for day-to-day wear. But make sure the blend has at least 15 percent nylon.

An increasing number of young boys' slacks are available with so-called "grow cuffs" or "add a cuff", often at little more cost. This construction permits you to lengthen slacks simply by snipping two threads.

Food buying calendar: Pork and lamb are high; beef prices are rising too. Buy of the month is turkeys, broilers and other poultry. Turkey supplies increase seasonally in September and are expected to be heavier than usual. Supplies of broilers have been heavy all year, with prices low. Fall also is the season for increased supplies of stewing chickens or fowl.

September is a month to rely on locally-grown fresh vegetables and fruits, often less than half the price than when not in season. But the September canned goods sales at supermarkets, clearing out this year's pack in preparation for the new pack, also give you a money-saving opportunity to stock up.

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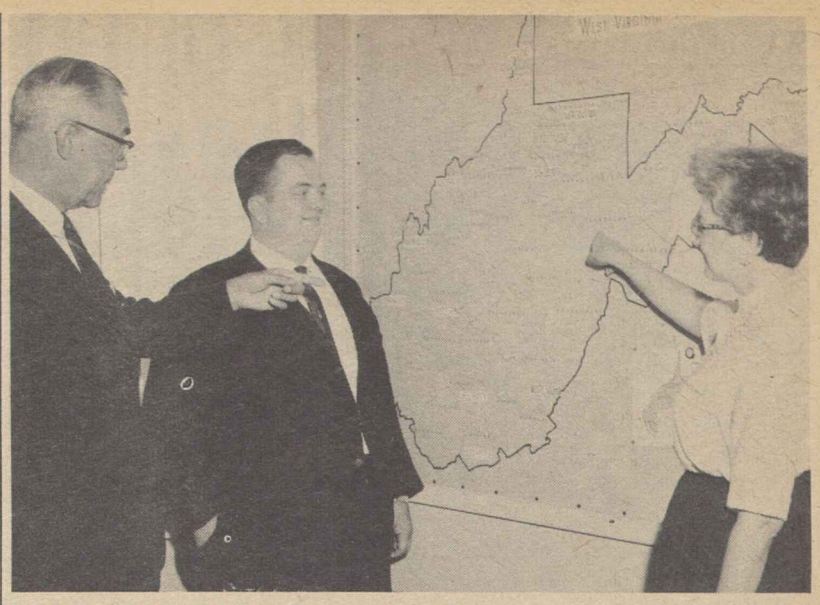


FOR THE FIFTH YEAR a student from Bethany College is serving a summer internship with the West Virginia Committee on Political Education under an organized labor-higher education program to develop leadership for responsible citizenship. This year the choice fell on Ralph Cipoletti (center) of Wellsburg, who is getting some pointers above from Sec.-Treas. Glen Armstrong of the State AFL-CIO, also COPE director, and Patricia Sleeth, state director of COPE women's activities.

New Study Finds:

Challenge of Poverty Offers Opportunity

"**THE AMOUNT** of American money spent for the rehabilitation of Europe after World War II was many times the billion dollars a year provided in Pres. Johnson's 1964-1965 budget for his 'war on poverty.' Surely this country can afford a more comprehensive effort to salvage the lives of millions of Americans now trapped in poverty."

That is the view expressed by Maxwell Stewart in The Poor Among Us—Challenge and Opportunity, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet.

Stewart describes the extent of poverty in our country today and the problems of the estimated 35 to 50 million Americans who are "inadequately nourished, poorly housed, and maimed in body or spirit." He outlines programs the Administration is initiating and suggests that many other measures are imperative if future generations are to escape the self-propagating "culture of poverty."

Who are the poor? Stewart describes them as "too old, too young, or too uneducated to earn a living; they live in a depressed area or belong to a vanishing occupational group; their skin is not the same color as their neighbors'; or they are recent immigrants. Many of them live in the South."

There are others too—those "who cannot earn a living because of defects in ambition, personality, or character, the most tragic of the poor—the alcoholics, the narcotics addicts, and the petty criminals.

"But the essential point is that, for all of its wealth and the vaunted efficiency of its economic system, the United States is failing to meet the basic human needs of from one-fifth to one-fourth of its population," he adds. "This vast sector of America desperately needs better education, health services, housing, and above all, jobs and economic security."

In addition to reviewing the Johnson Administration's program, with its understandable emphasis on youth training and work-study programs and expansion of area redevelopment programs, Stewart stresses improving general education and vocational education geared to the jobs available in industry.

Other basic recommendations are expansion and extension of social security to include hundreds of thousands of irregularly employed and migratory workers who do not now qualify; adequate medical care for the entire population; extension of coverage under minimum wage laws and more attention to the needs of irregularly employed workers, such as farmers and construction workers; and more public works programs.

Stewart pleads for long-range, balanced planning for economic growth, by such agencies as the Council of Economic Advisers or the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Poor Among Us—Challenge and Opportunity is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Ave South, New York 10016.

From Soup to Nonsense:

She's One of the Crowd Now, She Picks Locks for a Hobby

By Jane Goodsell

AT LAST I'VE FOUND a hobby! I've needed one for a long time because people are always asking me what my hobby is. Perfect strangers (people who sit next to me on buses, and lab technicians who make conversation while they jab my arm for blood) open conversations by asking, "What's your hobby?"

Not having a hobby made me feel like a social failure. Oh, don't think I didn't try to find one! I attempted tennis. (Too tiring.) Fishing. (A bore.) Skiing. (Too scary.) And needlepoint. (What do you do with it when it's finished?) I tried collecting things. But I didn't really want a lot of useless stamps or foreign coins or antique pillboxes. I couldn't keep my mind on bridge. Birdwatching involved such early rising. And gardening isn't my idea of a hobby. Is bed-making a hobby?

Still, one does need a hobby, and at last I've found mine.

My daughter Ann arrived home from college and departed a week later for a summer job in New York. A large suitcase, which she had sent from school, arrived 10 days after she left. The suitcase was locked. Ann had taken the key with her. What to do?

I couldn't wait to write to Ann to send the key because her hair dryer was in the suitcase, and I needed it because she'd taken mine. Sighing heavily, I resigned myself to lugging the suitcase to a locksmith, and immediately un-resigned myself. I couldn't pick it up. No wonder it had cost $17.75 in express charges!

Half-heartedly, I tried to unlock it with several unidentified keys which we keep for such emergencies. That must be why we keep them. Why else? None of them worked. Then I tried poking at the lock with scissors, an ice pick, a screwdriver and a bobby pin. Hopeless.

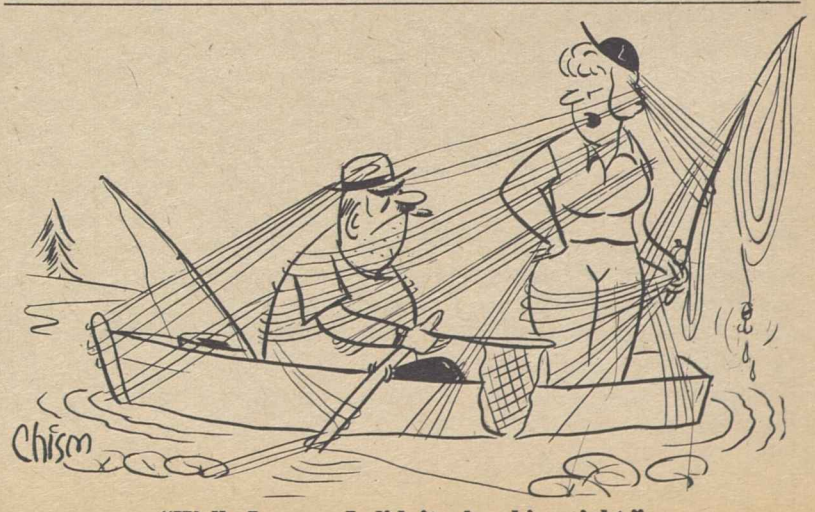
FINALLY, I tried tweezers. They didn't work either, but it didn't seem hopeless. Not quite. It seemed as though it must might . . . just maybe . . . on the next try . . . or the next . . . if I kept working at it. . . .

And suddenly it did! The lock gave a little click and sprung open!

Well, talk about exhilaration! In that instant, I knew the triumph a fisherman feels when he catches his first steelhead. I knew how a golfer feels making his first birdie, how a painter feels when he captures the essence of light on canvas.

At last I had discovered where my talents lay, and I experienced a sense of fulfillment, the satisfying pride of achievement.

Lock-picking may not be everybody's idea of a hobby, but I'm crazy about it.



"Well, I guess I didn't play him right."

'When the Day's Work Is Done':

Labor Day Weekend Broadcasts Set For AFL-CIO Public Service Film

The AFL-CIO television film, "When the Day's Work is Done," showing how union members give of their time and talents to public service, will be shown on nearly 140 stations, with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The 30-minute documentary will be premiered over the Labor Day weekend.

The film is narrated by Dave Garroway, who questions AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne on the role of union members in public service. After Labor Day the film will be available for use at local union meetings and conventions.

The following stations have scheduled the film:

CITY-STATE	STATION	DATE	TIME
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC (6)	Sept. 6	10:30 a.m.
*Birmingham, Ala.	WBIQ (10)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
Dothan, Ala.	WTVY (4)	Check local listing	
*Dozier, Ala.	WDIQ (2)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
Florence, Ala.	WOWL (15)	Sept. 6	5:30 p.m.
*Mt. Cheaha State Park, Ala.	WCIQ (7)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	WALA (10)	Sept. 6	5:30 p.m.
*Montgomery, Ala.	WAIQ (26)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
Montgomery, Ala.	WSFA	Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
Ketchikan, Alaska	KATV (4)	Check local listing	
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA (4)	Sept. 5	after ball game
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA (11)	Sept. 6	4:00 p.m.
Fort Smith, Ark.	KFSA (5)	Sept. 5	5:00 p.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KBAK (29)	Check local listing	
Chico, Calif.	KHSL (12)	Sept. 7	12:00 noon
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM (8)	Sept. 6	after ball game
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC (7)	Sept. 6	2:00 p.m.
*Sacramento, Calif.	KVIE (6)	Sept. 7	7:30 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KOGO (10)	Sept. 6	5:30 p.m.
*San Francisco, Calif.	KQED (9)	Sept. 7	8:00 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KLZ (7)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	WTIC (3)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
Waterbury, Conn.	WATR (53)	Sept. 6	7:00 p.m.
Washington, D. C.	WTOP (9)	Sept. 6	5:30 p.m.
*Jacksonville, Fla.	WJCT (7)	Sept. 8	8:30 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	WTVJ (4)	Check local listing	
Panama City, Fla.	WJHG (7)	Check local listing	
*Tallahassee, Fla.	WFSU (11)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
*Tampa, Fla.	WEDU (3)	Sept. 7	9:00 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB (2)	Sept. 5	12:30 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.	WTOC (11)	Check local listing	
Honolulu, Hawaii	KHVH (4)	Sept. 6	9:30 a.m.
Boise, Idaho	KBOI (2)	Check local listing	
*Chicago, Ill.	WTTW (11)	Sept. 7	8:00 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	WBKB (7)	Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
Moline, Ill.	WQAD (8)	Sept. 5	6:00 p.m.
		Sept. 6	3:00 p.m.
Quincy, Ill.	KHQA (7)	Sept. 7	3:30 p.m.
Evansville, Ind.	WFIE (14)	Sept. 6	1:00 p.m.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	WKJG (33)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Indianapolis, Ind.	WIFH (8)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT (22)	Sept. 5	4:30 p.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	WHO (13)	Sept. 6	1:00 p.m.
Ottumwa, Ia.	KTVO (3)	Sept. 7	4:00 p.m.
Waterloo, Ia.	KWWL (7)	Sept. 6	Check time
Wichita, Kan.	KAKE (10)	Sept. 6	2:00 p.m.
Lexington, Ky.	WKYT (27)	Sept. 6	12:30 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS (11)	Sept. 6	after ball game
Alexandria, La.	KALB (5)	Sept. 6	10:15 p.m.
Baton Rouge, La.	WBRZ (2)	Check local listing	
Monroe, La.	KNOE (8)	Check local listing	
New Orleans, La.	WDSU (6)	Sept. 5	11:30 p.m.
Portland, Me.	WCSH (6)	Check local listing	
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL (11)	Sept. 6	4:00 p.m.
Salisbury, Md.	WBOC (16)	Check local listing	
Boston, Mass.	WHDH (5)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
*Boston, Mass.	WGBH (2)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP (22)	Sept. 7	1:00 p.m.
Worcester, Mass.	WJZB (14)	Sept. 2	10:30 p.m.
Cheboygan, Mich.	WTOM (4)	Check local listing	
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ (7)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WZZM (13)	Check local listing	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO (3)	Sept. 5	4:30 p.m.
Saginaw, Mich.	WKNX (57)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN (7)	Check local listing	
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT (7)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
Austin, Minn.	KMMT (6)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL (3)	Sept. 7	12:00 noon
Rochester, Minn.	KROC (10)	Sept. 6	5:30 p.m.
*St. Paul, Minn.	KTCA (2)	Sept. 7	7:30 p.m.
Jackson, Miss.	WJTV (12)	Sept. 6	after ball game
Meridian, Miss.	WTOK (11)	Check local listing	
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF (4)	Check local listing	
*St. Louis, Mo.	KETC (9)	Sept. 4	9:00 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD (5)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV (3)	Check local listing	
Billings, Mont.	KOOK (2)	Check local listing	
Butte, Mont.	KXLF (4)	Sept. 4	5:00 p.m.
Great Falls, Mont.	KFBB (5)	Check local listing	
Lincoln, Neb.	KOLN (12)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
*Lincoln, Neb.	KUON (12)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 8	6:30 p.m.
Reno, Nev.	KOLO (8)	Sept. 6	3:00 p.m.
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOAT (7)	Sept. 6	9:30 p.m.
Albany, N. Y.	WAST (13)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBEN (4)	Sept. 6	5:30 p.m.
Binghamton, N. Y.	WNBF (12)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
New York, N. Y.	WOR (9)	Check local listing	
Rochester, N. Y.	WHEC (10)	Sept. 6	12:30 p.m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WRGB (6)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
Syracuse, N. Y.	WHEN (5)	Check local listing	
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	WKTV (2)	Sept. 6	12:30 p.m.
Watertown, N. Y.	WCNY (7)	Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
Charlotte, N. C.	WSOC (9)	Sept. 6	5:00 p.m.
Raleigh, N. C.	WRAL (5)	Sept. 5	2:30 p.m.
Bismarck, N. D.	KFYR (5)	Check local listing	
Akron, O.	WAKR (49)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	WEWS (5)	Sept. 5	4:00 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WTVN (6)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
Dayton, O.	WHIO (7)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Toledo, O.	WTOL (11)	Sept. 6	5:00 p.m.
Youngstown, O.	WKBN (27)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
*Oklahoma City, Okla.	KETA (13)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
*Tulsa, Okla.	KOED (11)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
*Corvallis, Ore.	KOAC (7)	Sept. 7	7:30 p.m.
Medford, Ore.	KBES (5)	Sept. 7	Check time
*Portland, Ore.	KOAP (10)	Sept. 7	7:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KGW (8)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WTPA (27)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC (6)	Sept. 4	1:30 p.m.
Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL (8)	Sept. 7	9:00 a.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WFIL (6)	Sept. 7	12:00 noon
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIIC (11)	Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
*Pittsburgh, Pa.	WQED (13)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
Providence, R. I.	WJAR (10)	Sept. 6	11:00 a.m.
		Sept. 7	9:00 a.m.
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC (4)	Sept. 6	4:00 p.m.
Florence, S. D.	KDLO (3)	Sept. 5	11:30 a.m.
Reliance, S. D.	KPLO (6)	Sept. 5	11:30 a.m.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO (11)	Sept. 5	11:30 a.m.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WTVC (9)	Sept. 6	2:00 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR (10)	Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WHBQ (13)	Sept. 6	1:00 p.m.
Nashville, Tenn.	WSM (4)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
Dallas, Tex.	WFAA (8)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
Houston, Tex.	KPRC (2)	Sept. 6	Check time
Midland, Tex.	KMID (2)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
San Antonio, Tex.	WOAI (4)	Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTV (2)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA (3)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
Lynchburg, Va.	WLVA (13)	Sept. 6	2:30 p.m.
Norfolk, Va.	WVEC (13)	Sept. 6	7:30 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WTVR (6)	Sept. 6	4:30 p.m.
Roanoke, Va.	WSLS (10)	Sept. 5	6:30 a.m.
*Seattle, Wash.	KCTS (9)	Sept. 4	8:00 p.m.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBOY (12)	Sept. 7	7:00 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN (13)	Sept. 7	1:00 p.m.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WTAP (15)	Sept. 6	after ball game
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF (7)	Sept. 6	1:30 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	WKOW (27)	Sept. 4	9:30 a.m.
		Sept. 6	3:30 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN (12)	Sept. 8	6:30 p.m.

*—Non-commercial station

ANTI-POVERTY bill was a happy occasion for Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The legislation was initiated by the Johnson Administration and strongly supported by labor.

Pamphlet Focuses On Shorter Hours

As part of its continuing campaign for reduction in working hours, the AFL-CIO has produced a new pamphlet titled "Shorter Hours: To Create Jobs."

Based on material appearing in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, augmented with updated tables and additional material, the 20-page, two-color, illustrated pamphlet is aimed at a solution to the continuing problem of chronic, high-level unemployment.

Single copies of the pamphlet, Publication No. 135, are available free. Up to 100 copies the publication is priced at 20 cents each; orders for more than 100 copies are at the rate of $15 per hundred. The pamphlet can be ordered from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Unions Urged To Help Cut Holiday Toll

It is "practically imperative" that organized labor "extend every effort possible to curtail the appalling tragedies that safety experts regularly and accurately predict" for Labor Day weekends, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers has told union organizations participating in the Labor Day Safety Campaign.

Knight is chairman of the Steering Committee for the 1964 drive to make labor's own holiday safer than it is usually. The campaign is being staged for the sixth year by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health and the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

In a letter to labor groups which have requested the campaign promotion kit and booklet, Knight pointed out that many of those expected to be killed or injured over summer's last holiday weekend will be union members and their families.

"Please conscientiously. . . . do your best to solicit the necessary help from your membership to make the campaign effective in your area," he urged.

"This does require time and effort, but I am sure the results and the potential benefits can be adequately rewarding. Organized labor should never be satisfied until the expected disastrous statistics are cut in half or reduced to the utopia of zero."

Unions which meet minimum standards in participating in the campaign are eligible to apply for a Recognition Certificate from the NSC Labor Dept.

7 Named to Board In Rail Dispute

Pres. Johnson has named a seven-member emergency board to conduct hearings under the Railway Labor Act into three disputes involving the nation's railroads and all or some of the 11 non-operating rail unions.

The board will sit in Chicago beginning Sept. 2.

Former Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia was appointed chairman. Other members are Paul D. Hanlon, Portland, Ore., lawyer; Pres. John W. McConnell of the University of New Hampshire; Robert J. Ables, Washington attorney; Lewis M. Gill, Philadelphia arbitrator; H. Raymond Cluster, Baltimore attorney, and Prof. Frank J. Dugan of Georgetown University, Washington.

Highlights of '64 Democratic Platform

On this page the AFL-CIO reproduces excerpts of key portions of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. The subject headings are those used by the AFL-CIO in its presentation to the Democratic platform committee and do not appear in the platform.

Labor and Management

● The industrial democracy of free, private collective bargaining and the security of American trade unions must be strengthened by repealing Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. The present inequitable restrictions on the right to organize and to strike and picket peaceably must also be eliminated.

Civil Rights

● The Civil Rights Act of 1964 deserves and requires full observance by every American and fair, effective enforcement if there is any default.

Resting upon a national consensus expressed by the overwhelming support of both parties, this new law impairs the rights of no American; it affirms the rights of all Americans. Its purpose is not to divide, but to end division; not to curtail the opportunities of any, but to increase opportunities for all; not to punish, but to promote further our commitment to freedom, the pursuit of justice, and a deeper respect for human dignity.

● We reaffirm our belief that lawless disregard for the rights of others is wrong—whether used to deny equal rights or to obtain equal rights.

We cannot and will not tolerate lawlessness. We can and will seek to eliminate its economic and social causes.

● True democracy of opportunity will not be served by establishing quotas based on the same false distinctions we seek to erase, nor can the effects of prejudice be neutralized by the expedient of preferential practices.

Economic Issues and Jobs

● It is the national purpose, and our commitment, to continue the expansion of the American economy toward its potential, without a recession, with continued stability, and with an extension of the benefits of this growth and prosperity to those who have not fully shared in them.

This will require continuation of flexible and innovative fiscal, monetary, and debt management policies, recognizing the importance of low interest rates.

We will seek further tax reduction—and in the process we need to remove inequities in our present tax laws. In particular we should carefully review all our excise taxes and eliminate those that are obsolete. Consideration should be given to the development of fiscal policies which would provide revenue sources to hard-pressed state and local governments to assist them with their responsibilities.

● We pledge to continue a frugal government, getting a dollar's value for a dollar spent, and a government worthy of the citizen's confidence. Our goal is a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

● Radical changes in technology and automation contribute to increased productivity and a higher standard of living. They must not penalize the few while benefiting the many. We maintain that any man or woman displaced by a machine or by technological change should have the opportunity, without penalty, to another job. Our common responsibility is to see that this right is fulfilled.

● Full employment is an end in itself and must be insisted upon as a priority objective. It is the national purpose, and our commitment, that every man or woman who is willing and able to work is entitled to a job and to a fair wage for doing it.

● The coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act must be extended to all workers employed in industries affecting interstate commerce, and the minimum wage level and coverage increased to assure those at the bottom of the economic scale a fairer share in the benefits of an ever-rising standard of American living.

● Overtime payment requirements must be increased to assure maximum employment consistent with business efficiency. The matter of the length of work periods should be given continuing consideration.

● The unemployment insurance program must be basically revised to meet the needs of the unemployed and of the economy, and to assure that this program meets the standards the nation's experience dictates.

● Agricultural and migratory workers must be given legal protection and economic encouragement.

● We must develop fully our most precious resource —our manpower. Training and retraining programs must be expanded. A broad-gauge manpower program must be developed which will not only satisfy the needs of the economy but will also give work its maximum meaning in the pattern of human life.

● We will stimulate as well as protect small business, the seed-bed of free enterprise and a major source of employment in our economy.

● The anti-trust laws must be vigorously enforced.

● Our population, which is growing rapidly and becoming increasingly mobile, and our expanding economy are placing greater demands upon our transportation system than ever before. We must have fast, safe, and economic modes of transportation. Each mode should be encouraged to develop in accordance with its maximum utility, available at the lowest cost under the principles of fair competition. A strong and efficient American flag merchant marine is essential to peacetime commerce and defense emergencies.

● Continue the quickened pace of comprehensive development of river basins in every section of the country, employing multipurpose projects, such as flood control, irrigation and reclamation, power generation, navigation, municipal water supply, fish and wildlife enhancement and recreation, where appropriate to realize the fullest possible benefits.

● Provide the people of this nation a balanced outdoor recreation program to add to their health and well-being, including the addition of improved management of national parks, forests, lakeshores, seashores and recreation areas.

● Continue the attack we have launched on the polluted air that envelopes our cities and on eliminating the pollution of our rivers and streams.

● Continue to promote the development of new and improved methods of generating electric power, such as the recent important gains in the field of atomic energy and the Passamaquoddy tidal power.

● Preserve the TVA which has played such an instrumental role in the revitalization of the area it serves and which has been the inspiration for regional development programs throughout the world.

Social and Public Needs

● Carry the war on poverty forward as a total war against the causes of human want.

● Move forward with programs to restore those areas, such as Appalachia, which the nation's progress has by-passed.

● The goal of our housing program must be a decent home for every American family.

● Special effort must be made in our cities to provide wholesome living for our young people. We must press the fight against narcotics, and through the war against poverty, increase educational and employment opportunities, turning juvenile delinquents into good citizens and tax-users into tax payers.

● We will continue to aid broad community and regional development, urban renewal, mass transit, open space and other programs for our metropolitan areas. We will offer such aid without impairing local administration through unnecessary federal interference.

● Because our cities and suburbs are so important to the welfare of all our people, we believe a department devoted to urban affairs should be added to the President's cabinet.

● Regardless of family financial status education should be open to every boy or girl in America up to the highest level which he or she is able to master.

● The demands on the already inadequate sources of state and local revenues place a serious limitation on education. New methods of financial aid must be explored, including the channeling of federally collected revenues to all levels of education, and, to the extent permitted by the Constitution, to all schools. Only in this way can our educational programs achieve excellence throughout the nation, a goal that must be achieved without interfering with local control and direction of education.

● In order to insure that all students who can meet the requirements for college entrance can continue their education, we propose an expanded program of public scholarships, guaranteed loans, and work-study grants.

● We shall develop the potential of the armed forces for training young men who might otherwise be rejected for military service because their work skills are underdeveloped.

● In order to protect the hard earned dollars of American consumers, as well as promote their basic consumer rights, we will make full use of existing authority, and continue to promote efforts on behalf of consumers by industry, voluntary organizations, and state and local governments. Where protection is essential, we will enact legislation to protect the safety of consumers and to provide them with essential information. We will continue to insist that our drugs and medicines are safe and effective, that our food and cosmetics are free from harm, that merchandise is labeled and packaged honestly, and that the true cost of credit is disclosed.

● The immigration laws must be revised to permit families to be reunited, to welcome the persecuted and oppressed, and to eliminate the discriminatory provisions which base admission upon national origins.

● To achieve the goals of higher incomes to the farm and ranch, particularly the family-sized farm, lower prices for the consumer, and lower costs to the government, we will continue to carry forward this three dimensional program: Commodity programs to strengthen the farm income structure and reach the goal of parity of income in every aspect of American agriculture; consumer programs, including expansion of the food stamp program and the school lunch and other surplus food programs, and acceleration of research into new industrial uses of farm products; community programs and agricultural cooperatives to assure rural America decent housing, economic security, and full partnership in the building of the great society.

● We will support legislation to carry forward the progress already made toward full equality of opportunity for women as well as men.

● We will strive to eliminate discrimination against older Americans, especially in their employment.

● Help the physically handicapped and mentally disadvantaged develop to the full limit of their capabilities.

● We will encourage further support for the arts, giving people a better chance to use increased leisure and recognizing that the achievements of art are an index of the greatness of a civilization.

Social Security and Health

● We will continue to fight until we have succeeded in including hospital care for older Americans in the social security program and have insured adequate assistance to those elderly people suffering from mental illness and mental retardation.

● We will go forward with research into the causes and cures of diseases, accidents, mental illness and mental retardation.

● We will further expand our health facilities, especially medical schools, hospitals, and laboratories.

● First rate hospitals and medical care must be provided veterans with service-connected injuries and disabilities and their compensation rates must insure an adequate standard of living. The National Service Life Insurance program should be reopened for those who have lost their insurance coverage, and an equitable and just pension system must help meet the need of those disabled veterans and their survivors who require financial assistance.

● The social security program, initiated and developed under the national leadership of the Democratic Party and in the face of ceaseless partisan opposition, contributes greatly to the strength of the nation. We must insure that those who have contributed to the system shall share in the steady increase in our standard of living by adjusting benefit levels.

● Enhance the security of older Americans by encouraging private retirement and welfare programs, offering opportunities like those provided for the young under the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964, and expanding decent housing which older citizens can afford.

Government Administration

● The government's business is the people's business. Information about public affairs must continue to be freely available to the congress and to the public.

● Every person who participates in the government must be held to a standard of ethics which permits no compromise with the principles of absolute honestly and the maintenance of undivided loyalty to the public interest.

● The Congress of the United States should revise its rules and procedures to assure majority rule after reasonable debate and to guarantee that major legislative proposals of the President can be brought to a vote after reasonable consideration in committee.

● We support home rule for the District of Columbia. The seat of our government shall be a workshop for democracy, a pilot-plant for freedom, and a place of incomparable beauty. We also support a constitutional amendment giving the District voting representation in Congress and pending such action, the enactment of legislation providing for a non-voting delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives.

● The Democratic Party holds to the belief that government in the United States—local, state, and federal—was created in order to serve the people. Each level of government has appropriate powers and each has specific responsibilities. The first responsibility of government at every level is to protect the basic freedoms of the people. No government at any level can properly complain of violation of its powers, if it fails to meet its responsibilities.

All of us are Americans. All of us are free men. Ultimately, there can be no effective restraint on the powers of government at any level save as Americans exercising their duties as citizens insist upon and maintain the free democratic processes of our system.

Meany Hails Party Planks:

Democratic Platform Seen 'Stark Contrast' to GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

In an unprecedented statement based on the Employment Act of 1946, the platform declared that every man or woman "willing and able to work is entitled to a job and to a fair wage for doing it," and that "full employment is an end in itself and must be insisted on as a priority objective."

In another unprecedented statement on automation, it declared that "radical" technological changes "must not penalize the few while benefitting the many" and that any person "displaced" by such changes "should have the opportunity, without penalty, to another job."

The platform statements on foreign policy and national defense took as their keynote the need of national leadership of "consummate understanding and experience" warning that "cities could become smouldering ruins and farms parched wasteland" through "one rash act, one thoughtless decision, one unchecked reaction."

It was an echo of "hip-shooting" intimations leveled against Goldwater in the foreign policy field by Republican opponents before the GOP convention nominated him.

Responsibility Stressed

"The most powerful nation on earth" must exercise that power "with the utmost responsibility," the platform said in its section on building peace, and directly challenged Goldwater's record on two issues.

"Already the air we and our children breathe is freer of nuclear contamination" because of the limited test-ban treaty, it said, and the treaty has been accepted "by over 100 nations." Goldwater voted against ratification in the Senate.

"Control of the use of nuclear weapons must remain solely with the highest elected official in the country—the President of the United States," the platform insisted. The Arizona senator has urged an uncertain degree of "leeway" for field commanders to initiate use of the nuclear weapons.

Rejecting Republican charges involving defense policy, the Democratic platform emphasized that the late Pres. Kennedy and Johnson, then vice president, "shattered" the Soviet offensive in Cuba in 1962 and that once again, in the recent Gulf of Tonkin air strike, U.S. "power exercised with restraint" turned back aggression.

Our combat-ready divisions have been increased from 11 to 16, the convention said, our long-range missiles have been increased "from fewer than 100 to more than 1,000," and our "balanced, versatile" defense forces can now meet "guerrilla subversion" as well as "nuclear confrontation."

Tensions Eased

Reaffirming U.S. commitments to its alliances, the platform drew a quotation from Kennedy's 1961 inaugural speech—"never negotiating from fear but never fearing to negotiate"—to declare that "we are approaching the point" where "effective" inspection agreements "can begin to lift the crushing burden of armaments" and that "fully enforceable measures" could end "the era of nuclear terror."

In the field of labor-management relations, the platform approved here reiterated the 1960 convention's call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" Sec. 14b—a call not yet reflected in congressional action—and added a pledge to eliminate existing "inequitable restrictions" on organizational strikes and peaceful picketing, declaring that the "industrial democracy of free, private collective bargaining and the security of American trade unions must be strengthened."

The Civil Rights Act was termed a reflection of "a national consensus expressed by the overwhelming support of both parties," impairing the rights of no American and affirming the rights of all.

Total Effort Pledged

The attack on discrimination, the convention said, involves "not only people's right to be free but also their ability to use their freedom." It pledged a "total" effort against the "causes of human want," including an expansion of the recently-enacted Youth Opportunities Act and of the social security system for retired workers; assistance to the physically handicapped, and adoption of such programs as the Appalachia plan for economically "by-passed" areas.

Specifically in the social security field, the party statement pledged unremitting efforts to add hospital-care benefits and a program under which retired workers "shall share" in rising living standards by upward adjustment of benefit levels. (A hospital-care amendment to a social security bill is now pending in the Senate, where a vote is expected on the floor when Congress reconvenes.)

Reciting achievements of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration in the domestic economy field, the platform emphasized the current "42 months of unbroken economic expansion," with jobs, wages, profits, industrial production and the economic growth rate all sharply increased.

The impact of automation nevertheless imposes a "common responsibility" to see that displaced workers do not pay the penalty, it stated. Declaring "the national purpose and our commitment" to full employment policies, it listed these goals:

- Expansion of minimum wage coverage to "all workers in industries affecting interstate commerce" and an increase in the statutory wage floor (now $1.25 an hour at maximum).

Progress Made

A Kennedy-backed minimum wage law, raising both the wages and coverage, was among the Administration's first major legislative achievements in 1961. Expansion of the program proposed in the 1964 platform would add more than 20 million workers now unprotected, including millions of farm workers.

The platform said overtime pay should be increased to an unspecified degree "to assure maximum employment consistent with business efficiency" and that "continuing consideration" should be given to a shorter statutory work week. The AFL-CIO has urged a $2 minimum wage, a 35-hour week and double-time penalty pay for overtime.

- Basic revision of the unemployment insurance program "to meet the needs of the unemployed and of the economy." Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the platform committee that the whole state-federal jobless benefit system needs an "upgrading."

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly pointed out that the state law system of exemptions, disqualifications and benefit minimums and maximums has resulted in jobless-insurance recovery far below the one-half of lost wages aimed at when the system was established in 1938. The Democratic platform approved here said the program must meet "the standards the nation's experience dictates."

- "Legal protection and economic encouragement" to farm workers including migratory workers. At present farm workers are exempted from the protection of collective bargaining guarantees, jobless compensation and wage-hour standards.
- Extension of manpower training and retraining programs to meet the needs of individual workers for meaningful jobs and the requirement of the economy for expanded skills.

The platform framed major programs in the areas of education, housing, natural resources and consumer protection.

Citing in its preamble the major educational-aid bills passed in 1963, it called for further legislation opening the doors of schooling "to every boy and girl up to the highest level he or she is able to master regardless of family financial status."

It urged an expanded program of scholarships, guaranteed loans and work-study grants for college students and greater federal financial aid to the states for educational purposes at "all levels."

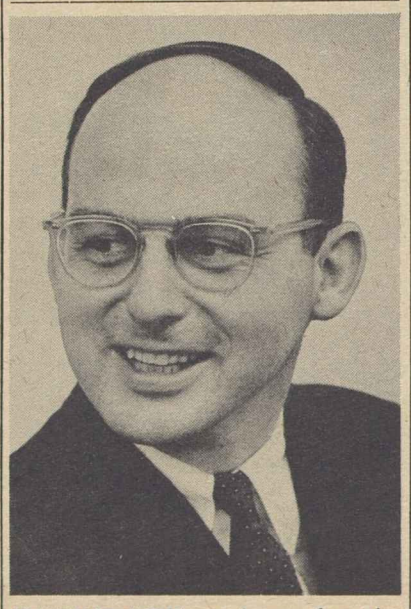
More Homes Needed

The housing bill of 1961 was described by the convention as the "most comprehensive" in history, but the platform pointed out that in the remaining years of this century "urban populations will double, the area of city land will double," and "homes, highways and facilities" will be needed "equal to all those built since this country was first settled."

A Dept. of Urban Affairs is needed for the President's Cabinet, the platform declared, to help metropolitan communities plan and finance the housing, renewal, transit and recreational facilities demanded. A Kennedy-backed bill to create such a department failed to get congressional approval.

Hailing the conservation programs enacted this year by Congress, the platform urged still further action to protect the nation's natural resources including water, wildlife and forests. It pledged preservation of the Tennessee Valley Authority (which Sen. Goldwater has sometimes proposed to "sell") and development of nuclear and tidal generating facilities.

The careful fiscal policies of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration should be continued, the platform said.



CANDIDATE at large for the Illinois House as a Democrat is Adlai Stevenson III, 33, son of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

REACTIONARIES AND EXTREMISTS have seized control of the Republican Party, Sen. John O. Pastore (R.I.), charged in his keynote speech to the Democratic National Convention. Pastore's slashing attack on the GOP was frequently halted by enthusiastic cheers.

Credential Fight Brings Ban on Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

from which most Negroes were barred.

Challenges in the credentials committee to the delegates named by both Mississippi and Alabama Democratic state parties had previously produced a stretching of convention rules to demand from each such delegate a personal pledge of "loyalty" to the convention's eventual nominees.

The committee thus took judicial notice, in effect, that Alabama's Gov. George Wallace and Mississippi's Gov. Paul Johnson had notoriously laid plans to arrange the Nov. 3 election machinery so as practically to guarantee that the two-state electoral college vote would go to either Sen. Goldwater, the Republican nominee, or some Democrat other than Pres. Johnson.

Wallace in an inflammatory appearance before the platform committee had threatened a third party "beginning Nov. 3" unless the convention repudiated the Civil Rights Act and the Democratic social legislation of 32 years. Louisiana's Gov. John J. McKeithen had tried to promote a stalk-out by other southern state delegates if Alabama and Mississippi "regulars" should be denied seats.

These threats melted into vapidness as Freedom Party witnesses at an hour-long public hearing before the credentials committee told of conspiracies, murders, burnings and terror used in Mississippi to prevent registration of Negro residents as Democratic voters.

The Freedom Party had no legal case at all—but their moral case was so powerful, as unfolded by their counsel, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., that the Mississippi "regular" organization was exposed as appearing with unclean hands.

Women members of the credentials committee wept as one Freedom Party witness told how, after she had insisted on registration, she and her family were kicked from their farm-tenant plantation house, she and four other Negro women were arrested by state police, and she herself was beaten on a jail-cell cot with billy clubs wielded by male Negro prisoners—on white police orders.

The upshot was isolation of the Wallace-Paul Johnson forces:

- Two leaders of the Freedom Party, Aaron Henry and Rev. Edward King, were seated as special delegates at large—a tremendous tribute to the moral force of the Freedom Party cause.
- Mississippi "regular" delegates were added to those from Alabama as owing the convention a personal loyalty pledge before being seated (most of them bolted instead).
- The credentials committee proposed, and the convention approved, the tight anti-discrimination rule for future elections and party operations within Democratic state parties and set up the watchdog committee to enforce it.
- Southern delegates in the credentials committee and on the convention floor either accepted or actually supported this disposition of the Mississippi contest. It was the best solution southern delegations could hope for, said Tom Harper, Arkansas chairman.

'Turning Point' Seen

Neither the Freedom Party nor the "regulars" officially accepted the report, but Credentials Committee Chairman David L. Lawrence, former governor of Pennsylvania, apparently spoke the sense of the convention when he called it a "turning point" in Democratic party history.

When Wallace before the platform committee claimed that national Democratic principles, unless radically reversed, would meet revolt all over his "part of the country," a South Carolina member, Yancey A. McLeod, forced amendment of the statement to confine it to Alabama alone.

Said Jack Pittman of the "regular" Mississippi delegates, "we didn't leave the National Democratic Party. It left us. We're going home."

Freeman Sees Presidential Choice 'Clear'

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told delegates to a five-state conference of his union that Pres. Johnson's performance as a national leader "has left nothing to be desired."

By contrast, he said, Republican Candidate Barry Goldwater has been consistently "against everything the IBEW has stood for since its inception."

Freeman, addressing 250 local IBEW leaders from Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, said: "The chips are down in this presidential election. We have to make a choice."

Johnson, he told the delegates, "has moved with determination and effective leadership to keep a sorely stricken nation on the forward path after the tragic events of last November."

LBJ-Humphrey Drive Keyed to Record

Convention Opens Counter-Attack Against Goldwater—GOP Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

keynote speech of Sen. John O. Pastore of Rhode Island made it clear that the Democratic Party gladly accepted the GOP challenge to the nation's leadership in the Kennedy-Johnson years and the Republican all-out assault on social reforms that Democrats believe have transformed the nation in the past 32 years—for the better.

The convention had its somber notes. The delegates were deeply conscious that four years earlier another Democratic convention had started the vibrant John F. Kennedy on his way to the White House. There was a time and a place at this convention for mourning Kennedy's loss—and a film of great emotional thrust recalled his thousand days as the nation's leader.

Pastore set the theme when he recalled that Kennedy himself had selected Johnson four years ago. The "vision" of the late President, the Rhode Island senator said, "lives on in the character, the capability and the courage of the teammate of his choice."

Even while the delegates were meeting, there was hard, brisk work done in the ballroom and other anterooms of the huge convention hall as national committee officials met with key leaders of state Democratic parties to plan the coordination of the upcoming local and national campaigns.

National Committee Chairman John W. Bailey and Johnson's personal representative on the committee, Cliff Carter, worked day after day with "workshop" groups of state leaders and candidates—discussing the President's own schedule of campaign trips, the use to be made of Humphrey's concededly enormous campaign energies, the raising of funds and division of duties and function.

For the Democrats, the campaign clearly would become a hard-fought one—a total response to the Goldwater-GOP assault.

The delegates themselves approved by acclamation a platform shorter than that of the 1960 convention—but unusually explicit for declarations of party programs, and especially so in contrast to the vague platform adopted by the Republican convention six weeks earlier.

The Democratic platform was praised by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "sound, liberal and progressive—a positive program of action for 20th Century America."

The proposals of the AFL-CIO itself and the platforms of the two parties will be compared by the federation's General Board, which meets in Washington Sept. 1 at the call of the Executive Council to make an endorsement for the campaign, Meany said.

The convention delegates, also by acclamation, accepted a report from its credentials committee that had the effect of isolating Mississippi and Alabama bitter-enders suspected of planning to rig their state election machinery to aid Goldwater next November after using their claimed credentials here to assail the party's national policies of the past and program for the future.

The delegates coldly ignored a slashing public attack on Democratic national policy by Alabama's Gov. George Wallace, although in speeches and in the platform they used language temperately, allowing moderate southern party leaders to feel they had been treated with consideration.

The southern moderates, in turn, treated Wallace with equal coldness. They raised no objection to the unprecedented tribute to the Mississippi Freedom Party's moral case against the state's "regulars," which saw two Freedom spokesmen seated as special delegates at large. They raised no objection when Mississippi and Alabama delegates, refusing to sign a loyalty pledge to support the convention's nominees, were firmly ushered out of their delegations' assigned locations in the hall.

There was no monolithic devotion here to any particular dogma or doctrine on the way the country should be run—no insistence that every delegate had to cross every "t" and dot every "i" in exactly the same way.

There was, instead, a respect for honest differences of opinion that lie in the mainstream of American political attitudes and an effort to declare the party's future program in language acceptable in the party consensus.

The result was a party nominating convention from which delegates could move with eagerness into the campaign, confident the basic principles stated and restated here would win the endorsement of the nation next Nov. 3.

BUSLOADS OF SENIOR CITIZENS, many representing groups of retired union members, came to the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City for a boardwalk demonstration in support of Pres. Johnson's program for health care for the elderly through social security.

7 of 8 Elections Won In Three-County Drive

Greensboro, N. C.—Rank-and-file assistance has been a big help in an organizing campaign in this three-county area which has won seven out of eight representation elections for AFL-CIO unions.

That's an 88 percent average for the coordinated campaign that started with a meeting here less than 18 months ago, staff representatives have reported to Dir. John Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

More help will be sought from union members in this area where an estimated 100 plants remain unprotected by collective bargaining contracts, said Livingston. Since the start of the coordinated campaign, a steady flow of tips and leads have come from the "grass roots," he reported.

Two dozen union leaders were present when Assistant Dir. George Craig of the Dept. of Organizing held an exploratory meeting here last year. They welcomed the drive and promised support.

Involved in the campaign in the Greensboro—High Point—Siler City area were Cary Haigler, assistant AFL-CIO regional director, from Charlotte, N. C.; federation staff members George B. Kiser, A. E. Brown and Elijah Jackson; and organizers for the Upholsterers; Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Papermakers & Paperworkers, and several other unions with members here.

Help in the campaign was volunteered by workers at several plants including UPP members at the Englander Mattress Co. in High Point, Painters at the Marietta Paint Co., Tobacco Workers in Greensboro, and from the Greensboro AFL-CIO.

Results of elections to date are as follows:

At Englander Mattress: Upholsterers 22, against 16.

Carolina Springs, High Point: Upholsterers 114, against 102.

Southern Paper Tube Co., Greensboro: Papermakers & Paperworkers 36, against 10.

Griffin Bakery, Greensboro: American Bakery & Confectionery Workers 18, against 23, challenged 19.

Guilford Dairy Co., Greensboro: RWDSU 33, against 23.

Metco Products, Greensboro: UIU 39, against 16.

Selig Mfg. Co., Siler City: UIU 66, against 50.

National Spring Co., High Point: UIU 50, against 27.

First contracts have been negotiated at Englander, Carolina Springs, Southern Paper, and Guilford Dairy. Negotiations are still in process at Metco and Selig, the unions have reported.

IBEW Vice President Named to Housing Unit

Toronto, Ont.—Vice Pres. William Ladyman of Dist. 1, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is the only labor member named to the new Ontario Housing Corp. by Provincial Premier John Robarts.

CHECK FOR $100,000 to help promote AFL-CIO voter registration drives was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the Industrial Union Dept. The fund supplements $250,000 contributed by the AFL-CIO and the income from a 5-cent per member assessment adopted last fall by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Fight Over Health Care Faces Senate on Return

The Senate will plunge immediately into a battle over a social security program of hospital insurance for the elderly when Congress reconvenes Aug. 31 after a convention-week recess.

On the Senate floor will be a House-passed bill raising social security cash benefits 5 percent. An administration-backed effort will be made to amend the bill to include a hospital insurance plan, either through the original King-Anderson bill or one of several alternative proposals which have been made to enable retired workers to receive health insurance benefits without a means test.

To take up the social security bill, the Senate leadership has set aside temporarily the foreign aid bill which has become embroiled in a bitter fight over reapportionment of state legislatures.

A modified filibuster by a group of liberal senators prevented action on Republican-initiated efforts to tack a "rider" to the foreign aid bill preventing the federal courts from carrying out the Supreme Court's ruling that both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on the basis of population—the "one man, one vote" principle.

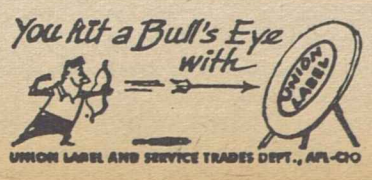
Dirksen Seeks Vote

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has said that he is prepared to file a cloture petition to cut off debate in order to force his court-curbing amendment to a vote.

Also before the Senate is the more drastic House-passed bill which would strip federal courts of all jurisdiction over legislative districts.

Both the House and the Senate have yet to act on the Appalachia redevelopment program, a major weapon in Pres. Johnson's war on poverty.

It has been cleared by the House Rules Committee, thus enabling the Democratic leadership to call it up for a vote at any time. It also is on the Senate calendar, in the event the Administration chooses to take it up first there.



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1st-Half Hikes Average 3.2% In Major Pacts

An average increase of 3.2 percent of straight-time hourly earnings will go to about 1.5 million workers because of major collective bargaining settlements during the first six months of this year, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Only 50,000 workers are employed under contracts where no increase is scheduled during the first contract year, the department said in a report prepared by its Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Approximately 550,000 of the workers involved are in manufacturing plants which agreed to average wage hikes of 3.6 percent. These settlements were mainly in the women's apparel industries, where some 120,000 employes won their first general wage increases in three years.

About 1 million of those affected by the settlements, the BLS said, were in nonmanufacturing industries, where union-negotiated increases averaged 3.2 percent.

Most of the settlements changed supplemental benefits along with wage rate increases, the report said. Where increases were won, they ranged from about 3 cents an hour to 19 cents or more and from 1 to more than 6 percent.

Senate Votes Hospital Care for Aged

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Johnson-Humphrey Ticket Held Vital to Labor, Nation

Voluntary Compliance the Goal:

Labor Drive Backs Civil Rights Law

Union leaders from all sections of the nation launched a drive in support of the spirit and letter of the Civil Rights Act and planned broad-based community efforts to achieve voluntary compliance with all its provisions.

"We can't let hate groups stand in our way," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told 300 delegates from international unions and state and local central bodies.

Meany, who presided at the all-day conference called by the Executive Council, said the AFL-CIO won't "wait until next year," when the fair employment section of the law takes effect, to fight for equality of opportunity in hiring, training and promotion.

Labor's Role Hailed

Labor's key role in support of civil rights was hailed by two conference speakers—LeRoy Collins, former governor of Florida who is director of the Community Relations Service established under the new law, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meany stressed in response that the AFL-CIO doesn't consider its job done with the passage of the Civil Rights Act. The law, he said, "must be implemented and it must be implemented at the local level."

He gave this outline of the AFL-CIO's grass roots program:

- "We are going to ask that

(Continued on Page 6)

Rights Bill Foe Loses In Michigan

Voters in Michigan's 16th Congressional District ousted the only northern Democrat in the country who voted against the House civil rights bill, seven-term veteran Rep. John Lesinski, in the state's Sept. 1 primary elections.

Lesinski was defeated by another incumbent Democrat, Rep. John D. Dingell, in a contest throwing the two against each other by a congressional redistricting plan adopted after federal courts ordered more equal representation of population.

The race was considered a major early test of the potency of the so-called "white backlash" reaction to civil rights pressures.

Dingell voted for the rights bill

(Continued on Page 16)

PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON thanks the AFL-CIO General Board in the famed East Room of the White House after Pres. George Meany informed him of the board's endorsement of the ticket of Johnson and Vice Presidential Nominee Hubert H. Humphrey.

In Social Security Bill:

Hospital Care Plan Approved by Senate

By David L. Perlman

Supporters of social security hospital care scored their first big breakthrough as the Senate voted 49-44 approval of a plan strongly backed by the Administration and labor.

It was the third Senate vote on the issue in four years, with each ballot reflecting growing support. In 1960, a hospital care amendment to a social security bill was defeated, 51-44. Two years later, the margin of defeat narrowed to 52-48. The successful third try came on a package proposal introduced by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), which included both higher cash benefits and the principal features of the long-pending King-Anderson bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen he was "delighted" with the Senate victory. On the eve of the vote he had wired each senator reiterating labor's long-standing support for "much-needed hospital care under social security for the nation's elderly" and declaring: "America needs this legislation."

The biggest hurdle for the bill is still ahead—in the House of Representatives. The House had originally passed a straight 5 percent increase in cash benefits, accompanied by higher social security tax rates. The measure had been brought to the House floor under a no-amendment rule, which precluded any attempt to incorporate a hospital care provision.

Under ordinary procedures, it

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Board Vote Unanimous In Support

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO called on its 13.5 million members to give their "most wholehearted support" to Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, declaring that their election is "a matter of the most vital concern to the labor movement."

The call for the all-out drive to elect the Johnson-Humphrey ticket climaxed a statement unanimously adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board endorsing and giving strong support to the Democratic candidates in the 1964 election. **(Key excerpts on Page 5.)**

Johnson, meeting with the 166-member board in the East Room of the White House an hour later, said he would carry the endorsement "proudly during this campaign. I will remember it fondly in January as we begin four more exciting years of progress."

The board statement analyzed in detail the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties in terms of AFL-CIO proposals to their national conventions and the records and views of the candidates for President and Vice President and concluded:

"The choice is obvious, both as to the platform and the candidates.

'Therefore, it is the considered

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Unemployment Rate Rises to 5.1%, Teen-age Joblessness Remains High

A failure of teen-age unemployment to drop on a seasonal basis moved the unemployment rate from 4.9 to 5.1 percent in August although the total number of jobless dropped to 3.6 million, the Labor Dept. reported.

The "strength in adult employment" was maintained in August, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said in releasing summary job figures for the month.

The unemployment rate has averaged 5.1 percent since May, the lowest four-month period since early 1960.

The jobless rate for all adult men in August was 3.7 percent and for married men 2.6 percent, unchanged from the May levels—the lowest in these categories since 1957. The unemployment rate for women, at 5.1 percent, was below that of a year ago. The rate for teen-agers moved from 13 to 15 percent in August, returning to the June level.

Total employment dropped 300,000 to 72.1 million last month, reflecting mainly seasonal cutbacks in agriculture, where employment fell 400,000 from the July level. Non-farm employment at 66.7 million was basically unchanged over the month.

In July the jobless rate reached 4.9 percent, a four and one-half year low. The Labor Dept. warned at the time that the rate might "snap back" after dropping from 5.3 percent in June. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz had termed the July movement "encouraging" but noted that even then 3,813,000 people were out of work, "an awful lot of people to be left out of the record high prosperity."

Since August 1963 total employment has expanded a little more than 1.5 million compared to a January-to-August 1964 increase of 1,350,000 in the labor force. The over-the-year gain in jobs for adults, said the Labor Dept., "exceeded their numbers added to the labor

(Continued on Page 2)

12,000 Win 3-Year Gains At Armour

Chicago—A new three-year contract has been agreed to by Armour & Co. and the Packinghouse Workers and Meat Cutters. The two unions represent approximately 12,000 employes in 29 plants.

A joint company-union statement estimated average benefits of about 34 cents an hour to employes over the 36-month period, with almost 15 cents going into effect during the first contract year.

The new agreement provides that:

- Wages will be increased six cents an hour during each of the three years.
- Pensions will be increased as

(Continued on Page 2)

SCHOLARSHIP sponsored by California State Carpenters' Council is presented to Lynette Price of Oakland by California AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, left, and Sec. Anthony L. Ramos of Carpenters' Council. Miss Price, named to receive the $500 award, was one of 11 award winners who were guests at biennial convention of state AFL-CIO in San Francisco.

Garment Unions Reach Judy Bond Agreement

An agreement ending a dispute between the Ladies' Garment Workers and the United Garment Workers over bargaining rights at a "runaway" plant in the South was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after a meeting of the federation's Executive Board.

Meany said the agreement was negotiated by a subcommittee composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Paul L. Phillips and Paul Hall. It resolves a dispute between the two unions involving Brewton Fashions, Ltd., maker of Judy Bond clothing for women.

Under the agreement, UGW will cancel the charter of its Local 422 in Brewton, Ala., as of Sept. 7; transfer Local 422 members to the ILGWU; and relinquish to the ILGWU its rights in the collective bargaining agreement covering the Brewton workers.

The dispute arose after the ILGWU struck the Judy Bond firm in 1962, charging that Judy Bond, after 28 years of contractual relations with the ILGWU in New York City, "ran away" from the union and its employes during contract negotiations.

The firm adopted a new corporate name in Alabama, the ILGWU charged, resumed operations there and signed a contract with the UGW in spite of the fact that the ILGWU had struck Judy Bond and was conducting a nationwide "don't patronize" campaign.

The ILGWU asked the Executive Council for permission to "raid" the UGW, claiming justification for the raid under the "disputes" section of the AFL-CIO constitution. The council voted to grant permission.

Subcommittee Named

Later the ILGWU brought further charges against the UGW and the Executive Council appointed the subcommittee which negotiated a settlement in meetings with ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and UGW Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy.

Harrison is chief executive of the Railway Clerks. Phillips heads the Papermakers & Paperworkers. Hall is president of the Seafarers.

The ILGWU's dispute with Judy Bond has been waged since December, 1961, when the employer broke away from the employer's association, and set up a new plant in Alabama, leaving long-term employes jobless. Since then the firm has been ordered by the dress industry arbiter to pay damages of $108,762 to the union and its employes for breach of contract.

12,000 Win 3-Year Gains At Armour

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of Dec. 1 at the rate of 75 cents per year of service per month. That will bring the new rate to $3.25 per year of service per month. Additional pension improvements include full vesting for employes with 15 years of service at age 40 or more.

- **A major medical insurance program will help employes and their families withstand the heavy financial burdens of protracted illness, and substantial improvements are made in health and accident programs.**
- Life insurance for employes will be increased and a program for aid to wives and children of workers who die before retirement will be placed in operation.
- A cost-of-living protection clause in the old agreement will be retained and the previous living cost increases of the old pact, amounting to nine cents an hour, will be incorporated in the basic wage rate.

Workers at new meat packing plants in San Angelo and Lubbock, Tex., were designated for special improvements. Employes at the Houston, Tex., meat packing plant and at various Armour processing houses will be covered by the national agreement.

It was agreed that, where the work content of a job is changed for technological or other reasons, but the end product of the job is kept the same, the existing wage rate for the job will be maintained.

Precise language covering all new sections of the contract is being drafted for incorporation into the formal agreement. The new pact is subject to ratification by affected members of the two unions.

Canadian Labor College Graduates 77 Students

Montreal, Que.—The Labor College of Canada graduated 77 students on completion of the second term of its second year of operation.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labour Congress impressed on the graduates, who included 19 students from 10 English-speaking countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, the necessity of using their new knowledge for the betterment of humanity. Forty-nine of the graduates attended the English classes and 28 the French.

New Peak at 108.3:

Price Index Rises Seasonally, Food Costs Lead July Increase

The Consumer Price Index, pushed by higher food costs, rose three-tenths of 1 percent in July to a new peak of 108.3. This brought the price of a market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period to $10.83.

Although the June to July rise was the largest monthly increase in a year, it was in line with the seasonal pattern of the past decade. Last year, the index jumped five-tenths of 1 percent in July. Over the 12-month period, the cost-of-living has risen a total of 1.1 percent.

In the month-to-month change, the biggest factor was a 2.4 percent increase in meat prices, although this was one of the few items in the market basket which cost less than a year ago. Over the past 12 months, above-average price rises were recorded for transportation, medical care and recreation.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said that both the take-home pay and buying power of factory production workers dropped slightly from the record highs of June.

Take-home pay—after deductions for social security and federal income taxes—averaged $92.18 for a factory worker with three dependents, 42 cents a week less than in June. For the worker with no dependents, the average take home pay dropped 40 cents to $84.80.

Workweek Reduced

A slight seasonal reduction in the workweek pushed take-home pay down, the report indicated.

Purchasing power of weekly take-home pay, based on the dollar's buying power during the 1957-59 period, dropped 62 cents for the factory worker with three dependents from June to July. The decline was 65 cents for the worker without dependents.

The drop in buying power reflected both the decline in take-home pay and the increase in living costs.

Over the past year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said, take-home pay has risen about 6 percent and buying power is up nearly 5 percent. The increases reflect a combination of higher hourly earnings, a slightly longer workweek and the reduction in federal income taxes.

The Labor Dept. dropped publication of its "old" price index, which used a slightly different market basket to measure price changes. Because some cost-of-living escalator contracts are still geared to the old index, the department was unable this month to report accurately the number of workers who will receive pay adjustments.

In the detailed breakdown of price changes, the July index showed a 1.7 percent rise in fruit and vegetable prices which are 3 percent above the July 1963 level.

There was no measurable change in housing costs, with slight declines in fuel and furnishings expenses balancing out increased costs of home ownership.

Apparel prices declined two-tenths of 1 percent, largely because of seasonal markdowns on summer wear.

While medical care expenses advanced only two-tenths of 1 percent in July, this category stood 1.9 percent above its year-ago level.

NLRB Rules Out Fine Over Suit

A union cannot impose fines on members because they have filed unfair labor practice charges against the union before exhausting all internal union rights, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Cease-and-desist orders were issued by the board against Operating Engineers Local 138, Long Island, N. Y., in a case brought by Charles S. Skura and Local 925 of the same union at Tampa, Fla., on a charge by Wallace J. Martin.

In both cases the AFL-CIO filed "friend of the court" briefs and argued orally in support of the union's position.

Meany Endorses Union Label Week

Purchase of union goods and services identified by the union label, shop card, store card or service button, is an assurance "that what we buy was turned out under fair wages and working conditions" and "is up to union standards of quality," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in giving his formal endorsement to Union Label Week, Sept. 7-13.

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler also emphasized the guarantee of quality inherent in the union label and added that for union members, "shopping for the union label is a common-sense duty, an elementary exercise in union solidarity."

Court Upsets Wirtz On L-G Report Order

A North Carolina federal District Court judge has ruled that Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz was in error when he ordered an attorney, who made three speeches to employe groups in 1960 and 1961, to file annual reports under the Landrum-Griffin Act listing all receipts from his labor law practice for the years involved.

U.S. District Judge Eugene A. Gordon ruled in Greensboro, N. C., that Congress did not intend to require full disclosure in such cases. He issued a judgment in favor of R. D. Douglas, Jr., who had filed 30-day reports on Wirtz's demand but refused to file the annual reports called for in the law.

Wirtz contended that a "proper interpretation" of two sections of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act requires that, when a person engages in labor consulting work, a full annual disclosure of receipts and disbursements is required with regard to all labor law practice of such a consultant.

The court wrote that "it is not reasonable to believe that the mere reporting of fees and expenditures from other clients, where there were no reportable activities performed for such clients, would serve any real purpose."

These were the facts detailed in the court's opinion:

Douglas did not initially file reports within 30 days after making speeches to three employe groups. When Wirtz notified him to do so, the lawyer filed reports listing his arrangement with his client and giving only his receipts and disbursements connected with the three speeches.

Wirtz then demanded annual reports covering all of Douglas's labor law practice for the years involved and Douglas refused. Each side filed suit for a judgment.

Mayor of Akron Hails Work of Auxiliaries

The ladies who make up the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries in Akron, O., have done such an outstanding job that Mayor Edward Erickson has written Pres. George Meany to tell him about it.

Getting down to first things first, Erickson wrote that the Auxiliaries "were most active in my initial campaign for mayor in 1961 and, I am certain, made an important contribution to the narrow margin of my victory."

"Since that time," he continued, "they have made an equally important contribution to a local income tax campaign and to tax issues for the support of other local governmental institutions.

"All in all, we in Akron can be extremely grateful for the contribution that our city has received from this fine organization."

Sparking the activity in Akron is Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, president of the National Auxiliaries and member of a Rubber Workers local auxiliary. The city has about 15 auxiliary units associated with locals principally of the URW, Carpenters, Steelworkers and Letter Carriers.

The local Council of Auxiliaries has worked actively in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Council's COPE activities, with major emphasis on registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns. It also sponsored a Conference on Democracy that set up a continuing committee to work in the area of civil rights and sent out a large quantity of civil rights literature.

Mrs. Warwood is a member of the Akron Fair Housing Commission and serves on its legislative subcommittee. Other members serve on citizens' committees in several fields.

Picket lines of unions—particularly the Hatters—frequently have been strengthened by volunteers from the Auxiliaries.

Teen-Age Jobless Push Rate to 5.1

(Continued from Page 1)

force so that their unemployment levels were reduced."

Last month long-term unemployment of 15 weeks or longer was down slightly at 800,000 but there was no significant improvement among those unemployed six months or longer.

While the number of jobless in August 1964 was 200,000 below the August 1963 figure, all the improvement was among persons seeking full-time jobs. The number looking for part-time jobs was practically unchanged at 600,000.

In Supreme Court Brief:

Justice Dept. Backs Musicians on Voting

The Justice Dept. has joined with the AFL-CIO and the Musicians in asking the Supreme Court to reject an interpretation of the Landrum-Griffin Act which would prevent convention delegates from casting the full vote of the local members they represent.

U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox said the rollcall method of voting used by the Musicians and many other unions is "markedly more democratic" than that prescribed in lower court decisions invalidating a dues increase voted by the 1963 Musicians convention.

The challenged decisions held that the Landrum-Griffin requirement that dues increases be approved by "majority vote of the delegates" meant that each delegate is entitled to only one vote, whether he represents a local of 50 or 10,000 members. The appellate court split 2-1 on the issue, Judge Thurgood Marshall dissenting.

In its "friend of the court brief," the Justice Dept. said the lower court's rigid interpretation runs directly counter to the declared legislative intent of the law, to further union democracy.

Cox pointed out that "the statute says only by whom the votes must be cast (delegates to a convention) and the proposition of the votes needed for passage (a majority of the votes cast by the delegates voting); it says nothing of the number of votes each delegate may be allowed to cast."

The solicitor general dismissed as "fanciful" the argument that a union might adopt some "arbitrary" system of weighted voting not based on membership.

"The provisions of union constitutions governing delegate voting strength are open covenants openly arrived at," Cox told the Supreme Court. "The jealousy with which each local guards its representation makes it extremely unlikely that votes would ever be weighted on any basis other than membership."

In fact, he said, "there has been no history of abuse in the weighting of delegate votes and thus no reason for Congress to have limited union autonomy in that respect or to anticipate that the power will be abused."

An earlier friend of the court brief submitted by the AFL-CIO also asked the Supreme Court to give a "common sense" reading to the Landrum-Griffin Act language.

If the lower court decision were permitted to stand, the AFL-CIO said, it would "wreak havoc upon established union procedures without promoting any known congressional purpose."

The federation pointed out that the alternative to a system of weighted voting for many unions would be an impractically large convention. If the Musicians wanted to provide fair representation to all locals through an increase in the number of delegates, a convention of 14,000 delegates would have to be held.

Likewise, under the union's constitutional limitation on the number of delegates a local may send to a convention, delegates representing only 27 percent of the membership could control a convention in the absence of a membership-weighted voting system, the AFL-CIO emphasized.

The Musicians re-enacted the contested $6-a-year dues increase at the union's 1964 convention—by overwhelming voice vote majority. The union, however, is pressing its appeal to the Supreme Court because of the principle involved and the potential impact of lower-court decisions on other unions.

BOOTH SPONSORED by the Lawrence (Kan.) Building Trades Council and Lawrence Central Labor Council at the Douglas County Fair enabled workers to make thousands of contacts with their fellow-citizens in other walks of life. Standing are Lowell E. Copp (left) and Oris Wiggins, chairman of the BTC fair committee, and Gloria and Debora Wiggins.

Rail Shop Workers Free to Strike Sept. 6

Chicago—Members of six railroad shopcraft unions will be free to strike at midnight Sept. 6, Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept. warned here.

The unions, representing 150,000 workers who seek protection against layoffs and job eliminations, still hope for a negotiated settlement but the rails drastically changed a set of proposals made Aug. 7 by a Presidential emergency board to settle the dispute over job slaughter due to automation.

The language of the board's recommendations, said Fox, was "concise, just and fair," and the unions proposed contract language embodying those recommendations. But management proposals were a "complete distortion" of the board's language, he said.

The board recommended that the parties agree on a 90-day advance notice of contemplated job eliminations, whereas management changed this to 15 days, he declared.

Negotiations were stymied when the unions offered, and management refused, to negotiate on the basis of the board's language and not the railroads' counter-proposals.

Member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., came here for the National Mediation Board but Fox said mediation had been "officially terminated" earlier under the Railway Labor Act and that the unions are free to set a strike date "if we so desire" 30 days after the emergency board made its report.

The six unions are the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Carmen, and the Firemen & Oilers. They also are involved in disputes with rail management over wages and work rules, as are other non-operating unions, and three other emergency boards are hearing testimony here in the disputes.

Sherman Heads Labor Law Unit

Louis Sherman of Washington, general counsel of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was named chairman of the Labor Relations Law Section of the American Bar Association at its recent convention in New York.

Sherman was a member of the panel that advised the Senate Labor Committee on revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1959 and has been an adjunct professor at Georgetown Law School. Marion B. Plant of San Francisco was named vice chairman of the section and Prof. Frank J. Dugan of Georgetown Law School was elected secretary.

Auto Industry Negotiations Stepped Up

Detroit—Negotiations on new and improved contracts for 550,000 members of the Auto Workers moved into high gear as UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther took personal charge of union efforts to reach a settlement by Sept. 9.

Reuther stepped into bargaining sessions at Chrysler Corp., General Motors and Ford shortly after the UAW executive board voted to reject almost identical Big 3 offers made Aug. 17, and to authorize a strike against Chrysler unless a more acceptable offer is made.

UAW contracts with the three auto firms had an Aug. 31 expiration date but the union asked for extensions to Sept. 9. Chrysler agreed to extend the contract term to 10 a. m. on that date, with midnight the deadline at the other firms. The union said it may ask further extensions on a day-to-day basis at Ford and General Motors.

At Chrysler, the union agreed to drop 12 of its proposals, mainly on non-economic matters, to get the talks "off dead center." Reuther went on the air here to warn that unless the Chrysler offer is improved before the new contract deadline, a strike cannot be avoided.

Workers in Big 3 plants have voted by overwhelming margins to authorize a walkout. Forty Chrysler locals representing 74,173 UAW members voted for a strike by a margin of 94.3 percent.

Reuther said the union does not want a strike and will do everything possible to avoid one but that UAW members are determined to share in the vast profits of the industry, the largest in its history.

Guild Pact Guarantees Jobs for Three Years

Vancouver, B. C.—All permanent adult staff members employed by Pacific Press, publishers of the Vancouver Province, are guaranteed jobs for the life of a new three-year contract signed with the Vancouver Newspaper Guild.

The agreement provides that there will be no layoffs, for economy reasons, as a result of new automated processes or in case of sale or discontinuance of the paper. The contract also raised the wages of 575 Guild members by 10.41 percent over three years.

NLRB Awards Backpay After Sale of Factory

An employer who sold his Newark, N.J., plant but went through the motions of negotiating a renewal contract without notifying the plant union of the sale has been directed by the National Labor Relations Board to give up to 7 months' backpay to the 80 workers he laid off.

The board overruled a trial examiner in holding, 5-0, that the Royal Plating & Polishing Co., Inc., should be subject to the backpay order for unlawful refusal to bargain. The firm had failed to inform Metal Polishers Local 44 about its decision to sell its plant in an urban renewal area to the Newark Housing Authority, waiting more than a month after the sale had been consummated.

NLRB Trial Examiner Joseph I. Nachman had ruled that company Pres. Joseph Barile's failure to inform the union during negotiations of his intention to close the plant had reduced the bargaining, and the agreement which was reached, to "no more than an exercise in frivolity."

Nachman held, however, that a backpay order would be "punitive." He recommended that the firm rehire the workers if it opens again.

The NLRB ruled that the workers were entitled to backpay, holding that if Barile had consulted with the union, plans might have been worked out for severance pay.

Noting that the firm had an agreement with the Housing Authority to continue using the plant on a month-to-month basis but ceased operations after the workers went on a half-day strike in May 1963, four members ordered payment of backpay from the time each worker lost his job to the date he secured equivalent employment with another employer up to Dec. 4, 1963.

Howard Jenkins, Jr., the newest NLRB member, said he would cut off backpay as of Sept. 1, 1963, when all company operations ceased. Member Boyd Leedom agreed with the majority that the employer broke the law when he failed to bargain on the effects of closing down operations but rejected the finding that he should have bargained over the sale decision itself.

Meany Pledges President Aid in Wage-Hour Drive

A pledge to help the Administration extend and strengthen further the wage-hour law was sent to Pres. Johnson by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the eve of the effective date of a group of improvements rising from the law enacted in 1961.

"The minimum wage of nearly 1 million workers, previously not covered, will be raised to $1.15 an hour and their workweek cut to 42 hours," he said in a telegram. "This is symbolic of the many accomplishments of the Administration of Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson. On behalf of the AFL-CIO, I want to extend our thanks."

Meany hailed Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), his running mate, for "running on a platform that is not satisfied with the minimum wage law" even with the 1961 improvements, which has brought gains each Labor Day across a four-year period.

"You—and we—want a better law," he declared. "Of course a comprehensive minimum wage law is a sound vehicle for attacking poverty. We in the AFL-CIO are determined to assist you in extending the coverage of this law to all American citizens engaged in interstate commerce and to making the federal minimum wage match the realities of life.

"With our thanks, therefore, goes our pledge to fight with you for a decent standard of life for Americans, in all walks of life, everywhere in our country."

AFL-CIO Endorses Johnson-Humphrey

GENERAL BOARD of the AFL-CIO hears Pres. George Meany analyze the party platforms in relation to AFL-CIO proposals to both conventions before acting to endorse the Democratic slate of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for President and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) for Vice President.

'Most Wholehearted Support' Urged on 13.5 Million Members

(Continued from Page 1)

judgment of the General Board of the AFL-CIO that the election of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey is a matter of the most vital concern to the labor movement, to all the people of the United States and to the cause of peace and freedom throughout the world.

"We endorse their candidacy.

"We urge every union member to give these candidates their most wholehearted support."

In 'Best Interests'

The General Board acted on the recommendation of the Executive Council, which said "it is in the best interests of the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO to take a forthright stand in the coming election" and specifically to endorse Johnson and Humphrey.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at a press conference, after the endorsement action, said there was absolutely no disagreement, that the board "enthusiastically endorsed" the Democratic candidates. On the basis of the platform analysis and the record, Meany said he was confident that union members would follow the recommendations of the board.

Noting that Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, the GOP presidential candidate, voted "wrong" on 53 broadly-ranging issues selected by the AFL-CIO, Meany said he has not once voted with the labor position, "not even by mistake."

The federation president told reporters that the AFL-CIO will spend $1 million on registration drives this year compared to $650,000 four years ago, with the drives concentrated in marginal congressional districts.

On the endorsement, Meany said he had presented the President with a copy of the board statement, the Executive Council resolution and the comparison of the party platforms—the documented basis on which the endorsement was made.

In its analysis of the candidates for the presidency, the board cited Goldwater's voting record and asserted that "a Goldwater victory would mean a radical change of direction in national policy."

"More ominous," said the board, "is the senator's outlook on world affairs, for its results would be measured in terms of human survival." Goldwater's approach to world problems "would heighten the risk of an atomic holocaust," it said. On domestic matters, the courses he advocates "are an invitation to depression and economic disaster."

As to Goldwater the man, the board commented that he is "basically an impulsive man" not versed in "historical background," seemingly "unaware of human needs and wholly unresponsive to the subtleties of international relations upon which the survival of mankind depend."

The board cited Johnson as having been a loyal and diligent Vice President serving with Pres. Kennedy and praised his "unsurpassed vigor" in fulfilling the Kennedy program after the assassination thrust on him the duties of President. It added:

"The legislative achievements of Pres. Johnson's nearly 10 months in office are the greatest since the first Roosevelt Administration. The unflagging concern of Lyndon Johnson for the poor and the deprived has in all truth aroused the conscience of all Americans."

On the vice presidential candidate the board said:

"The Republican candidate, William E. Miller, has served without distinction in the House of Representatives since 1951" and his voting record "is one of consistent opposition to social progress on virtually every front." At best, Miller, "has been a wheelhorse of the least enlightened wing of the Republican Party," and there is nothing in his record "to suggest that he is equipped" to be Vice President, "much less to assume the presidency itself."

"The Democratic candidate, Hubert Humphrey, has been a vigorous and articulate spokesman for human rights and human progress," and as majority whip in the Senate played "a major role in the legislative victories of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations."

Humphrey is "best qualified" to assume the duties of the presidency if necessary, the board added, recalling "that awful day last Nov. 22."

On the platform the board made these points:

Labor Legislation—"The Republican platform promises nothing to American labor except an attempt to hobble unions with an even more restrictive legislation and to stack the cards against unions in application of existing laws."

The Domestic Economy—"The Republican proposals would do absolutely nothing to solve the problem of unemployment or to improve the conditions of work and life of the American people."

Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity—"The choice is obvious" for the Democratic platform, which is "unequivocal" on the civil rights issue and specifically denounces extremism and advocates of extremism, positions rejected by the GOP convention.

Foreign Policy and National Defense—"We feel most strongly that the hand on the atomic trigger must only be that of the President of the United States. A foreign policy and national defense geared to any other concept must be flatly rejected by the American people."

No Accident

Pres. Johnson, in extending his thanks and appreciation for the endorsement, told the board members that the nation's current prosperity is "not an accident . . . It is the result of tested policies. It is the result of the hard work and cooperation of business and labor." He added:

"We are on the edge of an abundance which can tower over all the gains of the past. I predict, if we continue on our course, the growth of the next four years will be the greatest in all our history."

Neither pressure nor protest, danger or difficulty, the President said, "will move us one inch from the historic principles which have brought us to today's heights."

"Nor will we neglect the sick, the aged—those who have not shared in our abundance," he added. "Medical care for the old, increased minimum wages, the war on poverty are part of a program with a single goal: to give every American a place of dignity in our national life."

Centennial Convention Opened by Plasterers

Philadelphia—In a telephoned message to the 100th anniversary convention of the Plasterers, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson pledged continued support of labor's collective bargaining rights.

He assailed by inference Sen. Barry Goldwater's efforts in behalf of "right-to-work" legislation.

"The right of the working man to be recognized and to bargain collectively must not and will not be compromised as long as I sit in the White House," Johnson told the 800 delegates in his telephoned message.

"Our challenge is not to turn back or look back, but to go ahead to the work that will make this a better and finer land for all of us. This is no time to tinker and tamper with undoing the gains we have made together."

A few minutes later the delegates cheered the urging of B. A. Gritta, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., "to go back into your home communities and go to work to ensure the re-election of Pres. Johnson."

Devoting his address to attacks on Goldwater's voting record, Gritta branded it "wrong 100 percent of the time—against collective bargaining, against minimum wages, against unemployment compensation, against farm labor, against the war on poverty."

The convention was officially opened in a unique ceremony at Independence Hall telecast over a closed circuit to the convention delegates at a downtown hotel.

Standing at the side of the famed Liberty Bell, City Council Pres. Paul D'Ortona welcomed the association's 40th convention and presented Pres. Edward J. Leonard with a resolution citing the association as "a true brotherhood embracing all colors, all races, all creeds."

Plans for a national pension plan were disclosed in an address by Pres. Robert Maidt of the Contracting, Lathing & Plasterers Intl. Association. A joint committee of union and management representatives has been named to formulate details.

Continuing sessions of the convention were scheduled to consider proposals for a national apprenticeship system and provisions for mobility of employment without loss of hospitalization, seniority and other benefits.

Board Approves Program To Back Endorsement

The AFL-CIO General Board approved a four-point program designed to "insure the fullest possible effectiveness" of the AFL-CIO endorsement of Democratic Candidates Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The program was presented to the board by Pres. George Meany in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Political Education and by Alexander E. Barkan, director of COPE. The program:

"1—That every national and international union itself and through its local unions undertake a campaign to insure that all members and their families are registered to vote; and, in addition, that each national and international union participate fully in the AFL-CIO 1964 Registration Drive.

"2—That the analysis of the party platforms, party performance and candidates' voting records submitted to this meeting of the General Board be given the widest possible circulation among union members and the American people as a whole.

"3—That a more intensive effort than ever before be made to collect $1 voluntary contributions from union members for the support of COPE-endorsed candidates for Congress and state office.

"4—That all union members be urged to make additional voluntary contributions to promote the election of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket."

Hutcheson Hails Record, Backs Johnson

Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters and a life-long Republican, has announced his endorsement of Pres. Johnson in the 1964 election, terming the President's record "magnificent."

In a letter to the White House, Hutcheson said, "for the first time in my life I am endorsing a Democratic candidate for President . . . and I have never made an endorsement with more enthusiasm or greater conviction."

"Your record as chief executive," he wrote, "can only be described as magnificent."

The Carpenters' president, who is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO, cited Johnson's anti-poverty program, Administration programs for aiding the unemployed, the elderly and the under-educated, and his determination to blunt Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

He cited the civil rights bill, the mass transit bill and "all the other pieces of progressive legislation" as testimony to the President's capacity for translating deeds into words.

"For all these reasons," said Hutcheson, "I deem it a high privilege not only to endorse you . . . but also to assure you of all the support I can muster."

Fire Fighters to Seek Unorganized 10 Percent

San Diego, Calif.—Continued organizing activity to preserve the momentum of recent membership gains was placed high on the agenda of the Fire Fighters as the union ended its 27th convention here.

With membership up to a total of 115,000, highest in the union's history, Pres. William D. Buck pledged continued activity to enroll remaining unorganized fire fighters throughout the United States and Canada. Union sources estimated only 10 percent of eligibles have not yet joined the organization.

The convention hailed a decision of the Senate Finance Committee to keep fire fighters out of the social security system. The members generally receive more liberal pension and disability payments through local retirement plans.

The union vowed to maintain its strong position in support of parity for pay rates of policemen and fire fighters. There has been concern in recent months over a tendency of some cities to raise policemen's pay higher than the fire fighters.

Buck, a former fire department captain in St. Louis, won re-election by a 272-217 majority over Sec-Treas. John C. Kabachus of Boston. Albert Albertoni, Oakland, Calif., was elected secretary-treasurer to fill the vacancy by a vote of 246-243 over Jack Waller, Spokane, Wash.

Four new vice presidents were elected: Harry Williams of Portland, Ore.; Harland Lippolt of Madison, Wis.; Cornelius Shea of Chicago; Walter Lambert of Spokane, Wash. Elected a trustee was Lloyd Bell of Hamilton, Ont., who defeated incumbent Walter Child of Scarborough, Ont. The newly elected officers will take over their posts on Sept. 21.

Why Labor Backs Johnson-Humphrey

The following is excerpted from the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board on Sept. 1, 1964, in Washington.

The Platforms

LABOR LEGISLATION

The Republican platform is virtually silent on labor-management relations. Its only substantive references are: (1) a thinly veiled threat to put unions under the anti-trust laws, as if people could be equated with commodities, and (2) an attack upon the National Labor Relations Board.

The Democratic platform, in sharp contrast, promises substantive improvement in labor-management legislation. It calls for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the so-called "right-to-work" laws which outlaw union security agreements. In addition, the Democratic platform pledges removal of inequities in federal laws which hamper organization of workers and unfairly penalize unions for legitimate strikes and legitimate picketing.

AFL-CIO Analysis: Clearly the Republican platform promises nothing to the American labor movement except an attempt to hobble unions with even more restrictive legislation and to stack the cards against unions in the application of existing laws. On the other hand, the Democratic platform promises to improve the existing framework of federal legislation and to provide long-needed relief to unions in the legitimate conduct of their affairs.

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The Republican platform demonstrates absolutely no concern for the No. 1 domestic economic problem of our time—unemployment. The AFL-CIO suggested a long list of specific proposals to meet this problem. Our suggestions were ignored—in fact, in some instances, the Republican platform specifically calls for the exact opposite. For example, the Republican platform opposes higher premium pay for overtime and endorses more teen-age employment at less than the federal minimum wage. We can only view this as an invitation to return to the days of the exploitation of child labor.

The list of proposals which would improve the economy, improve our social security system, improve our educational system and, in general, provide an economic road-map for Twentieth Century America—which we suggested to both parties—received absolutely no support in the Republican platform.

The Democratic platform, in sharp contrast, clearly recognizes the importance of solving the problem of unemployment and achieving full employment in America as a matter of the highest priority. The Democratic platform commits its candidate to a program of steady economic advancement; to the goal of putting all Americans, who want and can fill a job, back to work; and to meet the problem of automation by insuring that no worker be unfairly penalized by being denied a job because of this new technology.

The platform proposes a higher minimum wage, extension of coverage to all workers in interstate commerce, higher premium pay for overtime and continued study of the length of the work period.

In addition, this platform takes sound and progressive positions on housing, hospital insurance for the aged, social security improvements, improved unemployment compensation standards and many other necessary domestic economic policies.

AFL-CIO Analysis: In this area, the issue is most sharply drawn. The Republican proposals would do absolutely nothing to solve the problem of unemployment or to improve the conditions of work and life of the American people. The Democratic platform faces squarely up to the problem of unemployment and recognizes the responsibility and duty of the federal government to provide for the general welfare.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Republican platform promises full implementation and faithful execution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. However, an effort to strengthen this section of the platform by writing in a commitment that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 would be "enforced" was rejected by the Republican convention despite the fact that Republicans in both Houses, with the conspicuous exception of the Republican candidate for President, voted for the bill by a 4-to-1 margin.

In addition, the Republican platform ignores the clear fact that to achieve equal opportunity in America there must be full opportunity—a fact the AFL-CIO has repeatedly called to the attention of the American people.

The Republican convention overwhelmingly rejected proposals from its moderate leaders that the platform clearly spell out opposition to extremists of both the far right and the far left.

The Democratic platform is unequivocal on the civil rights issue. It pledges enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and deplores lawlessness of any sort whether for or against the achievement of full civil rights.

It fully recognizes the necessity of providing full opportunity so that equal opportunity will be more than a phrase in our political vocabulary.

In addition, the Democratic Party has specifically rejected extremism and the advocates of extremism—the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society.

AFL-CIO Analysis: The AFL-CIO was a long and strong advocate of the civil rights legislation which has just been passed. We believe in its fair and vigorous enforcement. As we noted earlier, we want the kind of society in which full and equal opportunity for all Americans will be a matter of accomplished fact—and we mean to achieve exactly that.

In addition, the AFL-CIO has no use for the extremists or for their tactics. We feel that in this case, as in the case of the domestic economic issues discussed earlier, the choice is obvious.

FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The platforms of both parties are committed to the continuation of America's role as the leader of the free world and to continued and forthright opposition to communism. With this, the AFL-CIO is in hearty accord.

The differences between the parties in this area are not in their goals but in the methods of achieving these goals.

The Democratic platform commits the party to a continuation of the strong yet peacefully motivated policies of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. These policies have demonstrated to the entire world that we mean to protect the forces of freedom everywhere without impulsive action or aggressive intent.

The Republican platform, on the other hand, has already alarmed our allies without frightening our enemies. It places its major reliance on America's atomic superiority without recognizing, as the AFL-CIO repeatedly pointed out, that we must have a flexible military capability for brush-fire wars that can not be fought with an atomic bomb.

The Democratic Administration in the last four years has built this kind of military flexibility, prepared to respond to any challenge from any quarter. It has thus won the confidence of our allies and the understanding, in the ranks of our enemies, that we mean business.

In the trying times in which we live, atomic superiority is a necessity. But this awesome weapon can only be entrusted to the President of the United States.

The Democratic platform specifically reaffirms this fact; the Republican platform does not—and its candidate would spread this responsibility among military field commanders.

AFL-CIO Analysis: We feel most strongly that the hand on the atomic trigger must only be that of the President of the United States. A foreign policy and a national defense policy geared to any other concept must be flatly rejected by the American people.

The Candidates for President

The Republican candidate, Barry M. Goldwater, has been a member of the U.S. Senate for 12 years. During that time he has cast 53 votes on legislation considered by the AFL-CIO to be of primary importance to the nation. In every case—whether the issue involved world affairs, such as the atomic test-ban treaty, or social justice such as the civil rights bill, or economic progress, such as the wage-hour law—he voted wrong.

A Goldwater victory would mean a radical change of direction in national policy. Even more ominous is the senator's outlook on world affairs, for its results would be measured in terms of human survival. He would jettison the consistent and primarily bi-partisan policies of the last generation, and in their stead would embark upon a new and independent course, which in our view is fraught with the gravest risks.

There is no argument here as to who is the more resolutely opposed to communism. The issue is not purpose but methods. We believe Sen. Goldwater's approach, if applied, would heighten the risk of an atomic holocaust.

In the same way, Sen. Goldwater has blithely—and thoughtlessly—advocated, at one time or another, putting social security on a voluntary basis which would, of course, kill it; selling TVA to private utilities, and letting the poor fend for themselves because, in his view, their own shortcomings are the reason for their poverty. The course he advocates, the prescription he offers, are an invitation to depression and economic disaster.

Above all, it is our considered judgment that Sen. Goldwater is basically an impulsive man, not given to deep thought or careful consideration, unversed in the historical background against which every national leader must function, seemingly unaware of basic human needs and wholly unresponsive to the subtleties of international relations upon which the survival of mankind depend.

The Democratic candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson, has been President of the U.S. for nearly 10 months, was Vice President for the preceding three years, was a senator for two six-year terms—serving for six years as majority leader—and for 11 years sat in the House of Representatives. Since 1937, therefore, he has been recorded on virtually every piece of legislation brought before the Congress, and has had an active role in much of it.

Four years ago, when Lyndon Johnson was the nominee for Vice President, we frankly acknowledged that we had not agreed with him in all particulars over the years. As a matter of record, during the years Pres. Johnson and Sen. Goldwater both served in the Senate (1953-1960), Pres. Johnson voted right 28 times and wrong 7 times, while Sen. Goldwater was wrong on every vote he cast.

But, in 1960, we added: "On balance he (Johnson) has a liberal record; and what is more important, it has become more liberal with the years."

These were prophetic words.

As Vice President, he loyally, diligently and effectively served Pres. John F. Kennedy. In both foreign and domestic affairs, he was a strong right hand to the President.

When tragedy thrust upon him the duties of President, he undertook with unsurpassed vigor the task of fulfilling the program launched by John Kennedy. The legislative achievements of Pres. Johnson's nearly 10 months in office are the greatest since the first Roosevelt Administration. The unflagging concern of Lyndon Johnson for the poor and the deprived has in all truth aroused the conscience of all Americans.

The Candidates for Vice Presidents

The Republican candidate, William E. Miller, has served without distinction in the House of Representatives since 1951, and has also been national chairman of the Republican Party. His voting record, while not quite as absolute as that of his running-mate, is one of consistent opposition to social progress on virtually every front.

To put it in the kindliest way, Congressman Miller has been a wheelhorse of the least enlightened wing of the Republican Party. There is nothing in his record to suggest that he is equipped to be the nation's No. 2 officer—much less to assume the Presidency itself.

The Democratic candidate, Hubert H. Humphrey, has been a U.S. senator since 1949, and from his entry on the national scene has been a vigorous and articulate spokesman for human rights and human progress.

Sen. Humphrey has, through skill and hard work, won the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and of citizens in all parts of the country. As majority whip, he played a major role in the legislative victories of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

America today needs to choose a Vice President who could, if called upon, ably assume the duties of the Presidency as did Pres. Johnson on that awful day last Nov. 22.

There is no doubt, as Pres. Johnson himself pointed out, that Hubert Humphrey is best qualified to meet that test.

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This, then, is the picture as we see it.

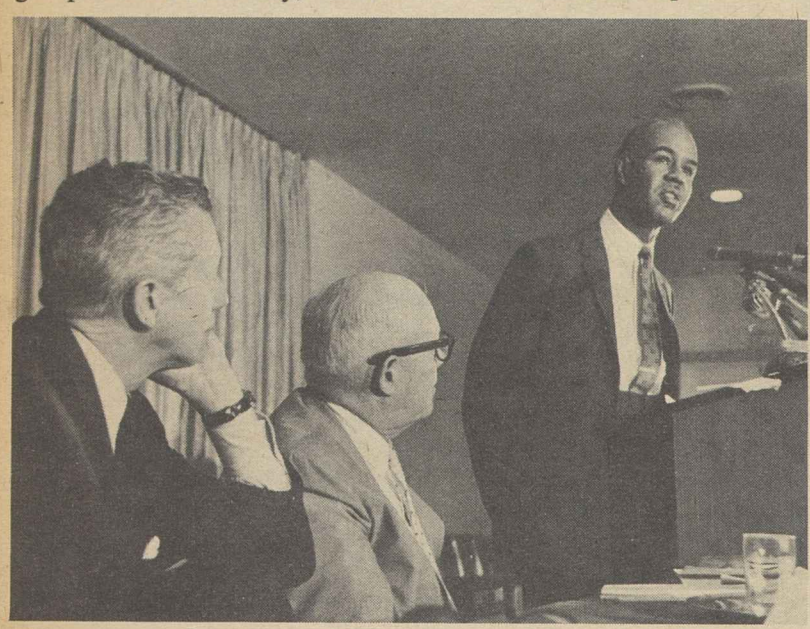
The choice is obvious, both as to the platforms and the candidates.

Therefore, it is the considered judgment of the General Board of the AFL-CIO that the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey is a matter of the most vital concern to the labor movement, to all the people of the U.S. and to the cause of peace and freedom throughout the world.

We endorse their candidacy.

We urge every union member to give these candidates their most wholehearted support.

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE in support of the Civil Rights Act was launched by the AFL-CIO at a national conference in Washington with plans designed to achieve voluntary compliance with the law's provisions. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, addressing the conference, said, "We can't let hate groups stand in our way," and that the law "must be implemented" on the local level.



AFL-CIO CONFERENCE on civil rights also heard from LeRoy Collins, director of the Community Relations Service established under the new law, (seated left) and Roy Wilkins (speaking), executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both stressed the need for widespread dissemination of information on what the law actually says.

Labor Board Split on Employer 'Free Speech'

The National Labor Relations Board split 2-1 on the extent of an employer's 'free speech' right to arouse fear of job loss in pre-election campaign propaganda circulated among its employes.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., reversed a regional director's recommendation for a second election at the Sturgis, Mich., plant of the Freeman Mfg. Co.

They held that the company letters warning of an "inevitable cutback" in jobs if the workers voted for the Machinists could be evaluated by employes as partisan electioneering and were "within the permissible limits of campaign propaganda."

Member Gerald A. Brown, dissenting, said the board "again is departing" from a "well-founded principle" by legitimizing the employer's conduct because the union also reached the employes with its campaign material.

"The fact that a party has an opportunity to respond is material only in determining whether a misrepresentation warrants setting an election aside," Brown wrote. "Misstatements of fact possibly can be met by the supplying of correct information, but an emotional reaction of fear is not responsive to denials or explanations and cannot be dissipated by factual replies."

Brown also dissented earlier this year in another case involving fear of job loss—Shure Bros, Inc.

The IAM got 86 votes in an NLRB election held at the Freeman plant last Mar. 11, but 89 voted against the union and 3 ballots were challenged. The IAM objected to employer letters and the regional director upheld the objection.

The regional director concluded that a company letter last Mar. 9 was the culmination of a series of letters and handbills instilling "a clear fear in the employes that their future welfare would not truly be served" by voting for the union and that this was a threat which "interfered with the free choice" of the employes.

McCulloch and Jenkins disagreed. Judging the letters and the union's replies, they said the employer's statements "set forth its economic and competitive position in the industry" in a non-coercive manner. They overruled the union's objection and certified the election results.

Data on Careers Offered College Girls

The Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. has just published "Job Horizons for College Women in the 1960s," intended to give college girls information on the careers open to them and to assist counselors in high schools and colleges.

The publication details the educational preparation required, the aptitudes sought, the employment outlook and the earnings prospects in 32 occupations. It may be obtained at 30 cents a copy from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

New Jersey Blue Shield Law Killed

A real blow for "freedom of medicine" in New Jersey was struck when the State Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law giving the State Medical Society virtual veto power over medical insurance plans, according to Dr. Kenneth McCaffree, president of the Group Health Association of America.

The effect of the law was to keep out competition against the society-approved Blue Shield plan.

"The impact will be felt throughout the nation," he declared in commenting on "another major victory in the fight against medical monopoly."

"It is ironic indeed that the American Medical Association and many of its affiliated organizations, while constantly proclaiming their belief in freedom of choice for the patient, continue to support practices and statutes whose only effect is to limit freedom of choice for the patient on the vital matter of how he will finance his medical care needs."

The outlawed statute set up a requirement that any medical insurance plan had to have the support of 51 percent of the physicians in each county in order to qualify for a license to operate in the state. GHAA filed a friend of the court brief in the court case.

McCaffree voiced the hope that the application of Group Health Insurance, Inc., to operate in New Jersey will be given quick approval. GHI is a non-profit medical care insurance plan which does not provide direct service benefits through group practice, and is not a GHAA member. It initiated the court action when denied the right to compete with the Medical-Surgical Plan of New Jersey, the Blue Shield affiliate.

June Layoff Rate Drops to 9-Year Low

The factory layoff rate for June dropped to the lowest level for any month since February 1955—12 per 1,000—while the hiring rate rose from 39 per 1,000 to 49, slightly more than the usual advance over the May figures, the Dept. of Labor reported.

Unusually large declines in layoff rates for the electrical and transportation equipment industries highlighted the month's improvement, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLS said the quit rate moved down at the same time from 15 per 1,000 to 14, close to the average maintained for about two years.

Voluntary Compliance the Goal:

Labor Drive Backs Civil Rights Law

(Continued from Page 1)

each international union make available . . . a competent staff person on whom we can call . . . to help the local central bodies develop a program in their community."

- "We are going to ask that each international union assign a national officer to be responsible for developing a fair employment practice program. . . . This would include preparation of non-discrimination clauses to be negotiated with employers and education for our own people—for our business agents, shop committeemen, local union presidents—to the importance of seeing to it that these clauses are included in our contracts in the future."
- "We are going to ask that each central body set up a committee on human rights or civil rights."
- "We are going to try to help workers who do not belong to unions . . . to prepare complaints when faced with discriminatory practices. This could have a bearing on our organizing efforts . . . if we can show these non-union workers who are victims of discrimination that . . . the trade union movement has an interest in their welfare."
- "We are going to call area conferences, similar to this."

Union Problem, Too

Meany told the delegates that the trade union movement, reflecting a cross-section of the nation, must face up to the problem of prejudice and discrimination within its own ranks.

He noted that labor's early support of equal rights and school desegregation had for a time slowed union organizing in the South.

"That, too, has changed," Meany declared. "The white workers realize that when they were told to vote against unionization because of the AFL-CIO attitude on race . . . that the real reason . . . was to keep their conditions down, to keep their wages down."

Active in the White Citizen Councils, he pointed out, are the people who pressed for so-called "right-to-work" laws and who have tried to lure northern industry with the promise of cheap labor.

Both Collins and Wilkins stressed that "reverse discrimination," giving Negroes or other minority groups preference in employment or seniority, is specifically banned by the Civil Rights Act.

"A quota arrangement based upon race would be as arbitrary and discriminatory against one race as against another," Collins declared.

He called on the labor movement to help white workers understand that "freedom and opportunity for one depend on their enjoyment by all."

Identity of Aims Cited

Wilkins, who also is chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, with which the AFL-CIO is affiliated, cited the "identity of our basic aims." It has brought labor support for civil rights programs, he said, and Negro support for labor's fight against "right-to-work" laws.

He warned that the election campaign "has accentuated distortions" about the civil rights law, and urged union leaders to equip themselves adequately to answer false charges.

"You're going to have to face the distortion that comes with Goldwaterism," Wilkins declared.

Labor has already begun the double task of educating its own members on what the civil rights law does and does not provide and of building "bridges" of understanding with Negro, Spanish-speaking and other minority groups, delegates reported. Progress reports came from union leaders in the South and border regions, as well as the North.

COPE Dir. Al Barkan and Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO's voter registration program, said an alliance of labor and minority groups has been the key factor in a series of recent election victories—in primaries in Missouri and Tennessee as well as in the "right-to-work" referendum election in Oklahoma.

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, unveiled a new series of pamphlets and leaflets on the Civil Rights Act—and took orders for hundreds of thousands of copies from delegates to the conference.

A leaflet headed "Civil Rights: Facts vs. Fiction," and a 22-page pocket-sized question-and-answer booklet, "Equal Rights for All," are the main mass-distribution items prepared for the AFL-CIO civil rights drive.

Also available are copies of the civil rights statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last month, a "Films on Civil Rights" catalogue from the federation's Dept. of Education, and an "AFL-CIO Manual on Civil Rights" used at the conference.

9 Brazilians Take Special AIFLD Course

Graduation exercises were held by the American Institute for Free Labor Development at its Washington, D. C., school for a special class of nine trade unionists from Brazil.

The nine finished an intensive six-week course in labor statistics and economic research. Subject matter included collective bargaining, computation of an accurate cost-of-living index and effective use of manpower.

The graduation program included talks by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who presented diplomas; Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, and Brazilian Ambassador Juracy Magalhaes.

The AIFLD has stepped up its trade union programs in Brazil, Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi reported. The institute assigned Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of its Social Projects Dept. to travel in Brazil with a special mission to discuss rural and urban labor programs with union leaders, he said.

The AIFLD also has sponsored a "John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing Project" for workers in Sao Paulo, financed by a 20-year loan from the welfare and pension funds of AFL-CIO unions.

C. J. McMillan Dies, Retired IBEW Leader

Louisville, Ky.—C. J. McMillan, a long-time leader in the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died here at the age of 74.

McMillan, a close associate of IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, served on the union's executive council from 1953 until his retirement in 1961. He had been an international representative since 1937 and an IBEW member since 1915.

Highlights of Civil Rights Conference

Following are excerpts from the principal addresses to the AFL-CIO civil rights conference in Washington —by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, LeRoy Collins, director of the new Community Relations Service established by the Civil Rights Act, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

George Meany

EVEN BEFORE the Civil Rights law was enacted, we made some progress and we have made considerable progress since then. There is an indication that people who were opposed to civil rights are now ready to accept it. But there is also an indication that there are certain die-hards who are going to carry on this senseless effort to deny human rights to certain segments of our population.

We can expect that with the passage of time we will have further improvements through enforcement of the law. And we expect the authorities, whose job it is to enforce this law, to do just that.

About 6 or 7 months ago, the AFL-CIO launched a pilot project in a number of cities. We sent representatives of our Civil Rights Dept. into these cities to get our central bodies to initiate and participate in local activities at the grass roots level to bring about an elimination of discrimination.

This project has been successful. We now want to expand this activity to bring about peaceful compliance with the law. There will always be, I suppose, a certain number of people who see some advantage to themselves in creating discord. Hate groups—groups with an ax to grind, a selfish ax to grind. Well, we can't let these people stand in our way. This Civil Rights Law must be implemented and it must be implemented at the local level.

IN THE MEANTIME, we are going to continue our fight for a better life for all Americans. The problem of the high percentage of Negroes unemployed will never be fully solved until there are jobs for all, until we have full employment.

We cannot escape the fact that we still have a problem in our own ranks. In the final analysis, the American trade union movement is made up of citizens from every part of this country, every area, citizens with different backgrounds, different religious faiths.

But don't get me wrong, I am not discouraged about this fact; it is something we have got to meet and face up to. In 1955 and 1956, at the office of the AFL-CIO here in Washington, we got more than 10,000 letters from unions and individuals, mostly in the Southern part of the country, who objected very strongly to our position in support of the historic decision of the United States Supreme Court to desegregation of educational facilities. We answered every one of those letters and in every answer, we set forth the philosophy of the AFL-CIO, the American labor movement, the philosophy of equality, of opportunity and of equal rights for all. We also pointed out in these letters that the people who made up the so-called White Citizens Councils in various areas of the South, were the very same people who were associated in drives to foist "right-to-work" laws on the trade union movement.

And I can tell you that this message that we sent to our people in the South opened up the eyes of a great many. We went through a long period following that historic Supreme Court decision during which our organizing efforts in the South were stymied and thwarted to a great degree. However, as time went on, that too has changed. The white workers realized when they were told that they had to vote against unionization because of the AFL-CIO attitude on race and on school desegregation that this was not the real reason. That the real reason these people wanted to keep them out of unions was to keep their conditions down, to keep their wages down.

The AFL-CIO has been consistent in its support of the very simple theory of equality, the very simple theory that discrimination is wrong by every standard that we can measure. It is not good for the country and it is not good for those who do not suffer from discrimination. Even the white workers' economic situation has worsened because of this discrimination.

AS WE GO into this new period, where we now have a law on the statute books, the AFL-CIO is going to play its part. We are not going to wait for the full implementation of the law. As you know, the FEP section does not go into effect until next year. But we are not going to wait until next year. We are going to try to do what we can at the community level, the state level, the local level, to bring about compliance, to make Fair Employment Practices an actual fact without waiting for enforcement by law.

This will be a much better country when we eliminate discrimination. It will be a much better country socially, spiritually and economically. We have had this experience, we know we are right, and we intend to push forward, in cooperation with all groups who believe as we do.

We are not going to be deterred or turned aside by those who preach a doctrine of fear or hate, a doctrine that indicates that something terrible is going to happen if we give Negroes equal rights and equal opportunities to jobs and promotions and everything else.

All of our experience indicates that this type of progress will contribute to the welfare of all of the people of this nation, not the Negroes alone.

Roy Wilkins

I RECALL THE SUPPORT that organized labor gave to the Civil Rights bill which was finally enacted this year. This support goes back many years. It goes back to your legislative agents here in Washington, the men who gave skilled day-by-day service, and who brought their utmost in diplomacy and skill to bear. The teamwork that union labor helped to create with its knowledge, its skill, its know-how, its drive and its refusal to be defeated served the civil rights struggle very well.

The election campaign has accentuated the distortions that have followed in the discussion and passage and after this bill has been signed. You're familiar with a great many of them. The John Birch Society in its bulletin predicted that this bill would create a police state, that it would require an army to enforce it. Then there were some of the other distortions you're more familiar with as trade unionists, that this bill would take away the seniority of union members, would take away their jobs and give Negroes their jobs and would result in preferential treatment. All of this was talk.

I call your attention to the section of the bill itself. I suggest that one of the helpful ways of carrying on this campaign, as Pres. Meany has said, is to become familiar with the actual bill. You'll find in Section 703, Paragraph J, "Nothing contained in this title shall be interpreted to require any employer or employment agency, labor organization or joint labor management committee, subject to this title, to grant preferential treatment to any individual or to any group because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin."

In other words, preferential treatment is out the window in the Act itself. And so, in going back home you need not be afraid of the distortion that this legislation will take away our rights and give them to members of a minority group. Then there are other distortions—that the Negro is going too fast, the federal government is helping the Negro too much, and if we don't watch out the country will be taken away from us. Well, this is a little ridiculous, I assure you that the statistics will show that the Negro as a group is the lowest man on the totem pole in this country and, as Gov. Collins has so well said, it's largely because of his color.

A taxi driver said to me in New York, "You know, I came to this country from the old country, and I couldn't speak the language, and I know they cheated me on my job, and they cheated me on the change when they made change, because I didn't know the money. I had to learn everything from the ground up." And he said, "But I made my way, and now I'm making a good living as a taxi driver. I'm feeding my kids, and I'm sending my two kids to college and, I want to ask you something, Mister: Why can't the colored people do that?"

I didn't have time for a lecture in sociology to him there, so I said, "Well, you know one thing that helped you out was the fact that you had white skin, and after you learned the language and you learned how not to be cheated, nobody stopped you. You could go as far as you could go with the ability you had because there were no artificial barriers, but, a Negro who learns the language and learns not to be cheated and tries to get ahead gets stopped by his skin."

THE AFL-CIO DRIVE is right in the mainstream of American thought in your idea of working on the local level, of working with other organizations, of educating your own membership because you have it to do —don't worry, I know—I have to educate mine, and I know you have to educate yours. This is not easy to sell. And if you give it tepid endorsement, you're going to have tepid results. You're not going to have the kind of results that make for a vigorous American.

You have one other obstacle. You're going to have the distortion that comes with Goldwaterism.

What does Goldwaterism mean? Well, he says he's not opposed to the ambitions of Negroes, and he's not a racist. He's not prejudiced. He just believes in leaving these matters to the states. That's a little bit like the Roman emperors saying they were not opposed to the Christians. They'll just leave them to the gladiators or to the lions. And Mr. Goldwater saying that he's not prejudiced, he's for the Negroes but he's going to leave them to the likes of say, Governor Wallace in Alabama.

You had in 1935 a Wagner Act, and people told you then that it gave labor a preference; it made labor dominant; it made corporations prostrate and it would ruin the country. That's what they told you in 1935. And there are some among management who have dedicated their entire lives in all the years since 1935 to a repeal of the Wagner Act, and when it couldn't be repealed, they tried to trim it here and trim it there and pull down labor here and pull down labor there, restrict its expansion here. I say to you that it's the same thing you will meet with the Civil Rights Act; the same untruths are there.

It does not give a preference to anyone; it will not destroy this country; and it must not be repealed. It must be expanded. It must become a part of our nation and our heritage and when it becomes a part of it, it will safeguard the right of all segments of the American economy, all the people in this country, white and black, North and South, labor and management, rich and poor because it is of, as Gov. Collins said, the stuff of which America is made.

LeRoy Collins

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT of 1964 is now operational, and for those who labored long and effectively to obtain its enactment there is ample cause to be proud. The new law is being respected and obeyed generally over the land, although strong resistance continues by many people in many places. Another milestone in law reform for the freedom of man has been reached and passed, and I salute all of organized labor for its most important part in the struggle.

Your efforts on the whole civil rights front have been symbolized as well as strengthened by the work of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, so ably headed by Don Slaiman.

There are more than 9 million American Negroes living in the South. There are also more than 9 million American Negroes living in the regions of the nation outside the South.

For generations they have been locked out of full participation in the benefits of our American culture and locked into a society where they and their children have suffered the blight of denial of what other Americans have had: the full opportunity for progress based upon individual merit. No other people whose ancestors came to our shores from foreign lands have been so deprived.

But not all our American problems, of course, are centered in disadvantages flowing from racial differences. There are in total numbers, for example, more illiterate white people in this country than illiterate Negroes, more unskilled whites than unskilled Negroes, more white people suffering the ravages of poverty than Negroes.

THE NEGRO has special problems because he is disadvantaged, and he often is disadvantaged because he is a Negro. As a nation we must correct this, for it is wrong.

But this does not mean that any American has reason to feel that the security of his own job is jeopardized because a person of a different racial or ethnic background needs a job. In fact, to take a job from a white person just to make a job for a Negro would be a wrong, itself, and discrimination also forbidden under the new Civil Rights law. The imposition of a quota arrangement based upon race would be as arbitrary and discriminatory against one race as against another.

Many white Americans—notably those who belong to ethnic groups which have themselves experienced discrimination—see the Negro's struggle for improvement as a threat to their economic security. We must help them to see that their fears are groundless, that their national government has expressly guarded against the futile exercise of broadening opportunity for one group at the expense of another.

We must build a national conscience so strong and expanding, and a national economy so strong and expanding, that there are equal opportunities—opportunities of all kinds—for all our people—based upon their individual merit and nothing else.

We cannot longer temporize or falter, for equal rights for all citizens is the stuff of America's greatness. A government cannot be by the people unless it is by all the people. It cannot be for the people unless it is for all the people.

We have a Supreme Court which has recognized this. We have a Congress which has now spelled it out in law and a President who is committed in thought, word and deed to see that the nation follows this course. We have strength in our leadership. As a people, as a rank and file people, we must now provide the fellowship.

Labor's Choice

"IT IS OUR deep conviction," said the AFL-CIO General Board in its statement endorsing Democratic candidates Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Vice President, "that the election of 1964 is the most critical this country has faced since 1932."

In 1932 the nation was in a state of near collapse as the depression drained the country's strength and spread fear and desperation among a shocked and stricken people.

The trade union movement had lost its World War I strength. Its membership rolls were shrinking, riddled by the 15 million or more jobless. Whatever measure of security it had gained for its members at the bargaining table was washed away in the engulfing economic storm.

Unions worked for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but there was no overall, concerted labor campaign, no carefully planned register-and-vote drive directed by a Committee on Political Education.

Throughout the Thirties and into the World War II years labor became more deeply involved in the national political process, supplementing its long-time legislative activities with political education on vital issues in election campaigns and contributions to candidates.

THE PASSAGE of the Taft-Hartley Act after a decade of progressive legislation focused with great intensity the fact that legislation, just as much as a depression, could wash away gains won on the picket line and around the collective bargaining table.

Labor organized politically to answer the attack and to protect itself from further assaults. And when the AFL and CIO merged in 1955 the constitution for the new labor center declared as one of its objects and principles:

"While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities."

In 1964 the AFL-CIO is playing that role. Elsewhere in this issue of the AFL-CIO News is spelled out the why of the Johnson-Humphrey endorsement. It is set out in terms not only of the interests of America's organized workers but in terms of the nation and the world. For organized labor is part of the fabric of American society and trade union movements the free world over lead the fight for peace and freedom.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has this year fallen into the hands of those who are determined to give the country a "choice" that essentially narrows down to a "choice" between further progress along the lines on which the nation has moved since 1932 or a return to the period when depressions brought a mighty nation almost to its knees.

The "choice" is between policies dedicated to protecting the forces of freedom everywhere, to seeking peace without impulsive action or aggressive intent to those of a Republican candidate who would gamble with the survival of mankind in a nuclear conflict.

Labor has made its "choice." It will dedicate all of its efforts between now and Nov. 3 to the election of Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. Their election is the single most important contribution every American worker can make to his own and the nation's well-being.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870
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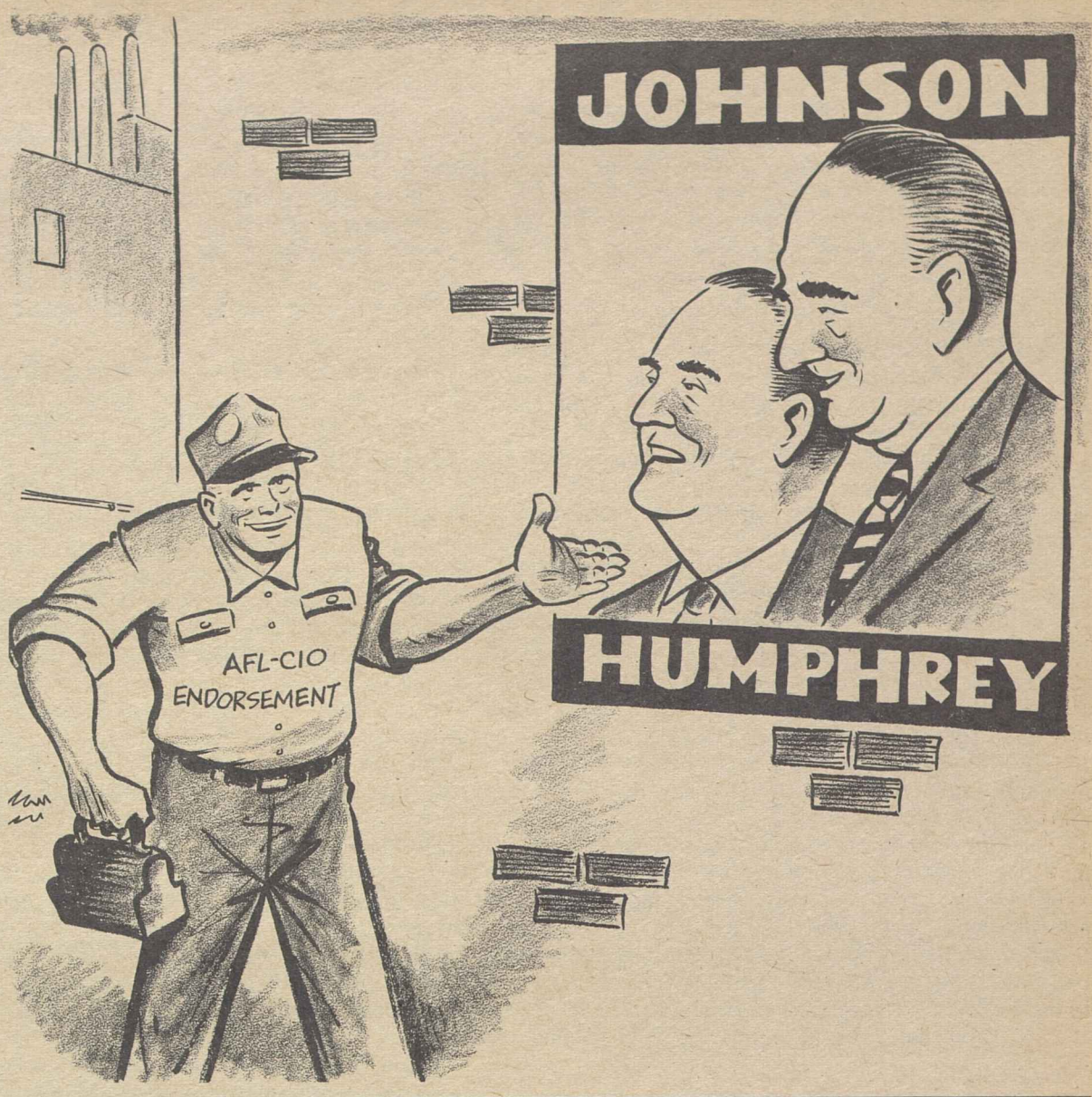
'Let Us Continue'



Church Groups Speak:

Leaders of Religion Concerned By Automation's Job Problems

A COMMON CONCERN for economic and social problems arising out of automation, along with a deep commitment to equality of opportunity, is reflected in the Labor Day statements of leading Protestant, Jewish and Catholic groups.

The Labor Day message of the National Council of Churches, which will be read in thousands of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches on Labor Sunday, Sept. 6, notes that "job security" has become "the chief concern of many workers."

It urges labor and the churches to redouble "their united efforts to secure social changes that will enable us to make the most humane use of our technological powers."

The church council stressed that "what seem to be scare words to many not directly concerned—such as 'featherbedding,' double pay for overtime, shorter workweek—ought also to be viewed from the perspective of the bitter fear that one's skill, and hence one's means of livelihood, may soon be obsolete."

Persistent high-level unemployment and the demand for new skills has fallen heaviest on older workers and youngsters lacking adequate education and training, the Labor Sunday message notes.

It singles out as "a problem within a problem" the fact that "the severe handicaps faced by white persons in these categories" are compounded in the case of Negroes. It warns that "tragic denials of social justice" lead to "despair which harms our entire society."

The churches and labor unions, the Protestant statement declares, "hold in common a deep concern for people; we share the concept of brotherhood; and we strive to value people above things."

THE STATEMENT of Msgr. George G. Higgins, on behalf of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, says the "real challenge" of this Labor Day "is to move full speed ahead with the war on poverty and unemployment."

Msgr. Higgins notes that "despite the fact that we are currently enjoying a remarkably high level of economic prosperity in this country, millions of able-bodied Americans are unemployed, through no fault of their own, and millions more are the victims of the most degrading kind of poverty—all the more degrading because it so often goes unnoticed in a land of bounteous plenty."

These problems, the Catholic spokesman notes, are so complex they can be solved only "by cooperative action on the part of government and the private sectors of our economy, including management and organized labor."

The war on poverty, he asserts, "calls for the combined efforts of all men of good will, regardless of their political affiliation."

Calling for "special attention to the problem of racial injustice," he states:

"No greater mistake could be made than to think that this problem, the sheer magnitude and tragedy of which we have yet fully to grasp as a nation, was taken care of once and for all by the enactment of the Civil Rights Act. . . . In the long run, the act could prove to have been a curse, rather than a blessing, if the hopes and expectations which it has aroused among our Negro fellow citizens are frustrated, not so much by the uncompromising opposition of those who opposed its enactment in the first place as by the careless apathy and indifference of those who favored its adoption."

THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL of America, speaking for the majority of America's Jews, sees Labor Day as epitomizing a society "without poverty, drudgery and exploitation."

Rabbi Uri Miller, president of the council which includes representatives of all branches of Judaism, points to the fact that "20 percent of our citizens are not sharing in the prosperity of our era." He adds:

"The threat of automation, with its attendant unemployment, menaces our society. The danger of unemployed youth turning to crime gives added urgency to the problem. We must concern ourselves for we bear part of the responsibility and guilt."

He urged support of Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty program by "every citizen . . . to the fullest extent of his resources."

But the President's program, Rabbi Miller maintains, "is but a beginning." Poverty, he says, will only be abolished "when the problem receives the dedicated and committed service of all our public and private resources."

America's moral and economic leadership, he declares, depends on maintenance of a "high standard of economic justice."

Morgan Says:

Marxist Cell Plan Adapted To Aid Goldwater Nomination

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AM I DREAMING or wasn't there a time, not too terribly long ago, when a politician's contacts with the public were relatively direct and simple?

The office-holder—or office-seeker—would get up at the Fourth of July picnic and orate to the sweltering crowd, the ladies trying to air-condition themselves with wig-wagging palm leaf fans. The orator may even have written his own speech. At least he had it committed to memory. If you wrote a congressman he wrote you back and likely as not enclosed a batch of free seeds from the Dept. of Agriculture.

Morgan

He solicited your vote and you gave it to him or you didn't but on election day his organization was sufficiently on the ball to call you up and see that you had a ride to the polls and back.

But this simple approach went out with sleeve-holders. Life is more complicated today, and so is politics. A member of Congress serves on committees dealing with vastly technical matters ranging from desalinizing sea water to landing a man on the moon. He can't keep up with his correspondence and he is driven at times to use a mechanical gadget to sign his name on "personal" letters. He probably has a television shirt, a television tie and a stable of ghost writers to furnish him with eloquent speech material to use when he wears them and enters your living room on the TV.

A diabolical contraption has been perfected whereby everything he has to say is printed on a revolving scroll affixed just above or below or to one side of the camera eye so that the speaker does not appear to be reading his script, even though he is.

In the exciting, currently best-selling novel entitled "Convention" a key turn in the plot comes when a lady delegate from Texas discovers that the highlights of her personal history have been memorized by the electronic brain of a computer and filed on an IBM card.

But only the other day a newspaper dispatch reported that Sen. Goldwater's field marshal for Texas, Peter O'Donnell, was already busy computerizing the habits and inclinations of voters in the Lone Star State.

Perhaps the most arresting intensification of new approaches to political organization comes from Goldwater's most prominent and very alive ghost writer, Stephen C. Shadegg, who has just written a book called "How to Win an Election." An advertising and public relations man, Shadegg helped Arizona's venerable senior senator, Carl Hayden, a Democrat, win reelection in 1950.

HE IS CREDITED with masterminding Goldwater's surprise Republican victory in his first try for the Senate in 1952 and managed his successful 1958 campaign too. Once a Democrat, Shadegg is now a registered Republican. He served as western states chairman of the Goldwater for President Committee, and has just been awarded the same region in the campaign.

His book reveals some of the strategy by which the Arizona senator, with a minority of popular strength, was able to capture the Republican presidential nomination. And it projects, presumably, techniques by which the Goldwater machine hopes to win in November.

With refreshing if not breathtaking candor Shadegg describes the organization of secret cells to infiltrate and fatally weaken the enemy camp.

"Mao Tse-tung, the Communist revolutionary general," he notes, "has written a valuable book on the tactics of infiltration. In it he says: 'Give me just two or three men in a village and I will take the village.' In the Goldwater campaigns of 1952 and 1958 and in all other campaigns where I have served as a consultant I have followed the advice of Mao Tse-tung. . . .

"For easy identification we called our operation the 'Cell Group', because the title suggests precisely what we hoped to create—enthusiastic, knowledgeable Goldwater supporters who would not be labeled or identified as members of any special organization. . . .

". . . (They) became a secret weapon possessing strength, mobility and real impact. They were able to infiltrate centers of opposition support, keep us informed of opposition tactics, disseminate information, enlist other supporters and to do all these things completely unnoticed by the opposition."

Presumably the Johnson campaign managers have been warned but the marvelously revealing if somewhat ironic gambit here is Stephen Shadegg's unhesitating embrace of the infiltration tactics of that Oriental past master of Marxism, Mao Tse-tung, in order that the private enterprise system of a free and open society may be preserved—by cell groups.

Washington Reports:

Rights Leader Blames Rioting On Incitement 'Provocateurs'

CIVIL RIGHTS activities at this time should be channeled into making the new Civil Rights Act work and into "register and vote" activities, Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Wilkins, who also heads the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, blamed recent riots in Harlem, Rochester, Chicago, New Jersey and Philadelphia on "provocateurs," who go into a Negro community and incite disturbances which include "unforgiveable looting and thievery."

"We in the rights movement don't want the movement labeled with hooliganism, with throwing bricks through windows, with stealing refrigerators, with looting stores," Wilkins declared. "The civil rights movement is more important than this sort of thing."

The chairman of the Leadership Conference said it was obvious that the demonstrations were not spontaneous. There are conditions that need correction and these are irritants, he said, but hooliganism doesn't ease them.

"Something will have to be done about Negro housing, about wider opportunities in employment, about better schools for children, about better job training," he asserted. "Whether the hoodlums act or not, these have to be looked after."

WILKINS URGED Negro youngsters to stay in school at least through high school and, if qualified, to get college loans. He called for wider understanding of on-the-job training and other means of teaching job skills.

He advised persons in an all-white neighborhood who find that a Negro family is to move next door "not to panic and run out. . . . If you find that the Negro family is the same kind as the families already there, with the same kind of income, the same kind of standards and likely to maintain those standards, then you ought to stand pat."

"You won't lose your investment," he said. "The chances are you will get a new, good neighbor. But if you run, you lose, you don't get your money back, the Negro has to pay out more money than otherwise, and the real estate dealer is the only one who profits."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE "CARPETBAGGER" ISSUE raised against Robert F. Kennedy as Democratic nominee for the Senate in New York is a perfectly natural one, politically, and backers of incumbent Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating will naturally make the most of it. Since we already have another state where the same issue has been raised—California, where Pierre Salinger is seeking election to a full six-year term after his appointment to fill a vacancy—it should be pointed out, however, that the legal issue is scarcely in doubt.

The "carpetbagger" charge against Kennedy is that he is not a "resident" of New York—that he has resided in Virginia and maintained his voting residence in Massachusetts, a common enough kind of practice among those who work for the federal government—and that he therefore should run for the Senate, if a Senate seat is what he wishes, in Virginia or Massachusetts, but not New York.

But legally this argument has no weight whatever. The U.S. Constitution provides, very simply, that to be a member of the Senate a person must be 30 years of age, nine years a U.S. citizen, and an "inhabitant" of the state at the time of election. It provides, also, that the Senate is the judge of the "qualifications" of its own members.

Various states have constitutional clauses or laws imposing what appear to be restrictions on these provisions, but the restrictions have been given no weight under either state court decisions or Senate practice.

* * *

SEN. KUCHEL OF CALIFORNIA, the GOP whip, filed a memorandum on state court decisions on this question on Aug. 5, the day Salinger was sworn in.

In 1918 a man named Peterson sought Senate election in Minnesota. The state constitution prohibits from "public office" any person convicted of a felony. And Peterson, after filing for nomination, was convicted of a felony. The Minnesota Supreme Court said the state constitution could not be applied against Peterson's Senate candidacy—that a state "is without authority to enlarge or modify" the qualifications named in the federal Constitution.

In 1948, a Wyoming court rejected an attempt to disqualify a governor from the U.S. Senate—despite a state constitutional provision that a governor was not eligible to "any other office . . . during the term for which he was elected" for governor. The Wyoming court's reasoning was identical with that of Minnesota's Supreme Court.

In 1948, again, a state judge ran for the Senate—despite a state constitutional provision barring judges from seeking any other office except "judicial" office. The state Supreme Court held that the state constitution could not override the provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

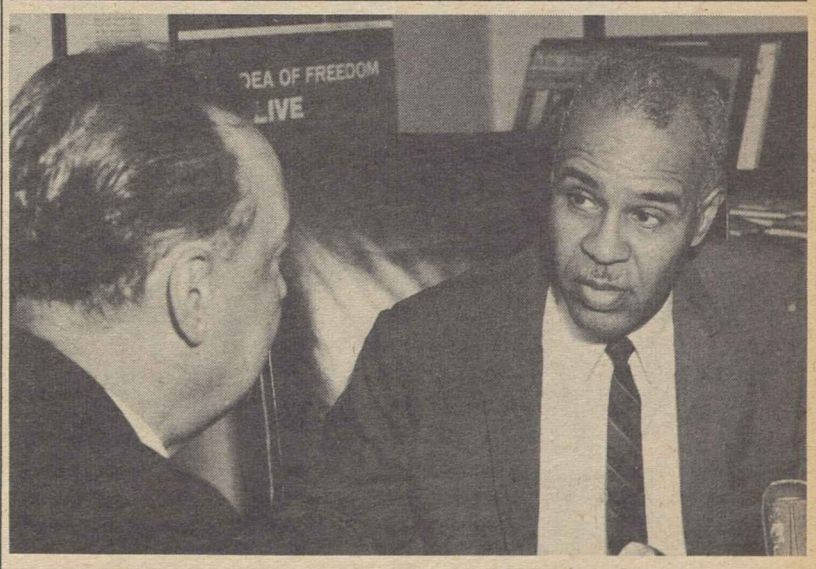
And there are other cases—such as that involving the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. McCarthy, when still a state judge, tried first for the Senate in 1944; the state courts said he could run despite a Wisconsin constitutional clause identical with Oklahoma's. California's Supreme Court this year upheld Salinger's right to run, and then his right to be appointed, despite the fact he isn't an "elector," technically, as required by state law.

* * *

THE "CARPETBAGGER" ISSUE, then, is strictly political. If Keating, the New York incumbent, can persuade enough voters that Kennedy hasn't been close enough to the state to represent New Yorkers adequately, the decision will be final. If George Murphy, the Republican California candidate, can hit Salinger with the issue, then he will win. But if Salinger or Kennedy wins a majority, the Senate will certainly honor his election certificate. Or both of the certificates, if that's the way it turns out.

In California, factually, Murphy and his campaign managers are not touching the alleged "carpetbagger" issue at all. It was tried, briefly, in the Democratic primary and it backfired.

In California practically everyone is a "carpetbagger"—a resident of relatively recent vintage who entered the state during the great westward migration of the war and postwar years.



"REGISTER AND VOTE"—This was the advice Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (right), gave to Negroes as he was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. He was interviewed in his New York office by Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator.

Meany on Labor Day:

A Duty for All Americans—Register, Vote

By George Meany

EVERY FOUR YEARS, Labor Day has even more than its usual significance for union members.

In those years—and this, of course, is one of them—the American people make the great decision that determines the policies of the federal government, and to a considerable degree the nature of American society for the four years ahead.

This is a decision in which every citizen can and should participate.

In particular, it is a decision in which every union member has a duty to participate.

So my first word to you on Labor Day, 1964, is **register;** and my second one, aimed at November 3, is **vote.**

These are the essentials. Unless these essentials are carried out, the clearest understanding of the issues is only an academic exercise.

However, it is difficult to imagine how anyone who does understand the issues now facing the nation can neglect to register and vote. For the issues in this election are extremely grave for the labor movement, for the nation and for the world.

THIS ELECTION, to a greater degree than any since before World War II, will decide what kind of country you and I, and our children and grandchildren, are going to live in.

This is one of the rare pivotal elections in American history—comparable, perhaps, to 1800, when Thomas Jefferson won for people against property; to 1828, when Andrew Jackson won for the many against the favored few; to 1860, when Abraham Lincoln won for human liberty and federal government; to 1932, when Franklin Roosevelt won for the right of the people to use their government as an instrument of progress.

For the first time, a major political party is asking the American people to reverse, not one, but all of these historic decisions.

That is the one great issue in 1964.

As we weigh this issue, let us start by looking at where we are. And the place to begin, in union terms, is with jobs and job conditions.

Take a quick, thoughtless look and you will say that everything is fine. Wages are high, prices are stable, people are prosperous. These are prosperous times—boom times. But it is a lopsided boom.

The trouble is, about a fifth of all the people in the country don't belong to this way of life. Their wages are low; their job prospects are uncertain; they haven't got a present or a future.

What is worse, a good many of the youngsters in this group, especially, have no hope of breaking out of it. They are condemned before they start—condemned to poor schools, to inferior status, because of poverty, race or both.

They aren't the only sufferers. There are industrial workers whose jobs are now done by machines and craftsmen whose crafts, they are told, belong to the past. Too old for the new age, too old for the new technology—too old to work and too young to die.

So at least one factor in the decision that will be made two short months from now will involve the treatment of workers, and those who want to work.

THIS LOPSIDED BOOM of recent years has put things out of perspective. Most of the employed—union or non-union—along with stockholders, storekeepers and all the rest have never had it so good. But a fifth of the people have been flat broke.

This is just not good enough. We can't stand 80 percent prosperity in the country any more than we can stand 90 percent democracy.

But to reach 100 percent prosperity, the federal government must play a much larger role than ever before. Private enterprise—worthy though it is—just can't meet the needs on its own.

According to official U.S. Government statistics, private profit-making business in the United States—and that covers the whole range, from the auto industry to the insurance companies to the supermarkets—employed fewer full-time people in 1963 than it did 10 years ago.

Just think of that. More people than ever before; more goods produced than ever before—and fewer full-time jobs.

You can come up with all kinds of charts and projections about automation, but it seems to me that this one simple fact tells it all.

Fewer full-time jobs in private industry in 1963 than there were 10 years ago.

Move it around. Look at it from one angle or another. There is no way to make it look good.

So, as we look toward November we have to consider where the jobs are coming from.

We in the AFL-CIO believe they should—and must—come from a massive federal investment in America—an investment in education, in health, in all kinds of needed public facilities.

We need schools. We need hospitals. We need housing, mass transit, parks, pure water—the list is endless.

By meeting the needs of the people in all these areas, we will also provide jobs.

But some, who think first of all in budgets, claim we can't afford it. They are like those who said we couldn't afford the 1964 tax cut. A good investment is bound to pay dividends. The kind of investment I have described will not impoverish but enrich our country.

Will we go on in the spirit of the Employment Act of 1946, fulfilling that compact between the people and their government to provide jobs for all? Or will we assume as a national policy that the jobless are lazy and the poor are shiftless?

This is the economic issue facing the American people. There is no question about that.

And there are other issues.

THERE IS A DEEP ISSUE of conscience. The people of this nation will decide which is the stronger force—their sense of justice, their knowledge of what is right, or prejudice and the false fears that feed on prejudice. I have no doubts on this score, but the choice must be clear and overwhelming.

Then there is the grave issue of foreign policy—of the kind of role the United States will play in the world. The people will decide whether the generally bipartisan policies of the last 20 years—American leadership based on strength, but exercised with patience—should be discarded.

These broad, basic issues, and all they entail, are of the most crucial concern to all citizens, and to union members even more than others.

This year must mark a new high in labor citizenship—climaxed by a record turnout at the polls. The times—and the issues—demand no less.

So, on Labor Day 1964, American labor's message to all Americans is simple:

Please register and please vote.

You owe it to America.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

Equal Rights, Opportunity and Hope for All

By William F. Schnitzler

ON THIS LABOR DAY, as on all others, there are many matters of grave concern to American workers, both as union members and as citizens of the nation that is the trustee for the survival of freedom on earth.

But there is one matter I would like to stress—one whose importance, by any measurement, is second to none. And that is the legislative achievement, finally, of equal rights for all Americans—equal rights and equal opportunity—in every aspect of their lives.

Two months ago the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became the law of the land. It was entirely proper to hail it, then, as a great historic achievement, and to praise the legislators who brought about its adoption.

All this is still true; the history written by the 88th Congress will long be remembered. But this is not a time for self-congratulation or reminiscence; this is a time for action.

We in the AFL-CIO are rightly proud of our own role in the long, often-discouraging struggle for meaningful civil rights legislation. We were among the pioneers in that struggle; and especially among the pioneers seeking a law that directly affected equal opportunity on the job and in union membership.

But the victory we helped to win is only a beginning. Now it is the obligation of every union, and every union member, to make the law a reality.

SOME MAY ASK, why must we assume responsibility for rights which are now guaranteed by federal law? Why can't we leave it to the government?

There are several answers, each of them persuasive in itself.

First—and I do not list these in order of importance, for every one of them is important—is the image of this American society in the eyes of the world. Let us not forget that the overwhelming majority of the world's people are non-white. And let us not forget that they are just as intent upon attaining a free, open, democratic society—a full opportunity society—as we are, here in the United States. If these hundreds of millions of people are to have confidence in democracy, as exemplified by the United States, we must prove that we have that kind of society here on our own shores.

Second, the full achievement of equal rights is essential to the full utilization of our national resources here in the United States. If we deny 10 percent of our people—or, at best, a substantial proportion of that 10 percent—the chance to fulfill their potential as productive members of the community, we weaken ourselves as a nation. To the extent that they are unproductive, or are dependent upon the rest of us, our economy is weaker, and therefore the whole nation is weaker.

These first two answers might be described as selfish, in the sense that they are addressed, basically, to the white majority in the United States; and addressed in terms of that majority's self-interest. Yet in the truest sense, there is no racial self-interest in an open society; what is good for one is good for all. That will be a pragmatic truth in America for as long as our way of life survives. Even so, the case goes beyond pragmatism.

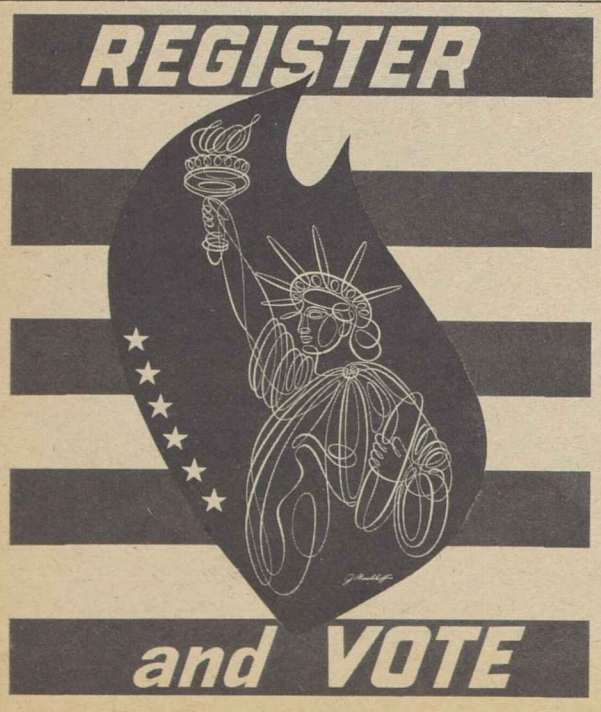
Third, we are driving for full and prompt implementation of the civil rights law, in factories and stores, in schools and polling places, in restaurants and on golf courses, because it is right—morally and spiritually right.

We know it is right; for the principles now embodied into law have been the principles of the labor movement, just as thoroughly as they have been the principles of the United States.

The country we love was based on the proposition that all men are created equal. The labor movement grew from the proposition that all men are brothers. What kind of catechism can separate these two ideas?

And what can separate them from the spiritual heritage we all share, no matter what our faith? "All men are brothers." This we learned, all of us, from the beginning. And it is true.

Therefore let us all re-dedicate ourselves, on labor's own day, to the swift realization of what should always have been true in this land of freedom—equal rights, equal opportunity and equal hope for all.



Text of ICFTU Greetings:

Crucial Issues Face Free World Labor

Labor Day message from the officers of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

THE WORKERS of the free world, banded together in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, send their fraternal greetings to all the workers in North America on the occasion of Labor Day. This year, it comes at a time when the peoples of the United States and Canada face crucial issues in whose decision the labor movement will have a weighty share.

In the United States, the outcome of the presidential elections will have far-reaching effects not only upon the social policies of the nation but also on the world scene. The international free trade union movement will watch with greatest concern and attention the coming contest to know if the far-seeing policy of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy will be pursued after the coming election.

The free trade unions all over the world welcome the anti-poverty crusade in the United States in which the trade union movement—always the champion of the poor and the oppressed—is playing such a considerable role.

The ICFTU is also conscious of the great tasks which face organized labor in the United States and Canada in their fight for full employment and in their active striving to achieve concrete results for the workers in a society undergoing the revolution of automation. In this fight, the international free trade union movement wishes them rapid success.

No message on Labor Day this year can be complete without acknowledging the major share of the American trade union movement in the great forward surge of civil rights, by gaining the avowed recognition by the nation and the law that all citizens are equal and by obtaining the legal banning of discrimination. The full application of this principle throughout the world is the aim of the free trade unon movement. By their energetic action against oppression and discrimination in their own country, the American unions have shown themselves to be in the vanguard of progress.

The ICFTU welcomes the initiative taken by the Canadian trade union movement to spur the government to tackle equitably the burning problem of the two cultures by holding a constitutional conference. The program put forward by the Canadian Labor Congress to ensure equality of opportunity to all Canadians without regard for regional, language or cultural differences shows the road to the solution of this problem by applying social justice.

The free trade union movement of the whole world, confident of their support in the past and the future, is proud on Labor Day to show its solidarity with the workers of North America.

Pres. Jodoin's Message:

Automation Posing Challenge to Canada

Following are excerpts from the Labor Day statement of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labour Congress.

IT HAS BEEN ASSUMED that every able-bodied person should contribute his or her share of "labor", in one form or another, to the welfare of society. We now seem to be entering an era in which this contribution from every individual may no longer be required. If this proves to be so, then mankind, and most particularly we in the more highly industrialized countries, will be faced with adjustments of the most sweeping nature.

During the past three or four years we have experienced changes which have been identified by many oustanding authorities as the first stage of this great social revolution.

The reduction in overall unemployment which has taken place during the past year is to be welcomed by all; but beneath the lower total figures are some characteristics that provide cause for deep concern.

There has been a tendency toward longer periods of unemployment among many of those who are finding difficulty in getting jobs. In other words, the "hard core" of unemployed is becoming harder. The figures show a particularly sharp impact of unemployment on young people and those lacking in skills.

AUTOMATION IS already with us and is increasing at an amazing speed. It will inevitably grow at a much faster pace in the future and the effects of various forms of automation will be felt sharply in areas of employment that have so far been relatively untouched.

This is a great challenge facing our economy and facing all of us as Canadians. It is a challenge of which we in the organized labor movement have become extremely conscious, and there is a great awareness of the possible effects among many other groups in our society.

Organized labor is not opposed to automation. We are convinced that the new knowledge and skill which man is acquiring at such a staggering speed can be used for the good and welfare of all mankind. We feel, very strongly, that such advances can only take on real meaning when they are translated into human benefits. These benefits are not going to come automatically.

This is the challenge and opportunity that confront us, not only as trade unionists but as Canadians. It is a challenge which is going to call for the best contribution from every section of society.

Building Trades Dept. Says:

Gains of Past Year Put Focus On Objectives Still to Be Won

The following is excerpted from the Labor Day message of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

SOMETIMES people complain that labor is never satisfied. No one in his right mind should be. The human grasp always falls far short of human desire and capability. But on this Labor Day, before attempting to blueprint new goals, we have the right and the duty to look back on the achievements of the past year and to acknowledge that it has been a period of solid progress.

America has faced up to a series of international crises with calm courage and firm purpose and the result has been not only the maintenance of temporary peace but encouraging signs that we are on the road to enduring peace.

Our country has experienced a strong upsurge of industrial prosperity and economic expansion. Construction and production have broken all previous records in 1964. Best of all, unemployment this summer dipped under 5 percent for the first time since 1960. Here, too, there is reason for hope of much more substantial gains in the year ahead.

In the legislative field, a number of important victories were scored. First, we won our fight for sharp reduction of federal income taxes. This increased take-home pay for all wage-earners, built up a new reservoir of mass purchasing power and helped give industry the lift it so badly needed.

Two other great legislative objectives were achieved. I refer to the Civil Rights Act and the Anti-Poverty Act. Both ranked high on labor's list. The benefits will not come overnight, but some day they will and our whole nation will be better off.

In the special field of the Building Trades, we won a 10-year fight for moderation of the Davis-Bacon Act. From now on, all bona fide fringe benefits will be included in the determination of the prevailing wage on federal and federally assisted construction projects. This will open up many thousands of new jobs for union craftsmen, whose employers will now be able to bid on equal terms with non-union contractors.

Enactment of construction programs for mass transportation facilities, expanded university and medical facilities, vital public works and for the national defense will help to keep many of our people busily employed in the coming year.

We acknowledge these gains and we are grateful for them. But they represent only a start on the unfinished business of our nation. There is still a desperate shortage of elementary and high schools for American children and we will urge the next Congress to make a vast program of federal aid to school construction its first order of business.

The federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour is unrealistic. It should be raised promptly to $2.00.

Hospitalization insurance for the aged under social security is a long overdue reform. We will have a fight on our hands to make it a reality.

THESE ARE only a few of our major goals, designed to strengthen America, to reinforce economic prosperity and to provide jobs for all in the years ahead.

To achieve success, every union member must do his part. In this national election year, that part can be stated in three words. Register and vote. Make certain that the adult members of your family and your friends do the same. It's as simple as that.

This year the importance of a full vote is so apparent that it is difficult to see how any responsible citizen can fail to respond.

On the one hand we have the Republican presidential candidate, Barry Goldwater, who has a 100 percent anti-labor record. He is an avowed enemy of the trade union movement.

On the other hand, we have Pres. Johnson who has gone down the line with labor and labor's program, a man who is proud to be called friendly to labor.

Gompers taught us the only infallible political strategy—to reward our friends and to defeat our enemies. If all of us follow that sound advice, we will have a great deal more to be thankful for next Labor Day.

Industrial Union Dept. Says:

Jobs, Education, Freedom for All Called Goals on Labor's Holiday

Jack Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., released the following Labor Day statement:

LABOR DAY is a proud day for all free Americans, especially for members of organized labor.

It is the day on which we in the labor movement look back across the vast distance we have come and note the great progress we have made. And it is the day on which we look forward to the goal we always keep before us—the achievement of a better life for everyone, everywhere.

Thus, Labor Day marks for us a contemplative point in the ceaseless flow of time. It is appropriate that it marks, also, a point in the change of seasons from the heat-filled days of summer to the cooling, color-touched days of autumn.

Already in some parts of our broad land the leaves are turning. The long, hot summer is ending—now what of the autumn?

In this election year of 1964, Labor Day marks more than a change of seasons—it marks the beginning of the political campaigns.

Soon, as the red, orange and yellow hues of autumn splash through our forests, the voices of the campaigners will be heard throughout the land.

What will they be saying?

Will they be staining the natural beauty of our land with bigotry and extremism, seeking to whip-lash hate into a political strategy and fear into an election victory?

Or will they speak to us with an honesty that matches the natural dignity of a proud, free people, seeking to inspire a great society?

As free Americans, we will listen to the dialogue and sum up our conclusions in the uncompromising columns of fact and reality.

It is a fact that anyone who raises his voice in praise of extremism stains our great democracy.

It is a fact that anyone who would wipe out or weaken our social security system demeans our senior citizens.

It is a fact that anyone who supports a destructive "right-to-work" measure intends to wreck organized labor.

It is realistic to be fearful of placing an unsteady finger on the trigger of nuclear weapons.

It is realistic to understand that to diminish the United Nations is to increase the danger of World War III.

As Americans, it is realistic to resolve to achieve full employment, full education and full freedom for every citizen.

It is realistic to prefer a war against poverty to a war against progress.

As members of organized labor on this Labor Day 1964 we so resolve.

Washington Reports to the People

Weekly on Radio While Congress Is in Session

Produced by The AFL-CIO

Two Opposing Philosophies:

Gains of 30 Years at Stake in '64 Election

Choice Now Up To Voters

By Alexander Uhl

WITHIN a matter of months the American working man is going to find out whether the United States will continue on the broad social and economic course of the past 30 years.

The Nov. 3 election is no ordinary one, especially for organized labor. Two sharply opposing philosophies face each other and the American people will have to determine which one they want.

Out of that election will come a government committed to liberal policies that have marked the administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Or—out of it will come a government committed to a radical change of direction, a government that sees the social and economic changes of the last 30 years as weakening and destroying the property rights system of the nation and debilitating its people.

2-Way Choice

With the results of the election still in the hands of the people there can be only two ways of looking into the political crystal ball, particularly as the results will affect American workers.

One view is what can logically be expected from a continued Johnson Administration; the other, a new highly conservative Goldwater Administration.

If the Johnson Administration is returned to power, here is what can be expected:

- Conscientious enforcement of the Civil Rights Act with federal intervention in the event that local and state authorities are unable or unwilling to enforce it.
- A continuation of the New Deal-Fair Deal philosophy of all Democratic administrations since the day of Pres. Roosevelt.
- Federal aid for expanded educational opportunities for all Americans. Democratic leaders in the White House and Congress have fought for and won much aid for education, especially on the higher levels. Pres. Johnson is committed to further efforts to expand federal investment in education.
- **Efforts to increase employment. "We still have too much unemployment," Pres. Johnson has said. "We are trying to do everything we can about it." Tax reduction, manpower development and training, the "war on poverty," are part of the Administration's effort to get more jobs for more workers. This is certain to be a continuing program.**
- Social security hospital care. This is still a top item on the Johnson agenda. Efforts are in the works to get the legislation through Congress this year. If these are not successful, hospital care is certain to be a top item for the new Congress, if the Democrats win.
- Peace and security. The Johnson Administration has sought to reduce cold war tensions with the Communist world so far as this is consistent with national safety. The test ban treaty is one example of what has been done. At the same time, the Administration has remained adamant against Castro in Cuba and has called for full military strength to resist aggression.
- Housing and urban redevelopment. "A decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" is the stated goal of the Johnson Administration. For this purpose the Administration is expected to push for new legislation that will assist communities in cleaning up their housing problems and will push for further action in the field of mass transportation.

Concern for People

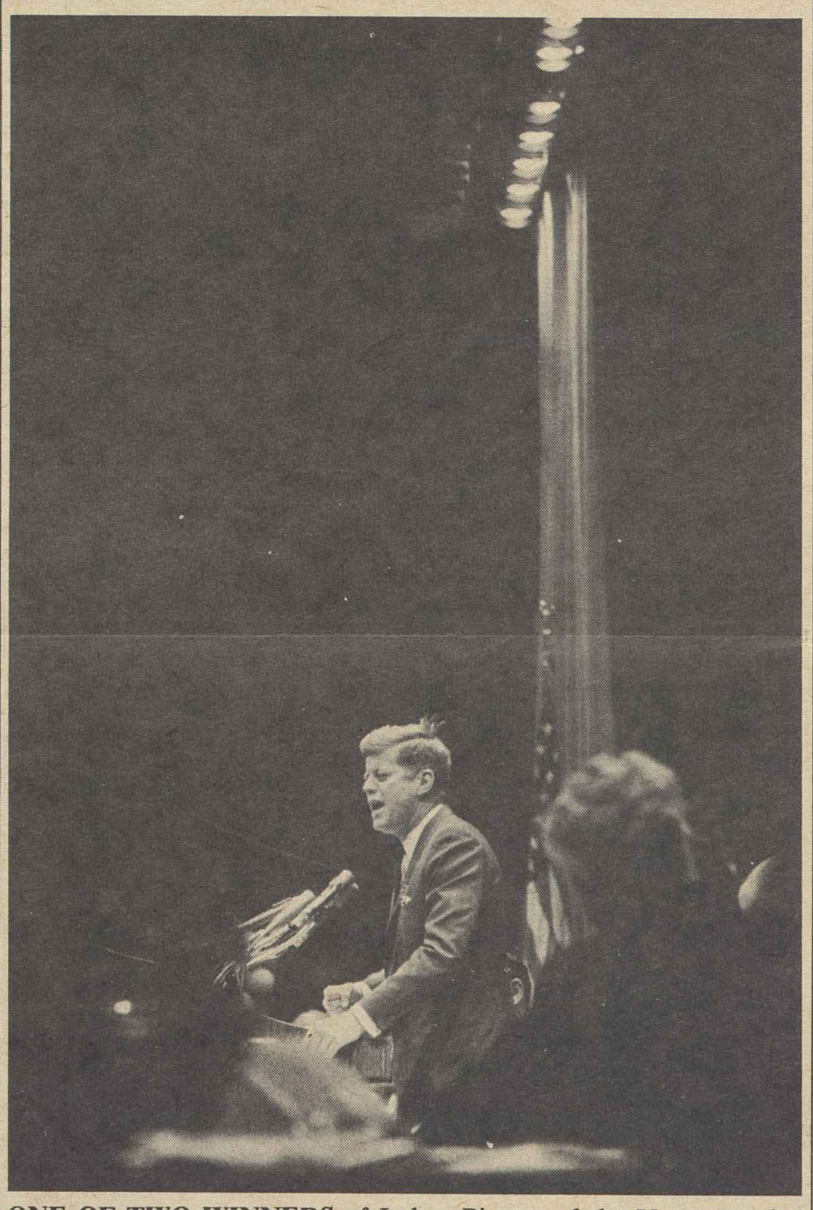
Both the Kennedy and Johnson philosophies of government, as expressed in their public speeches, illustrate a deep concern for human welfare on the grass roots level.

The contrast between a Kennedy or Johnson speech with a Goldwater speech, therefore, comes as a shock. The shock lies in the Goldwater philosophy of "root, hog, or die" which he presents with cold and sometimes menacing words. An example of what a Goldwater Administration would hold for the American people presumably can be found in Goldwater's acceptance speech at the San Francisco convention.

The address is notable not merely for the things it says but for the things it ignores.

- The basic theme of the speech was that the United States must not only be the most powerful nation on earth—a goal that Democrats would affirm—but that the United States must use this power in unexplained ways to "defeat" Communist enemy powers. Goldwater pooh-poohs fears of a nuclear war that might blot out humanity. He has yet to spell out precisely what he would do in the trouble spots of the world to check Communist aggression.
- The second basic theme of the Goldwater position—this time on the domestic front—has been complete trust in laissez-faire economics, the loosing of unrestricted American free enterprise with the government serving as the protector of business-oriented capitalism. In such a context, it is not surprising that there is literally—both in the Republican platform and the Goldwater acceptance speech—no hint of specific social legislation.

A BLEAK PICTURE is reflected in the face of this Studebaker worker's wife as she reads of the shutdown of the South Bend, Ind., plant. The photo is one of two to win Labor Picture of the Year honors from Press Associates. It was taken by Jack Maschhoff of the Auto Workers.



ONE OF TWO WINNERS of Labor Picture of the Year awarded by Press Associates, Inc., went to Frank Alexander of Merkle Press, Washington, for this photo of the late Pres. Kennedy addressing the AFL-CIO convention in New York a few days before his assassination.

Labor Day Climaxes Year of Basic Change

By Harry Conn

IT SEEMS hard to believe that only a year has passed since last Labor Day.

So much has happened during this relatively short span of time.

Perhaps the current political climate has much to do with the feeling that fundamental changes have taken place since that last bright, sun-lit holiday which was Carpenter Peter McGuire's gift to the working men and to every American citizen.

This was America one year ago:

- Pres. John F. Kennedy, in his Labor Day message, called for more jobs and for civil rights legislation.
- AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for peace, prosperity, full employment.
- The Senate weighed ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty.
- Oklahoma unionists engaged in a bitter fight against so-called "right-to-work" law.
- New York Teachers Union won a precedent-setting contract.

Less than two months after America enjoyed its Labor Day 1963 holiday and only days after he addressed the AFL-CIO convention in New York City, mad irrational tragedy struck on the streets of Dallas. Pres. Kennedy was slain by an assassin's bullet.

The bullet not only struck down a popular, dynamic, imaginative leader of the Free World, but for most trade unionists it wiped out much of the luster and hope and inspiration for the future.

The new President brought to the White House much of the same vision, the same aspirations for freedom and progress as his predecessor.

A New Leadership

Lyndon B. Johnson, enticed into public life by the ideals of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, brought a new type of leadership to the nation, but his goals were those of John F. Kennedy.

To a nation still wrapped in grief he galvanized the machinery of government into action. He knew intimately the legislative system and the members of Congress who determine its course. In the months that followed the wheels of Congress turned with a rapidity rarely seen on Capitol Hill.

A labor-backed, bipartisan civil rights bill was passed and signed into law by Johnson. For the first time in history, a southern filibuster against civil rights was crushed by the Senate.

While President Kennedy was still in the White House the Senate did approve the nuclear test ban treaty—the first, cautious step to turning the world back from an atomic holocaust which it never could survive.

Pushing the Kennedy program, Johnson was able to secure passage of other key legislation. There was the across-the-board income tax cut . . . inclusion of fringe benefits in prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act . . . a mass transit bill . . . pay increases for government workers . . . foreign aid appropirations . . . a national food stamp plan.

There were other areas, such as hospital care and truth-in-lending and housing, where critically needed relief was given high priority by both the Administration and organized labor. On these, action is yet to be completed.

The greatest unsolved domestic issue, however, has been unemployment. There has been some progress since the depths of the Eisenhower recession days of 1959-60 but despite record-breaking increases in employment, joblessness has been persistent.

A number of steps have been taken by the Administration to meet this: the tax cut, area redevelopment, retraining, public works and others. But they don't appear to have been sufficient.

Still, the war on poverty has captured the imagination of the nation, and with its established programs, is looked upon as hope that we can meet the problem of chronic unemployment.

At the same time, however, this country is enjoying a degree of prosperity and economic growth rarely seen in peacetime. Whereas our economic growth rate ground to a virtual halt during the Eisenhower years, it has moved at a rapid pace recently.

On the other hand, automation and technological change, wiping out something like 40,000 jobs a week, makes the fight against unemployment a constant, uphill climb.

Meanwhile, U.S. labor has been growing more active in the field of foreign affairs. Operating on the theory that an effective, free trade union movement is the best guarantee of a free society, the AFL-CIO has coordinated many of its activities with U.S. government agencies.

Singular victories have been scored in Brazil and Bolivia in South America as the American Institute for Free Labor Development continues to expand its work.

Studebaker Plant Closed

At home, on the economic front, the biggest single blow came when Studebaker Corp, in South Bend, Ind., closed down its plant, depriving 6,000 workers of jobs.

Railroad workers felt the sting, too, particularly the road crews. For the first time in history Congress passed a compulsory arbitration law, wiping out thousands of rail jobs, hitting firemen the hardest.

There were encouraging developments in Oklahoma, where voters rejected a so-called "right to work" law, and in Texas where the Hatters won a new contract as a result of a lengthy boycott and effective use of the union label.

The highlight on the organizing front was among teachers. After winning major contract gains for 40,000 New York teachers, the American Federation of Teachers has scored impressive gains in winning bargaining rights in Detroit and Cleveland and other localities.

The major negotiation of the year was in automobiles, where the UAW bargained for new contracts covering 600,000 workers.

Two strikes moved into their second year. One was the Florida East Coast Railway, in which non-ops continued their bitter battle against the DuPont Estate headed by aged Edward Ball. And in Kingsport, Tenn., the fight against the strikebreaking activities of the printing unions by the Kingsport Press goes on.

By Union, Government Leaders:

Nation's Progress Hailed In Labor Day Messages

By Gervase N. Love

AFL-CIO members were urged by Pres. George Meany in his Labor Day message to register and vote because the presidential election, "to a greater degree than any since before World War II, will decide what kind of country you and I, and our children and grandchildren, are going to live in."

"This is one of the pivotal elections in American history—comparable perhaps to 1800, when Thomas Jefferson won for the people against property; to 1828, when Andrew Jackson won for the many against the favored few; to 1860, when Abraham Lincoln won for human liberty and federal government; to 1932, when Franklin Roosevelt won for the right of the people to use their government as an instrument of progress," Meany said.

"For the first time, a major political party is asking the American people to reverse not one but all of these historic decisions. That is the one great issue in 1964."

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler called on AFL-CIO members to "rededicate themselves on labor's own day to the swift realization of what should always have been true in this land of freedom—equal rights, equal opportunity and equal hope for all."

Schnitzler on Brotherhood

Hailing the passage of the Civil Rights Act, he pointed out that the labor movement "grew from the proposition that all men are brothers. What kind of catechism can separate the two ideas? And what can separate them from the spiritual heritage we all share, no matter what our faith? 'All men are brothers.' This we learned, all of us, from the beginning."

In a separate statement to free world labor movements, Meany recapitulated the "major strides" of the past year in making "the lofty ideals of the American Constitution a living reality." He particularly cited enactment of the civil rights and anti-poverty laws and pointed out they were "initiated and adopted with the encouragement, cooperation and backing of the labor movement."

He called on workers in other countries to urge their governments to pursue a course leading to lasting peace, as the AFL-CIO has done in this country, and emphasized that U.S. workers "are tireless in our efforts to promote and defend freedom everywhere." So long as there is Communist aggression in the world, he asserted, "there can be no genuine relaxation of international tension."

"It is our firm intention to continue our international work," Meany said, "in order to hasten the day when working people everywhere are free from totalitarian tyranny, colonial oppression and the burden of poverty—until all nations and all workers enjoy the blessings of liberty, democracy and social justice."

Labor Day this year means more than ever before, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said.

He cited 1.5 million more Americans working than a year ago, unemployment at its lowest in seven years, earnings at record highs, stabilized prices, and passage of civil rights and anti-poverty legislation.

"American labor has been a full partner in every one of these accomplishments," he said, "working to serve its own interests only as they are part of the common interest.

"And now we have raised our sights.

". . . to full employment for every American, in the only real meaning of that term,

". . . to full education for every American boy and girl,

". . . to full security for every man and woman as the rightful reward for life's labors."

Partner in Defense

The country is proud of the progress it has made, Wirtz said, but "our fuller pride is in our continuing purpose: that none be left out of what most of us now have."

In a message to the armed forces, Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara called for honoring the country's workers and recognizing their contribution to its continuing security.

"Through their efforts," he said, "supplies and equipment are produced to assure that our nation is able to safeguard its interests and to meet its commitments at home and around the world.

"Our military strength depends not only on our armed forces but also on the tools and weapons created by the technological and production genius of a free labor force in countless factories and shops. Labor Day is a reminder to us that American labor plays a vital role as one of the essential partners in the defense effort and that there must be continuous cooperation by all Americans in order to meet the challenges ahead."

ILO Thanks Labor

Dir. Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization in a Labor Day statement hailed the support the U.S. and Canadian labor movements have given the ILO in the 45 years since Samuel Gompers, founding president of the AFL, took a leading role in establishing the worldwide body.

"Through their participation in the ILO, the North American labor movements have been closely associated with our many programs for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of workers everywhere under conditions of freedom, dignity and equal opportunity," he said.

"The effort to close the gap between the rich and the poor nations and promote social justice throughout the world can only succeed through international solidarity. We are indeed fortunate that we can count on your continued backing in this great task."

"Significant progress" during the past year was reported by Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, although rail workers "found it necessary to constantly fight" for each gain.

Rail Progress Cited

Rail unions made "real progress," he said, in the area of job security and stabilization of employment, "and recent developments convince me that the future is brighter" than the past several years with their steady decline in job opportunities.

The Clothing Workers in a statement issued by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg called the members' attention to the "clear and present danger" from the radical right in the Republican presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.).

"We urge the members and their families," it continued, "to do their part in continuing this nation on its course of greatness by registering and voting for Pres. Johnson and those candidates whose efforts will be used in our behalf."

No worker can escape the grim prospect "that our free society and all the gains achieved by labor today stand in danger from extremism," said Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO in declaring that "trade unionists on Labor Day must rededicate themselves to the highest degree of unity and action.

"Everything lending dignity to our lives as working people is at stake as never before," he said. "But no less important is the unprecedented attack upon the foundations of peace and freedom that could be unleashed after Nov. 3 by an electoral victory for the Birchers and their allies."

McDonald Sees Crisis

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers told members of the union that the holiday "holds more significance than ever" for them and their families because of the coming "most critical national election."

Political extremists and the "hate" organizations they have spawned, McDonald declared, must be opposed not only because they are "bitterly anti-union but also because they would erase every bit of social progress" gained in the past 30 years.

"Everything we as a union have gained is on the line," he said; "unless we defend it at the ballot box, we will surely lose it."

"Sincere congratulations" were sent to "our North American brothers" by Sec. Gen. Arturo Jauregui H. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), Western Hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

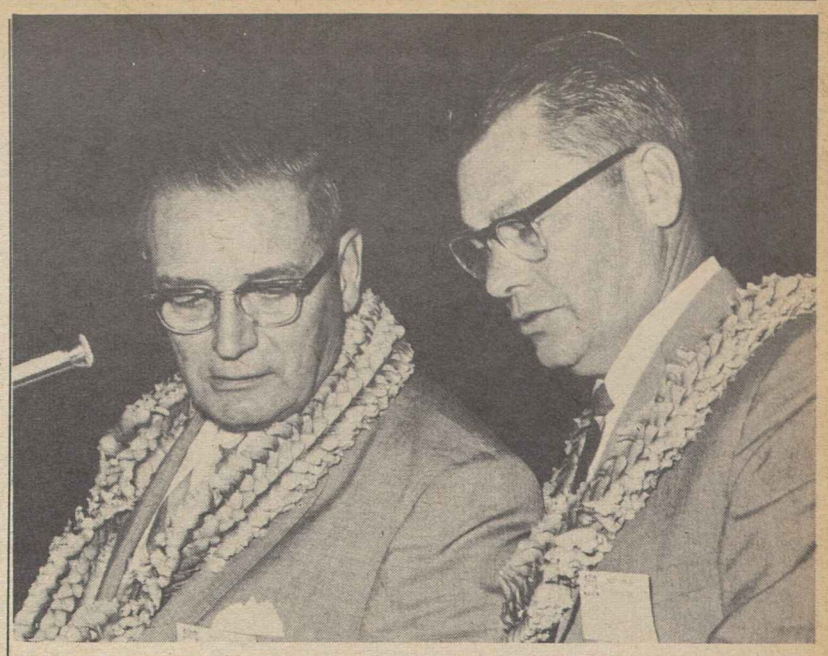
"Each year, the celebration of this day fills the workers of your nation with deep pride, and rightfully so," he said in a letter to Meany.

"From his humble beginnings many years ago, the laboring man has carved out for himself and his fellows a more dignified way of life, which serves as a landmark to be achieved by the entire inter-American family."

Bortz Is Appointed New BLS Director

Nelson M. Bortz, deputy assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations, has been named director of the department's Bureau of Labor Standards to succeed Arthur W. Motley, who is retiring.

STRETCH
UNION LABEL WEEK
SEPTEMBER 7-13 1964
ALL YEAR LONG
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



RE-ELECTED OFFICERS of the Postal Clerks, Pres. E. C. Hallbeck, left, and Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon, are decked in Hawaiian leis as they thank the delegates to the union's convention in Miami Beach.

Postal Clerks to Press For Overtime Pay Law

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Postal Clerks convention put a demand for premium overtime pay for 50,000 substitute clerks at the top of the union's legislative program—labeling it the "paramount objective" in the next Congress.

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck termed the denial of overtime rates to substitutes, who make up one-fifth of the work force, "a stone age labor practice." This group of workers, he told the convention, has had to work as long as 70 hours a week at straight-time rates.

Other planks in the union's legislative program called for:

- Union recognition through law rather than through the existing presidential executive order.
- An end to the Post Office Dept.'s work measurement system, which the union has termed a "speed-up."
- The right to retire on full pension after 30 years of service.
- Liberalization of the Hatch Act, which restricts off-duty political activities by federal employes.
- Full payment by the government of health and life insurance premiums for government workers.
- A 35-hour workweek.
- Additional pay adjustments, following the 1964 increases, to make wage schedules "comparable" with private industry.
- A joint labor-management study of how to extend the economic benefits of Post Office automation to employes.

Hallbeck was elected unanimously to a third two-year term as president. Also elected without opposition were six other incumbent national officers and Patrick J. Nilan of Minneapolis, who was named to succeed the retiring legislative director, John O'Connor.

There were contests for six of the 14 regional vice presidencies, but only two changes in the incumbent lineup. Frederick Yowler, Cincinnati, defeated Harry Burleigh, Youngstown, Ohio. In the Minneapolis region, formerly represented by Nilan, delegates elected Hugo Monkkonen, Duluth, over Fred Driesen, Milwaukee.

A proposal to increase the per capita from $1 to $1.15 a month, which was voted on in the same secret ballot used for election of officers, failed of enactment. It was supported by a 467-376 vote, but this was less than the two-thirds margin needed for a constitutional amendment.

Cleo Batters Postal Clerks Convention

Miami Beach, Fla.—Not even the 125-mile-an-hour blasts of Hurricane Cleo could keep the 1,200 delegates to the Postal Clerks' convention from the swift completion of their union's business.

From midnight until nearly dawn, delegates huddled in corridors for safety as the hurricane battered the convention hotel, the Americana.

By morning, the lobby was a debris of shattered glass, broken furniture and shredded drapery. Pres. E. C. Hallbeck and Mrs. Hallbeck escaped to safety from their room just as the glass walls burst at the height of the storm. A delegate at a nearby motel was hospitalized—though just for the day—from injuries received when a roof caved in. Electric power was cut off throughout the area.

The delegates missed only one morning session while emergency repairs were under way. They made up for the lost time by meeting early the next morning.

Delegates paid tribute to the hotel staff and management for efficiency under disaster conditions; the hotel responded with praise for the calmness and consideration of the postal clerks and their families.

Union Scholarships Cite Rights Work

Chicago—A Negro graduate student and a young southern white girl have been awarded Russell Bull scholarships by the Packinghouse Workers for "service in the cause of civil rights and liberties."

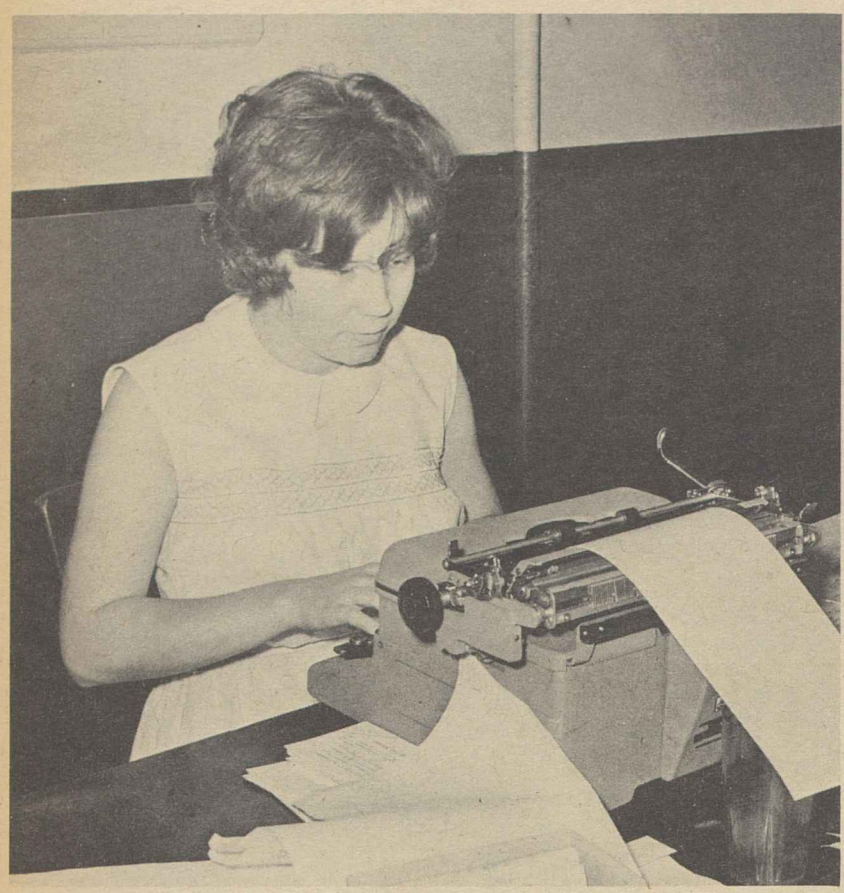
Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the union's public advisory commission, said the awards will go to Mack H. Jones, a graduate student at the University of Illinois, and Jan Jordan, who graduated from high school at Americus, Ga., but didn't attend the graduation ceremonies in public protest at exclusion of her invited Negro guests.

A. L. Lewis Dies at 72, Former URW Staffer

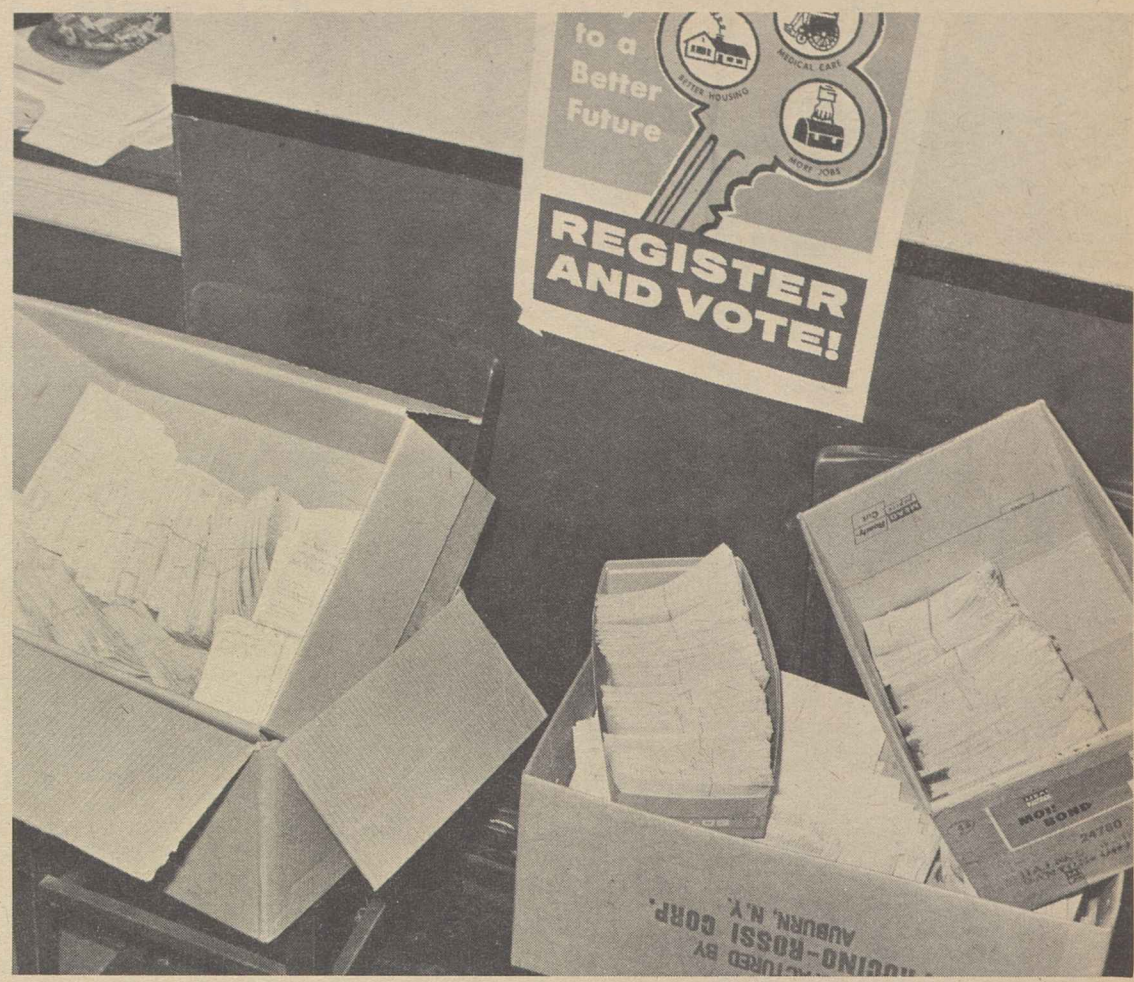
Winter Haven, Fla.—A. L. Lewis, who retired in 1957 as public relations director of the Rubber Workers, died at his home here after a brief illness. He was 72.

Born in Canton, Ohio, he had had a colorful career that included stints as a vaudeville performer and operator of a chain of California business colleges before joining the URW staff in 1942 as education and research director. He was widely known as "Doc" because of the honorary degree of doctor of literature given him by Olympic (Calif.) College.

How Labor Hunts New Voters in Ohio

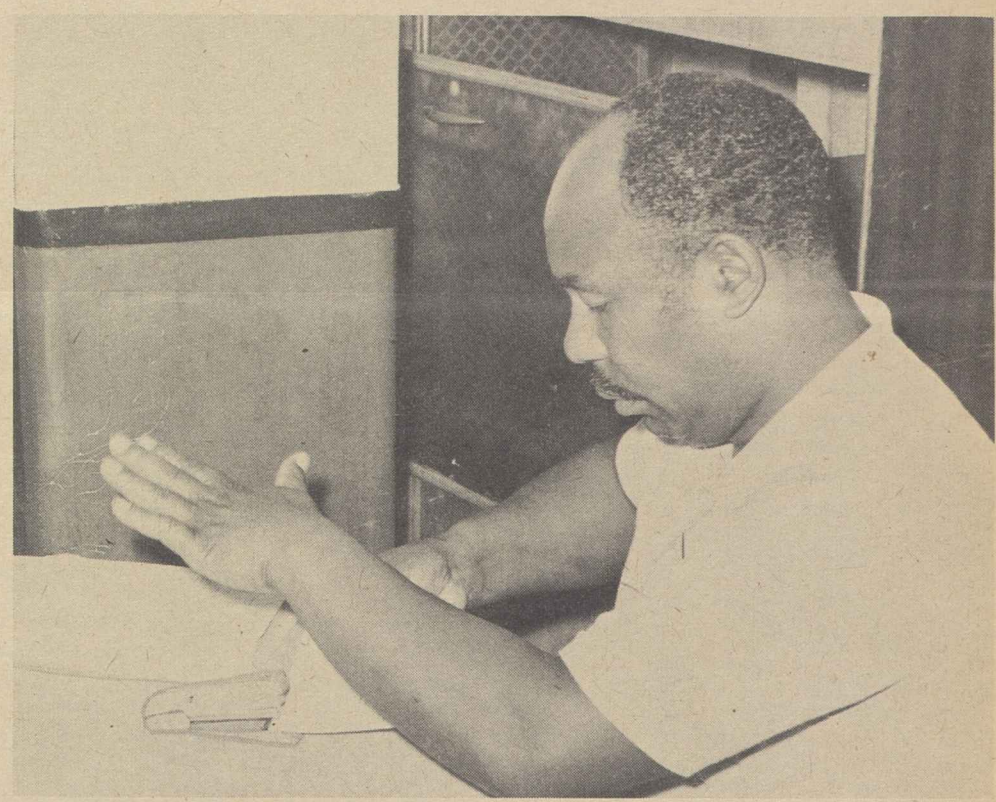


IN CINCINNATI the AFL-CIO Council is working to add 100,000 new voters to the registration rolls. Sandy Schmidt, a collegian, fills out data cards on the unregistered for use by telephone crews.



EACH OF THESE CARDS, all so neatly stacked, represents an unregistered voter. Of the first 1,200 unregistered electors reached on the telephone, only seven were Republicans in this center of Ohio's Taft dynasty.

UNREGISTERED VOTERS on street list covering entire county are checked against criss-cross directory and underlined by Carol Lynn, a teacher. Concentration is on 400 low-registration districts.



INDIVIDUAL VOTER CARDS are collated and stacked by Blanche Lee of the Auto Workers. Broken down by convenient areas, they are in readiness for telephone workers who try to persuade the unregistered to change status.

HEADQUARTERS for the drive are in the office of the Clothing Workers. Irene Salie of the ACWA, who acts as office manager, checks union-provided lists of possible volunteers.

THE HEART OF THE OPERATION: This is where the calls go out from volunteers such as (left to right) Helen Baus, retired teacher; Carol Lynn, teacher; Irene Salie, ACWA, and Joan Ostendarp and Sandy Schmidt, college students who will be back in class by the Sept. 23 deadline.

Senate Votes Hospital Care For Aged

Social Security Bill Amendment Approved

(Continued from Page 1)
would go to conference where an attempt would be made to reach an agreement between the two houses of Congress. An objection by a single member, however, can send the bill back to the House Rules Committee.

The Senate vote provided a direct confrontation between the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates and party platforms.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP nominee, flew back to Washington to vote against the hospital care amendment.

Pres. Johnson hailed the Senate vote as "a victory not only for older Americans but for all Americans." His running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, helped round up the 44 Democratic votes for the proposal.

Five Republicans broke with their party to support the measure, the same number that voted for the 1962 hospital care amendment. The only switch in the GOP vote saw Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) vote against the measure this year, while Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.) shifted to support the proposal.

Following are the principal features of the Senate bill:

- Cash benefits would be increased a flat $7—$10.50 for a couple.
- Hospital benefits provide a choice of 45 days with no deductible, 90 days with a deductible of $10 a day for the first nine days, or 180 days with a deductible equal to the average cost of 2.5 days of hospital care.
- Nursing home service, after a patient is transferred from a hospital, for up to 60 days.
- Outpatient diagnostic services, subject to a $20 deductible.
- Home health services (not including physician bills) for up to 240 visits during a calendar year.
- If hospital costs rise beyond the ability of a special trust fund to meet them on a financially sound basis, additional deductibles can be imposed—although not before 1969.
- To finance the program, the social security tax would be raised from its present 3.625 percent from employer and employe to 4.25 percent, and rise gradually to a maximum of 5.2 percent, instead of 4.625 percent under existing law and 4.8 percent under the House bill. The taxable wage base would be increased to $5,600 a year, as contrasted with $5,400 in the House bill.
- Persons not under social security or railroad retirement who are already 65 or who will reach 65 in a few years will be covered through general Treasury funds. The principal exception is for those under the federal Civil Service Retirement System, who presently have the opportunity to continue a contributory health insurance plan.

The Senate action was hailed as "a great victory in the battle for adequate health care for our senior citizens" by Kenneth McCaffree, president of Group Health Association of America. John W. Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, also hailed the vote.

After completion of action on the social security bill, the Senate was expected to tackle anew the controversial issue of a congressional curb on the power of federal courts to order reapportionment of state legislatures.

A group of Senate liberals held the floor during the week before adjournment for the Democratic convention to block a vote on a "rider" to the foreign aid authorization bill which would have held up court-ordered reapportionment until 1966.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), chief sponsor of the move, has said he may seek a two-thirds cloture vote to force action on the amendment. Opponents of the measure have suggested setting aside the authorization bill and continuing foreign aid appropriations at last year's level.

A more drastic bill, permanently denying federal courts jurisdiction over reapportionment, passed the House but has little support in the Senate.

Still on deck is a major Administration bill for large-scale redevelopment assistance to the 10-state Appalachia area. It faces its key test in the House, where the vote is expected to be close.

American Landmarks Celebration Opens

The American Landmarks Celebration, this country's observance of UNESCO's Intl. Campaign for Monuments, is under way and will continue through Nov. 30, with its highlight during American Landmarks Week, Sept. 28-Oct. 4. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of the steering committee.

FOOD STAMP BILL was signed into law by Pres. Johnson soon after his return to Washington from his Texas ranch weekend. The pen is being given to Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.). Others in the front row, from left, are Sec. of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.), Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Democratic candidate for vice president.

Labor Urges FEP Rules For Nation's Capital

The true goals of the Civil Rights Act will be attained only when the education and income of Negro citizens are on a par with those of the community as a whole, William E. Pollard, staff representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, told the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners.

Pollard and Ron Sheppard, representing the Greater Washington AFL-CIO, testified in favor of proposed regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment in the nation's capital. The act's goals, Pollard continued, "cannot be reached by a magic wand—they must be woven, strand by strand, throughout the fabric of American society."

"The fair employment practices laws that we seek should include conciliation and enforcement powers," he said. "We want unions covered by such fair employment practices legislation. This has always been our official position."

Pollard recalled testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before a Senate Labor subcommittee that "it seems plain" to organized labor "that most of the rights we seek to insure for our minority groups depend on our ability, first, to create jobs, and second, to assure their availability on a nondiscriminatory basis to all."

He urged that the district not wait for July 2, 1965, before job discrimination is prohibited under the Civil Rights Act, or until July 2, 1968, when the law's full impact becomes applicable.

"We need a strong, enforceable fair employment practices law in the District of Columbia now," he declared. "We need a law with an effective date now."

Sheppard told the commissioners that the Washington AFL-CIO is fighting discrimination "not only because it is morally wrong and that it breeds injustice and leads to strife, but because discrimination is a very real barrier to the alvancement of the economic welfare of all wage-earners and stands in the way of realizing full prosperity for the entire American community."

"Simple justice requires," he said, "that all of the citizens of the district and of the nation have equal employment opportunities, regardless of race, religion, color, ancestry, sex or national origin."

He urged that the proposed regulations be "clear, precise and enforceable" so as to avoid misunderstandings by workers who fear their jobs may be in jeopardy.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Hospital Pay Plan

The Senate on Sept. 2 passed a hospital care for the aged amendment to the social security bill by the following 49-44 rollcall vote:

FOR PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 44

Anderson (N. M.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Moss (Utah)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Bible (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Brewster (Md.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Neuberger (Oreg.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Long (Mo.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R. I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Clark (Pa.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Salinger (Calif.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McNamara (Mich.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hart (Mich.)	Monroney (Okla.,)	Young (O.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Morse (Oreg.)	

REPUBLICANS 5

Case (N. J.)	Keating (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Javits (N. Y.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	

AGAINST PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 16

Byrd (Va.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Lausche (O.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ellender (La.)	Long (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Robertson (Va.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Holland (Fla.)		

REPUBLICANS 28

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Pearson (Kan.)
Beall (Md.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Scott (Pa.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Mechem (N. M.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Miller (Iowa)	Williams (Del.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Morton (Ky.)	Young (N. D.)
Dirksen (Ill.)		

Paired For: Kennedy (D-Mass.); Hartke (D-Ind.); Bayh (D-Ind.).
Paired Against: Edmondson (D-Okla.); Russell (D-Ga.); Walters (D-Tenn.).

Painters Okay Plan to Move Headquarters

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Painters were authorized to move their international headquarters from Lafayette, Ind., to Washington by vote of the 1,200 delegates to the union's quadrennial convention here.

An enabling resolution, passed after a day of debate, empowered the executive board to make the move "whenever it feels the time is right." Delegates liberalized investment policies of the death and disability funds to obtain a greater return and suggested using a portion to finance a new building.

A proposal to hold the convention every three years instead of the traditional five years was defeated. Miami Beach, Fla., was chosen for the 1969 meeting.

A telegram was sent to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City congratulating the delegates for having nominated Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for President and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) for Vice President.

"This message is intended to convey the unanimous endorsement and support of the Brotherhood of Painters & Decorators," it continued.

"Be assured that our brotherhood enthusiastically endorses the Democratic platform adopted and we shall actively support the campaign."

It was signed by the general officers headed by Pres. L. M. Raftery and Pres.-Elect S. Frank (Bud) Raftery. The endorsement, first in the union's history, was made possible by earlier convention action in amending the constitution to permit political action and a political education fund.

Board Bars Wage Clause In Coal Pact

A newly negotiated "protective wage clause" under which coal mine operators pay royalties into the miners' welfare and pension funds is unlawful, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Splitting 4-1, the board denied a motion by the Mine Workers, unaffiliated, for a ruling that its new agreement is not in violation of the "hot cargo" clause of the Landrum-Griffin law, that those who signed the pact are in compliance with an NLRB order of last Aug. 27, and that the proceedings be closed.

The new wage clause provide a royalty payment of 40 cents per ton for all coal mined by the signers of the agreement, and a payment of 80 cents for all coal bought from non-signers. The board majority found that the clause "imposes a substantial financial penalty" on signers who buy coal from pact non-signers and that the penalty was imposed to "restrain signatory operators from procuring or acquiring coal from non-signatory sources."

Such a clause constitutes secondary pressure on unsigned operators, and conflicts with the law designed to eliminate such pressures, the majority said. It held also that the UMW national contract does not cover a single industry-wide unit, though the union first comes to terms with one employer group—the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association—and then separately with others.

Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissenting, said he would issue a separate opinion shortly.

Johnson to Open Drive on Labor Day

Kickoff of Campaign Scheduled for Detroit

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Johnson will open his formal re-election campaign with a speech in Detroit's Cadillac Square on Labor Day, the White House announced as the Democratic campaign organization began moving into high gear for the Nov. 3 election, now less than two months off.

Johnson and his vice presidential running-mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, had gone from the Democratic National Convention to the President's Texas ranch for an intense weekend of campaign planning before Congress reconvened Aug. 31.

In advance of the formal campaign take-off, the AFL-CIO General Board voted to endorse the Johnson-Humphrey ticket on the basis of a comparison of candidates with the Republican nominees—Sen. Goldwater of Arizona and Rep. William E. Miller of New York—and a comparison of the party platforms in relationship to proposals filed with both conventions by federation Pres. George Meany.

Post-Convention Session

The board acted on recommendation of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which had summoned the board into session Sept. 1, after both parties had completed their conventions.

In their acceptance speeches the closing night of the Democratic convention, the President and Humphrey indicated the outlines of their campaign by re-emphasizing the major themes already set forth in the party platform.

In a speech clearly designed to reach across party lines to Republicans disturbed by the GOP nomination of Sen. Goldwater, the President stated bluntly that U.S. military might is "greater than the combined might of all the nations, in all the wars, in all the history of this planet," but that our objective is to use "strength and courage and responsibility as the keys to peace."

The world is "dangerous and difficult," he told the delegates, "and there are no easy answers." While there is "no place for weakness," neither is there a place for "recklessness," he declared.

In our affairs at home, he said, the responsibility to assure "fair play for all Americans" is major, and "I intend to carry out what the Constitution demands—and justice requires—equal justice under law for all."

Without referring directly to Republican convention emphasis on "violence in the streets"—a "white backlash" phrase apparently destined for further GOP development—the President pledged full federal support to local officials needing help but warned against those offering the "false and empty promise" that he can "hold back progress and keep the peace."

Decency Stressed

"The growing forces in this country are the forces of common human decency," he said, "not the forces of bigotry and fear."

Humphrey, the Minnesota senator whose endorsement by Johnson for the vice presidential nomination was clearly welcomed by delegates at the Atlantic City convention, reflected the President in saying in his acceptance speech that U.S. leadership in the foreign field must be "prudent, restrained, responsible."

"Shrill voices laid claim to the spirit of the past" at the Republican convention that nominated Goldwater, Humphrey said, but "in their recklessness and radicalism" they distorted the conservative image.

Goldwater himself "is not an authentic spokesman for the party of memory," he charged, saying "the temporary Republican leader . . . is even out of step" with the majority of GOP members of Congress.

"Most Democrats and most Republicans in the Senate" voted, on five key issues, to ratify the nuclear test-ban treaty, establish the U.S. Disarmament Agency, pass the civil rights bill, expand medical education and expand other federal education programs, Humphrey pointed out, "but not Sen. Goldwater."

Bailey Stays On

As campaign opening day neared, the Democratic National Convention re-elected Chairman John W. Bailey and Vice Chairman Margaret Price.

Cliff Carter, a longtime political aide to Johnson, is the President's personal representative on the committee staff, but two trusted lieutenants of the late Pres. Kennedy will have major campaign responsibilities—Kenneth O'Donnell and Larry O'Brien, both of whom have remained in the White House under Johnson.

O'Donnell, presidential appointments secretary, will be executive director of the campaign, and O'Brien, top White House legislative spokesman, will become director of organization after Congress adjourns.

Although convention delegates held only night sessions at Atlantic City, the days were filled with meetings between national committee leaders and key state leaders and candidates, planning coordination of national and local campaigns.

These briefing sessions—dealing with fund-raising, campaign materials, women voters, independents, young citizens and advance planning for presidential and vice presidential nominees—will be supplemented by an elaborate communications network allowing high-speed teletype communication between national party headquarters and nine regional offices, the latter of which will be linked to state offices.

Chicago Housing Set by Teachers

Chicago—Retired teachers will be given priority in choice of apartments in a new $3.4 million retirement residence and social and cultural center to be built on the near North Side, Pres. John M. Fewkes of the Chicago Teachers Union has announced.

The 30-story building will contain 212 one-bedroom, six two-bedroom and six efficiency apartments to be rented at $135 to $185 a month. It will be surrounded by a park-like plaza and will have a penthouse solarium and roof garden, clubhouse, lecture hall, social lounge and a half-dozen shops. Underground parking will be provided for 113 cars. Many built-in features will accommodate elderly residents.

A non-profit corporation, the Chicago Teachers Residence Corp., has been organized to handle construction and management of the building.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the Japanese labor movement were discussed by officials of the All-Japan Telecommunications Workers Union (ZENDENTSU) and AFL-CIO officials at a meeting in AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's office. From left are Pres. Totaro Kasahara; Dir. Shinichi Sasaki of the Political & Intl. Dept. and Regional Gen. Sec. Kanji Hachiya of the Japanese union; M. Kondo, interpreter; Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Meany and AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone.

Empire State Labor Endorses Kennedy

New York—Delegates to the New York State AFL-CIO 7th annual convention unanimously endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and went on to pledge all-out support for Atty.-Gen. Robert F. Kennedy as U.S. senator.

In the jam-packed grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, the nearly 1,650 delegates voted, with only 3 standing in the negative, to endorse Kennedy. During debate on the resolution, however, delegates of the Seafarers, National Maritime Union and Plastic, Toy & Novelty Workers, had previously announced their official intention to abstain.

Kennedy in an appearance before the convention, was greeted with uproarious applause, whistles and improvised sound effects as he spelled out his position on major issues and programs of the campaign.

He remarked that his Republican opponent, incumbent Sen. Kenneth Keating, who addressed the convention the previous day, had "brought someone with him—Sen. Jacob K. Javits." Informed that he could also bring someone with him, he said, "I brought my wife," adding that since the subject of alleged Democratic "bossism" had been mentioned in the press, "I brought the boss."

Keating Defends Record

Keating, in an earlier speech, had defended his record as a Republican progressive. The COPE voting report shows that Keating in his six years in the Senate is credited with 17 "right" votes and 14 "wrong." His overall record including earlier service in the House, shows 27 votes listed "right" by COPE and 36 "wrong."

Keating has refused to pledge support of the Republican presidential nominee, Sen. Goldwater, and faces opposition from the Conservative Party, a group of dissident Republicans which also opposed Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in 1962.

The resolution endorsing Kennedy was made by State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, delegate from Local 40 of the Iron Workers, who temporarily turned the chairmanship over to Ellis Van Riper, a vice president and an official of the Transport Workers.

"New York with its great traditions of leadership in labor and social measures should be represented in the Senate by a man who will follow in the footsteps of our beloved and respected Herbert H. Lehman," the resolution began, concluding as follows:

"The nomination made by the Democratic Party makes it possible for us here in New York to keep in the public service a liberal statesman of proven experience and ability who will effectively promote the interests of the State of New York and the nation as a whole. . . . Therefore the New York State AFL-CIO . . . endorses the candidacy of Robert F. Kennedy . . . and pledges its full support for his election."

Backed by Liberals

Kennedy was nominated for the Senate by New York Democrats the day before he appeared at the AFL-CIO state convention and also won Liberal Party backing.

He resigned as Attorney General in a meeting with Pres. Johnson and began what was expected to become an intense campaign against Republican charges that he is a "carpetbagger" who has voted in Massachusetts and lived in Virginia.

There are no legal bars to Kennedy's nomination, and he pointed out that his family has had a New York residence for 40 years, that he himself was educated partly in New York schools. He began his acceptance speech before the Democratic nominating convention, "Fellow New Yorkers. . . ."

Labor Day Traffic Toll Feared High

Chicago—A grim warning that between 490 and 590 Americans may die in traffic accidents over the long Labor Day weekend was sounded by the National Safety Council in an appeal for extra care in driving.

In addition, between 20,000 and 23,000 persons may be injured, the council predicted. A study of past Labor Day accidents, it said, has shown that speeding was a factor in more than half and that drinking, a factor in one out of eight accidents on a year-around basis, is doubled to one in four over the holiday weekend.

Michigan Foe Of Rights Bill Loses Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

while Lesinski voted against it, the latter raising some of the same questions about the measure later used by Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican presidential nominee, in announcing his hostile Senate vote.

Lesinski carried the Ford Motor Co.'s home city of Dearborn, where thousands of Negroes work but very few live, but by less than a 5-4 margain. In nine other suburban communities and in southwestern Detroit, Dingell built up a lead giving him more than 30,000 total votes to Lesinski's 25,000 in nearly complete unofficial returns. Only about 12 percent of the district's population is Negro.

Both organized labor and the Michigan state Democratic organization assailed Lesinski's anti-civil rights vote. His response was to proclaim himself an "unbossed" candidate.

City of Detroit voters approved a so-called "homeowners' rights" ordinance designed to aid resistance to open-occupancy principles. A sponsor of the ordinance, Thomas L. Poindexter, ran first in a multiple-candidate race for a city council vacancy.

Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, a first-termer beginning to gain prominence, won renomination without a contest. He will face Mrs. Elly Peterson, until recently Republican National Committee women's activities director, in November.

Republican Gov. George W. Romney overwhelmed his only rival, George N. Higgins, who had tried to hitch himself to Goldwater's coattails, in winning renomination for a second term, by a 7-1 margin. The Democratic nominee, who had no opposition, is Neil Staebler, former party state chairman and now a representative-at-large in the House.

9-5-64

UAW Wins 'Historic' Pact at Chrysler

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Pensions, Relief Time Top Gains

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—An early retirement pension of up to $400 a month for Chrysler workers at age 60 with 30 years of service has been won by the Auto Workers in an agreement with the Chrysler Corp. hailed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther as "historic."

The three-year settlement, reached within minutes of a scheduled walkout of 74,000 workers in 46 Chrysler plants, will give Chrysler Corp. workers an unprecedented pension benefit of $4.25 a month per year of service; more relief time in the shop, and these additional gains:

- Wage increases of 6 to 12 cents an hour each year, with the first year's increase going into the fringes.
- Two additional paid holidays.
- New and improved early retirement benefits.
- Increased protection for widows and families of deceased employes and retirees.
- Group life, sickness and accident insurance fully paid by the company.
- Higher pensions for workers already retired.
- Increased supplemental unemployment benefits, jury duty pay, bereavement pay, certain psychiatric benefits, and other improvements.

Besides these gains, the union won what Reuther called "the largest increase in relief time ever negotiated in a single contract"—from 24 minutes per day of time away from the production line to 36 minutes, an increase that was a major UAW objective.

The union, after ironing out contract language and seeking membership approval of the new pact, next will try to win similar agreements from General Motors and Ford Motor, covering 470,000 more UAW members. After that it will turn its attention to the smallest manufacturer, American Motors.

The union and management listed these highlights of the new accord:

Annual Improvement Factor: Pay increases of 2.5 percent will be continued for the first two years of the contract and 2.8 percent will be given in the third year. The increase due immediately will be diverted to help pay for improvements in other benefits, but employes will realize a pay increase as management assumes the full cost of insurance.

The increases will be 2.5 percent of each employe's base rate or six cents an hour, whichever

(Continued on Page 3)

1 Man, 1 Vote Forces Win Major Decision in Senate

FOLLOWING A TRADITION of all recent Democratic presidential candidates, Pres. Johnson opens his formal reelection campaign with a Labor Day speech in Detroit's Cadillac Square. The President pledged that his Administration would keep control of nuclear weapons in the Chief Executive as the nation's top elected civilian official.

Cloture Bid Swamped By 63-30

By David L. Perlman

The Senate delivered a stunning setback to a drive to nullify the Supreme Court's one man, one vote mandate for reapportionment of state legislatures — a drive which had appeared virtually unstoppable just a few weeks earlier.

By a lopsided 63-30 vote, the Senate defeated an attempt by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to limit debate and force a vote on his proposal to block federal court action on reapportionment at least until 1966.

This issue remained alive, however, as the Senate rejected, 49-38, a motion to table the court-curb proposal. The tabling motion was made hastily by a supporter of Dirksen, who then voted against his own motion.

The court-curbing plan had been offered as a rider on the foreign aid bill before the Democratic convention, and it appeared for a time that it would be adopted as an alternative to more drastic measures. A then-small group of liberals took the floor with the avowed intention of preventing a vote until public opinion had a chance to express itself.

Margin Unexpected

Dirksen had conceded in advance that he was unlikely to win the two-thirds majority needed under the Senate rules to limit debate. But he had predicted a close vote, which would set the stage for a second cloture effort more likely to succeed.

The unexpectedly large vote against cloture—more than two-thirds the other way—demolished any immediate prospect of a second try. Fifty-four Democrats and

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Meany Tells IAM Convention:

'Clear-Cut Choice' Offered by Johnson

By John M. Barry

Miami Beach—The 1964 presidential election gives organized labor a "clear-cut choice" between progress and retreat, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared as he called on the nation's trade unionists to translate their support for Pres. Johnson into "votes in the box" on election day.

Addressing nearly 1,500 delegates to the Machinists convention, largest in the IAM's history, Meany noted that the AFL-CIO General Board had given unanimous endorsement to the Johnson-Humphrey ticket after comparing the platforms and candidates offered by the Democratic and Republican Parties.

On the one hand, he observed, "we have Lyndon Johnson, thrust into office by the assassination of John F. Kennedy, with a 10-month record of legislative accomplishment as fine as any 10-month period in our history."

On the other hand, the GOP candidate, Sen. Barry Goldwater, has compiled a Senate voting record that by labor's scorecard is "100 percent wrong," the AFL-CIO president asserted. "He didn't vote right once—even by mistake," he added.

"On Nov. 3 we are going to decide whether we move forward with those who stand for progress or move backward into the last century."

Urging the IAM to work closely with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to get its members registered and to the polls, he observed that labor has the organization, the members and the votes to provide the basis for a

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Peace, Unity Theme Set By President

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Johnson opened his reelection campaign with a Labor Day speech in Detroit's Cadillac Square, appealing for national unity across group lines and pledging that under his Administration control of nuclear weapons would remain strictly the province of the Chief Executive.

A crowd estimated at 100,000 persons thronged the square as the President devoted a major section of his speech to the theme of peace and the building of a national society of justice to all, every man enjoying his constitutional rights to the full without regard to "race or color" or "how he spells his name."

Johnson's tone was almost nonpartisan in this first campaign speech and placed heavy emphasis on the common task of building "prosperity, justice and peace."

He hit hard, nevertheless, at the proposal of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee, that military commanders in the field be given "more leeway" in deciding when and whether to use "small tactical" nuclear weapons in case of an attack on our forces.

Without naming Goldwater, the President assailed the suggestion that "tactical" nuclear weapons might be described as "conventional," and said flatly, "There is no

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Labor Day Broadcasts Cite Unfinished Tasks

Organized labor's message was carried to all parts of the United States and Canada on Labor Day in a series of radio broadcasts stressing the "unfinished business" of providing better lives for all Americans.

Top-ranking AFL-CIO spokesmen warned that the problem of unemployment must be met head-on, that automation must be made to serve the people—and that the labor movement must ever be on the alert to frustrate those who would destroy it.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System network, put unemployment "first on our agenda on unsolved problems and unfinished business.

"The rate of automation and technical change is such," he said, "that while new workers are entering the labor force in ever-increasing numbers, fewer and fewer workers are needed to maintain the same level of production. Consequently, rising levels of production, sales and profits have not been matched by any substantial reduc-

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Merged Union Starts Life in Graphic Field

New York—A new union, the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union, came into existence here on Labor Day.

Offspring of a merger between the Lithographers, founded in 1882, and the Photo Engravers, founded in 1900, the merged union has more than 50,000 pressmen and platemakers as members.

Its new head is Kenneth J. Brown, who was ALA president. Other officers are Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall, former IPEW president; Recording & Financial Sec. Donald W. Stone, former ALA

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CENTENNIAL CONVENTION of the Plasterers, held in Philadelphia, was opened with a special ceremony at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall during which Pres. Paul D'Ortona (right) of the City Council presented a resolution of welcome to Union Pres. Edward J. Leonard, who is a former president of the Pittsburgh City Council.

Plasterers Back LBJ In First Endorsement

Philadelphia—For the first time in its 100-year history, the Plasterers & Cement Masons endorsed candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, giving unanimous support to Democrats Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The unanimous action of the association's 40th convention followed a declaration by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that "preservation of the free way of life and our type of society" depended on defeat of Sen. Barry Goldwater in November.

"There is nothing else at the moment that is as important," Meany told cheering delegates representing 66,785 members in 512 locals.

Warning against taking Goldwater's candidacy too lightly, Meany reminded his audience of the 22 million lives lost in World War II because "nobody took Adolph Hitler seriously."

"When I saw the takeover of the Republican Party by the John Birch Society, I couldn't help but compare what happened in Germany and what was taking place here," he said in assailing the GOP candidate's support of political extremism.

Record Cited

Pointing up the threats to maintenance of labor's hard-won rights in Goldwater's support of a national so-called "right-to-work" law and his "opposition to everything that is for the people—unemployment insurance, social security, minimum wages, medicare, etc.," Meany stressed that maintenance of world peace also rested on Goldwater's defeat.

"This," he declared, "is more important than wages, hours or anything else we could talk about.

"Who is going to have the responsibility of guiding us, keeping us militarily strong and making the decision or refusing to make the decision which could perhaps wipe out civilization as we know it? Is it to be the Lyndon Johnson we have seen in action and at the side of John F. Kennedy in time of crisis, or Barry Goldwater, of whom we are unsure what he stands for because he himself is not quite sure?"

Meany closed with the assurance that victory is certain in November with "American labor again demonstrating its devotion to a free and a peaceful world by going right into our home communities and getting out the vote."

The importance of "grass roots" activity also was stressed by National COPE Dir. Al Barkan. Other convention speakers included Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept., Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston and Robert H. Moore, deputy director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

500 Teachers Out on Strike On Pay Issue

East St. Louis, Ill. — Summer vacation didn't end on schedule for many of this city's 21,000 public school pupils, who stayed home because of a teachers' strike.

On school-opening day some 500 members of AFT Local 1220 picketed board headquarters in protest against what they called broken promises by board members. Another 225 teachers, not in the union, reported for class but fewer than 10,000 pupils crossed the picket lines and many of those were dismissed, the union said.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, three teachers named in a court injunction agreed to stop picketing but their colleagues said they would keep trying to hold the lines pending a showdown with the school board.

The strike was the second effort within a few months to win a better deal for teachers in this heavily Democratic community across the Mississippi from St. Louis.

Mayor Intervenes

Mayor Alvin Fields (D) stepped into the dispute by offering to "do all we can to settle it."

The union struck to protest the board's refusal to keep an agreement reached last May to end a four-day strike, first in local history. The agreement, the union said, was for wage increases totaling $306,000 and a proviso that no teacher would get a pay cut for respecting the picket line.

Last summer the board "welched" on the agreement, union officials said, and the union then sought a new contract with a 10 percent wage increase.

The Illinois Federation of Teachers is in full support of Local 1220, Executive Sec. Oscar Weil announced.

Johnson Names Lynch To Civil Rights Group

Pres. Matthew Lynch of the Tennessee AFL-CIO has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations, set up in the Commerce Dept. under the Civil Rights Act.

Automation Impact Recognized:

CWA Wins 15c Wage Hike In Michigan Bell Reopener

Detroit—A wage agreement involving increases up to $8.50 per week and including recognition of the impact of automation was reached here between the Communications Workers and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., covering 15,000 workers.

CWA President Joseph A. Beirne placed the wage gains at a range of 7 to 22 cents per hour. The average hike was estimated at 15 cents. This year's 15-cent average wage increase comes on top of the 20 cents won last year in wages and fringe benefits for the first year of the 38-month contract.

The settlement is expected to affect the wages of employes of various companies in the Bell System throughout the nation, CWA said.

The agreement was reached under the terms of a wage reopener. In addition to basic wages, it involves pay boosts through town and job reclassifications—two of the union's major goals in this round of negotiations.

The union won recognition of the effect automation has had on the jobs of telephone operators. Experienced operators throughout Michigan will have their jobs upgraded an extra $1 per week over and above any other wage increases. The job upgrading takes into consideration the higher skills required in working with automated equipment.

The upgrading of the job of experienced operators in Michigan is the first provision of its kind negotiated in the telephone industry.

Other details include wage hikes ranging from $2.50 per week for new employes to $5 per week for top skilled craftsmen in all towns and all wage zones in Michigan. In addition, new operators in Detroit will get an extra $3. New operators in other towns will get an extra $2.50.

All switchmen, switchboard and telephone installers in Grand Rapids, Saginaw and 19 smaller towns in Western Michigan are being upgraded up to an extra $3.50 to narrow the gap in wage zones. All operators in the same area and towns will be upgraded an extra $2.

In the 21 upgraded towns, this year's wage boost for top skilled craftsmen will be $8.50.

Typical wage levels before the new settlement include $141 for top craftsmen and $87 for telephone operators in Detroit. The old rates ranged downward to $75 for operators in such smaller communities as Iron Mountain.

Approval of the settlement is required by the union's 19-member national executive board which flew into Detroit. It must also be approved by the union's 15,000 members in Michigan. A vote will be conducted within a few days.

July Lost Time At Postwar Low

Work time lost because of work stoppages in July was at the lowest level for the month since the end of World War II—15 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total estimated working time.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 660 stoppages affected 194,000 workers during the month.

Government Employes Hail Membership Rise

Dallas, Tex.—Membership in the Government Employes has increased by about 30,000 since 1962 to 140,000 and at its present rate of growth the union's rolls will reach the 250,000 mark within four years, delegates to the union's 19th convention were told.

In his report to the Dallas parley, Pres. John F. Griner stressed the union's continued upswing in membership and the need for expanded services and activities to take full advantage of the collective bargaining rights now available to federal workers under an executive order issued in 1962 by the late Pres. Kennedy.

About 250 AFGE locals have been recognized for bargaining purposes at U.S. installations throughout the nation, Griner declared. They represent about 175,000 federal employes, including some who have thus far failed to join but are nevertheless in the bargaining units.

Reviewing the union's legislative activities, which constituted a major part of its program, Griner cited the recently-enacted federal pay hike as a key accomplishment.

Per Capita Vote

Delegates were scheduled to vote later in the convention on a number of proposals to increase the 75-cent per month per capita tax. Griner said a rise is needed to expand organizing activities and improve service to locals.

Griner also urged the convention to adopt a program calling for changes in the government's labor-management program. Among them were access to arbitration procedures to resolve bargaining deadlocks and establishment of a board with union representation to interpret and police the policy laid down by the Kennedy order.

Speakers early in the convention included Senate Civil Service Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), Rep. Joe Pool (D-Tex.) and Rep. James Morrison (D-La.). Interior Sec. Stewart Udall, who was accompanying Yarborough on a visit to Texas, paid an unscheduled call on the convention and addressed the delegates.

Johnston reviewed this year's successful campaign for federal employe pay raise legislation and praised the union for the part it played in gaining enactment of the bill. Turning to politics, Johnston attacked Republican Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater's voting record on labor-backed legislation.

In response to a resolution, a special committee recommended that a delegation composed of representatives of each of the union's 14 districts place a wreath at the site of Pres. Kennedy's assassination here. After two brief but emotional speeches by delegates, the recommendation was amended to provide that the convention recess and the approximately 600 delegates make the six-block journey to the assassination site to honor the memory of the late President.

Included in business slated for the final days of the meeting was the election of the union's two top national officers, president and secretary treasurer. Both posts were being contested.

DUES CHECKOFF was authorized under a new agreement signed by Government Employes Lodge 12 and the Labor Dept. Shown at the signing ceremony are, from left to right (seated), Minnie Blair, head steward of the lodge; Lodge Pres. John N. Thurber, and Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; (standing) Lodge Vice Presidents Ike Golden and Laura Harris; Treas. Lucien Frelin; Donald Glover, special assistant to the Under-Secretary; AFGE Vice Pres. Adrian Roberts; Assistant Administrative Assistant Sec. of Labor Edward S. McVeigh; Frank Yeager and Frederick Drayton, Labor Dept. specialists, and Vice Pres. Herbert Hammerman of Lodge 12.

Reuther Calls It 'Historic':

Pensions, Relief Time Gains Mark UAW-Chrysler Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

is larger, in accordance with a payment schedule that starts at 6 cents for those with a straight-time hourly wage rate less than $2.60 and goes to 12 cents for those earning $4.60 and up.

Cost of Living Allowance: Nine cents of the current 14-cent cost of living allowance are incorporated into base pay rates at once. The allowance could not decline more than five cents, therefore, and the employe's base rate for insurance and incentive pay would be higher, the negotiators said.

Relief Time: Time off the job for employes receiving "tag relief" and employes on jobs where workers have no control over their work pace will be increased from 12 to 18 minutes before lunch, and from 12 to 18 minutes after lunch for a total of 36 minutes.

Pensions: The current plan has been "improved significantly," the company and union agreed, by substantial increases in the benefit rate for all future retirements and new incentive benefits for early retirement.

For employes retiring in the future the pension benefit rate beginning Jan. 1, 1965, will be increased from $2.80 a month to $4.25 for each year of credited service. Combined with new supplemental benefits, this total can reach $400 a month to a maximum of 70 percent of the employe's base pay.

The wife or dependent husband of an employe who dies on or after Sept. 1, 1964, and who had reached retirement age with 10 or more years of credited service, would receive a monthly survivor's benefit for life, equal to 55 percent of the basic monthly benefit the employe would have been eligible for had he voluntarily retired and elected a survivorship option.

Other pension benefits include: retirement at age 62 or older without reduction of the monthly benefit rate; incentive supplemental payments to age 65 for certain retirements; liberalized benefits for permanent total disability retirements.

Expanded Group Insurance Coverage: Effective October 1964, Chrysler Corp. will pay the full cost of premiums for life and sickness and accident insurance for employes while actively at work—an increase in take-home pay for those now contributing $4 to $11.64 monthly.

Widow's Pension

The survivor of an insured employe who dies on or after Oct. 1, 1964 would get $100 a month for up to 24 months. If a widow dies within 24 months, the remaining benefit would go to dependent children under 21 or a dependent parent.

Other improvements include increased life insurance for future retirees, the waiving of contributions for certain employes who become totally disabled, and other changes.

Hospital-Medical Coverage: The agreement will provide new programs offering short-term therapy for psychiatric illnesses, increased hospital benefits for nevous and mental disorders, long-term illness, convalescent care, post- and prenatal care, and better protection for survivors of retirees and employes over 60.

SUB Plan: Effective in 1965, the maximum supplemental unemployment benefit will be raised to $50 plus $1.50 for each dependent up to four ($60 for salaried workers). Current maximums are $40 and $50 with no added payment for dependents.

Separation payments by the company will be raised approximately 40 percent. A laid-off employe with a wage rate of $3 an hour and 15 years of seniority could receive severance pay of $1,500 under the former plan, $2,100 under the new one.

Holidays: Good Friday and an employe's own birthday will be aded to the previous seven holidays.

In Washington, Pres. Johnson said at a press conference he was pleased a settlement had been reached "peacefully and privately on true good faith and collective bargaining." Adding that he did not know all details, Johnson said he was "gratified" by statements of both parties that the agreement will mean more jobs and will be noninflationary.

The Chrysler-UAW agreement negotiated three years ago had an Aug. 31 expiration date but was extended to Sept. 9 by agreement.

Local Strikes

Strikes over unsettled local contract issues were called at a few Chrysler locations but Reuther in a statement announcing the settlement said that all locals were notified to "continue to negotiate on local union matters until further notice and further instructions."

Reuther called the national pact "the most historic agreement in the history of the American labor movement with respect to the broad problem of pension security for workers."

The pension plan will permit retirement at a reduced pension at age 55, Reuther said, and will increase the pension benefits of all previously retired Chrysler workers.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT of contract settlement benefiting 74,000 Chrysler workers is made by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right, and Vice Pres. John D. Leary left, of Chrysler. Also in picture are Chrysler Vice Pres. William M. O'Brien, center, with other negotiators and newsmen.

Factory Injuries Up 6% in Quarter

The injury rate in U.S. factories rose sharply in the second quarter of 1964 to a level of 12.6 disabling injuries per million hours worked, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. has reported.

This was 6 percent above the level of the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1963. At the same time the cumulative average rate for the first six months of 1964, at 12.4, rose 6 percent above the comparable 1963 average for six months.

The BLS said the second quarter rise was widely dispersed through many industries.

Rail Firemen Weather 5,300 Membership Loss

Cleveland, O.—The Firemen & Enginemen have "weathered" the loss of some 5,300 members following the arbitration ruling in the dispute between U.S. railroads and the BLF&E on the use of locomotive firemen-helpers, Pres. H. E. Gilbert has reported.

Under terms of an arbitration proceeding ordered by Congress, the railroads were permitted as of May 7 to begin eliminating up to 90 percent of the firemen in freight and yard service on the basis of attrition, Gilbert said. He noted, however, that a two-year time limit on the ruling of the arbitration board, plus safe-crew laws in several states, prevented railroads from applying "the full potential" of the ruling.

A survey among general chairmen of the union to determine the number of men eliminated in the period May 1- Aug. 1 indicated that 9,564 men, including 4,206 members of other rail operating unions, had been separated from service and had received a total of $22 million in severance pay, the BLF&E man said.

The figures released by Gilbert on BLF&E membership showed 50,254 active and furloughed members as of May 1 and 44,896 as of Aug. 1, a drop of 5,358, which includes members who died, retired or withdrew as well as those separated under the arbitration ruling.

"The BLF&E has weathered the award's impact," Gilbert said in the Enginemen's Press. "I look for a more stable membership figure for the rest of the award period.

"Our organization remains strong and is determined to fight with honor" those who hope to "pick our bones."

Machinists Convention Stresses Election Drive

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Johnson-Humphrey victory.

"But this doesn't mean a thing unless you get the votes in the box on election day," he warned.

Meany's address followed a strongly worded keynote speech by IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes attacking the extremism advocated by Goldwater in the defense of a "selfish, self-serving brand of liberty, justice or freedom."

"We happen to believe that extremism to defend the kind of freedom Sen. Goldwater espouses is a vice," Hayes declared.

"We do not believe that the word 'freedom' in our Constitution was ever intended to mean freedom to exploit the disadvantages of others . . . to work for low wages . . . to live in slums . . . to suffer discrimination . . . to be denied an education . . . to suffer unnecessarily from sickness and disease."

The extremism forces and "their chosen leaders," he said, "believe that they and they alone own freedom, and that they and they alone have the right to define freedom and to ration freedom on the basis of their definition.

Unequal Rations

"Throughout our entire history these self-proclaimed guardians of freedom and their predecessors have, through their power and influence, rationed freedom in unequal amounts. Those with the greatest advantages of wealth, influence and prestige get the lion's share and those with the greatest disadvantages get the least."

Citing the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts and state so-called "right-to-work" laws, Hayes warned the delegates not to "shrug off" or take lightly the efforts of extremist forces to "divide and disintegrate" unions. The gains accomplished by organized labor over the past 75 years are at stake in the current election campaign, he declared.

Meany, too, hit at Goldwater's advocacy of "extremism in the defense of liberty" during the GOP candidate's acceptance speech at the Republican convention and scoffed at his attempt to explain it later.

Political Extremism

Republican moderates who had urged the convention to take a strong stand against extremism "weren't talking about extremism in music," he said.

"They weren't talking about extremism in architecture, or by a nation when it goes to war," he continued. "They were talking about political extremism as exemplified by the Communist Party, by Hitler in Nazi Germany, by the Ku Klux Klan—the kind of extremism that says it's all right to use any means to gain an end, the kind of extremism employed by the John Birch Society when it labeled John Foster Dulles and former Pres. Eisenhower as agents of the Communist Party."

Beyond labor's immediate stake in the coming election, the federation president observed, is an issue that transcends all others in importance to the survival of the nation—the control of nuclear weapons.

"Whose hand is going to be on the trigger?" he asked. "Who's going to push the button?"

Citing Goldwater's suggestions that field commanders in the armed forces be given authority to employ certain nuclear weapons, Meany continued:

"Are we going to trust someone who spends the best part of today explaining what he meant yesterday, or someone whose judgment is sound and solid?"

Hayes, noting that he was presiding for the last time at an IAM convention (he will reach the union's compulsory retirement age of 65 next year), recalled that the IAM's membership rolls had grown by 69 percent to a total of about 875,000 since he took office in 1949.

Solutions Needed

"The present trend is upward," he said, but he warned that the labor movement faces a "serious challenge from automation" and that a major task of the delegates would be to seek solutions to unemployment and the other human problems left in the wake of technological progress.

An officers' report also warned that the nation could find itself engulfed in "economic chaos" unless it finds solutions to these problems.

The report urged the delegates to establish bargaining and legislative goals to counter technological job displacement, including increased consumer purchasing power, reduction of the workweek to 35 hours, longer vacations, earlier retirement on adequate pensions and extension of free public education beyond high school.

Meany Spurs Telegrams For Hospital Care Bill

Miami Beach—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made a strong appeal to Machinists convention delegates here to help win passage of social security hospital insurance by sending personal telegrams to their representatives in Congress and rallying similar support in their home locals. Meany noted that the hospital care measure had been passed in the Senate and that House members soon would have to stand up and be counted on the issue.

He urged the delegates to wire their congressmen from the convention hall. A Western Union representative was stationed at a display booth sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens to process the wires.

The hospital care bill, Meany told the delegates, will help "not only our retired workers, but every single one of us who has parents, relatives, uncles, aunts or anyone else who is faced with catastrophic illness and almost impossible bills for medical care."

With Senate passage of the measure, he observed, "We now have a chance to win."

Adopting a phrase by the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Meany drew laughter from the 1,500 delegates when he pointed out that 49 senators had voted in favor of social security hospital care—"but not Sen. Goldwater."

In Letter and Spirit

THE OVERRIDING FACT about the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is that its enactment represented a national consensus. An overwhelming majority of both parties in both the House and Senate voted for the new law. Without the bipartisanship that dominated the debate there would have been no legislation.

It is against this background that the AFL-CIO has launched its broadly-based drive to secure support of the spirit and the letter of the new act. Organized labor was in the thick of the fight to win passage, working with the men of good will in both parties—not because of any self-interest but because a meaningful civil rights bill was right in the moral, economic, political and social sense of that word.

The bipartisanship that was responsible for the passage of the act, the national consensus that provided the votes for passage, must now be turned to the job of securing voluntary compliance with the act's provisions. This means business and industry as well as labor, and the entire range of community and civic organizations.

The establishment of a clear consensus by law can begin to reduce prejudice and hate. The job now is to make sure that the law does not become an empty legislative monument.

Humphrey for Vice President

THE CONTRAST between the Republican and Democratic tickets is nowhere sharper than in the choice of vice presidential candidates.

In this complex and complicated age, with its ever-increasing burdens on the presidency, the choice of a vice presidential candidate can no longer be dictated by political considerations—the balancing of a ticket by geographical, religious or other considerations.

Yet in San Francisco, the Republicans chose, in the words of the AFL-CIO General Board statement, "a wheelhorse of the least enlightened wing" of the party, a man who is ill-equipped to be the country's vice president, much less to assume the presidency.

The selection of Rep. William E. Miller by the GOP reflected not only the ticket-balancing bit but also the total victory by the right-wingers, not only control of the convention but absolute control of the party itself.

In Atlantic City the choice of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was made in terms of more vital considerations. Pres. Johnson's basic approach was to find a man who could, if necessary, assume the duties of the presidency; who would be qualified also to aid the President in the discharge of the numerous and important tasks that have in the last few decades come to the Chief Executive.

Humphrey's record of legislative achievement and leadership is one of the finest ever compiled in the Senate. Alongside his accomplishments, his articulate advocacy of human rights and human progress, Miller's record and views are at best nondescript and pedestrian even in terms of his right-wing views.

The comparison comes through most vividly perhaps in the voting records of the two men on positions supported by the AFL-CIO.

Since his election to the Senate, Humphrey has voted with the position urged by labor 60 times; he has never voted against it.

Miller in his years in the House has compiled a record of 8 votes for the position urged by the AFL-CIO and 47 against measures that would best serve labor and the nation.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Election a 'Necessity':

Johnson-Humphrey Candidacy Endorsed by New York Times

The New York Times endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket on Aug. 27, last day of the Democratic convention in Atlantic City. Following is the text of the endorsement editorial.

IN THE NINE MONTHS he has held the office which he attained under such tragic circumstances, Lyndon B. Johnson has acquitted himself well.

He effected the transition from the Kennedy Administration to his own with dignity and skill; he made no serious misstep at a time when missteps would have been easy, and he has carried on with conspicuous success the legislative program established by his predecessor.

But all through this year it has inevitably been a legacy that Lyndon Johnson was executing. He has been finishing out an unexpired term; and although he has stamped the various accomplishments of the year with his own particular brand of fitness, the programs and policies have—with the sole exception of the anti-poverty proposals—been basically those of the man who defeated him for the Democratic presidential nomination four short years ago.

Now, and from here on out, Mr. Johnson is on his own. He has at last achieved the great ambition which has haunted him so long, the nomination by his party for the presidency of the United States—and he has achieved it without one single dissenting vote.

If the action of the Democrats assembled at Atlantic City seems more in the nature of a coronation than a nominating convention, even that is politically understandable in view of Mr. Johnson's record in the presidency thus far, his relations with the Congress and the control he has so clearly established over his own party machinery.

Lyndon B. Johnson is without doubt one of the master politicians of this century, with the weaknesses that the characterization implies as well as its strengths. But he is a good deal more than that. A man of enormous ability and energy, his philosophy of government is generally progressive in domestic policy and responsibly outward-looking in foreign policy, in favorable contrast to both the proclamations and the platform of his opponent.

As the campaign develops, the points of difference between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Goldwater will become increasingly apparent in respect to such issues as civil rights, management of the economy, the social responsibilities of government, the control of nuclear weapons, the policy of the U.S. toward its actual friends and its potential enemies.

We will discuss these in detail in the ensuing weeks but they are clear enough already. In our opinion they point to an inescapably logical conclusion: the necessity of electing Lyndon Johnson as President and of administering a decisive and definite defeat to the voices of the past.

THE NOMINATION of Sen. Hubert Humphrey for Vice President is a deserved recognition of capacity, public service and personal growth. When he first appeared on the national scene as a freshman senator from Minnesota in 1948, he struck many observers as a man of glib tongue and mechanical convictions. He is still in no danger of being thought taciturn, but his patient, tireless and constructive work in the Senate has amply demonstrated the depth and seriousness of his convictions.

His interests are exceptionally diverse; so is the breadth of his knowledge. He has lost none of his early idealism and candor, yet he has also grown as a political leader through his willingness to take on the hard, unglamorous tasks of legislative compromise and political negotiation. The imagination and skill with which he worked to effect an honorable settlement of the dispute over the rival Mississippi delegations are not diminished by the eventual refusal of either faction to go along.

Mr. Humphrey and Lyndon Johnson entered the Senate together and early developed the close working relationship that now enters a new and more significant stage. With his debating skill, ready wit and keen mind, the vice presidential nominee will strengthen his party in the coming campaign. His expert knowledge of disarmament and his broad understanding of the complexities of foreign affairs should enable him to make an effective rebuttal to those who discuss America's world role in simplistic terms.

But dwarfing all other considerations is Mr. Humphrey's manifest capacity to take over the grave responsibilities of the Presidency if need should arise. In choosing him, Pres. Johnson has honored himself and his high office.

Morgan Says:

Some Thoughts on Labor Day, The Outer Banks and Politics

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE WORLD is spinning toward autumn like a falling leaf. In some ways the Labor Day weekend is the saddest of holidays. The long summer days are already shortening and soon the late afternoons will huddle together in the dark.

Sensing this, people troop to the shore or hie to the hills for a last touch of nature before the season turns bleak and raw. The schoolboy sees the world closing in on him and the birds prepare to migrate from a fading summer to a fresher one.

Morgan

There can be a sharpness, a zest, to enjoyment in such a poignant atmosphere, however, as one lingers over the last drops of a good wine. For instance, scores of campers enjoyed the September surf pounding the beaches of Cape Hatteras, the long, clean but treacherous jut of sand in North Carolina's Outer Banks.

Sand crabs emerged tentatively from their holes, hoisted their black periscope eyes and peered warily over bits of driftwood. At the edge of the foam on the hard beach, sandpipers scurried for food. Terns and gulls wheeled overhead. Boys wrestled and girls preened, and vice versa, along the shore.

Looming over the scene was the great Cape Hatteras lighthouse. Taxpayers dogged or foolish enough to climb its 248-step spiral staircase leaned over the observation deck railing into the wind and stared out to sea. Some of them seemed deliberately to turn their backs on the mainland, which they would have to return to soon enough, and where, as if they didn't know, the politicians were already in full cry.

If this dwindled holiday has been sadder than the average Labor Day weekend perhaps it was in the knowledge that people would be returning not just to their own personal errands and problems but to the caterwauling of an election campaign wherein virtue is exaggerated, truth is strained and imprecations are scattered like litter at a picnic.

At such depressing junctures, in order for the population to survive the depredations of demagoguery, it may be wise for all of us to recall H. L. Mencken's axiom that more than a little of the art of lying resides in everybody. The devil of it is that we are all more covetous than we want to admit and this concealment provides the politicians with a hide-and-seek game in which to ply their promises.

"No healthy man, in his secret heart," Mencken wrote nearly 50 years ago, "is content with his destiny. He is tortured by dreams and images as a child is tortured by the thought of a state of existence in which it would live in a candy store and have two stomachs.

"Lying is the product of the unconscious yearning to realize such visions, and if the policeman, conscience, prevents the lie being put into plain words, then it is at least put into more or less plausible acts. We all play parts when we face our fellow-men, as even poets have noticed. . . .

"A man's wife, however realistic her view of him, always flatters him in the end, for the worst she sees in him is appreciably better, by the time she sees it, than what is actually there. What she sees, even at times of the most appalling domestic revelation and confidence, is not the authentic man at all, but a compound made up in part of the authentic man and in part of his projection of a gaudy ideal. The man who is most respected by his wife is the one who makes this projection most vivid—that is, the one who is the most daring and ingratiating liar. He can never, of course, deceive her utterly, but if he is skillful he may at least deceive her enough to make her happy."

THIS PASSAGE from the sardonic pen of the seer of Baltimore provokes a number of questions. How eager are we to be deceived? Granted that we all have secret, selfish dreams, are we so hungry for them that we will fall for any spellbinder's spiel that promises to make them come true—thereby revealing gullibility as our foremost national trait?

Is the fellow from Ohio, for example, who loads his family into a camp trailer and establishes a temporary beachhead at Cape Hatteras revolting against modern society and returning to nature? Or is he manifesting the normal need for a momentary change of scenery? And if that scenery is preserved by government against private exploitation so that he can enjoy it, does he resent it in the name of rugged individualism?

Or does he, trying to keep his own self-deception at a minimum now, concede that the structure of society is delicate and enormously complicated even unto the ebb and flow of holiday traffic, and allow that the politician who concedes it too is more realistic—and less of a prevaricator—than the one who does not?

Washington Reports:

Medical-Dental Study Loan Bill Seen Aid to Small Communities

NINETY-NINE U.S. counties haven't the services of a physician, Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) declared as he argued for a bill that would offer incentives to young dentists and doctors to settle in communities that need them most.

Cotton was interviewed with Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Burdick said the situation is extremely serious in his state of North Dakota.

"We have seven or eight cities, medium sized, without a doctor of any kind," he declared. "When someone becomes ill or is stricken with an attack, all he can get is first aid, and then travels 100 or 200 miles in an ambulance. It means death in some cases."

Cotton explained the bill would grant a forgiveness of 10 percent a year up to five years of the loan provided dental and medical students under the Health Professions Educational Act if the young man or woman settles in a community designated as in special need of such service.

Both senators pointed out that the situation in rural areas is deteriorating, since most medical and dental graduates today settle in metropolitan areas. Small communities that now have medical service often have to depend on men 65 years of age or older.

COTTON SAID a survey showed that 11 counties in Nebraska have no doctors; 60 towns in the state have no doctors, 10 have one, and 30 have doctors over 65 years old.

The situation is growing worse, he asserted, since people fear to live in communities that do not have a doctor.

"You can't get people to buy old farm houses or stay in them," he said. "Wealthy people don't want to take over an old farm house as a summer home or permanent residence any more, since one of the first things they ask is the availability of medical care."

The small communities, as in North Dakota, are most desirable locations, Burdick declared.

The measure was originally a part of the Health Provisions Education Act, which includes authority for loans to doctors, dentists and nurses to help them through college. As it stands now, as a separate bill, it would forgive up to 50 percent of the loan if the dentists and doctors settled in designated small towns and rural areas.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. GOLDWATER HAS PLACED his immediate future in the hands of the voters, and unless he upsets the predictions and wins the presidency he will be out of public office after Nov. 3. But either the senator himself or the political organization which built the powerful coalition of South and Midwest that assured his nomination at the San Francisco convention is taking steps to perpetuate Goldwater influence in the permanent party machine, the Republican National Committee.

The remaking of a national committee staff, after a new leader takes command of a party, is common enough—but usually the changes come at the top levels and professional staff members with long years of experience are retained. The Goldwater revamping has been swift and drastic.

A new national chairman in sympathy with the candidate is obviously needed, and the Republicans would have required a newcomer anyway because (1) former Chairman William E. Miller had announced his intention of resigning and (2) Goldwater picked him for the vice presidential nomination. The Arizona senator chose as chairman one of his own young men, Dean Burch of Phoenix, who previously served four years in the senator's Washington office.

It was widely assumed that Goldwater might pick F. Clifton White, one of the original group that in 1962-63 launched the drive to nominate the Arizona senator. White was credited by reporters who covered the California primary as the man who successfully organized Goldwater's forces against Gov. Rockefeller of New York—but White is older than Burch and he had the apparent disadvantage of having worked for GOP candidates in the past.

Burch is tough, terse and hardworking, and there is no question about his personal loyalty. He got the national committee job, while White ended up as head of whatever kind of citizens' committee of independents and dissident Democrats he can gather.

* * *

A FIGURE OF ALMOST EQUAL IMPORTANCE—perhaps of greater importance in the long run—is John Grenier of Alabama, kingpin in building the Republican organizations that sent 279 southern-state delegates to San Francisco and delivered almost all of them in a solid bloc to Goldwater.

Grenier, a 34-year-old lawyer, was announced at the national committee meeting immediately after the convention as "coordinator" for the southern section of Goldwater's campaign. He has been upgraded to the post of director of the entire operation and he is pushing experienced staff members into minor roles.

Dr. William Prendergast, the highly respected committee research director has been forced out. I. Lee Potter, for years director of the committee's southern division, is no longer functioning in the field, although he was just elected as Virginia's national committeeman. Lee Edwards, recently public relations director, was moved upstairs to vague duties as assistant to Burch. A. B. Hermann, probably most widely known among top committee officials, is in a minor role.

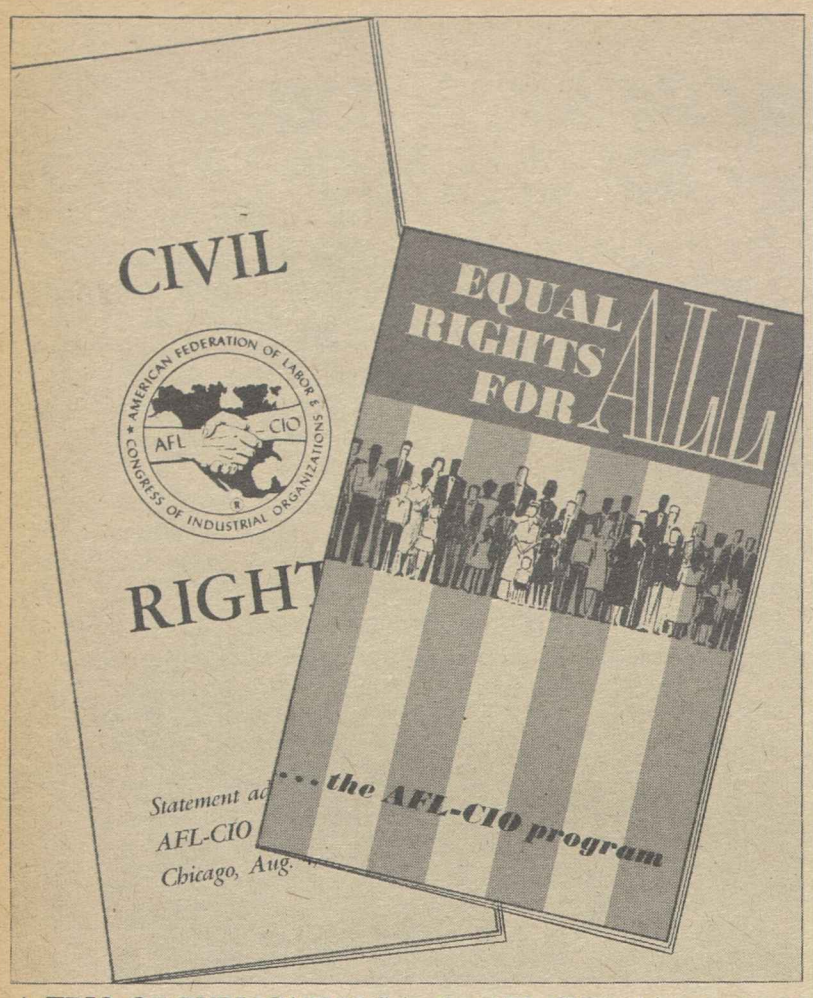
* * *

THE NEW CHIEF for press and information is L. Richard Guylay, brought back after serving in a similar capacity in the Eisenhower and Nixon campaigns of 1956 and 1960, whose original experience was gained as press chief for the late Sen. Taft.

Sen. Goldwater has a new personal press secretary—Paul J. Wagner, a public relations man with presumed Goldwater affinities although he says he had never met the senator in 12 years in Washington before the San Francisco convention. Edward K. Nellor and Tony Smith, previously functioning as the senator's press secretaries, have been moved to narrower duties.

Goldwater assured the national committee members at San Francisco that the campaign would be run through the regular party machinery, with state chairmen consulted before regional directors and coordinators were named for the immediate campaign. The consultation presumably is taking place, but control of the national committee allows the Goldwater forces to keep a tight rein.

"DOCTORS WHERE THEY'RE NEEDED MOST." That's in small towns and rural areas, Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.), left, and Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.) declared as they were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. They are sponsors of a measure to forgive 10 percent of college loans each year for five years if the graduates settle in designated areas.



A TRIO OF PUBLICATIONS in the AFL-CIO's drive to secure voluntary compliance with the Civil Rights Act is available in quantity free of charge. They include, above, the 22-page pocket-size question-and-answer booklet "Equal Rights for All," a leaflet containing the Executive Council's five-point program, and, at right, the flyer "Civil Rights: Facts vs. Fiction." The three pieces can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Civil Rights: Facts vs. Fiction

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a new bill of rights for everyone, regardless of race, creed or color.

This basic fact has been overlooked, ignored or distorted by those who are opposed to equal rights for anyone.

This is—in capsule form—what the act provides:

JOBS: Starting in July 1965, discrimination and segregation in employment, or in unions, is forbidden. Complaints will be processed through state agencies; the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission acts only if a state fails to act.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS: Effective at once, every hotel, restaurant, theater or other facility catering to the general public must do exactly that. Thirty-one state laws, already in effect have even stronger provisions.

SCHOOLS: The Attorney General of the United States has greater power to implement the Supreme Court decision of 1954 prohibiting segregation in public schools.

VOTING RIGHTS: Both the federal courts and the Attorney General are instructed to make sure registration and voting rights are safeguarded under uniform, reasonable standards.

There are other provisions in the law; a detailed analysis is available free of charge from the AFL-CIO. But these are the basic points.

Enemies of civil rights, enemies of labor, enemies of democracy itself are spreading lies about the terms of the act in order to play upon the fears of homeowners, parents, employers and workers. Here is the truth about the kind of lies that are told:

FICTION: "If you sell a house, you have to sell to a Negro."

FACT: The AFL-CIO believes that discrimination in housing should be ended. But there is no reference whatever to housing in the Civil Rights Act.

FICTION: "Your children will be sent out of the neighborhood to some Negro school."

FACT: Local school boards in some cities, operating under state and local statutes, have instituted pupil transfers in an effort to achieve better racial balance in their schools. But there is no such requirement in the Civil Rights Act, which provides only that schools must not be segregated.

FICTION: "A certain number of Negroes will have to be hired on every job, even if white people have to be fired to make room for them."

FACT: This is a myth. The law will properly put an end to discrimination in employment —including discrimination in seniority systems. But it does not in any way interfere with existing job rights. There are no "quotas" established. As a matter of fact, "inverse discrimination," even if intended to offset past evils, would actually be a violation of the law.

In short, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in letter and spirit, is dedicated to justice—to the principles of democracy and fair play which are in the highest American tradition.

Wirtz Calls Backlash 'Slander and a Libel'

"Loose talk" about "something called the so-called white backlash" to the Civil Rights Act is a "slander and a libel designed to poison the wellsprings of truth upon which democracy depends," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said in a Labor Day talk at annual wreath-laying ceremonies at the Cardinal Gibbons monument in Washington, D. C.

"Rarely has the truth been so corrupted by a catch-phrase," said Wirtz, who asserted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Washington meeting "rejected squarely the infamous implication that American labor would condone the bigotry this phrase implies."

Declaring that violence in a government by the people is anarchy—a matter of civil disobedience—he said "murderers in southern swamps and rioters in eastern cities must be clearly identified for what they are—corrupters of law and order and enemies" to themselves and others.

The roots of bigotry and violence are poverty and ignorance, said Wirtz, who declared Pres. Johnson's "war on poverty" represents the "great national commitment" of the century and must include an "equally urgent war" on ignorance.

Sermon by Msgr. Higgins

Wirtz's talk followed the annual St. Joseph the Workman mass of the Catholic archdiocese at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, with Msgr. George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference as speaker. Labor with all its strengths and faults is doing a creditable job, he said, and the "staggering" problems of widespread unemployment, degrading poverty and race discrimination must be solved by all groups, he declared.

Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle of Washington said that the labor movement has progressed far from the days of his boyhood, in a coal and steel town in Pennsylvania, when the injured were brought home from the mills and "practically forgotten." He urged that Labor Day and other national holidays be celebrated as days of prayer and thanksgiving.

ILPA Issues Directory of Labor Press

A new labor press directory has been made available by the Intl. Labor Press Association listing 360 union publications in 32 states, two Canadian provinces and the District of Columbia.

The directory is the fourth issued by the ILPA. It gives the name and address of each publication, the name of the editor, the frequency of publication, format, circulation and its policy on paid advertising.

Ninety-four international or national union-publications are listed; 104 are owned by state or local central bodies, and 132 by local unions or groups of unions. The rest are official publications of the AFL-CIO or its departments and the official publication of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Included in the directory is the Code of Ethics to which all ILPA members must subscribe; the names of associate members, who are public relations directors of unions; the presidents, secretaries and addresses of regional affiliates, and a list of advertising agencies that serve union publications. ILPA Pres. Leon Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' publication Justice, has written an introduction.

Copies may be obtained at $2 each from ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

NMU Recognized On Army Dredges

Memphis, Tenn.—The National Maritime Union has won exclusive recognition as bargaining representative of 800 dredge crewmen and shore employes of the Memphis district, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Biemiller Sees House Approval Of Hospital Care for the Elderly

House passage of a social security program of hospital care for the elderly was predicted by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller on the basis of a reawakened public demand for the program.

Biemiller said Senate approval of a hospital care program made it virtually certain that the issue will be decided by a rollcall vote of the House before Congress adjourns. The vote will be close, Biemiller said, but "it will carry."

As the hospital care issue simmered in the House, awaiting appointment of conferees to meet with senators, another AFL-CIO spokesman warned that a "million dollar propaganda campaign" against the bill is expected from the American Medical Association.

Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, in a letter to 819 AFL-CIO state and city central bodies, cited newspaper reports that the AMA has a $1 million budget earmarked for ads attacking the Administration's program.

Cruikshank said the advertising campaign is expected to cover all large cities, some 7,000 weekly newspapers, and "whatever television station will accept them."

The three television networks recently refused to sell the AMA time for a series of controversial one-minute dramatized commercial "spots" attacking social security hospital care for the aged. The advertising agency handling the AMA's account said it would try to place the spots with individual TV stations throughout the nation.

'Educational' Program Set

An AMA spokesman said the organization plans a television "educational" program in October. Although this falls in the height of the election campaign—in which social security hospital care is a major issue between the two presidential candidates—the AMA said the time was chosen to coincide with Community Health Week, Oct. 18 to 24.

Cruikshank predicted the newspaper and television advertising "will follow the pattern of previous AMA campaigns—shot full of distortion, misrepresentation and innuendo, charging the bill interferes with doctor-patient relationships, at great and needless cost to the taxpayers." He added:

"This, of course, is nonsense, but it cannot be allowed to go unchallenged."

While the labor movement "cannot match the million-dollar outlay of the AMA," Cruikshank said, local union spokesman can promptly refute the AMA advertisements through press statements and letters to the editor.

Cruikshank and Biemiller, in a separate letter to AFL-CIO central bodies, stressed that it is "vitally important" that congressmen hear from union members before the House showdown vote.

Vote on Instructions

Biemiller, in an interview on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs radio program, said he expected that the House—through one of several possible parliamentary routes—would be asked to vote on instructing its conferees.

The decision would then be either to tell its conferees to agree to the Senate hospital care amendments to the social security bill, or to hold firm and force the Senate to back down.

"I think the congressmen are going to hear from people throughout the country," Biemiller said. As a result of the Senate action, after a long period when the legislative outlook appeared discouraging, "interest has revived all over the country," he said.

Captive Nations Group Thanks U.S. Workers

Labor Day greetings were sent AFL-CIO members by the Assembly of Captive European Nations in a telegram expressing awareness of "the immense role the free American labor movement played in the struggle to raise the moral and material position of American workingmen to a level unmatched in any other past or present society."

"People in captive lands . . . are grateful," Chairman Alexander Kutt and Sec. Gen. Britus Coste wired AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "for your untiring work to keep alive in the free world awareness of the true nature and purposes of communism, as well as for your steadfast advocacy of policies apt to ensure the worldwide victory of the forces of freedom, justice, decency and progress."

Tax-Exempt Status Queried:

Hunt's Propaganda Foundation Under Congressional Fire

Congressional investigators are probing the tax-exempt status of a foundation set up by Texas Oil Billionaire H. L. Hunt which has poured out a steady stream of right-wing propaganda through radio and television programs, books, pamphlets and newspapers.

Hunt, described by Time magazine as "the big daddy to many a far-right crusade," set up Facts Forum in 1951 and was the principal financial contributor to its broadcasts and publications portraying the nation in the grip of a Communist conspiracy and the income tax as the fount of all evil.

In 1958, Hunt changed it name to the Life Line Foundation, a self-described "patriotic, educational and religious program."

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), who is directing a House Small Business subcommittee investigation of tax-exempt foundations, drew from Internal Revenue Service officials an acknowledgment that an IRS examiner three years ago recommended revocation of Life Line's tax-exempt status, although the agency has not yet acted on it.

Evidence in Record

Patman put into the hearing record data showing that:

- Direct contributions to Hunt's foundations—presumably deducted from taxable income of the donors—totaled $3.05 million in fiscal years 1951 through 1960, of which Hunt contributed $2.9 million. Among the listed donors were Gulf Oil and other oil companies.
- During a three-year period in the 1950's, 114 corporations and individuals contributed $274,000 for subscriptions to Facts Forum News. In addition to Hunt, who gave $100,000 of the total, major donations were made by the First National Bank of Dallas, with $33,000, and the Continental Supply Co. of Dallas, a division of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., $35,000. Other corporate donors of subscriptions included Sears Roebuck & Co., whose former board chairman, Gen. Robert E. Wood, served on the advisory boards of both Facts Forum and Life Line.

"Each of the donors no doubt took the maximum charitable deductions on their income tax returns or deducted such contributions as business expense," Patman declared.

He said committee investigators have been unable to discover who received the subscriptions.

From the committee hearings, this picture emerges:

Shift in Financing

While Facts Forum was primarily financed through contributions, mostly from Hunt himself, Life Line's revenue comes primarily from commercial sponsorship of its broadcasts—with the largest group of sponsors composed of companies owned or controlled by Hunt. During the 1962 fiscal year, income from radio and television programs came to more than $335,000.

Patman also produced tax data showing that Life Line had received $118,000 from sales of its tri-weekly newspaper in 1962, with the Hunt companies by far the largest purchasers. A similar pattern showed up in purchases of books from the foundation.

According to Group Research, Inc., an authority on a network of right-wing organizations, the shift in emphasis appears to bear out Hunt's frequent urging that business use its $11 billion-a-year advertising budget to combat the viewpoint of "the mistaken."

Group Research pointed out that by Life Line's own definition, "mistaken is the title which Life Line has fixed in the public mind as a specific, but non-libelous designation for all enemies of freedom—Communists, fellow-travelers, etc., leaving them to classify themselves."

Thus, in Life Line propaganda quoted in a Senate speech last year by Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), statements such as these are made:

"As anti-Communist sentiment grows stronger in the United States, the 'mistaken' forces seeking to end freedom feel the damage to their cause. . . .

Step to World Conquest

"The Second World War was but another step in the program of the 'mistaken' to conquer the entire world."

As Mrs. Neuberger pointed out, the use of the phrase "is Hunt's not-so-subtle way of accusing anyone who disagrees with him of being a Communist without risking a libel suit. But the vicious innuendo is no less vicious because it is put into this kind of transparent code."

The Oregon senator pointed out that the tax-exempt status of extremist foundations means that other taxpayers must pay a larger portion of the nation's tax bill.

"There is probably no one who gets more radical right-wing propaganda value for his tax-exempt dollar than Haraldson Lafayette Hunt," she declared.

With tax-free contributions and advertising charged off as business expenses, "Hunt indulges his urge to convince his fellow citizens that the U.S. government is so thickly infiltrated with Communists that it is practically Communist now, and that any man or woman who favors medicare, foreign aid and virtually any other social welfare measure which you might care to name, is an enemy of freedom."

Patman prodded the IRS to speed up its decision on whether the Life Line Foundation should continue in a tax-exempt status, charging that the agency appears to be buried "in the quicksand of inertia."

Acting IRS Dir. Bertrand M. Harding conceded that the agency is "not exactly proud of our record in the past" but is proceeding actively in an investigation of controversial foundations.

In the course of its current investigation, Harding said, it has uncovered such data as purchases of a John Birch Society magazine by an oil company "concealed in crude oil purchases" in the company's records. He did not identify the company.

TOP OFFICERS of the new Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union, which came into official existence on Labor Day, are installed at ceremony in New York. From left, William J. Hall, executive vice president of the LPIU, Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders, Pres. James Sampson of the Stereotypers and chairman of the board of governors of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association, and Kenneth J. Brown, LPIU president. Sampson installed the officers at a dinner marking the birth of the new union resulting from a merger of the Lithographers and the Photo Engravers.

New Union Is Born In Graphic Arts Field

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary-treasurer, and Treas. Ben G. Schaller, who was secretary-treasurer of the Photo Engravers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the merger "a testament to the intelligence, understanding and good judgment of the membership of both organizations who overwhelmingly supported and ratified the actions" of the merger committees.

The natal day of the new union was celebrated after a year and a half of study and planning in a series of special events which included installation of officers, the first session of the new international executive council and a banquet in the Americana Hotel at which Meany spoke.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in a message sent to the dinner congratulated Brown and Hall, saying both "your unions and your industry will benefit." Declaring that the problem of technological change is an old one in an industry so susceptible to new processes, he added:

"It is an indication of the affirmative and progressive leadership of the two unions, and of the enlightened attitude of your membership, that your policies have kept pace."

Meany gave the "warm fraternal greetings" of the AFL-CIO to members of the new union, pointing out that the federation has "strongly endorsed and encouraged the steps" leading to merger.

Brown and Hall in a joint statement observed that the merged unions work in a common area of the graphic arts. The united organization, they declared, will provide a broader base of job security and job opportunity and "enable maximum anticipation and avoidance of job dislocation due to technological revolution."

Labor Day Broadcasts List Jobs As Nation's Greatest Unmet Need

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in the level of unemployment.

"Unless we are able to find more effective answers to this basic problem, the long-range outlook will remain dim and foreboding. Any recession, any failure to maintain an expanding economy, holds the threat of mass unemployment."

In second place Meany put civil rights, pointing out that "a law does not automatically become a pattern of life."

"The trade union movement played a major role in helping to bring this law into being," he said. "We intend to play a major role in helping to enforce its principles not just in the legal sense, but in the heart, mind and spirit of America."

"Too many Americans," he added, "and this includes wage earners and their families, simply do not take the trouble to register and vote. When that is the case, national elections—local ones too—are not a true measure of what the people want. Democracy works only when it is used.

"We in the AFL-CIO have strong feelings about the coming election . . . on this Labor Day, my appeal to all who are listening is this: Look at the platforms and the records, weigh the prospects, make up your mind—and then, above all, go to the polls on Nov. 3 and vote."

Speaking over the National Broadcasting Co. network, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther called for a strong and steady U.S. foreign policy and a renewed effort to bolster the security of the nation's millions of retired workers.

"This is no time for America to replace the steady hand of responsible and restrained use of nuclear power with reckless and trigger-happy policies which would frighten our friends, provoke our enemies and culminate in catastrophe," said Reuther, president of the Auto Workers.

Urges Health Care

"As a nation we must never be satisfied so long as we are denying our oldest citizens that measure of security and dignity to which a life of useful and productive work entitles them during the autumn of their lives. We must not be satisfied so long as millions of our oldest citizens are denied adequate hospital-medical care," he continued.

"We are doing less as a free society to meet the health care needs of our senior citizens than any other industrial nation of the world. American labor fully supports the medical care bill proposed by Pres. Kennedy and supported so effectively and enthusiastically by Pres. Johnson."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes, heard over the American Broadcasting Co. radio facilities, pointed out that the "good life" so many Americans enjoy "did not come easily, or automatically, or through natural evolution."

"It came only because at each stage in our industrial development," he said, "there were always some who rebelled against economic injustice. There were always some who were willing to work, fight and often suffer for greater equity and justice in the relationship between workers and our developing industrial system.

"And those who rebelled . . . soon learned that they—as individuals—were helpless and ineffective in their individual efforts to bring about corrections. The very nature of our industrial system compelled those workers to organize."

Hayes, who is president of the Machinists, stressed the need for an all-out attack on poverty, declaring that "a thriving, prosperous work force is the most essential foundation of any good and just society."

"And finally, let us recognize that labor is not an abstraction. Labor is work—and workers are human beings, the human beings of which America is made."

A vacation with pay isn't much good if there is no place to go, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said in a plea for conservation of natural resources over the Mutual Broadcasting System's network.

"A house with a view isn't much good," he added, "if you can't see across the street because of the smog. A new car loses a lot of its zing when there's no place to drive except into a traffic jam."

Constant Job

Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, listed some of the things for which labor has worked and is still working—education, social security, jobs, the war on poverty—and called the effort "a constant and at times fatiguing job, especially when people throw knives at us."

"We are a nation of people, not machines," he said. "No robot, no computer should ever be allowed to enslave us. Neither should we let our thinking become enslaved to the idea that the machine is the only important thing that counts.

SAG Seeks to Better Service Entertainment

Hollywood, Calif. — A special overseas talent committee headed by Frank Ferguson has been named by the directors of the Screen Actors Guild to seek ways of improving entertainment for U.S. armed forces abroad.

The committee was named on the recommendation of Raymond Burr after trips to Vietnam and other countries.

William Jenoves, CLC Official, Dies

Toronto, Ont.—William Jenoves, one of the architects of Canadian labor unity and a vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, died here following an operation. He was 75.

Born in Pennsylvania, he was brought to Toronto as a child and began his union career at the age of 13, when he became an apprentice bricklayer. He was president of Bricklayers Local 2 from 1915 to 1923 and business agent from that time until his death. Since 1941 he had been president of the former Toronto Trades & Labor Council and the successor Toronto & District Labor Council.

He was a vice president of the old Trades & Labor Congress of Canada and was one of its representatives in negotiations with the former Canadian Congress of Labor which led to merger and the CLC in 1956. He also held a wide range of civic and community posts.

Apportionment Foes Lose Cloture Bid

Fight Continues to Kill Move to Curb Court

(Continued from Page 1)
nine Republicans voted against cloture; only seven Democrats and 23 Republicans voted for it.

The AFL-CIO, strongly supporting the one man, one vote principle, has denounced the proposed rider as a "revolutionary" usurpation of court powers and a "suspension of constitutional rights" of voters living in under-represented city and suburban areas.

A new move was under way, with a suggestion of White House approval, to shelve the controversial rider and substitute a non-binding "sense of Congress" declaration that courts should give states "adequate time" to conform to the Supreme Court's criteria.

Senators Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) co-sponsored the proposed substitute, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Democratic vice presidential candidate, added his name to the resolution shortly after returning from a White House conference. This was credited with building up the heavy majority against cloture.

Dirksen, who has led the drive for the court-curbing rider, has said that his intent is to gain time to enact a constitutional amendment which would permit one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population.

The House earlier passed a more drastic bill which would permanently deny federal courts jurisdiction over apportionment.

The small group of liberals who began what they termed "extended debate" before Congress adjourned for the Democratic convention have picked up additional support as mayors of major cities and civic groups that have been battling for equitable representation denounced the court-curb proposal.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), a leader of the opposition to the rider, told the Senate that his group has sought only to delay, not prevent, a vote. The purpose of the delay, he said, "is so members of the Senate and the public may become better informed about the issue and thus be able to reach a more mature decision."

By agreement of both sides, the Senate has on several occasions set aside the foreign aid bill and its reapportionment rider to take up other legislation. In fact, after the cloture vote, the Senate turned to a leadership resolution to renew an investigation into the activities of Robert G. Baker, former secretary to the Senate majority.

Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.), who set the stage for a renewed investigation with a charge of political kickbacks on a District of Columbia stadium construction contract, moved to turn the investigation over to the Government Operations Committee of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). The Democratic resolution would continue the Rules Committee as the investigating body.

SET TO FLY to Blackpool, Eng., for the convention of the British Trades Union Congress are Pres. Max Greenberg (right), one of the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegates. With him is Max Steinbock, editor of the RWDSU Record. Greenberg was to be joined in Britain by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, the other AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the TUC parley.

Civil Rights Supporter Renominated in Georgia

Democrats and Republicans in six states gave party renomination to incumbents, without exception, in primaries held Sept. 8—including two Georgia congressmen who had provoked conservative opposition by backing Pres. Johnson's national program.

Rep. Charles R. Weltner (D) won by a 36,000-to-23,000 margin in Georgia's 5th Congressional District (Atlanta) although he voted for the civil rights bill and had campaigned only intermittently against a self-proclaimed conservative, Wyman C. Lowe.

Landrum Ahead

Rep. Phil Landrum, sponsor of the administration anti-poverty bill, had a closer race in the 9th District but apeared to have a clear majority over two rivals, thus avoiding the ncessity of a runoff primary. On the basis of nearly complete unofficial returns, the tally showed 25,327 for Landrum, 20,373 for State Sen. Zell Miller and 2,842 for a minor candidate, Franklin Uhl.

The Republican nomination for Arizona's U.S. Senate seat, given up by Sen. Goldwater to run for President, was won by Gov. Paul Fannin without opposition. He will be challenged in the November election by Democrat Roy Elson, a former administrative assistant to Arizona's veteran Sen. Carl Hayden. Elson had more than 52,000 votes against 44,000 for a former state supreme court justice, Renz Jennings, on the basis of incomplete but decisive returns.

A former Goldwater campaign manager, Richard Kleindienst, won the GOP nomination for governor, and will be opposed by Democrat Sam Goddard, who beat three opponents handily.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D), seeking a second term, won renomination overwhelmingly in Minnesota. He will face Republican Wheelock Whitney, an investment broker, in the election.

Democratic Gov. John W. Reynolds won renomination in Wisconsin, as did Sen. William Proxmire, seeking a second six-year term. The Republican nominee against Reynolds is a veteran political leader, Warren Knowles, who easily defeated an ardent Goldwater supporter, Milo Knutson. A GOP moderate, Wilbur Renk, won without opposition to run against Proxmire.

A newcomer with a famous name, Bronson La Follette, won the Democratic nomination for attorney general in Wisconsin. He is the grandson of the original Robert M. La Follette and son of Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who were first Republicans, then Progressive Party members.

The political comeback hopes of New Hampshire's former Gov. Wesley Powell were broken when he lost a race for Republican nomination for governor to John Pillsbury, beaten two years ago by incumbent Democratic Gov. John W. King. King, unopposed for renomination, got more than 3,000 write-in votes on GOP primary ballots.

Gov. Philip H. Hoff won Democratic renomination in Vermont and will face Republican Lieut. Gov. Ralph A. Foote. Republican Sen. Winston L. Prouty was renominated and will be opposed by State Sen. Frederick J. Fayette, who defeated former Rep. William H. Meyer in the Democratic primary.

Johnson Stresses Unity As Campaign Opens

(Continued from Page 1)
such thing as a conventional nuclear weapon."

Existing law places responsibility for deciding whether to use nuclear warheads in the Chief Executive, the President noted, and for the past 19 years no nation has used such weapons.

"To do so now is a political decision of the highest order," he declared. "It would lead us down an uncertain path of blows and counterblows whose outcome none may know.

"No President of the United States can divest himself of the responsibility for such a decision."

The President's opening guns were fired as his vice presidential running-mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, campaigned through Ohio's industrial cities warning that election of Goldwater would make solution of the nation's racial problems more difficult.

Goldwater would have to try to enforce the new Civil Rights Act, the Minnesota senator acknowledged, but he voted against it and "he isn't for it."

Warns on Politics

Ohio has a state civil rights law of its own, and "I hope no one plays politics" with the national law, he told workers in the Akron area. The Democrats "may lose a few votes because of misunderstanding," he continued, "but here in this great industrial area I want it understood it [the law] will not affect job rights."

"What we did in Congress was right—morally right, politically right and economically right—and we have no apologies to make to anyone," the senator declared.

Meanwhile on the Pacific Coast, Goldwater promised a 25 percent income tax cut, for individuals and corporations, by means of an automatic 5 percent slash each year for five years.

Opposed '64 Cut

The Kennedy-Johnson tax cut of 1964—which he voted against, although most Republican senators supported it—the GOP candidate labeled as "impulsive, massive, politically motivated gimmickry," not comparable to his own proposal for "a return to sound Republican principles of fiscal responsibility."

Goldwater aides acknowledged that the total 25 percent tax slash the candidate proposed would cause some red-ink deficit budgets but said it would "balance out" across the five years. The senator said he would hold down federal spending and that tax revenues at reduced rates would catch up with expenditures. He would, additionally, transfer to the states certain existing federal programs, he said.

In a foreign policy speech the next day, Goldwater said in Seattle that the Administration's foreign policy was "cynical," that it was a "record of disaster," and that the President wouldn't "admit that communism is the major cause" of the war in Vietnam. He also announced formation of his own foreign policy advisory group headed by former Vice Pres. Nixon.

Rep. William E. Miller (N.Y.), running for vice president with Goldwater, attacked Humphrey's past membership in Americans for Democratic Action, which he branded "the most influential organization . . . attempting to subvert and transform our government into a foreign socialistic totalitarianism." Humphrey contemptuously replied that his voting record across 14 years in the Senate was well known.

ADA was founded in 1947 as a liberal group with an absolute bar against Communist membership. Its spokesmen rejected Miller's charges that its program has anything to do with subversion, socialism or totalitarianism.

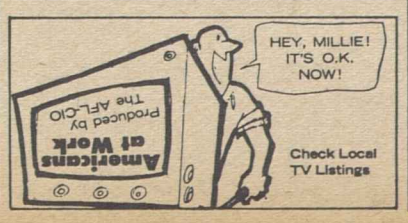
Johnson Asks Brotherhood

Johnson in his Detroit speech warned against the "passions" that sometimes arise because of "conflicting interests" and said, "I call for national unity. I plead for brotherhood among men and understanding among nations."

"Peace is more than the absence of aggression," he said. "It is the creation of a world community in which every nation can follow its own course without fear of its neighbors."

The President at the end evoked his "dream" of America as a nation concerned with "the simple wants of people." He had had this dream as a boy in Texas, he said, and "this is what America is all about."

"Reality rarely matches dream, but only dreams give nobility to purpose," he said. "This is the star I hope to follow."



Incentive Plan Dispute Talks Are Renewed

Schenectady, N. Y.—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have served notice on the General Electric Co. that a chainwide strike by 70 IUE locals at GE plants will be called "unless the company halts its unilateral attempt to eliminate incentive work" among members of Local 301 at the GE plant here.

Talks by union and management were resumed after Labor Day on a dispute over a local incentive plan. IUE charges GE broke a national contract when on July 19 it abolished the plan and cut the wages of 3,000 incentive workers here by 35 percent, or more than $1.60 an hour.

The union said GE has refused to postpone its action and has denied the dispute is arbitrable. If Local 301 is compelled to strike, all other IUE locals at GE plants will strike also, it said.

USWA Pact Ends 70-Day Copper Strike

Salt Lake City—A 70-day strike by the Steelworkers against Kennecott Copper Co. has won new benefits in a three-year contract covering more than 2,000 workers at the firm's Arizona copper mine.

The agreement, subject to a vote by affected USWA members, includes these gains:

- Wage increases of 6 to 8 cents an hour each year.
- An increase in shift differentials.
- An SUB plan similar to one in the steel industry. The plan provides for company payments to supplement state unemployment benefits; a retirement and death benefit fund providing pay up to 26 weeks, and payment of unused sick leave on retirement or death.
- Improved vacation benefits.

The union stopped work July 1 after contracts had expired and negotiations bogged down. The shutdown, and observance of USWA picket lines by other unions, brought the closing of operations affecting some 7,500 workers.

9-12-64

AFL-CIO Affiliates Hike Election Wins

AFL-CIO unions won 60.1 percent of the elections in which they were on the ballot in July, somewhat higher than their average for the preceding six months, the National Labor Relations Board has reported.

The board listed 437 July elections with AFL-CIO unions having won 263, other unions 17 and 157 in which no union was chosen.

For the first six months of the year, the NLRB conducted 2,344 elections involving affiliated unions. The affiliates won 1,228 as against 130 won by unaffiliated unions and 986 where no representative was chosen—a 52.2 percent average for the affiliates.

Aged Care Fight Moves to Conference

AFL-CIO News

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LBJ Stresses Jobs, Peace, Control of Nuclear Arms

'Long Overdue':

Meany Asks Action On Hospital Care

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged House-Senate conferees, who "have in their hands the future well-being of millions of their fellow citizens," to agree on a "long overdue" program of social security hospital care for the aged.

The 12 conferees have the task of reconciling a House-passed bill raising cash benefits under social security with a Senate-adopted amendment adding the Administration's hospital and nursing home program.

The chairman of the House conferees, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), assured supporters of the hospital care amendment that he will bring an open mind to the conference table and consider any "good compromise" that might be suggested, even though he has opposed such legislation in the past.

Meany expressed the hope, based on "confidence in the American legislative system," that the conferees will be able to come up with a "realistic, humanitarian and effective" proposal to "insure the hospital costs of our aged citizens in a decent and moral manner."

As the conferees prepared to meet, Pres. Johnson reaffirmed in strong language his support for a social security hospital care program.

Addressing the Machinists convention minutes after it became clear the issue would go to conference, Johnson broke into his prepared text to say "to all Ameri-

(Continued on Page 9)

Court Curb Faces New Senate Test

Senate foes of a drive to block one man, one vote reapportionment of state legislatures prepared to make a new effort to dispose of the issue through a "sense of Congress" resolution which would be neither binding nor derogatory of the courts. A first attempt failed by a slim 42-40 margin.

Developments of recent weeks clearly demonstrated that:

- The group of liberals opposing any interference with court reapportionment orders is able to prevent a vote on a labor-opposed rider to the foreign aid bill which would hold up federal court action on reapportionment at least until 1966.
- The Senate will not invoke cloture to force the issue to a vote. Republican Leader Everett McKin-

(Continued on Page 11)

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM, the nation's highest civilian award, is conferred on A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president. Pres. Johnson congratulates Randolph as his military aide, Maj. Chester Clifton, places the award.

29 Others Honored:

Randolph Receives Medal of Freedom

Pres. Johnson conferred the nation's highest civilian honor—the Presidential Medal of Freedom—on AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and 29 other "great Americans" who "have made freedom stronger for all of us in our time."

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and long a leader of the civil rights movement, was one of two trade unionists honored. Another award winner was John L. Lewis, president emeritus of the Mine Workers.

The national honors program was started last year by the late Pres. Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was included in the first group of noted Americans chosen for the award.

The citation for Randolph honored him in these words:

"Trade unionist and citizen, through four decades of challenge and achievement he has led his people and his nation in the great forward march of freedom."

Path to Greatness

Johnson, in presenting the awards, said America's path to greatness has been marked by "outstanding achievement by outstanding individuals." Its future, he said, will be dependent "upon the individual who envisions more, aspires to more, and who achieves more for all of us."

In addition to Randolph and Lewis, the President's list included:

Dean G. Acheson, former secretary of state; Detlev W. Bronk, educator and scientist; Aaron Copeland, composer; Walter Disney, motion picture artist; J. Frank Dobie, historian; Lena F. Edwards, humanitarian and physician; T. S. Eliot, author; John W. Gardner, educator; Theodore M. Hesburgh, educator; Clarence (Kelly) Johnson, aeronautical engineer; Freder-

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President's Trip Keyed To Unity

By Willard Shelton

En Route With Johnson—Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson carried his campaign for election from southeastern Florida to California and the empire of the Pacific Northwest in a whirlwind three-day tour rallying the people to support his Administration's policies.

In Seattle he strongly affirmed that the direction and control of U.S. nuclear weapons must remain the sole responsibility of the President, warning that atomic weapons are "not simply bigger and more destructive" than conventional weapons but a potential "terror and tragedy." **(See story, Page 12.)**

In Sacramento, Calif., the President announced that the U. S. has developed new weapon systems capable of intercepting and destroying bomb-carrying satellites orbiting the earth, and over-the-horizon radar to provide instantaneous warning of a hostile missile attack. GOP Presidential candidate Barry M. Goldwater has charged that the Administration has failed to develop any new weapons systems.

Never once did the President mention Sen. Goldwater or Rep. William E. Miller, the Republican presidential and vice presidential candidates, or Goldwater-Miller attacks on his private actions as a public official, the Republicans' assault on Administration welfare

(Continued on Page 12)

Rail Shopcraft Unions Issue Strike Warning

Refusal of major U.S. railroads to agree to the job protections recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board for 150,000 shopcraft workers may force the unions to call a walkout on one or more roads, Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. has warned.

Leaders of the six shopcraft unions have issued the strike call required by the Railway Labor Act before a walkout may take place, but will set no date until all hope of settlement is gone, said Fox.

"We still hope to get an agreement," he declared as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

All shopcraft unions have been notified, Fox said, that a 72-hour advance notice of a strike against any road will be given to the National Mediation Board, which was continuing its efforts to get negotiations resumed.

The unions involved are the Boilermakers, Firemen & Oilers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Railway Carmen, and the Sheet Metal Workers.

A special board, named by Pres. Johnson to mediate a dispute over job layoffs which dates back to 1962, reported on Aug. 7 that shop workers on 147 U.S. railroads are entitled to better protection against the job-destroying effects of automation and technology.

The board, headed by Boston ar-

(Continued on Page 4)

Labor Board Shifts Stand on 'Hot Cargo'

Building trades unions may lawfully use economic force to seek agreements with prime contractors that they will use only union subcontractors on construction jobs, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in a reversal of prior decisions.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hailed the ruling as one upholding the department's position in a legal dispute over picketing. He said it showed "courage" because "it is a rare thing for the NLRB to admit error."

The decision, Haggerty said, will "give real meaning to the enactment by Congress permitting the building trades to seek agreements requiring prime contractors to take on only union subcontractors." It will, he said, "protect our union security" and stabilize the industry.

The decision involves the Northeastern Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council, eight of its affiliated local unions, and Centlivre Village Apartments, a $7 million construction project in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A trial examiner ruled in February that picketing by the unions at the jobsite, where a subcontractor was working with members of an unaffiliated union, violated Sec. 8(b)(4)(A) of the Taft-Hartley Act in light of NLRB doctrines set

(Continued on Page 3)

MOHAWK INDIAN MEMBERS of Iron Workers Locals 40 and 361, who help erect the steel framework of New York's skyscrapers, made Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO an honorary chief of their tribe at a ritual during the state body's convention. From left are Chief Fallen Tree, carried on the union rolls as Paul Horn; Young Deer (Frank Roberts); White Tail (Miles Deer); Corbett; White Fawn (Mrs. Joe Deer); Green Leaf (Mrs. Louise Deer); Running Deer (Joe Deer) and, kneeling, Bright Canoe (John Diabo). Corbett, who also is business agent of Local 40, was reelected to a new term as president of the State AFL-CIO shortly after the ceremony.

AFGE Sets Program:

'Fair Share' Goal Of U. S. Employes

Dallas, Tex.—Delegates to the Government Employes convention here re-elected the union's top officers and adopted a program keyed to assuring federal workers a "fair share" of the nation's increased productivity and "organizing the unorganized" in the civil service.

Pres. John F. Griner won re-election to a second two-year term by defeating Adrian Roberts of Washington, D. C., 80,230 to 28,353. Mrs. Esther F. Johnson won her fifth consecutive term as secretary-treasurer when her opponent, Irving Geller, conceded while the rollcall was in progress.

The convention, largest in the AFGE's history, adopted a constitutional amendment establishing a third full-time post of executive vice president. The first incumbent will be appointed by Griner and the office will be filled by election starting at the 1966 convention.

A compromise 10-cent per capita increase—from 75 to 85 cents a month—was adopted after proposals calling for larger increases failed to receive the required two-thirds majority.

Major resolutions called for:

- An increase in the government's contribution to health benefit premiums to 75 percent. At present it pays a fixed dollar amount which comes to less than 50 percent of the cost of most health insurance programs open to federal employes.
- Doubling the government's contribution to the federal employe life insurance program—presently 25 percent of premiums—and reducing the policy's decline in value after retirement. Now, when an employe retires or reaches 65, the face value of the policy declines 2 percent a month until it drops to 25 percent. The AFGE proposal would cut the rate of decline to 1 percent a month and set the floor at 50 percent of the face value.
- Establishment of a 35-hour workweek in the federal service.
- Automatic within-grade increases on the basis of a satisfactory performance rating, dropping the present requirement for certification by supervisors of an "undefined level of competence."
- Optional retirement on full pension after 30 years of service, regardless of age.
- The right of employes to borrow money from the Civil Service Retirement Fund at moderate interest, with the amount based on the employe's contribution to the fund.

The convention asked that wage survey teams, which gather data on prevailing area wages paid to blue collar workers, include at least 50 percent union members from wage board occupations. The resolution proposed that wage comparisons be limited to shops under union contract.

Delegates also adopted a resolution calling on all government agencies to include the union's literature in kits furnished the new employe.

Another resolution denounced the "selection-out" process sought by the Agency for Intl. Development to permit dismissal of employes without regard to normal procedures and appeal rights. The convention termed it "an effort to destroy the civil service merit system and bring back the spoils system with its inevitable corruption."

Miami was selected as the site of the 1966 convention.

Typographical Union Convention Doubles Strike and Defense Funds

Honolulu—Closing on a strong note of unity after some internal political skirmishing, the 106th convention of the Typographical Union hammered out a number of major constitutional amendments and changes in its bylaws and general laws, some of them of far-reaching effect.

Two of the proposed constitutional amendments provide for increases of $500,000 each in the floors of the strike benefit and defense funds, or from the present $500,000 to $1 million. The proposals must be sent to a referendum of the membership.

Among other actions, the convention:

- Praised the late Pres. John Fitzgerald Kennedy.
- Strongly opposed Sen. Barry Goldwater's candidacy for president.
- Urged the U.S. public printer to give serious consideration to establishing a basic 7-hour workday and 35-hour workweek for printers in the Government Printing Office.
- Strongly opposed legislation which would remove the limitation on the number of apprentices employed at the GPO.

In his opening address, ITU Pres. Elmer Brown stressed that automation and one of its principal byproducts, the computer, constitute one of the greatest threats facing the union.

"The technological evolution we are passing through today is as profound, far-reaching and potentially threatening to our trade as was the introduction of the linecasting machine some three-quarters of a century ago," Brown said.

Army of Robots

" In a breathtakingly short time the computer has invaded ITU jurisdiction. True, we have not been overwhelmed by it—as yet—but there is a veritable army of the robots in battle formation poised at the doors of our printing and mailing establishments, ready to annihilate our jobs.

"And they will do just that if we relax our vigilance for just a moment. . . .

"It is unthinkable that we of the ITU would allow the computer to do to us what the teleprinter did about three decades ago when, almost overnight, it snuffed out the jobs of approximately 40,000 telegraph operators."

He described the seminars and training sessions the ITU has been conducting to give its international and local leadership the knowledge needed to deal with the problems posed by automation. In addition, Brown said, union officers have held a number of off-the-record conferences with leading publishers "at which we 'let our hair down' in frank discussions of the computer and other mutual problems of the industry."

"Too many employers are attempting to deter us from our avowed goal of maintaining our jurisdiction," he declared. "No matter how many computers march into our printing and mailing plants, we will meet every challenge—first with knowledge and training, but with economic sanctions if necessary."

Brown warned the printing and publishing industry that the ITU will not accept attrition, guaranteed jobs, or any other "sweet-sounding phrases" which mean denying union printers a share in the benefits of automation.

Stressing the importance of the union campaign for state and municipal citizens' job protection laws, which bar professional strikebreaking, Brown said that the past year "has been the year of the rat plague."

Strikebreakers Busy

He said that because of the strikes and lockouts in San Francisco, Toronto, West Palm Beach, Kingsport, Pensacola, Martinez, Binghamton, Dallas, and other cities, professional strikebreakers "have had rather lucrative pickings."

If job protection laws had been in force in these cities, he said, the importation of strikebreakers might have been prevented, "and the members of the ITU would have been saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in strike benefits and defense assessments."

4-Day Strike Wins Pay Hike For Teachers

East St. Louis, Ill.—Members of Teachers Local 1220 went back to the classroom here Sept. 14 after winning a salary dispute in a four-day strike.

After an all-night negotiating session with members of the East St. Louis School Board, it was agreed that the teachers will get a 10 percent wage increase, previously granted other school employes but denied to classroom teachers.

At union insistence, the board also agreed that pupils who refused to cross union picket lines should not be recorded as absent under the school system's 10-day rule—unexcused absences for 10 days may lead to a pupil's expulsion.

Union members voted to end their strike with the board's assurance that it will observe the terms of an agreement won last May after another four-day strike.

Executive Sec. Oscar Weil of the Illinois Federation of Teachers, reporting the strike's end, said local 1220 intends to keep striving for higher standards in the future.

Some 500 local union members started the protest walkout when schools opened for the fall semester. Another 225 non-union instructors ignored the pickets but fewer than 10,000 of the system's 21,000 pupils reported for class.

Michigan Labor Backs Democrats 'All the Way'

Grand Rapids, Mich.—With its treasury strengthened by a 1-cent per capita increase, the Michigan AFL-CIO prepared to launch its most vigorous registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns geared to Democratic candidates in the Nov. 3 election.

Meeting here in their 4th biennial convention, 900 delegates representing 600,000 members unanimously endorsed a "vote Democratic all the way" slate of national and state candidates.

A Democratic sweep in Michigan was rated a distinct possibility by G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African affairs and six-term former governor.

Because state legislative districts were reapportioned this year on a court-ordered "one man, one vote" formula, Williams said, "Michigan has a chance to have a Democratic governor working with a Democratic legislature for the first time since 1932."

He cautioned that the campaign will be a tough one, and Al Barkan, national COPE director, warned against over-optimism.

"I don't care what the polls show," Barkan told the convention. "The outcome of the Nov. 3 election is still in doubt. . . . You'd be fools to believe this fight is over and won."

Pointing out that Sen. Goldwater voted wrong on all 53 issues on COPE's voting record, Barkan declared:

"Involved on Nov. 3 is the very existence of our trade union movement, so everything you do must be directed toward victory in that election."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the convention the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act must be repealed to make collective bargaining more effective and to aid in the union fight for higher wages and better working conditions. Wirtz reviewed the record of the 43 months of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, which included a 3,743,000 increase in jobs. He urged, however, that strong support be given Johnson Administration programs to reduce unemployment.

The convention was host to the first debate between Michigan's gubernatorial candidates, Republican Gov. George W. Romney and Democratic Congressman-at-Large Neil Staebler.

Monthly per capita paid by state AFL-CIO affiliates was 7 cents before the increase approved by the convention.

Incumbent officers were re-elected without opposition. They are August Scholle, president for 22 years; Barney Hopkins, secretary-treasurer for 20 years; and William C. Marshall, executive vice president for four years.

10th Provincial Unit Chartered by CLC

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The Canadian Labour Congress chartered its tenth provincial federation, the Prince Edward Island Federation of Labor, at ceremonies here at which CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin was the principal speaker.

Strike Deadline Set:

Auto Union Steps Up Ford Contract Talks

Detroit—The Auto Workers and Ford Motor intensified their efforts to reach an agreement here on a new contract for 125,000 Ford workers ahead of a strike deadline set by the union in an effort to catalyze a settlement.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Ford Labor Relations Dir. Malcolm Denise led negotiators to the bargaining table after a night of subcommittee meetings and agreed to meet all day and through the night of Sept. 17 if necessary to resolve their differences by the Sept. 18 deadline.

Ford Offer Analyzed

As the talks entered their final stage, Ford made a contract offer which the union said was "equivalent to the Chrysler settlement in basic benefits" but not acceptable in the areas of working conditions, including relief time; production standards, and wage inequities.

Reuther told newsmen the union had tried to avoid "crisis bargaining" but concluded—reluctantly, he declared—that the "dynamics of the situation" required a change of approach. Therefore the UAW bargaining committee gave notice of termination of the national Ford agreement as of 10 a.m. Sept. 18, and a Sept. 25 deadline for locals that have not reached agreement with Ford plant managements on local contract issues.

A wildcat strike at the Ford River Rouge plant near here delayed negotiations about five hours. After it ended, the UAW sent word to all Ford plant locals to exercise self-discipline while negotiations proceed.

The Ford negotiations were stepped up after the union reached a settlement Sept. 9 giving 74,000 workers at 46 Chrysler plants substantial contract improvements—an early retirement pension with a top benefit of $400 a month; pension improvements for retirees and their families; more relief time off the production line; wage increases and company-paid life, accident and sickness insurance.

At Chrysler, union and management committees still were meeting to reduce the "historic" agreement to contract language, which will be submitted to local union meetings in Chrysler locations for membership approval or rejection. Also subject to vote are local agreements.

More details of the early retirement benefit in the Chrysler agreement were issued by UAW Chrysler Dir. Douglas Fraser in a "newsgram" to Chrysler local leadership. Fraser explained:

- A worker who gets $3.35 an hour and retires at age 60 after 30 years of service will get $400 a month until he reaches 65, when his monthly income will be $285.54, provided both he and his wife are eligible for social security.
- The early retirement benefit is composed of two parts: the normal pension benefit actuarially adjusted to retirement below age 62, and a supplemental benefit from the company.
- Between ages 62 and 65, Chrysler will pay the early retirement even though the retiree would be eligible for social security payments at 62, Fraser reported. The company supplement will be paid, however, only to those who retire on or after Sept. 1, 1965, the union told its members.

EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION of Washington, D. C., Area Metal Trades Council is signed by Commerce Dept. officials for unit of 190 wage board employes at Bureau of Standards—the first such grant for any Commerce Dept. unit. Left to right are, seated, Personnel Officer George R. Porter and Assistant Personnel Officer Henry C. Bothe, Bureau of Standards; standing, Special Rep. Charles G. Paluska, Operating Engineers; General Rep. James P. Meehan, Painters; MTC Area Pres. Raymond Searles; Special Rep. C. F. Voss, Plumbers; Int. Rep. Howard Munro, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Jobs Get Top Priority In Johnson's Program

Las Vegas, Nev.—Pres. Johnson in a filmed talk to the 575 delegates attending the 68th convention of the Bricklayers here, declared that the No. 1 priority of his Administration is jobs.

"We must not have a stagnant America," the President said. "If life tomorrow is good for any American, it should be good for all Americans,"

Expressing deep satisfaction at the passage of the civil rights law, the President said, "We must now move also on housing and hospitals. We have declared war on poverty and we will continue to wage it."

Recalling that in 1961 the late Pres. Kennedy had asked the help of labor in "getting America moving again," Johnson said "tragic history has placed on me the burden of continuing this work." He concluded by declaring: "Let us put the people's business first. Let us keep America on the march." Rising applause was given the President's remarks.

In his keynote address to the convention, Bricklayers' Pres. John J. Murphy said he was proud the membership generally was working under the best wages, hours and working conditions in the union's 99-year history.

While prospects were bright in the immediate future, Murphy noted that the country had a "mixed economy — an economy that confers many blessings if you happen to be a strong, active member of the working force, but also an economy that leaves a sour and bitter taste if you are one of those who has been cast on the slag heap of unemployment by automation, or by other factors over which the worker has no control."

Other Speakers

Other convention speakers have included Hugh C. Murphy, recently named administrator of the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, in the U.S. Dept. of Labor; Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Douglas Whitlock, chairman, Structural Clay Products Institute; George Miller, executive vice president, Mason Contractors Association; Pres. William Peitler of the Marble Polishers; J. L. Loomis, executive secretary, Tile Contractors Association; Charles Donahue, solicitor, U.S. Dept. of Labor; and Edmund P. Tobin, president, Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Training Data Center Opened in Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—An Apprenticeship Information Center for the Baltimore area was dedicated by Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, who said young people "must be given every opportunity to realize their full occupational potential regardless of race or national origin."

The center will make information on job training available to an estimated 500 youths a week and will be staffed by experienced counselors. Centers also have been opened in Washington, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit, with more in prospect.

Labor Board Shifts Stand on 'Hot Cargo'

(Continued from Page 1)

forth in the Colson & Stevens case, decided in 1962.

The board's opinion in Colson & Stevens was that Congress intended to legalize voluntary agreements on contracting at construction sites but that the use of economic force to compel an employer to enter into a "hot cargo" agreement violated the law.

Contrary Rulings

Since then, the U.S. Court of Appeals in three separate circuits has ruled the board wrong, holding in one leading case that "secondary subcontracting clauses in the construction industry are lawful under the proviso to Sec. 8(e), and economic force may be used to obtain them."

All five board members in the Northeastern Indiana case, concluded "in view of the unanimous court rejection" of the Colson & Stevens rationale, the board has "re-examined its position and now agrees" with the courts.

Therefore they overruled that portion of the former decision on which the examiner relied, and dismissed his finding that the unions violated one section of the law.

But the board upheld the trial examiner's ruling that another section of the law was violated. It found that the picketing had as one of its objects forcing or requiring Centlivre to cease doing business with Kimes & Kocks, a carpenter subcontractor who had not reached agreement with the unions. It ruled:

"Picketing by a union in the construction industry to interrupt business relations between a neutral general contractor and an identified subcontractor" violates a section of the law despite the fact that the picketing also has a lawful objective of securing a "hot cargo" agreement.

The board declared that "the court decisions in which we have acquiesced state, and we agree, that (once they are agreed upon) lawful 'hot cargo' clauses may be enforced only through lawsuits, and not through economic action."

Building trades attorneys say the ruling clarifies the legal right of construction unions to picket to obtain "hot cargo" clauses in their agreements with contractors.

Staff Union Upheld In NLRB Ruling

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that local union business agents and organizers for the Retail Clerks are employes within the meaning of the law and that the union, as an employer, must bargain with the Agents & Organizers Association, representing the employes.

Examiner Ramey Donovan recommended that the NLRB order the RCIA and its Local 880 in Cleveland to cease discouraging membership in the AOA and to bargain on request. Donovan also recommended dismissal of a complaint that RCIA Local 698 in Akron fired organizer George Rhyne because of his AOA membership and activities.

Drug Clerks Win Gains in California Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—A new five-year agreement yielding increases in both wages and fringe benefits has been negotiated with the Southern California drug store industry by Retail Clerks Local 770.

The contract retains wage rates at $2.515 an hour for drug clerks and $6 for pharmacists during the first year, but raises them to $2.815 and $6.40 in the final year. In the first year 8.8 cents an hour for clerks and 15.1 cents for pharmacists is being completely applied to other benefits.

These include a death benefit of $5,000 for a member, $500 for a spouse and up to $2,500 for pensioners; a 90 percent prepaid prescription plan for members, families and pensioners; preventive medical care, a vacation plan based on industry experience and payment at the end of the year for unused sick leave.

Connecticut Convention Backs Democratic Slate

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Connecticut AFL-CIO formally endorsed Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D) for re-election and threw its support to the six Democratic candidates for the House at its convention here.

Pres. Johnson was roundly cheered when a telegram from him was read welcoming support for a program "to achieve a society of tolerance, productivity and progress."

Advancement, he said, depends not only on natural resources but also on "the prudent and proper use of human talent and skills." The nation will lose something, he maintained, unless opportunity to improve himself is available to every citizen "regardless of the circumstances of his life."

Endorsed for the House were five incumbents and former Rep. Don Irwin, Democrat, seeking to unseat Rep. Abner W. Sibal (R) in the 4th District. Incumbents supported were Representatives Bernard F. Grabowski, at large; Emilio Q. Daddario, 1st District; William L. St. Onge, 2d District; Robert N. Giaimo, 3d District, and John S. Monagan, 5th District.

Gov. John M. Dempsey (D) addressed the convention just before a hearing on reapportionment in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Haven. Other speakers included Dodd, who was kept in Washington by legislative duties but was heard on a telephone hookup; his colleague, Sen. Abraham N. Ribicoff; his GOP opponent, John Lodge; and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

The convention adopted a program aimed at implementing the Civil Rights Act, and endorsed hospital care for the elderly under social security, the $2 minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and federal standards for unemployment compensation.

Among other resolutions were calls for improvements in workmen's compensation, for fluoridation of drinking water and for construction of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

ADMIRERS LEFT NO DOUBT where their votes will go Nov. 3 as they greeted Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson on his arrival at Miami Beach, Fla., to address some 4,000 delegates and guests jamming the ballroom at the Deauville Hotel during the Machinists convention.

Union Endorses Ticket:

Johnson Rallies IAM In 'Year of Decision'

Miami Beach, Fla.—"I come to call you to the works we must do so that these shall be remembered as America's proudest years," Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson told 4,000 cheering delegates and guests at the Machinists' 26th convention here.

America is "vastly different" from the nation in 1888, when the founders of the IAM "were forced to meet in secrecy and fear . . . [and] the laboring man and his family sat at the second table," the President said.

The 60-hour week, the 20-cent wage, child labor and sweatshops are gone, he told the delegates, and they now can meet "as free men ought to meet—out in the open, your rights assured, your rewards increased, your place secure at the first table of the nation's success," but this "success is our trust—yours and mine," he declared.

"That is the challenge before us," he said. "I am determined that generations to come after us shall shed no tears of shame or sorrow when they remember our stewardship."

Appearing just four days after the 1,500 delegates had without dissent endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket for election, the President made his speech to a large extent a broad appeal for national unity in meeting the problems still ahead.

Approval Given

But he acknowledged the endorsement as an expression of confidence in himself and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, his running mate, and the delegates roared approval as he ran a long list of measures approved under Democratic Presidents in the past which have become issues in the current political campaign.

"I believe, and I know that you believe," he said, "in the nuclear test ban treaty" allowing us to be sure "we do not contaminate the milk for our children.

"I believe, and I know that you believe, that one of the proudest moments in our history was when we wrote our social security system into the lawbooks.

"I believe, and I know that you believe, that there ought to be a job for every man willing to work, a classroom and a teacher for every child to get all the education he is capable of, and that we always must be prepared to reason out our problems with the nations of the world."

This is a year of decision, the President said, because "this is the time we decide our course.

Progress, Not Prejudice

"The prosperity of the many must not be sacrificed to the partisanship of the few," he added. "The progress of all the people must not be victimized by the prejudices of any of the people."

Greeted by huge "LBJ for the USA" banners in the convention room of the Deauville Hotel, the President was interrupted by applause more than 30 times as he told the delegates:

"There is far too much work for Americans to do together in the future for Americans to divide now over the past.

"Too many Americans who want jobs still can't find jobs. Too many of our families are too poor.

"Too many of our young people must end their education too soon. Too many of our older couples must dip too deeply into their life earnings to pay their hospital bills."

In a direct tribute to IAM Pres. Albert J. Hayes, who introduced him to the delegates, Johnson reminded the convention that Hayes, who retires in a few months, "can know that he spent his life participating in the greatest advance made by labor anywhere—in all the history of man.

"The success of all the American people is running at the flood," the President said, citing statistics on August employment, factory payrolls and record-high weekly earnings.

The country has added "nearly 90,000 new jobs every month" for three and a half years in contrast to "a little less than 40,000 a month" in the preceding 42 months.

What Kennedy Meant

"This is what our late beloved Pres. John Kennedy talked about when he said 'we're going to get America moving again," Johnson said.

Speaking slowly, in an almost conversational voice but with great emphasis, the President declared:

"What we enjoy today we are able to enjoy because we and the world are at peace. I don't intend that it shall be lost—for your children or mine."

The "success of America is our trust," he said.

"I know the strength of this nation. I know that we can live as we live now—prosperous, progressive and unafraid—so long as we live together.

"There is no problem at home—no provocation in the world—from which we need to turn away.

"The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction," he said in a quotation from the nation's third President, Thomas Jefferson, "is the first and only legitimate object of good government."

Machinist Parley Sets Program To Counter Automation's Impact

Miami Beach, Fla.—The search for solutions to the pressing job displacement problems wrought by the nation's advancing technology was given high priority attention by the 1,500 delegates to the Machinists' 26th convention.

Unless quick action is taken to counter the adverse impact of automation, the convention declared, the growth and strength of the national economy and the labor movement will be jeopardized.

A resolution adopted by the delegates expressed faith in the ability of the American system of industrial relations to adapt to the challenges posed by automation and called on IAM negotiators to seek these safeguards in the union's collective bargaining agreements:

- Advance consultation whenever an employer plans major operational changes.
- The right of displaced employes to transfer within the same plant and to other plants of the same employer with adequate moving allowances.
- Retraining of displaced workers at full pay.
- Maintenance of full pay for workers downgraded by technological changes.
- Supplementary payments to workers laid off as a result of automation.
- Provisions for early retirement under adequate pensions.
- Continuation of insurance and other fringe benefits during layoff or retirement.
- New job classifications and higher pay wherever automation increases skill requirements or work demands.
- A fair share of the productivity gain resulting from automation through general pay increases, added leisure time "or in some other socially desirable fashion."

Shorter Workweek Asked

In a separate action, the convention called for redoubled efforts, legislatively and at the bargaining table, to win a standard 35-hour workweek with doubletime pay for overtime, and to reduce the total hours of labor through more holidays, longer vacations, worker sabbaticals, early retirement and a lengthened period of education for the nation's youth.

Major internal decisions included adoption of a 50-cent per month increase in per capita payments to the IAM, sending the rate to $2.50, and rejection of proposals that international vice presidents be elected on a regional basis.

The problems of automation also were given heavy stress by speakers addressing the delegates.

Industrialist John I. Snyder, Jr., who with IAM Pres. Albert J. Hayes is co-chairman of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, called for more "thinking" on the part of government and the private sector of the economy aimed at creating new industries to provide added job opportunities and absorb the unemployed.

New Markets Seen

Snyder, whose U.S. Industries, Inc., manufactures automation equipment, also called for a searching study of the industrial needs of emerging nations with the view of creating new markets for this nation's output.

"The continued elimination of jobs by machines and the greatly increased amounts of leisure time for those who continue to work," he declared, "will probably be the two primary problems that our society faces between now and the turn of the century."

To "grapple effectively" with these problems, he continued, will require "a far greater degree of wholehearted cooperation between labor, management and government than mankind has ever known before."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared that the basic answers to the need for full employment under automation lie in a revision of the education system, with the first step being to make sure that young workers are prepared for "the kind of jobs there are in an automated economy." Beyond that, he added:

"Shouldn't our purpose be to see to it that every boy and girl has his or her talents developed to the fullest extent, whatever they may be, and that the system will be deemed to be working only if it provides opportunity for the use of that kind of talent?"

Rail Shopcraft Unions Issue Strike Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

bitrator Saul Wallen and including Arthur M. Ross of the University of California and Jean McKelvey of Cornell University, recommended 13 steps for cushioning the impact of what it called a "most shattering" drop in railroad jobs—60 percent between 1945 and 1962.

The unions and management had 30 days to negotiate an agreement based on the recommendations but, said Fox, the railroads failed to make any meaningful proposals incorporating the 13 steps.

Strike Call Voted

The strike call was issued Sept. 11, with no date set for a walkout. The dispute goes back to Oct. 15, 1962, when the unions requested contract changes to slow down the fast pace of disappearing jobs. Eleven months ago union members voted overwhelmingly to authorize a strike if all settlement efforts failed.

The Wallen board recommends that:

- Any employe adversely affected by work transfers or job eliminations caused by technological or operational changes should get the benefits of the Washington Job Protection Agreement of 1936—dismissal pay, fringe and relocation benefits and other protective measures.
- The general chairman of the affected union shall be given a 90-day advance notice containing full details of the proposed job elimination.
- The burden of proof as to the cause of any job change shall be on the employer, and unsettled grievances shall go to an expedited arbitration procedure.
- Both parties shall recognize that management has a right to introduce technological and operational changes "except where such changes are clearly barred" by existing rules or agreements.

The board also proposed other changes which were to be reduced to contract language but the parties failed to agree on such language, Fox reported. For example, the roads changed the proposed 90-day advance notice to 15 days, he said.

UAW Foundry Parley Pushes Sickness Aid

Philadelphia — Delegates representing 100,000 foundry workers in the United States and Canada voted to continue pressing their campaign for a 21-day paid sick leave for foundry workers within the framework of Auto Worker contracts.

The delegates, here for the UAW's 19th annual foundry worker wage-and-hour conference, urged local unions to seek sickness and accident benefits of at least $50 a week, and to request company supplementation to make daily benefits equal to a fifth of the weekly benefit, payable from the first day of sickness regardless of condition.

The conference said an extra week's vacation or paid absence allowance, won by the UAW in the new Chrysler Corp. contract, was a "major breakthrough" toward paid sick leave for production workers. It approved a proposal to seek supplemental pay for short-term illnesses also.

Nelson Jack Edwards of the UAW is the foundry department director.

Ontario to Build Retraining Center

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario provincial government will build a $4 million adult retraining center here to open in 1966. Organized labor has sharply criticized present facilities as so inadequate as to undermine the effectiveness of retraining legislation.

At British Trades Union Congress:

Fraternal Delegates Report On U.S., Free World Gains

Blackpool, Eng.—The outcome of the elections in the United States and Great Britain "will reflect the deeply felt desires of working people for security, social progress and peace with freedom," Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union told the annual session of the British Trades Union Congress here.

Greenberg and Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes addressed the convention as fraternal delegates from the AFL-CIO.

In discussing domestic affairs in the U.S., Greenberg noted that the political climate is changing and that differences between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are sharper than ever before.

"It is our hope and belief," he said, "that the election campaign this year will make unmistakably clear to the American people the direction in which true progress lies and that they will follow that path to a brighter and more hopeful future."

American labor's activities in the international free trade union movement are " a continuance in good use" of the moral support it received in its formative stages from British labor, Sullivan told the congress.

"While we must accept the facts of life wherein the educational levels of people in many areas of the world cannot be sufficiently elevated in a generation," he said, "where non-Communist leadership in the developing countries may not embrace or effectively utilize democratic principles and free institutions, and where economic potential and possibilities do not exist for a rapid economic expansion sufficient to satisfy the yearnings of the people—there we must lend our support and assistance to free trade unionists and their organizations.

"In this way we more than maintain our own freedom; we enhance the opportunities of all others to create tolerable conditions of life which, under any other known system, are mere empty promises, objectives without substance, without hope.

Greenberg expressed confidence that Pres. Johnson will be returned to office by an overwhelming majority because the people recognize his "ability, courage and integrity."

He urged the delegates not to worry about America's role in world affairs after the election.

Isolation Rejected

"America turned its back—forever, I'm convinced—on isolationism and reaction a generation ago," he said. "During this same generation we have experienced the upsurge of McCarthyism, the brinksmanship of the Eisenhower Administration on the world front and its laissez-faire economic policy on the domestic front. But we overcame these, and we shall overcome the threat now posed by the extremists of the right."

Domestic problems in the U.S., Greenberg said, are highlighted by continuing unemployment, intensified by automation, and the "sharpening and intensification" of the Negroes' struggle for first-class citizenship. The problems, he said, are "intimately linked."

"I am proud to say that a leading force in awakening the conscience of white America has been the labor movement. This is not to suggest that the labor movement is perfect. It is true that some sections of the labor movement reflect the prejudices and social climates of their communities. But overwhelmingly the trade unions have supported the efforts of Negroes to win full equality and have played a key role in achieving the progress that has been scored to date."

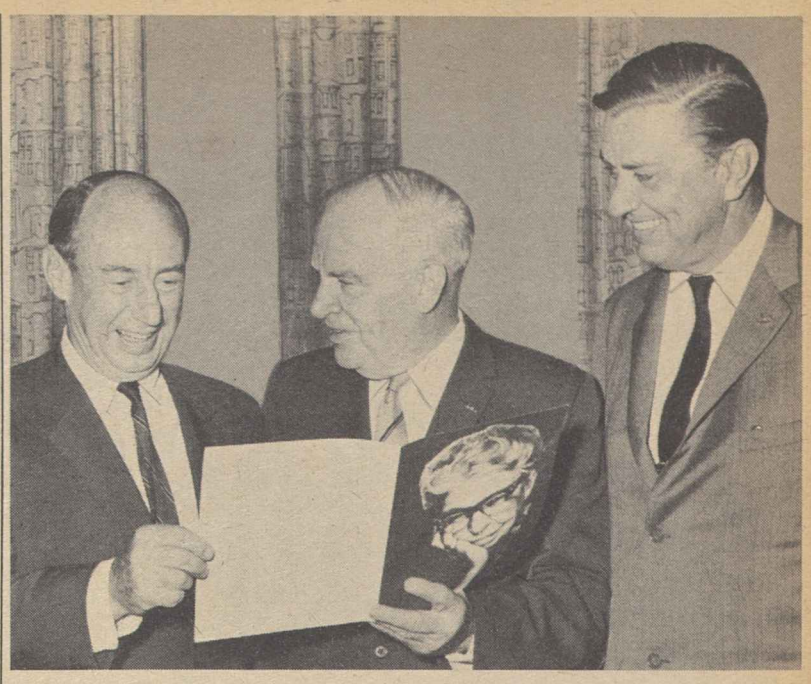
Sullivan told the TUC delegates of the AFL-CIO's role in establishing the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which has trained more than 5,000 Latin American trade union leaders, has secured commitments of more than $90 million for low-cost housing, and has worked closely with the Alliance for Progress.

A comparable Afro-American Labor Center is being organized, he said, adding an assurance that in its work of this type, "the AFL-CIO has no motive which will not bear the closest inspection" and will continue to work closely with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its regional organizations.

He called Communist efforts to subvert free and developing nations "the fundamental challenge of our times," but warned against being misled by the "third force" of neutralism.

"One must inevitably come to the realization," Sullivan said, "that in vast part it is the free world which possesses the economic means to rapid growth and progress. Where the captive world's despotic leaders would attempt to manipulate and destroy this capability and use debilitating and harassing maneuvers to capture the volatile and impressionable imaginations of the so-called uncommitted peoples, they must be stopped.

"The capital and productive capacities of the West, created by the work forces which free labor represents, must be intelligently guided for the superb performance the situation demands. To diminish the effort by spreading dissension and division in the free world is to convey to our opponents a call to increase subversion."



PROGRAM FOR NATIONWIDE observance of Eleanor Roosevelt's 80th birthday is gone over by United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, left, chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. With him are Sec. of Commerce Luther Hodges, chairman of the Greater Washington Dinner Committee, and Under Sec. of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. The Washington dinner will include honors to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan. **(See story this page.)**

West Virginia Labor Backs Johnson Slate

Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia AFL-CIO unanimously endorsed the Democratic ticket of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for President and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey for Vice President at its fourth special convention here.

Some 300 delegates, with 50 guests looking on, acted by reaffirming the resolution of endorsement passed by the AFL-CIO General Board.

The convention, called primarily for political endorsements and to draw up a state legislative campaign, also gave its backing to Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D) for reelection to a second term despite some opposition. His rival on Nov. 3 will be Cooper P. Benedict, a Goldwater enthusiast who was deputy secretary of defense in the cabinet of former Pres. Eisenhower.

Seventy-seven other candidates for national and state office were endorsed. They included the Democratic candidates for Congress from the state's five districts: John L. Bailey, seeking to unseat Rep. Arch Moore (R) in the 1st District; incumbents Harley O. Staggers, John M. Slack, Jr., and Ken Hechler in the 2d, 3d and 4th Districts, respectively, and James Kee in the 5th District to succeed his mother, Rep. Elizabeth Kee, who is retiring. Mrs. Kee has served since 1952, when her late husband, Rep. John Kee, died after 17 years in the post.

Former Democratic State Chairman Hulett C. Smith was endorsed for governor over former Gov. Cecil H. Underwood.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller contrasted the Johnson-Humphrey ticket with that of their Republican opponents, Sen. Barry Goldwater for President and Rep. William E. Miller for Vice President, at a luncheon meeting. Walter Davis, recently appointed director of COPE Area 2, congratulated the state organization on the success of its COPE program. Five girls were presented with pins on completing 500 hours of volunteer work, and six on finishing 100 hours.

The delegates endorsed a proposed $200 million road bond issue, to match interstate road funds, which will be on the ballot in November, and called for a $1-an-hour state minimum wage.

They also voted opposition to the move by Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (R-Ill.) to delay effectiveness of Supreme Court reapportionment decisions, backed hospital care for the elderly through social security, and unanimously approved a program designed to implement the Civil Rights Act.

NLRB Ruling Hits Division Of Dock Work

An all-white local union of the Longshoremen in Brownsville, Tex., and the ILA's South Atlantic and Gulf Coast District have been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop enforcing contract terms under which dock work was divided on a 75-25 percent basis with members of all-Negro Local 1368.

Local 1367 and the ILA district also were ordered to stop preventing white and Negro gangs from working in the same ship hatches, and to remove a trusteeship placed over the Negro local because it had filed charges against the white local.

Local 1367 and the district also must reimburse the Negro local for any extra costs levied on the Negro local because of the trusteeship, under which Local 1368's officers were removed by the ILA, the board ruled.

The NLRB upheld findings by Trial Examiner Thomas N. Kessel that the racially discriminatory practices of the white local and the ILA district in Cameron County ports—Brownsville, Harlingen and Port Isabel—must be ended and control of Local 1368's affairs must be returned to its own officers.

Board members Boyd Leedom, Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr., wrote the majority decision. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and member John H. Fanning agreed in part but dissented from the majority's findings that the white local and the district violated another section of the law by enforcing a discriminatory work allocation arrangement.

Lathers Press Drive To Recoup Membership

New York—Lathers attending their union's 25th convention here were advised to re-appraise their industry and reverse a tide of shrinking membership through the development of new construction materials and building techniques. The advice came from political dignitaries and building construction employers.

In a report to some 350 delegates and an equal number of alternates at the 25th convention of the Lathers, Pres. Sal Maso noted that his union had lost over 700 members since its last convention in 1961. He called for "renewed determination by members to increase the strength of the union."

Maso told the delegates that with the many new products coming on the market constantly that come under his union's jurisdiction, "there is no reason why our membership should not increase."

The Lathers Union president explained that as a measure to stimulate organizational work and build membership he had assigned additional international representatives throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii and the Bahamas so that the union would have representation in all areas. He noted that the AFL-CIO building trades have several organizational campaigns in progress at present, and urged Lathers local unions to cooperate.

He disclosed that his union is ready to launch an apprenticeship training program, a project which has been in planning for more than nine years. He said that local joint apprenticeship committees soon will open classes to train journeymen in new methods, techniques and materials in the lathing and plastering industry.

Pension Payments Soon

He noted that the union's pension program, established in 1961, is expected to commence paying benefits soon. He commended delegates for their cooperation with COPE, pointing out that the union had won an award for meeting 100 percent of its quota from 1956 through 1963. He also reported that the union has paid out nearly $325,000 in benefits under its death benefit plan, established in 1959.

A lengthy message from Pres. Johnson lauded the Lathers for the record the union has established since 1899, noting that it had been one "of steady improvement." Johnson cited the union for building a better life for its members, and "for all our citizens."

New Film Offered For Sale or Rental

The AFL-CIO documentary film, When the Day's Work is Done, which appeared on 142 television stations over the Labor Day weekend, is now available for rent or purchase by union and community groups.

The purchase price is $50 for AFL-CIO affiliates, $95 for others. To rent for $3 per showing, 10 days notice must be given with two alternate rental dates a minimum of 10 days apart. The film may be obtained through the Film Div. of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Plans Drawn For Tribute To Mrs. FDR

Nationwide observance of Eleanor Roosevelt's 80th birthday will take place Oct. 11 at commemorative dinners across the United States, including Washington, D. C., where AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan will be among those honored.

United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, of which Meany and Keenan are resident trustees, announced the dinners will pay tribute to the memory of the "first lady of the world" and will serve as a stimulus to the foundation's work in human relations.

In addition to Washington, dinners will be held in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Milwaukee.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation was inspired by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy and chartered by Congress in 1963 to carry on Mrs. Roosevelt's work in the fields of human rights, world peace, cancer research and aid to underprivileged children.

One Accurate Statement

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER'S battle cry that the 1964 election presents a choice, not an echo, is probably the most accurate statement he will make in the campaign.

His attacks on the U. S. Supreme Court and its reapportionment decision, his oblique and indirect attacks on civil rights legislation, his outrageous charge that Pres. Kennedy's magnificent handling of the Cuban missile showdown was staged for political purposes—all these reinforce labor's view that there is only one choice for the American people: the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Goldwater campaign to date, affixed to his record in the Senate and his voluminous outpourings of statements and clarification of statements, make it more important than ever that all groups in the country understand the alternatives posed by the GOP candidate.

Goldwater's voting record in the Senate on 53 issues supported by the AFL-CIO is 100 percent wrong. His proposals on the key issues of prosperity, peace and justice would have a disastrous effect on the nation and the world.

On this basis, and on an analysis of the platform written to support Goldwater's candidacy at the Republican National Convention compared to the record of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations and the Democratic Party platform, labor made its choice.

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IT IS ENCOURAGING to find that a number of other groups in the nation are making the same choice, and especially enlightened Republicans who are forming Republicans for Johnson organizations.

The reason for the formation of these groups is easily understood when Goldwater's record in the Senate is compared to the record of the majority of the party in the upper chamber. On 10 issues in the 87th and 88th Congress a majority of Republican senators ranging from 67 to 93 percent has voted with a majority of Democratic senators. On each issue Goldwater is recorded as opposing the majority in his own party.

The issues are wide-ranging, covering the nuclear test ban treaty, the arms control agency and the tax cut as well as civil rights, vocational education and trade expansion.

It is because of these votes that an advertisement in a number of newspapers by "Republicans for Johnson" declared: "We have checked your voting record—seldom in accord with Republican majorities on vital issues. And we have wondered: Is this in the mainstream of our party's political philosophy?"

Declaring that "we can't go along with you, Senator Goldwater, down a reckless road to nuclear war," the ad continued, "as good Republicans and members of the human race we must decide to cast our vote for two steady and responsible men: Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey."

There is every indication that by Nov. 3 the great majority of the voters will make the same choice and turn back in overwhelming defeat the rightwing extremist movement that has produced Barry Goldwater as its leader.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Clear-Cut Choice

Meany Asks Machinists:

Do We Move Ahead on Nov. 3—Or Back into the Last Century?

(The following is excerpted from the address of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Machinists convention in Miami Beach, Fla.)

IN THE NEXT few weeks we are going to decide as a people whether or not we are going to move forward; we are going to decide what kind of a future America we are going to have. On Nov. 3, we are going to decide: Shall we move forward or shall we move back into the last century?

We still have our Democratic and Republican parties but this year we have a different situation. The parties' names are the same but actually they are not the same.

One party has been captured, lock, stock and barrel, by the extreme right-wing elements. Make no mistake about it, this control may be temporary but it is here now and it exists for this campaign and so we do have a clear-cut choice.

The Democratic Party under the leadership of Pres. Johnson, while it is not perfect by any means, is at least, by comparison, the party of progress; and the Republican Party stands captured, as I said, lock, stock and barrel, by the right-wing elements in this country. It is these two parties that we will choose between.

For many years we have been up against those who feel that this would be a better society if we did not have trade unions—that the trade unions are a menace, an expression of the selfish few of the desire to get more of the good things of life at the expense of their neighbors. We have had evidence from time to time that this particular group in our society is quite active. We have had the "right-to-work" laws; we have people who make a career of promoting "right-to-work" laws.

And so here again we have a clear-cut choice, because those who are in control of the Republican Party are the same people who advocate "right-to-work" laws or labor control throughout this entire country. Incidentally, the first bill that was introduced in 1953 by the standard bearer whom Sen. Humphrey refers to as "temporary head of the party," the first bill he introduced in 1953 was a bill calling for a national "right-to-work" law. Therefore, we have a choice not only on the question of the liberal attitude of the candidates and the parties but also on their attitude toward something in which we have a very great interest—the maintenance of free trade unions.

Here we have a choice between those who believe in national "right-to-work" laws, those who believe that the only union that is worth anything is a union that doesn't do anything for its members; and then those who believe, as we do, that trade unions can make a contribution not only to the life of our members but to society as a whole.

For many, many years we have been battling for legislation, battling to improve the conditions of life and I defy anyone to show me any piece of legislation that we battled for that did not benefit all the people of America.

NOW, LET'S TAKE a look at the candidates for a moment. The record of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration the last four years speaks for itself. There is a long list of legislative achievements that I am not going to attempt to read to you, but I can say quite frankly that this is the best legislative session that we have had since the days of the Roosevelt Administration 30 years ago.

Now, let's go into Barry's record. You know, we keep a score sheet and I want to make this clear. We don't keep it for Barry's special benefit. We keep it on all members of Congress and have kept it as long as the AFL has had an office in Washington.

We don't take every measure. We take every measure which we think is important to the little people of this country, whether it is on labor unions, labor and management, education or anything else, and we list 10, 12, 14 votes, whatever we feel is important for each session of Congress.

This man has a unique record. Since he came to the Senate in 1953, his record on the things that benefit little people of this country as opposed to the big interests, his record is absolutely 100 percent wrong. He didn't even vote for us once by mistake.

We have the organization. We have the members, and we have the votes. But having the organization and having the members and having the votes doesn't mean anything unless you get the votes into the box on Election Day. So I would like to plead with all to work closely with COPE, with the political arm of the AFL-CIO. See that you get registered. See that your neighbors and your family get registered and see that on Election Day they get out and vote.

I'm sure if you do this, that on the 4th of November the sun will be shining brightly, and we will be getting ready to move forward with the type of America we all love.

Morgan Says:

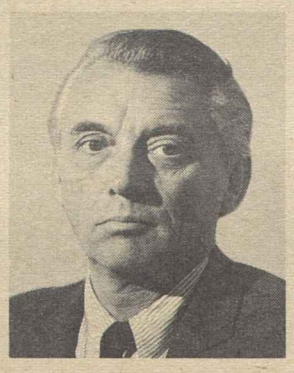
Goldwater Seen Running Short Of Issues, Support and Funds

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT WOULD BE recklessly premature to say that Sen. Goldwater is in hot water but there is no evading the fact that the Republican presidential ticket is beset with a multiplicity of problems.

Pres. Johnson continues to be the overwhelming favorite in the preponderance of polls, for whatever they are worth, and more and more observers are conjecturing on the possibility of a 15-million-vote landslide margin for the Democratic incumbent.



Morgan

It is true that his GOP opponent had a fine day in San Diego and Los Angeles, but it would have been a disturbing thing if he had not, because this is true-blue Goldwater country. It was, in fact, Los Angeles County which gave the Arizona senator his slim margin of victory in the California primary in June over Gov. Rockefeller and projected him into the Republican nomination at San Francisco. Also Mississippi's Gov. Paul Johnson has endorsed Goldwater but this was about as unexpected as the White Citizens Councils embracing segregation.

The senator's problems are both large and small. A Wall Street Journal story by its astute political correspondent, Alan L. Otten, reports that Republican fund-raisers, discouraged in part by the readings of the polls, are having grave difficulty raising the money needed to finance the Goldwater campaign.

"Many businessmen and other well-heeled citizens who ordinarily contribute to GOP presidential campaigns are backing Democrat Johnson this time," Otten wrote, adding that many state Republican organizations controlled by liberal members of the party were just not knocking themselves out to find funds for the Goldwater-Miller ticket.

As if to emphasize that finding, a blue-ribbon list of District of Columbia Republicans took a full page ad in Washington newspapers proclaiming their support for Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey, declaring: "Sorry, Senator (Goldwater) . . . we can't go along with you . . . down a reckless road to nuclear war."

Despite the violently visceral pitch of his attacks on the Democrats, Barry Goldwater's running mate, New York Rep. William Miller, had a little trouble drawing crowds and stirring their attention in Indiana on Labor Day, according to dispatches. By contrast, Sen. Humphrey was greeted by a torchlight parade of more than 1,000 persons when he landed in Akron, O., at 1 a.m.

Miller suffered a little more embarrassment as he began stumping New England. Arriving in Bangor, Me., he was informed that the Penobscot County Republican chairman, Llewellyn R. Michaud, had resigned, saying he could not in good conscience support the Goldwater-Miller ticket.

Even the Communists in Chile have been unaccommodating. If their candidate had won the Chilean presidential elections it would have given the senator a sharpened point with which to attack the Administration's handling of the Alliance for Progress, but the moderates won instead, though whether this is a feather in the Alliance's cap is not clear.

Belatedly and with questionable enthusiasm the Senate Democratic majority nevertheless moved to deflate scandal as an issue by voting unanimously to reopen the Bobby Baker case—thereby at least minimizing the charges of whitewash.

BUT PERHAPS the biggest theft of a potential issue for the Goldwater camp was perpetrated by the Chrysler Corp. and the Auto Workers by coming to an agreement, an hour before a strike deadline, on a new contract which was hailed by both management and the union as a milestone in free collective bargaining.

A work stoppage in such a vital industry as automobiles would not only severely impede the extraordinary long-range climb of the economy but fill the air with angry words at precisely the time the leaders of industry (including Henry Ford) and labor (including Walter Reuther) were being drawn closer together in support of Johnson and his unifying vision of a "great society."

The Chrysler pact sharply damages the Goldwater argument that business and labor cannot thrive in the "specious" economic atmosphere created by the Administration.

What cutting issue is there left, then, for Sen. Goldwater to saw wood with? He can, presumably, add to his remarkable attacks on the President for not mentioning communism in his acceptance speech and for leaving out the word "freedom" in his Labor Day speech in Detroit, by winging him again if he leaves motherhood out of his next address. And there is still the white backlash to exploit further with moralistic calls for law and order in the streets.

Finally, of course, the senator might attempt something absolutely revolutionary; a serious, sober, carefully researched discussion of the meaning and place of conservatism in our society and how adherence to its tenets would improve the national political balance. After all, he did, once upon a time, promise to do just that.

Washington Reports:

'Absolute Need' Seen Assuring Social Security Hospital Care

HOSPITAL CARE for the aged under social security was approved by the Senate because it believed there is an absolute need for the program, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) declared in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

"We kept presenting to the Senate the cold facts, the pressing need," said Gore, who introduced the hospitalization amendment. "By 1975 we will have 25 million people over 65. An overwhelming percentage will have no significant income. We can't walk off and let these old people die.

"I think the social conscience of the nation has been stirred. We are the only highly-developed nation on earth that doesn't have some progressive, enlightened system for health care for the elderly. We are the richest nation on earth; we can afford it. In fact, we cannot afford to be without it."

The Senate added the hospital care provision as an amendment to the social security benefit improvements bill passed by the House. The measure provides for a prepaid system of health insurance through a tax of four-tenths of 1 percent on payrolls, borne equally by employer and employe. Out of the trust fund thus set up, any person past 65 may get stipulated hospital or nursing home care.

Both senators stressed that the benefits would come "as a matter of right, not as a charity or welfare proposition."

CASE ANSWERED the argument that the wealthy should not be covered by saying that all insurance systems are based on broad coverage with everyone paying his share.

"We are not attempting to distinguish between those who have riches or those who are in poverty," he said. "I think this is a great social gain."

This legislation is supported by a majority of the people, Gore declared. He said he is hopeful for House approval of the Senate amendment.

Many physicians oppose the program, Case asserted, because of a mistaken fear that it is a step toward socialization. "The fact is," he said, "we are likely to get socialization if we don't take care of pressing hospital bills. This measure takes the pressure off."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH JOHNSON—Democrats around the country are happy indeed when Pres. Johnson sweeps into their states—as he has in eight states since the Atlantic City convention—even when the trip is labeled non-political. But they have discovered that when it bears that brand, they get only the set speech, and they will be glad when he comes back campaigning.

When he went to Miami Beach for his Machinists convention appearance, for example, he saved no time for meetings with state or local party leaders—not even with members of the President's Club, the $1,000 contributors who had announced he would greet them. He didn't.

In Harrisburg, Pa., he had the state's Republican governor, William W. Scranton, on the platform with him, and Michigan's Gov. George W. Romney was very much present for the President's Labor Day speech in Detroit's Cadillac Square.

It was much the same in Johnson's northwestern trip, where Montana's GOP Gov. Tim Babcock shared the spotlight at Great Falls, and Oregon's Gov. Mark O. Hatfield traveled with the President from Vancouver, British Columbia, back to Portland. Local Democrats have noted, however, that the President is steadily increasing the political explosiveness of his speeches—beginning to take heavy swings at the Republican nominee Sen. Barry Goldwater by the simple device of strongly reaffirming foreign and domestic policies that Goldwater has repeatedly voted against or denounced.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES running against GOP incumbents will be grateful when the President comes back frankly campaigning for the whole ticket—and asks the people to vote for them. In the Northwest, at least, the President pulled far larger crowds even for his non-political appearances than Goldwater had seen a week earlier.

A crowd estimated at above 10,000 greeted Johnson at the Great Falls airport, and local officials said the roads were traffic-jammed with as large a number trying to get there. Goldwater drew about 4,800, reporters with him said, for a full-scale speech in the city.

An impressive crowd lined the streets in Seattle, waiting in a heavy rain for more than an hour, for the Johnson cavalcade, and those who had been there with the Arizona senator a few days earlier said the contrast with the sparse interest Goldwater aroused was startling.

Goldwater had a huge crowd in Los Angeles, and has drawn well in the South—though not so well, in some places, as Richard M. Nixon did four years ago. Elsewhere, his pulling power has seemed to be slipping.

* * *

LOCAL DEMOCRATS are anxious for a heavy Johnson campaign because they think they themselves can sense the Arizona senator's slippage.

Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson of Washington told the President the state's primary elections Sept. 15—a kind of popularity poll because a single ballot lists both Democratic and GOP candidates—indicates Democratic strength on the upsurge. The President himself seems likely to carry the state heavily, and two Republican incumbent congressmen, Representatives Jack Westland and William Stinson, might be beaten, he reported.

GOP leaders also see Goldwater weakening, even in the Midwest, where normally Republican Chicago suburbs are reporting a sharp swing to Johnson. Women Republican voters, they acknowledge, are overwhelmingly for the President.

State and local Democratic candidates are beginning to think they may win in areas they normally lost, if Johnson campaigns wholeheartedly.

THE HOUSE was urged to approve the old-age hospital care provision added by the Senate to the social security bill, in interviews by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), right, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Highest Tuition Costs on Record Face Returning College Students

STUDENTS RETURNING to college this fall will have to cope with the highest tuition costs on record. Similarly, families with children now in high school, who hope they will go to college, are going to have to do some knowledgable planning to achieve the increasingly urgent goal of higher education for their children.

Does this mean that moderate-income families and poorer students must abandon hope? No. But it does mean you need to know about all available aids, including several now in the making, and encourage your children to seek higher education, and urge your state legislators to give all possible support to public colleges in your area. These are especially vital to wage-earning families.

Here are the findings of our survey of 1964-65 costs covering 700 colleges and universities:

- Expenses range from as much as $3,500 a year at some prestige universities to as little as perhaps $150 for tuition plus $500 for carfare, books, lunches and incidentals, at some public and two-year community colleges.
- Average among most fee-charging four-year colleges for students who will live on campus is now $2,400 a year, including $980 for tuition and fees, $822 for room and board, and $500-$600 for books, clothing, travel and other incidentals. (This figure can be as little as $400 for a student whose home is within 100 miles of the college.)
- Private universities and colleges, of course, have highest fees. At "prestige" colleges, typical cost, counting all incidentals, now is $3,400 a year. Another group of well-known private universities costs somewhat less. These are the colleges often centered in the large cities, such as University of Pittsburgh, Tulane, University of Southern California, George Washington, Boston University, University of Rochester, and others. Their typical complete cost is about $2,750 a year. Many independent liberal-arts colleges, usually with about 1,000 to 2,000 students, also have costs around this level.
- Major state universities still are less expensive than private universities for in-state residents, although charges for out-of-state students are approaching those of some of the private universities. Tuition and fees for residents average $300; for non-residents $655. Room and board averages $710. Total costs, including books, clothing and incidentals, typically now are $1,500-$1,600 for residents, and $1,900 for non-residents.

Residents of Idaho, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia, and most southern states, can attend their state universities for $1,400 or less a year for all costs. But at some state universities, including a number for which there is high demand—including Wisconsin, University of Michigan, Penn State, Rutgers and University of Vermont—full costs, even for state residents, now are $1,750 to $1,900. Costs for students from other states attending these schools often is $2,000-$2,500.

- State colleges and smaller state universities are less expensive. In fact these are the lowest-cost dormitory-providing colleges with the possible exception of a group of small church-related colleges in the Midwest and South. Costs average $240 for tuition and fees and $600 for room and board. Total cost including an estimated $500 for incidentals is $1,300-$1,400.
- Publicly-supported junior or community colleges are least expensive, although not really free except in California, some in Kansas and Illinois, and a scattering in other states. Tuition fees usually range from $100 to $500 a year. Most typical fees are $200-$250 for in-district students, and $250-$300 for those from outside the district but within the same state.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Madison Avenue's Sweet Talk Big Help to Housewife's Morale

AN OPEN LETTER TO MADISON AVENUE:

Gentlemen:

This is a thank you note. Surprised? I'll bet you are. You fellows in advertising have been scolded so much lately that you must sometimes feel that nobody loves you.

Well, I do, and I am a typical American housewife—one of those poor, befuddled creatures who are supposed to be your helpless pawn. They say you put innocent housewives like me into hypnotic trances and send us off to the merchandise marts on wild, bacchanalian shopping sprees. They say you're poking around in our unconscious minds, searching for Freudian impulses and deep-seated anxieties that impel us to buy the products you're selling.

Well, I don't care if you are the Svengalis they make you out to be. Just between you and me, gentlemen, I'm touched by your interest. It proves that you care. It really matters to you how I feel about my shampoo, and you're profoundly interested in my deep-down attitude toward noodle soup.

You'll understand why I'm so grateful for your attentiveness when I tell you that my own husband didn't notice that I'd switched from an ordinary hairspray (which left a dulling, unattractive film on my hair) to a totally new formula (which gave my hair natural body and sheen plus greater manageability).

It depresses me to think what life would be like if I didn't have you to tell me what a provocative, intoxicating creature I become when I dab La Passionata perfume on my ear lobes. If it weren't for you, I'd never know that my Sizzling Pink lipstick sets my lips aflame with exuberant, incendiary, come-hither bewitchery.

I'd lack the inner security and confidence that comes from knowing that my gossamer, glamorglo hosiery is turning heads everywhere; that my liquid makeup gives me the dew-drenched look; that my glassware echoes the elegance of the 18th Century and expresses my flawless taste and discrimination. Nobody else says such nice things to me.

YOU'VE ADDED MAGIC to my life in so many ways. I used to feel apologetic when I served canned spaghetti to my family for dinner. But you taught me to hold up my head, and serve it proudly and triumphantly. You awakened me to its lusty, gusty, slow-simmered, herb-seasoned, real Florentine flavor. You educated me to taste the difference. Now, knowing as I do that it was created from a carefully guarded heirloom recipe handed down from one generation to another by one of Italy's noblest families, I serve it with a flourish—humming snatches of Verdi.

Your critics carp that I pay a pretty penny for your seductive cajolery and honeyed words. They say you should stop filling my head with moonbeams and treat me like a rational adult. You understand me better than that, don't you? You've peeked into my unconscious mind, and you know that the last thing I want is to be treated like a rational adult.

Gentlemen, you have added magic, poetry, sparkle, romance and color to my life, and I'd be utterly lost without you.

Gratefully yours,
Jane Goodsell

Unions Urged to Back '64 United Fund Drives

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called for support of the 1964 United Community Campaigns of America.

In a letter to Campaign Chairman Charles H. Brower, Meany pointed out that the AFL-CIO believes "citizens should join together in supporting voluntary social agencies, which are an essential element in the overall effort to meet human needs.

"We believe united giving—that is, a single campaign for all worthy endeavors—is the equitable and effective way to rally that support. And we believe the policies of the agencies thus supported should be determined by those who support them," Meany wrote.

"Therefore, we enthusiastically endorse the 1964 efforts of the United Community Campaigns. As you know, many union members play leading roles as policy makers as well as fund-raisers for the 34,000 health, recreation and welfare agencies which benefit from these campaigns.

"I have no doubt," Meany concluded, "that union members will continue to fulfill their major role as givers, too."

Landmarks Week:

Celebration Focuses On Nation's Heritage

AMERICAN LANDMARKS WEEK, during which those who love America make a special effort to focus attention on safeguarding her rich and diverse architectural, historical and natural heritage, is observed from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4.

It is the climax of the American Landmarks Celebration, this country's observance of the Intl. Campaign for Monuments, held from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.

The international campaign, conducted throughout the world at the same time, was set up in 1960 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization to encourage member countries "to develop and improve the efficiency of technical and legal measures for the protection, preservation and restoration of cultural property, and for the protection of the beauty and character of the landscape and of sites. . . ."

"These are values," said Pres. Johnson in a message to UNESCO read at the opening ceremony in Paris, "which our citizens hold in high esteem. . . . We look back with reverence to lasting reminders of a vital past. We look forward to achievements which will enhance our future with accomplishments to match our monumental past."

Mrs. Johnson is honorary chairman of the U. S. celebrations, with Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Chairman Gordon Gray of the National Trust for the Preservation of Historic Monuments serving as the active co-chairmen. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of the steering committee.

The observance was touched off on July 30 when Mrs. Johnson formally presented Gray a certificate designating Pres. Woodrow Wilson's last home in Washington as a national historic landmark to be administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

"In this age of vast and constant change," she observed, "it is more important than ever that we preserve our rich inheritance and remember its significance—both for the present and for our future."

* * *

ORGANIZATIONS of all sorts and publications of every level are cooperating in seeking to make the celebration a success. Their motivation was summed up in a statement by the observance committee which said:

"The progress of our mobile society must continue, but our great technological civilization has reached a crossroads. We must now ensure that the affluent society does not erase the national memory."

Historical sites and buildings and areas of natural interest "provide a vital physical contact with history," the committee said, that gives the past "vivid reality and meaning."

"One of the greatest gifts we can offer the future," it continued, "is the preservation of those buildings, forests and countrysides which bring fresh perspectives to each generation. . . .

"Today, when accelerated highway construction, badly planned housing development, irresponsible commercial speculation and sheer indifference threaten so many irreplaceable sites, the need for foresight is greater than ever.

"Highways can be planned to blend with forested and scenic areas. Very often an historic building can become a central feature of a new development rather than a casualty. And the only remedy for indifference is our own conscience—that of the individual and the nation."

Information may be had from the Coordinator, American Landmarks Celebration, 815 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Backwards Step:

Employer Warns Against 'Work' Laws

The industrial growth of states that have adopted so-called "right-to-work" laws has "gone backwards," Abraham Savitt, executive director of the Philadelphia Apparel Producers Association, declared in a warning prompted by the efforts of a Washington-based management group to enact such legislation in Pennsylvania.

"The claims made by advocates of this law that it would bring industry to these states has proved to be false," he added. "Neither has it prevented work stoppages."

Pres. Johnson in seeking reelection has taken a strong stand against "work" laws and the Democratic platform pledges repeal of that section of the Taft-Hartley Act which authorizes them.

Goldwater for R-T-W

In direct contrast, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential candidate, introduced a national so-called "right-to-work" law in the present Congress and has consistently urged state laws that would destroy collective bargaining.

"I believe that collective bargaining has proven to be one of the best and most democratic systems in our great country—it is the American way," Savitt said in a statement made public by the National Council for Industrial Peace, which was founded by the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the late Sen. Herbert H. Lehman to oppose "R-T-W" in the public interest.

Extremist groups, including the John Birch Society, have been active this year lobbying for so-called "right-to-work" laws in Kentucky, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington state as well as in Pennsylvania, the council said. An "R-T-W" amendment to the Oklahoma constitution was defeated in the May 5 primary and a petition to get such a proposal on the November ballot failed in Oregon.

Savitt said that as a representative of management in the second largest industry in Philadelphia, and also a "very important" industry in Pennsylvania, "I am definitely opposed to the so-called 'right-to-work' law.

No Need for Law

"I have been a student of labor-management relations and collective bargaining for many years and I find there is no need for a 'right-to-work' law," he said.

"The system of collective bargaining that has prevailed in the United States whereby management and labor can sit across the bargaining table and iron out their differences and solve problems . . . gives each side the right and opportunity to present their grievances and settle them.

"If, by law, this system is disrupted, labor and management both will be the losers."

Meany Urges Conferees To Act on Hospital Care

(Continued from Page 1)

cans everywhere" that "if you believe in medical care under social security, now is the time to stand up and say so."

Earlier Johnson had said: "Too many of our older couples must dig too deeply into their savings to pay their hospital bills and that is why we are working so hard, so long, to try to pass medicare."

The Senate-passed bill, strongly backed by organized labor, includes, in addition to a $7 cash increase, a program of hospital care, nursing home recuperation and home health services other than physicians' bills. Both the House and Senate versions raise social security taxes and the taxable wage base to pay for the added benefits.

A tentative plan to try to have the House instruct its conferees in advance to accept the Senate hospital care amendment was dropped when it became evident that some hospital care supporters would vote against tieing the hands of the conferees. The House has never voted on the social security hospital care issue and Administration leaders were concerned lest a vote against instructing conferees be considered a rejection of hospital care.

The conferees include Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), sponsors of the King-Anderson bill, and Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), who introduced the hospital care amendment adopted by the Senate.

Although the other members of the Senate conference committee voted against hospital care, a majority voted for the bill as a whole and the group is committed to support the Senate position.

Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is considered the key man in the House conference committee which otherwise is divided evenly on the issue.

The president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, John W. Edelman, welcomed what he described as "a conciliatory note" in the statement by Mills that he would take an open-minded approach to the conference.

Edelman said that the House and Senate conferees "share a grave responsibility because for many of our needy elderly the decision of this conference may literally mean a matter of life or death."

He added that the action of the conferees "will be eagerly awaited by 18.5 million senior citizens and their 100 million children and grandchildren."

ITU Issues 1st Volume of New History

Colorado Springs, Colo. — The first volume of a new history of the Typographical Union, the country's oldest, has just been published, according to an announcement by Pres. Elmer Brown.

It is called "A Study of the History of the International Typographical Union" and is divided into three sections. These cover the period from the invention of movable type to 1850; the development of the ITU's laws and fundamental principles from its start to the present, and the evoultion of its ideals and purposes into its basic philosophy of unionism.

The ITU is 112 years old. The new history is not intended to be a sequel to the union's only other history, "History of the ITU," published in 1913, Brown said.

The volume contains 411 pages. It may be ordered from Brown at ITU Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo., at $4.50 each, postage included.

A VISIT to the Maritime Union's pension and welfare fund offices was on the agenda of delegates to the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans conference in New York.

Welfare, Pension Fund Workshop Helps Bargaining Teams Bone Up

New York—Union and management negotiators who face each other at the bargaining table at contract time sat side by side during three days of workshop sessions here studying mortgage investments, stock and bond portfolios and the practical problems of administering billions of dollars held in trust for pensions, health and welfare benefits of millions of workers.

The group which brought them together was the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans—the nation's largest forum of labor-management cooperation.

Among the 1,800 conference participants were professional administrators employed by joint trust funds, leading actuaries, prominent economists, and experts in the health insurance and medical cooperative field.

AFL-CIO Investments Dir. Alexander Bookstaver, a conference speaker, urged fund administrators to give greater consideration to investments in government-backed mortgages. These, he stressed, combine safety and profit to the investor with a socially desirable program which will stimulate the nation's economy.

He described the pooled investment trust being established by the AFL-CIO—a non-profit service offered to affiliates and interested joint trust funds.

The pooled funds, Bookstaver said, will provide financing for union-built residential housing—both private homes and apartments—and thus create jobs both for construction workers and for workers in a multitude of industries providing materials and furnishings for homes.

'Seed Money' Corporation

Bookstaver also outlined the role of the auxiliary corporation the AFL-CIO is setting up to provide initial equity or "seed money" for non-profit housing for moderate income groups and for the elderly. Since the basic financing for these programs comes from direct, low-interest government loans, and since the "seed money" is repaid on completion, the initial investment will become a revolving fund to help get such projects started.

There was not even a ripple at this conference of the Teamster-created turmoil which ended last year's workshop and led to the technical dissolution of the former National Conference of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans.

In the words of Federal Dist. Judge George Hart, Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and his cohorts had "set about to make it impossible for the duly elected officers and directors . . . to conduct a convention in a proper and orderly manner."

The court's findings of facts described a rump business session, called by Hoffa but boycotted by a majority of delegates, as "designed to give control" of the organization to Hoffa. Those participating, Judge Hart commented, performed their roles like "well-trained seals."

After a battle of injunctions and counter-injunctions, the officers succeeded in voluntarily dissolving the former organization and immediately reorganizing with the same leadership under a charter limiting the group's functions to educational programs and providing safeguards against any future attempt to capture the association—and its reputation and influence in the labor-management welfare and pension field.

Prepaid group health plans, providing comprehensive physician and clinical care as well as hospital and surgical services, received strong endorsements from four speakers at a panel session.

Sam Pollock, president of a Cleveland Meat Cutters local, urged that union-management welfare funds join with other community groups to establish a comprehensive health care plan on a citywide basis.

Not 'Health Care'

Stressing the value of preventive medical care, he said use of the phrase "health care" to refer to plans limited to hospital and surgical benefits is as "twisted" in meaning as the phrase "right to work."

Pollock said his union has helped launch Cleveland's new Community Health Foundation because "this is the best way to serve the community of which the Meat Cutters are a part."

Mrs. Dorothy Rice, medical economist with the U.S. Public Health Service, reported that persons covered by comprehensive group health plans spend less time in hospitals than those covered by other forms of health or hospital insurance.

This is borne out, she said, by the experience of the Federal Employe Health Benefit program under which government employes who selected a comprehensive group health plan spent 40 percent less time in hospitals. For health and welfare programs, she suggested, "the lower utilization of hospitalization under group practice means savings in dollars and cents."

Two other panelists, Dr. W. P. Dearing, director of the Group Health Association of America, and Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, director of Detroit's Community Health Association, stressed the improved services as well as economies under a comprehensive prepaid group practice program.

At another panel, Dr. Frank Vandever of the Continental Casualty Co. predicted a major growth in dental insurance, which he termed "one of the major gaps" in the present health coverage.

He credited the "foresight and initiative" of unions at the bargaining table for the massive expansion of health insurance generally. In the relatively new field of dental insurance, he said, 16 of 23 plans in operation are sponsored by unions.

A proposal that welfare funds be used for broader purposes than is customary was made by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of New York City AFL-CIO, who addressed a luncheon session.

Scholarships Urged

He suggested that the funds could finance studies of automation's impact on the industry involved and that a portion of fund earnings be earmarked for college scholarships for qualified youngsters who would not otherwise be able to continue their education.

In the investment area, Van Arsdale urged that money be put into construction designed "to provide homes for working people and at the same time aid in the development of a full employment economy."

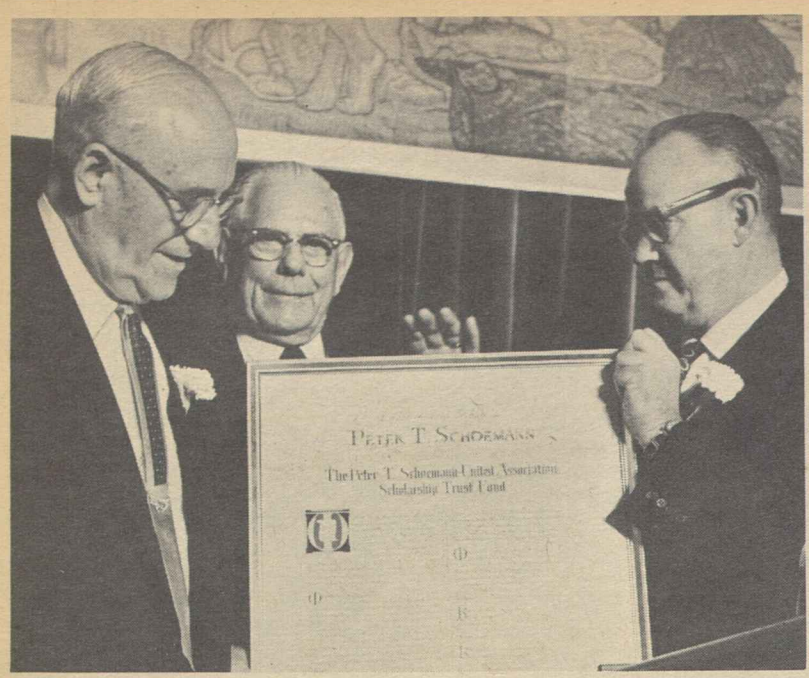
In some other highlights:

- Joseph Swire, pension director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, reminded the conference that "the basic fact in pension and welfare negotiations is the raw economic power to strike. If our unions did not have this power, we would not have succeeded in getting pension and welfare programs negotiated in the first place."
- A self-described Republican economist, Dr. Pierre A. Rinfret, said the economic policies of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations have been "good for business." Rinfret, board chairman of the investment firm of Lionel D. Edie & Co., predicted that 1965 will be a year of good economic growth and said he was "fundamentally optimistic" about long-term as well as short-term prospects for the economy.
- Assistant Atty. Gen. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., warned that laxity in safeguarding trust funds could lead to moves for tighter government controls.

CORRECTION

A story in the AFL-CIO News for Aug. 29 incorrectly identified Sen. George McGovern (D) as a senator elected in 1962 in North Dakota by an extremely close vote.

It was a close vote, all right—but McGovern is from South Dakota.



PETER T. SCHOEMANN DAY was officially proclaimed in Wisconsin by Gov. John W. Reynolds and was climaxed with a dinner in Milwaukee at which honors were heaped on the president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. The union, of which he has been a member for 50 years, established a scholarship fund in his name. Here Schoemann (left) is receiving an inscribed copy of the executive board's resolution setting it up from Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill (center) and Assistant Sec.-Treas. Martin Ward.

Tributes to Schoemann Cite 50 Years in Union

Milwaukee—Saturday, Sept. 12, was officially "Peter T. Schoemann Day in Wisconsin," so proclaimed by Gov. John W. Reynolds in a resolution lauding the Milwaukee-born president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

The recognition by the governor was but one of a long series of honors and tributes paid Schoemann at a testimonial dinner here marking his 50th year as a member of the union.

Heading the list of speakers was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, himself a member of the Plumbers and longtime friend and associate of Schoemann.

Other speakers were Gov. Reynolds, U.S. Senators William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson, Rep. Clement Zablocki (D-Wis.), Milwaukee County Executive John Doyne, and Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier.

More than 1,000 of Schoemann's friends jammed all available halls of the Schroeder Hotel to participate. Those who could not get into the main ballroom saw the program via huge closed-circuit television screens.

Toastmaster George Haberman, president of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, read congratulatory telegrams from Pres. Johnson and Vice Presidential Candidate Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

Lauded by Meany

Meany praised Schoemann for his "countless services to his fellow man" and hailed his stewardship of the plumbers' union, declaring that no other labor organization approaches it in its apprenticeship training. Its success in this area is due, the AFL-CIO president said, to the dedication of Schoemann in constantly seeking to upgrade and improve all aspects of the craft. Meany referred to the annual plumbers' apprenticeship programs at Purdue University and pointed out that the union "spends more on its apprenticeship training programs than the U.S. government does in the field."

Meany drew a standing ovation when he concluded by describing Schoemann as "a fine individual, a fine trade unionist and primarily a fine American."

Other tributes were given by Louis Schmaus, a former officer of Local 75, Schoemann's home local, and now a successful contractor and sanitary engineer; Harold Vincent, Milwaukee superintendent of schools; Anthony J. King, business manager of Local 75; and Frank Bonadio, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The evening concluded with a number of presentations from the city of Milwaukee, the state of Wisconsin, Local 75 and the Plumbers executive board. The last was in the form of a perpetual trust scholarship fund to be established in Schoemann's name.

In his response, Schoemann reminisced briefly on the high spots of his career, giving credit to a number of friends, present and deceased, "who made possible my being here tonight."

'Return to 19th Century':

Goldwater's Economic Views Assailed as Threat to Nation

"The dangerous economics" of GOP Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater "could rip the fabric of the nation's economic strength, lead to mass unemployment and endanger America's leadership in the struggle for peace and freedom," the AFL-CIO declared.

In an article in the federation's monthly magazine, The American Federationist, titled "The Dangerous Economics of Barry Goldwater," the Senator's economic philosophy was assailed as "an attempt to return to a mythical yesteryear that no longer exists."

The article, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, asserts that if the economic views of the GOP candidates were to prevail there would be fewer government programs when more are needed to meet the challenge of automation and the nation's public service needs. Unemployment compensation would be restricted, the social security system "undermined" and there would be no hospital care for the aged under social security.

Goldwater's economic philosophy, the article continues, would curtail the role of the trade unions and "America would be pushed back toward the days when employers fired whomever they wished and dictated wage increases or wage cuts, without the check of strong trade unions or effective collective bargaining."

"In its early days when America was essentially a nation of farmers and small local businesses, it could have tolerated the economic philosophy of Sen. Goldwater," the article declares. "But as this country has become industrialized and powerful and nationwide corporation have emerged, the vast majority of the people are now living in urban areas and are dependent on paychecks. The responsibility of the national government to foster stable economic growth and protect the general welfare is now imperative."

Charging that the Goldwater forces "seemed to have learned little, if anything, from the history of America," AFL-CIO researchers point out that the dedication in the 1920s to the proposition that "that government is best that governs least" inevitably led to the "worst peacetime catastrophe in the nation's history. It took decisive federal action in the 1930s to prevent national economic disaster."

With almost 90 percent of the working population today dependent on employment by others for a livelihood, "the charge that Pres. Lyndon Johnson is destroying liberty through programs to increase jobs in an age of automation and provide assistance to the poor is a harsh distortion of America's needs in the 1960s and the government's responsibility to meet those needs," the article declares.

The choice today is not, as Senator Goldwater declares, a choice between individual responsibility or collective responsibility, the article says. The problem is "how to advance the common welfare and preserve individual freedom."

'Negative' Views

When it comes to a job at decent pay, education and health care, aid in the face of life's adversities, a decent home and community in which to live, the views of Goldwater and the GOP platform, the article charges, "are negative and critical of what the government has done for the past 30 years."

"The productive capacity of the American economy is potentially so great it holds promise of making life better for everyone. But this promise will not be achieved by an attempt to return to the economics of the 19th Century, which brought America to the brink of disaster in 1929."

Goldwater's "simple and tidy solution" for the complex economic problems of America in the 1960s has the familiar tone of a promise made over 60 years ago, the article says, when George F. Baer, who was president of the Reading Railroad, assured his striking workers:

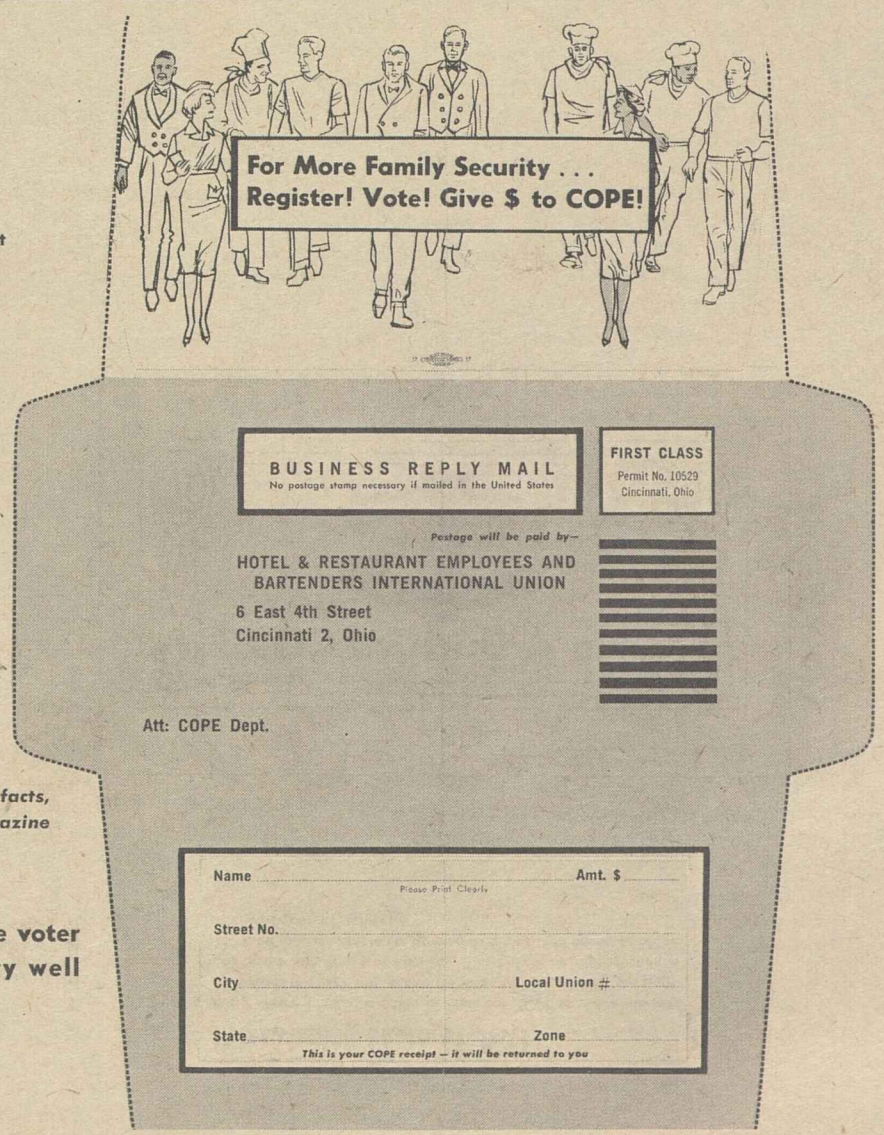
"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for . . . not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men whom God in His wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."

2 Named to Head AFSCME Bodies

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes has announced the appointment of directors of educational, political and legislative councils in Ohio and Michigan.

Named to head Ohio Public Employes Council 8 was William Lynn, who has been staff director of the union's Cincinnati District Council and previously was a business agent for the Stage Employes in that area. Headquarters for his new post are in Columbus.

Mrs. Nancy Pratt Vanderbeek of Birmingham, Mich., who was on the research staffs of the former AFL and the AFL-CIO from 1952 to 1957, was chosen director of the new Michigan Public Employes Council 68 in the Detroit area. For the past three years Mrs. Vanderbeek has lectured on consumer economics for the Labor Program Service of Michigan State University.



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✓ ***VOTE***
✓ ***Give your Dollar to***
COPE

SELF-MAILING envelope pictured above is being used by international unions to help spur collections of COPE voluntary dollars in this crucial election year. The section surrounded by dotted lines, when cut out and folded, forms an addressed envelope into which union members can insert their dollar for COPE and return, postage paid, to their union. The self-mailer also can be used by internationals to send to the homes of members in their COPE dollar drives. The insert was first used in the magazine of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. It has proved an effective way to collect COPE voluntary dollars, which are contributed to liberal, pro-labor candidates for Congress. International unions which have used the self-mailer to date, besides the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, include the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Plasterers, Transit Union, Potters, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, the Elevator Constructors and the Aluminum Workers, as well as the AFL-CIO.

Biemiller Comments:

88th Congress Best Since New Deal Era

The legislative record of the 88th Congress to date is the best of any Congress "since the early days of the New Deal," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a radio interview.

He noted that two of the "big three" items on labor's legislative program have already been enacted—a tax cut and the civil rights law—with the third, social security hospital care for the aged, under consideration.

In addition, he said, "this Congress has been very, very effective in the fields of education . . . health . . . conservation . . . and on many labor issues."

Biemiller was interviewed over the Mutual Broadcasting network on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program.

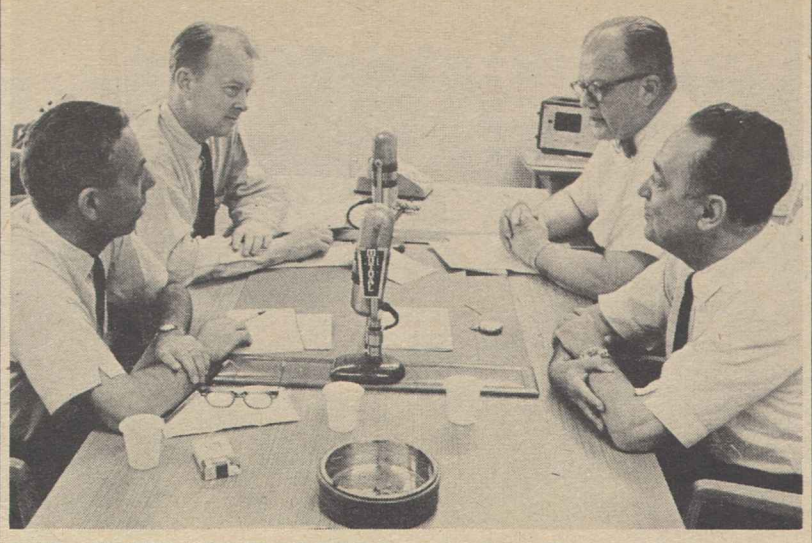
President a Factor

While the legislative milestones are "not all" because of Pres. Johnson's prodding, he said, this has been a factor. The President, he added, has "no peer . . . as a man who understands Congress, who knows how to get it moving, who is tireless, full of energy, and who has urged Congress on" to a rapid pace.

Among the accomplishments of the 88th Congress, Biemiller said, are:

- College construction aid and expansion of vocational training.
- Aid to medical schools, the Mental Health Act, and major improvements in the Hill-Burton hospital construction program.
- In the conservation field, the Wilderness Act, which Biemiller commented "had been kicking around Congress ever since I can remember," and "the very important Land-Water Conservation Fund Act to establish and preserve more recreational resources."
- Fringe benefit amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act, which "have been before Congress for nine years—and are now law."
- The equal pay for women law enacted last year.
- The "very important" federal pay raise recently enacted.
- Establishment of the "landmark" Automation Commission.
- Passage of mass transit legislation, with "important worker protection" written into it.

"When you add them up," Biemiller commented, "you have quite a score."



THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD of the 88th Congress is the best in many years, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared on Labor News Conference, the federation's public service radio program. Around the table, left to right, are Hobart Rowen of Newsweek and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine, Biemiller, and Harry W. Flannery, moderator of the program.

Council Backs Foundation For Kefauver

A foundation established to carry forth the ideals to which the late Sen. Estes Kefauver devoted his life has received the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Pres. George Meany has announced.

Endorsed is the Estes Kefauver Memorial Foundation, which has among its objectives the construction of a memorial wing to the University of Tennessee Library and a program dedicated to advancement of human freedom and world peace.

Among these will be political science scholarships and awards to Americans who best exemplify the Kefauver characteristics of courage and freedom from prejudice, bigotry and extreme sectionalism.

Support for the foundation is the second labor recognition of the late Tennessee senator this year. In May, Mrs. Nancy Kefauver, his widow, was presented the 1963 Murray-Green Award and a check for $5,000 in honor of her late husband's service to the people of America.

The Philip Murray-William Green award was originated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to honor those whose achievements in the areas of health and welfare inspired others to work for the common good.

At the time, Meany described Kefauver as "one of a rare handful of statesmen who emerge in each generation to fight for principle, regardless of political risk."

Gov. Peabody Upset In Primary Election

In one of the few upset elections of the primary season, Lieut. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti won nomination as Democratic candidate for governor in Massachusetts over incumbent Gov. Endicott Peabody. Bellotti will face Republican John A. Volpe, a one-term former governor beaten by Peabody in 1962, in the November election. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, seeking a full six-year term after serving the final two years of the unexpired Senate term of his brother, the late Pres. Kennedy, was renominated without opposition in the Sept. 10 Democratic primary.

Sen. Kennedy, who is recovering from a broken back suffered in an airplane crash last June, had endorsed Peabody for renomination. After a conference with Kennedy at New England Baptist Hospital, Bellotti said there would be "no problems" left over from the primary battle. Both Peabody and Sen. Kennedy gave him pledges of full support.

Seven Republicans running for Massachusetts statewide office were nominated without opposition, including the only GOP incumbent, Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke. Brooke, a Negro outranking any other member of his race in state office, supported New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton in their unsuccessful effort to liberalize the GOP platform approved by the dominant forces of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee, at the party's San Francisco convention.

The GOP nominee for the Senate against Sen. Kennedy is Howard Whitmore, Jr., a political newcomer.

In Washington state primaries, Democrats renominated Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson and Gov. Albert Rosellini, each for a third term, against light opposition.

The Republican candidate against Jackson will be Lloyd A. Andrews, who four years ago lost to Rosellini by a slim 17,000 votes but may not prove so strong in the Senate race. A liberal Republican, Daniel J. Evans, for two terms GOP floor leader in the state House of Representatives, was chosen to run against Rosellini.

All incumbent members of the U.S. House, Republican and Democratic, were renominated. An acknowledged John Birch Society member, Sam Parks, admitted that his affiliation hurt his bid to oust GOP Rep. Walt Horan.

Apportionment Impasse Faces New Senate Test

(Continued from Page 1)

ley Dirksen (Ill.) chief sponsor of the court-curbing amendment, tried to get the two-thirds vote necessary to limit debate. The vote went more than two-thirds the other way —63-30 against cloture.

- A majority of the Senate is not presently prepared to shelve all reapportionment resolutions, although that sentiment could change if other alternatives fail. A tabling motion on the Dirksen amendment, introduced by supporters of Dirksen as a tactical move, was rejected 49-38.
- The extreme House-passed bill which would permanently strip federal courts of all jurisdiction over apportionment of state legislatures has only negligible support in the Senate. Its provisions were offered as an amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond, erstwhile Democrat from South Carolina, and rejected by a 56-21 vote.

The closeness of the vote on the sense of Congress resolution encouraged Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) to a new try—on a day when absenteeism in the Senate would be less. The Democratic vice presidential candidate has played a leading role in trying to develop a solution.

Meanwhile the House Rules Committee bypassed the Judiciary Committee and cleared a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population. There was no certainty, however, that the proposal would be called up for a vote.

Dirksen has said that his proposed moratorium on court reapportionment action is designed to gain time for approval of a constitutional amendment. In effect, malapportioned legislatures would then pass on the question of whether they would be allowed to avoid redistricting.

The constitutional amendment, however, requires two-thirds approval from each house of Congress.

Transit Union Backs Johnson

The executive board of the Amalgamated Transit Union, breaking the union's non-partisan tradition, has voted unanimously to endorse the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

The board's resolution urged all members and their families to register and vote and work for the Democratic slate, warning a Goldwater victory would mean policies which could bring a depression and "threaten the world with an atomic holocaust."

The statement pointed out that the Democratic platform fully recognized labor's program while the Republican platform threatens to turn back the clock, hobble unions and do nothing to create jobs and maintain world peace.

Unions, Public Urged to Back United Giving

Fort Worth, Tex.—More participation by labor and other civic groups in United Fund campaigns was urged here by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Declaring that the one-campaign concept of the United Fund originated with the labor movement in Detroit, Beirne told two rallies that labor is committed to voluntary giving "because it's right" and because "the strength and health of the nation depend on the strength and health" of its communities.

The United Fund is one of the last outposts of voluntarism today, said Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers and vice president of the United Funds & Community Councils of America. He spoke at a Tarrant County labor participation dinner and at a luncheon meeting of labor and civic leaders.

California Gets $1.30 Wage Floor

Sacramento — California has moved ahead of the federal government in minimum wage protection for women and minors, with a new $1.30-an-hour wage floor covering virtually all non-farm occupations.

The California State AFL-CIO hailed the re-establishment of a state minimum wage higher than the federal maximum for the first time since 1950.

GOP's Miller Scored On Immigration Stand

Unity House, Pa.—Republican Vice Presidential Candidate William G. Miller "is not only eager to perpetuate the insulting immigration quotas of the past but is now actively using it to stir up ethnic prejudice," Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini of the Ladies' Garment Workers charged.

Antonini expressed the "shock" of the Italian-American community in a broadcast marking the 30th anniversary of the Voice of Local 89, radio program of the ILGWU's big New York City Italian dressmakers' local. Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined thousands of union members in congratulating Local 89 on the anniversary of the program, which is heard on two stations in New York and one each in Philadelphia, Boston and New Haven, Conn.

"I suppose it is improper that I, an immigrant, should read a lesson in history to the vice presidential candidate of the Republican Party on the role of the immigrant in American life," said Antonini, who has been chief commentator on the Voice of Local 89 since its start.

"An immigrant named Columbus discovered this land. An immigrant named Amerigo Vespucci mapped it; another named Hudson explored it; and still others settled it, worked the land and built our great civilization. If the coming of the immigrants was the cause of unemployment, there ought to be 100 million unemployed today."

In a pre-taped address to the anniversary celebration at the ILGWU's Unity House here, Johnson took a viewpoint diametrically opposed to that of Miller.

America has been made a better and stronger land, he said, because of those who came "from many shores." What we have achieved together, he went on, "is the result of our unity" which "we are going to preserve" until the time comes when no one will ask "where did your father come from—the only question will be where are we going to go."

Meany thanked the Voice for 30 years "rich in service to truly progressive trade unionism and the advancement of Americanization in the best sense of the word" and for three decades of "call to constructive action." This "splendid program," he said, has "helped cement friendship and effective cooperation" between Americans and Italians in promoting freedom, justice and peace.

ICFTU Bids UN Act On Southern Rhodesia

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has protested to the United Nations "undemocratic measures" taken by the government of Southern Rhodesia in banning African nationalistic political parties and suppressing news in Salisbury.

Freedom Medal Honors Randolph

(Continued from Page 1)

ick Kappel, corporate executive; Helen Keller, educator of the handicapped; William de Koonig, painter; Walter Lippmann, journalist; Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, performing artists; Ralph E. McGill, journalist; Samuel Eliot Morison, historian; Lewis Mumford, urban planner and critic; Edward R. Murrow, radio and TV journalist and former USIA director; Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian; Leontyne Price, singer; Carl Sandburg, poet and historian; John Steinbeck, author; Helen B. Taussig, medical scientist; Carl Vinson, legislative leader; Thomas J. Watson, Jr., corporate executive; Paul Dudley White, physician.

On Western Tour:

LBJ Keys Campaign To Jobs, Peace, Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

and budget programs, their inceasingly strident emphasis on the "violence in the streets" or "white backlash" issue.

His constant theme was "unity" of the people of the great tasks a unified nation must perform in strengthening the economy, building a more stable peace, harnessing the rivers, undergirding our institutions through greater opportunity and equal justice for all.

While Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the President's running mate, toured his Midwestern and Rocky Mountain states homeland, hitting Goldwater as a "temporary" GOP leader with an itchy trigger finger, out of harmony with his own party on critical Senate issues, Johnson made his speeches nonpartisan in character.

He was met in Great Falls, Mont., by Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson, and the two heads of state flew in Pearson's plane to Vancouver, British Columbia, to complete the final documents in a remarkable two-nation Columbia River flood control and power project.

The President and prime minister motored for the actual signing to the peace arch on the U.S.-Canadian border at nearby Blaine, Wash., to celebrate the occasion.

Among the guests on the President's plane was Republican Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), a ranking spokesman on United States and Canadian affairs. Republican governors joined the Great Falls ceremonies.

The President spoke in Great Falls of the $6.5 million in federal funds allotted to Montana for relief from disastrous floods last spring, outlined the conservation and construction projects of the 88th Congress, declaring them "the achievement of farsighted men of every party and section."

'Minutes Away'

He took note of the defensive strength built in Montana's huge intercontinental missile-base complex, but warned that in Montana itself—once remote and isolated—"the people face more towering threats" than the perils the Lewis and Clark expedition faced in its wilderness 160 years ago. "You live in the midst of the power that could destroy the world . . . the missiles of our adversaries, only minutes away."

In Vancouver, British Columbia, where he and Pearson praised the joint dam-construction projects planned under the Columbia Basin Treaty, he acknowledged the common heritage of the U.S. and Canadian people in the defense of freedom. Under the treaty, it was noted, three Canadian storage dams built in British Columbia will make possible generation of 2.8 million kilowatts of power equally divided, and the Canadian province is selling its interest for 30 years to U.S. Pacific coast areas as far south as Los Angeles and Phoenix, Ariz.

The President in many references in his three-day journey proclaimed his support of programs that have been voted against or brought under attack during the campaign by Goldwater and Miller, the GOP candidates, but the references were urbane and expository.

"I believe, and I know that you believe, in the nuclear test ban treaty"—against which Goldwater voted—Johnson said in his speech earlier to the Machinists convention in Miami Beach. **(See story, Page 4.)**

Social Security Stressed

"I believe, and I know that you believe, in a social security strengthened and not weakened," he said. Goldwater has spoken variously of making the system "voluntary" or whittling it down otherwise.

At the great Cape Kennedy missile test range, which the President toured after his Machinists convention speech, he pledged that as long as he was President "the U.S. will never be second in space."

The President was clearly conscious of the political importance of the areas he traveled—the 14 electoral college votes of Florida, Montana's four, Oregon's six, the nine from Washington state, California's huge bloc of 40.

But his themes were peace, prosperity and unity—unity to build on what he sees as the foundation of the last four years and to do more toward building the better life.

LAND-OFFICE BUSINESS in retailing COPE memberships at the usual $1 each was done at this booth at the recent California AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco. "Manning" it are, from left, Mrs. Fred C. Smith, whose husband is assistant state director of COPE; Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director of COPE women's activities, and Mrs. Betty Lunceford of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO.

Goldwater, Miller Concentrate Attack on Johnson, High Court

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican presidential nominee, and Rep. William E. Miller, his running-mate, turned the GOP campaign into an almost incessant drumbeat of charges about "crime on the streets," a widening assault on the U.S. Supreme Court, and a personal attack on Pres. Johnson's integrity and techniques as they moved into the third week of their White House drive.

The 25 percent five-year tax reduction program proposed by Goldwater on Labor Day in Los Angeles was dropped by the candidate at least for the next 10 days. Miller, after a single-shot attack on a pending immigration bill and an appeal for high protective tariffs that Democrats said misrepresented the facts, abandoned the issues.

Meanwhile Sen. Strom Thurmond, in a statewide television broadcast in South Carolina, announced he is quitting the Democratic Party to become a Goldwater Republican because, he said, the party "has abandoned the people" and is leading the nation to "socialistic dictatorship."

Goldwater welcomed Thurmond, who in 1948 ran for President on the Dixiecrat States Rights ticket, as "one of the great Americans" who had decided he has had "enough."

Goldwater moved into the South, supposedly his bastion of strength among former Democrats, flailing at "the failure of public officials to keep streets safe from bullies and marauders."

There is something wrong, a "moral decay, [that] seeps down from the highest offices," he said in St. Petersburg, Fla., as he opened a four day tour.

Crime is rising, the Arizona senator said, and "there is no place for the dealership of a clever compromiser, a scheming wire-puller."

In the West, Goldwater had attacked the Supreme Court as the most flagrant of all federal agencies in what he portrayed as a reach for power. He assailed the court in the South for its decisions upholding the right of suspected criminals to have legal counsel before the police obtain confessions. To cheering crowds in Winston-Salem, N. C., he said, "I believe in states' rights. I want to return power to the states."

In the West he had charged that the Civil Rights Act had fomented race riots, an echo of his allegation in the Senate that a "police state" would be required to enforce the law.

"I'm glad to be back where you can hear a real southern accent," he told an Atlanta Airport audience, and he praised both Georgia's Democratic Sen. Richard B. Russell—who is strongly supporting Johnson—and former Rep. James C. Davis, a Democratic segregationist beaten in the primary in 1962 by a moderate.

Miller went to Texas to assail the President's integrity on the civil rights issue, producing papers, which, he said, proved that Johnson in 1945 had attached anti-Negro racial covenants to the deed in a property sale.

He attributed the late Pres. Kennedy's confrontation with Soviet Premier Khrushchev over Cuban missile bases as "timed" for exploitation just before the 1962 congressional elections.

"Why doesn't the Administration tell the people what's going on in Vietnam?" Goldwater asked repeatedly. He said he suspected a "crisis" might be manufactured for political purposes before the election.

Interpreting what seemed an increasing stridency in the Goldwater-Miller assault, observers felt that the continuing Administration strength shown by public opinion polls left the GOP seeking some new opening for maneuver.

Goldwater himself has dropped apparent strength from already-losing ratios disclosed immediately after the GOP National Convention that nominated him last July.

The extraordinary gap shown in most polls—about two-thirds of the people saying they intend to vote for Johnson, only about one-quarter willing to state they prefer Goldwater—is unprecedented at this stage of a presidential campaign. Experienced political leaders nevertheless viewed the polls with some skepticism, suggesting that many pro-Goldwater voters prefer to keep their own counsel—as, in fact, many did during the period preceding the California Republican primary in which the senator beat New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the states' delegates.

President Takes Firm Stand on Nuclear Control

Seattle, Wash. — The direction and control of U.S. nuclear weapons must remain "solely" the responsibility of the nation's chief executive, "the highest and most responsible elected officer of government," Pres. Johnson said here.

Atomic weapons are "not simply bigger and more destructive" than conventional weapons, he warned, but a potential "terror and tragedy," which if unleashed will produce "unimaginable" conflict in which "unborn generations would be forever lamed."

Speaking at a dinner meeting sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the state and King County labor councils and three Seattle universities, the President said that a "single nuclear weapon" can kill more Americans than had died in all the wars the nation has fought.

A "full-scale nuclear exchange between the East and the West," he said, would kill "almost 300 million," and weapon after weapon would engulf a portion of mankind" and a cloud of "deadly radiation would drift and destroy."

Every U.S. chief executive for 19 years has held that control of our atomic weapons must be "centralized" in the President, Johnson said, and "this will continue to be the case as long as I am President."

The President's words, in his pause here during a trans-continental journey, were clearly aimed at Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee, who in various statements has demanded "victory" in world trouble spots and advocated "a little more leeway" for high-level military commanders to initiate nuclear decision.

Without naming the Arizona senator, the President said, "I say we must learn to live with each other or we will destroy each other."

The great powers themselves "can never again delude themselves into thinking that war will be painless or victory easy . . . and a change must come in the life of nations," he said.

The President used the occasion to spell out in detail, for the first time at the level of the White House, precautions used to prevent nuclear war at the same time we remain fully prepared to use all necessary weapons to defend ourselves.

Under his three predecessors—Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy—he pointed out, "we have never rattled our rockets to the edge of war. . . . I will never let slip the engines of destruction because of a reckless or rash miscalculation about our adversaries."

He listed steps we have taken:

- We have worked to avoid accident in our own strategic forces, through elaborate interlocks, two-men checks and counter-checks, ensuring that "neither a madman nor a malfunction could trigger nuclear war." We are protecting our nuclear weapons in underground or undersea sites to "give ourselves more time to confirm" reports of an attack by others.

"I do not want us to fight a war that no one meant to begin." the President said.

- "We have worked to limit the spread of nuclear weapons," recognizing that our allies have rights, that the "secrets of the atom are known to many," and that effective armaments control is necessary to forestall the day "when fearful weapons are in the hands of many . . . whose concern and capacity for control may be more limited than our own."
- We are now ready, by an increase in our conventional and tactical military strength, "to meet force with appropriate force," and "do not let our might make us muscle bound."
- "We have worked to damp down disputes and contain conflicts" when they flare, giving responses that are firm and measured in the light of our knowledge that "in an atomic world, any spark might ignite the bonfire."
- "We have worked toward arms control." Including the treaty banning "poisonous" nuclear air explosions and establishment of a "hot line for instant communication" in the event of a Soviet-U.S. "crisis."

We have submitted "major new proposals" to the Geneva disarmament conference, the President said, and he pointed out that he had ordered a cutback in production of "unnecessary" nuclear material.

A world at peace, with freedom secure, "must be the untiring pursuit of every man entrusted with the leadership of America," the President said.

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Johnson, Meany Spell Out Labor's Stake in Campaign

Rails, Crafts Near Pact In Job Fight

Six railroad shopcraft unions, poised for a walkout Sept. 22, postponed the strike call and returned to the bargaining table when managements of 147 U.S. railroads agreed to tentative settlement of a two-year-long dispute over job "slaughter."

Agreement was reached in principle on four of the five issues in dispute, and settlement of the fifth issue seemed near as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Key to the end of the stalemate was the roads' change of heart on proposals by a presidential emergency board to provide more job security for shopworkers who had suffered a 60 percent drop in employment between 1945 and 1962.

Final task for the negotiators was to agree on language for four points at issue and to reach agreement on the fifth issue—an emergency board recommendation that shopmen who lose their jobs because of operational changes be guaranteed 60 per cent of pay for a five-year period.

Workers Notified

Notices of the strike postponement were sent to 150,000 shopcraft workers by Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept., who said the tentative agreement indicates that "collective bargaining has been re-established" in the railroad industry.

The agreement was announced by Fox, chief management negotiator J. E. Wolfe, and Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, who brought the parties back to the bargaining table after talks had broken down.

O'Neill said the issues on which tentative agreement was reached were the contracting-out of work normally done in the shop; assignment of supervisors

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Radio Talk Set for Oct. 12

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will broadcast a special message addressed to union members over the ABC radio network on Monday, Oct. 12.

The program will deal with election issues of key importance to workers. It will be broadcast at 7:15 p.m. eastern time and will follow the Edward P. Morgan newscast on ABC stations across the country.

LABOR HAS the membership and the COPE machinery to help elect its candidates but "having the votes doesn't mean anything unless you get them into the ballot box," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells delegates to 11th IUE convention in Washington, D. C.

Compromise Approved:

Redistricting Curbs Shelved by Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Senate shelved a labor-opposed attempt to block court-ordered reapportionment of state legislatures on a one man, one vote basis. It substituted a non-binding "sense of Congress" resolution asking the courts to give legislatures a final chance to reapportion before stepping in to do the job themselves.

The compromise was acceptable to Senate liberals who had waged a six-week filibuster against any legislative interference with federal court jurisdiction.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) sponsored the substitute resolution after withdrawing his support from the controversial court-curbing proposal initiated by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Time to Adjourn

Mansfield told the Senate that the time had come to end the stalemate and "bring down the curtain on the 88th Congress."

The compromise resolution—a substitute for Dirksen's proposed "rider" to the pending foreign aid bill—passed by a 44-38 vote. It was supported by 37 Democrats and 7 Republicans; opposed by 23 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

Its key provisions are a request that federal courts:

- Allow one session of a legislature plus 30 days—but not to exceed six months in all—to pass before courts take over the reapportionment of a legislature.
- Permit the next election of state legislators to be held in ac-

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President Stresses 'Choice'

"The heart of our American way of life . . . is under attack—and those who love it must go forth now to save it," Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson told a group of union conventions by personal appearances and closed-circuit television.

"Americans are faced with a concerted bid for power by factions which oppose all that both parties have supported," the President said in what were rated as two of the strongest speeches of the election campaign.

"It is a choice between the center and the fringe—between the responsible mainstream of American experience and the reckless and rejected extremes."

Speaking before the Steelworkers' convention in Atlantic City, Johnson said "we stand firm to protect and preserve the principles of freedom for which our forefathers died.

"We can enter a new era of American greatness," he said to the USWA delegates, "because you are strong men of vision instead of frightened cry-babies; because you know it takes a man who loves his country to build a house instead of a raving, ranting demagogue who wants to tear down one."

"Americans are not presented with a choice of parties . . . a choice of liberalism and conservatism," he warned the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a speech live-televised to five other union conventions meeting simultaneously.

Never mentioning the name of the Republican presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, Johnson said bluntly:

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'We Have A Job . . . a Crusade'

"All of labor's hopes, all of the things we have achieved, all of the progress we have made is laid on the line" in the race between Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Barry Goldwater, and "the trade union movement must shape up to its responsibilities."

This was the message of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he traveled to conventions of the Steelworkers, the United Textile Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with the blunt warning that the Republican Party has been "captured by a lunatic fringe" of "right-wing extremists."

"We have got a job to do, a job for ourselves and for the American people . . . a crusade to make democracy stronger, a crusade to bring us a government that will allow us to move forward," he declared.

"On one side we have a man who knows government, who comes from the South if you please, but who over the years has become a national statesman without any regional affiliations of any kind," Meany said to the IUE convention in Washington.

Record Hailed

"The record that has been made by Lyndon Johnson in the 10 months since he assumed the presidency is as good a record as we have for labor since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," the federation president declared.

On the other side, he said to the USWA in Atlantic City, "one of our major political parties has been captured lock, stock and barrel by

(Continued on Page 11)

AFL-CIO Hits Use of Anti-Trust Law To Challenge Union's Pay Scales

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to rule that federal anti-trust laws cannot be used to prevent a union from seeking to bring about uniform wages and working conditions in an industry.

Before the court for review is a jury verdict levying triple damages against the Mine Workers on the basis of a claim by a small coal company that the UMW's national contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators was designed to force small and less efficient firms out of business by requiring them to match the wages paid by larger companies.

Although the UMW is not an AFL-CIO affiliate, the federation filed a supporting brief arguing that the anti-trust verdict based on a wage equalization program "strikes at the very existence of a meaningful labor movement."

The contract with the operators' association included a provision prohibiting operators of a union mine from purchasing coal from mines which paid less than union rates or leasing coal property to operators paying substandard wages.

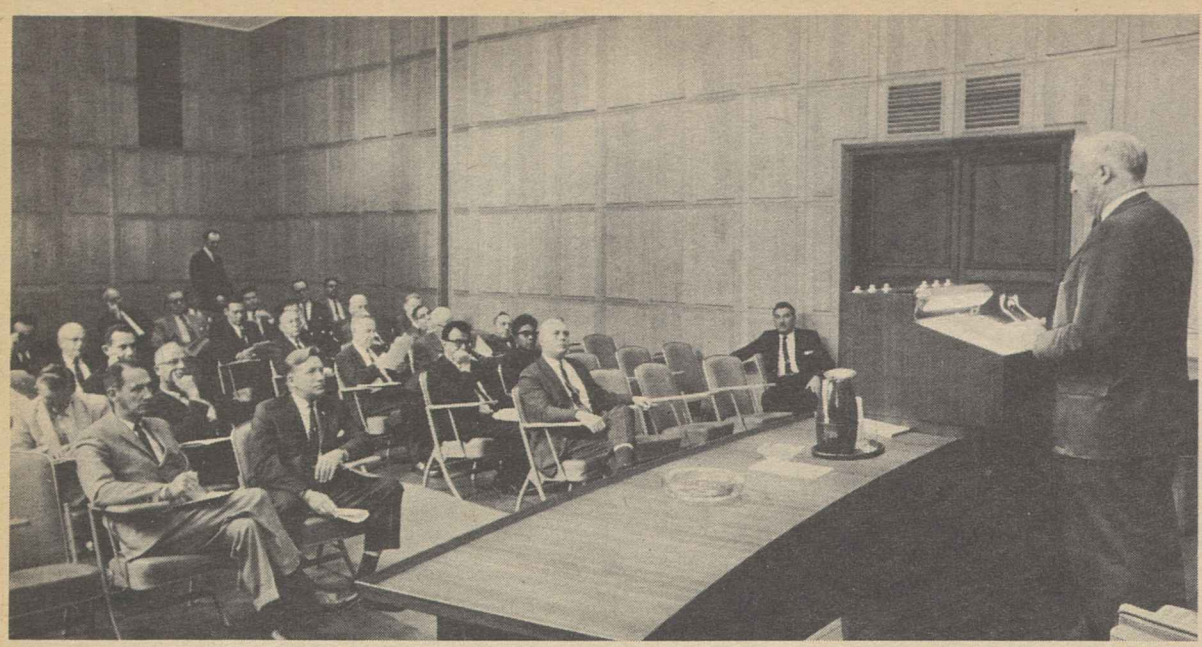
Under no conditions, the AFL-CIO asserted, can a union's efforts to secure uniform wages and working conditions and prevent competition based on wage-cutting be construed as unlawful restraint of trade.

The brief took sharp issue with the trial judge's charge that the jury should decide the "purpose" of the UMW—whether it was to get better contract protection for its members or to drive small companies out of business. In effect, the AFL-CIO declared, this invited the jury to sit in judgment on the union's bargaining policies and the propriety of the wage scale in the coal industry.

"The devastating practical implications of subjecting the institution of collective bargaining to the whims and speculations of local juries are alone enough to condemn it," the AFL-CIO said.

Of "paramount" importance in

(Continued on Page 3)



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS representatives of AFL-CIO unions heard evaluations of latest developments in world affairs at a "working conference" held at the federation's headquarters. AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone is shown addressing the group. The program also included a report on the Chilean election by Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative, and an analysis of the Vietnam situation by Irving Brown, United Nations representative from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

British Unions Urge Legislation To Strengthen Bargaining Rights

Blackpool, England—Amendments to British law which would restore organized labor's confidence in collective bargaining were demanded by the 96th annual conference here of the British Trades Union Congress.

Worried about the effect of recent court decisions which throw doubt on the trade unions' complete freedom to strike, the Congress asked for, and received, assurances of immediate legislation from the Labor Party leader, Harold Wilson, if he wins the British election.

The present Conservative government has refused to make the changes demanded by the TUC before holding an inquiry into the legal position of trade unions. The TUC general council's rejection of this inquiry was strongly supported by the Congress.

Woodcock Explains

But George Woodcock, TUC general secretary, did state that he would "in general" favor an inquiry into the position of unions in British society if the law was changed first.

Wilson, who opened the last round of his anti-Conservative campaign with a speech to the Congress, asked in return that the TUC support a Labor government's income policy if he wins the Oct. 15 election.

This policy is regarded as an essential part of Labor's economic planning, which has the enthusiastic support of the Congress. The Party's leader promised that any wage restraint by the unions in a Labor incomes policy would:

- Result in increased production and wages.
- Be applied with equity and social justice.
- Apply equally to profits, dividends, and rents.

Last year the Congress was split on the issue, and finally rejected wage restraint by a small majority. This year it decided to "wait and see" what Wilson has to offer when he takes office.

But it did unanimously call for the progressive reduction of the working week to 35 hours, and for the immediate introduction of three weeks annual holiday. (Most British workers still have a working week of more than 40 hours, and get two weeks annual holiday.)

Gen. Sec. Frank Cousins of the Transport & General Workers, largest union in Britain with 1.4 million of the TUC's 8.3 million members, asked the government to combat the effects of automation by improving standards of industrial training.

If this is done, there will be no need to fear automation, Cousins said. Drawing on American experience, he pointed out that if training is not improved, the semi-skilled or specialist worker will suffer from automation.

Progress Debated

Woodcock was able to report little progress in the TUC's efforts to reorganize the movement into fewer, larger unions, and to spell out the goals of the TUC.

On this, the only issue to disturb the unity of Congress this year, the Clerical Workers Union forced a debate on its motion criticizing the "self centered attitudes" of large unions, and the failure of the general council—the TUC executive body—to bring forward definite proposals for reform.

The Congress, however, rejected the motion by an overwhelming majority and left the job to the general council for another year.

International issues played only a small part in Congress business. And the motion demanding the removal of American Polaris bases from Britain, which has been passed by the Congress each year since the American Navy came to Scotland's Holy Loch, was quietly dropped by its proposer. Observers saw this as another move to avoid embarrassing the Labor Party.

Woodcock, who has previously tried to keep the TUC out of active party politics, said:

"I hope there will be a Labor government because I think if the present government were returned this time they would be insufferable."

Operating Engineers Hike Death Benefits

The executive board of the Operating Engineers has voted to increase death benefits for members of the union. The schedule is topped by increases from $400 to $500 for those with membership of 15 to 20 years, and from $500 to $750 for those who have been members 20 years or more.

'Mailmen's March' to Aid Eleanor Roosevelt Fund

America's postmen will ring twice in a nationwide tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt's 80th birthday on Oct. 11 and in support of the causes to which she devoted her life.

A "mailmen's march" of 175,000 letter carriers on Oct. 9 and 10 will deliver to 25 million American homes an appeal in behalf of the foundation bearing her name. Participating will be the AFL-CIO Letter Carriers, who helped formulate the special project.

Announcement of the unique commemoration was made by Adlai Stevenson, U. S. ambassador to the United Nations and chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Letter Carriers Pres. Jerome Keating stated that the "march" was a voluntary tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt by the nation's postmen, made in a resolution passed unanimously at the union's convention in August.

The resolution pledged "all possible support to this one-time campaign" and called upon union members to give their assistance to the objectives of Mrs. Roosevelt, "a great humanitarian and a gallant lady."

The postmen will deliver envelopes inscribed "Your mailman rings in memory of Eleanor Roosevelt," and containing an appeal for support of the foundation's program of cancer research, world peace, human rights and underprivileged children.

Further tribute will be paid to the former first lady in dinners to be held throughout the nation during the week of her birthday.

In Washington, D. C., the commemorative dinner will also serve to honor, among others, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, both resident trustees of the foundation.

Arbitrators Unveil Portrait:

AAA Honors Meany At Room Dedication

New York—"Constant communication" between labor and management during the life of a collective bargaining agreement is the way to prevent industrial disputes, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at special ceremonies at the American Arbitration Association, which formally dedicated a hearing room in his honor.

A portrait of the AFL-CIO president was unveiled before an audience of New York labor, industrial and public representatives, including Mayor Robert F. Wagner. It will hang in what will now be known as the George Meany room.

"Next to settling labor-management disputes," said Meany, "is their prevention. And the way to prevent them is constant communication at all times between both sides, not just at the time when the contract is going to expire. There must be communication between both parties at all times."

Lauds President's Committee

He described his two-and-a-half years of membership on the President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy as a demonstration of progress in the field of industrial relations. The committee consists of industry, labor and public members which meets to discuss labor-management problems.

"I am convinced," Meany said, "that labor and management have a tremendous area in which to work together not only for the people they represent but for all the people and the country as a whole. For I am convinced that no segment of American society can make progress at the expense of any other segment. Our economy couldn't function if one segment dominated all other segments of society."

He congratulated the AAA for helping to develop a body of arbitrators whose skill and integrity inspire the confidence of both unions and employers.

Meany endorsed the idea of the association's Labor - Management Institute, which is intended to develop guidelines for unions and employers who want to eliminate the crisis atmosphere in last-minute negotiations. Similar approval of the institute was bestowed by Wagner who said that the problems presented by automation and the technological revolution were creating new concepts of collective bargaining in which arbitration would play an increasing role.

Others participating in the dedication ceremonies were Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, and AAA Pres. Donald B. Straus.

Drivers Pick Transit Union At 2 Airports

Bus, limousine and cab drivers serving Washington National and Dulles airports chose the AFL-CIO's Transit Union over the unaffiliated Teamsters in a National Labor Relations Board election, 204-103.

After the election the employes of Airport Transport, Inc., were chartered as ATU Div. 1528, and negotiations on a new contract began as proposals were drafted. All but 12 of 405 eligible employes have been received into membership, the union said.

The move to the Transit Union started when transport employes heard that officers of their unaffiliated union were seeking to switch to the Teamsters and had received an IBT charter, an ATU spokesman said.

They notified ATU Pres. John Elliott and Vice Pres. Walter Bierwagen, who launched an organizing campaign. In spite of a few "roadblocks" at the airports, the AFL-CIO men distributed leaflets and won enough card-signers to petition for an election.

The winning union said leading roles in the whirlwind campaign were played by Sec.-Treas. Raymond C. Wallace of ATU Div. 13, Memphis, Tenn.; and Exec. Vice Pres. Henry B. Mann, who expressed thanks for the aid of AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John Livingston, the Washington, D. C., District Council of the Laborers, and others who helped.

Typographical Union Subject to Sanctions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified the federation's affiliates that the Intl. Typographical Union has been found to be in non-compliance with the decisions of the impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures. Sanctions have been imposed in accordance with the federation's constitution.

The finding of non-compliance was made by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and James A. Suffridge. Meany said it followed the ITU's refusal "to withdraw from its efforts to supplant the American Newspaper Guild as the collective bargaining representative of the Elizabeth Daily Journal, Elizabeth, N. J." This was held to be a violation of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

In his notice to affiliates, Meany said the ITU is now subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Art. XXI:

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16.

"2—The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article.

"3—The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution.

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

In addition to the ITU the following unions are currently in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision: the Switchmen's Union of North America, the National Maritime Union, the Journeymen Stonecutters Association and the Air Line Pilots Association.

Contract Cancelled:

Auto Negotiations Near GM Deadline

Detroit—The Auto Workers served a contract cancellation notice on General Motors, world's largest auto firm, to set the stage for a new agreement or a strike by 345,000 production, clerical and maintenance workers.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, negotiations were in a round-the-clock stage and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned the largest of the auto industry's Big 3 that a strike was inevitable unless GM made more "meaningful progress" in non-economic contract areas such as relief time and production standards.

A strike at GM, Reuther told members of the union's Chrysler Council, could shut down some Chrysler and Ford plants because many General Motors divisions make key parts for the other two firms.

Council delegates overwhelmingly recommended ratification by local unions of the 54-cent three-year contract settlement reached with Chrysler early this month to set the pattern achieved Sept. 18 at Ford Motor. All local negotiations with Chrysler managements also have been "satisfactorily settled," the council reported.

At GM, Reuther and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock notified local unions that a Sept. 25 deadline would be set for contract expiration and urged them not to strike unless a national walkout or strikes over local issues have been sanctioned as justifiable.

Local Deadline Set

The union also notified GM and UAW local officers that a local union strike deadline has been set for Oct. 2 at 10 a.m., EST, in the event there is no national GM strike.

GM on Sept. 21 submitted a new economic proposal to UAW negotiators with benefits "substantially similar" to those won at Ford and Chrysler.

The Ford settlement, reached Sept. 18, will give 125,000 workers benefits such as these:

- An improvement factor wage increase at 2.5 percent of a worker's base hourly rate, or at least 6 cents an hour, in September 1965 and another increase of 2.8 percent, or at least 7 cents an hour, a year later.
- An additional 2 cents an hour added to base hourly rates on Sept. 5, 1966.
- The equivalent of a 1 percent increase when the company begins paying full life and disability insurance premiums in October.
- Increased pension benefits for present and future retirees, plus paid insurance and more uniform coverage.
- Another week of paid vacation and two more paid holidays—Good Friday and half-days on Dec. 24 and Dec. 31.
- More relief time to a total of 36 minutes per day; a Christmas bonus fund; more supplemental jobless benefits, and a new educational program providing tuition refunds up to $250 a calendar year.

SHOP STEWARDS and union officers at the Navy's Hunter's Point shipyard in San Francisco took part in a three-day training institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in cooperation with the federation's Dept. of Education. Here, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept. and Capt. John W. Dolan, Jr., shipyard commander, welcome the group. The institute is the sixth in a series being held at major shipyards organized by metal trades councils.

N.Y. Orders Rails to Obey Full Crew Act

Albany, N. Y. — Railroads operating in New York State have been ordered to comply with a "full crew" law, which requires a five-man crew, including a locomotive-helper.

The ruling was issued by New York's Public Service Commission, which upheld a complaint by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen that the New York Central Railroad illegally dropped a fireman from the run between the Niagara Falls freight yards and the Canadian border.

The test case centered on the railroad's contention that the 51-year-old full crew law was unconstitutional.

Holding that the state law must be deemed valid in the absence of court decisions to the contrary, the Public Service Commission said the evidence is clear that the law has been violated and ordered the railroad to resume using a five-man crew.

Montana Labor Seeks FCC Action On Right-Wing Broadcast Saturation

Helena, Mont.—A fruitless appeal to Montana radio and television stations to provide their audiences with alternatives to a mass of radical right programs has led the Montana State AFL-CIO to ask the Federal Communications Commission for assistance.

James S. Umber, executive secretary of the state federation, has asked the FCC to help obtain a balance to rightwing radio and television programs now carried throughout the state with "practically no opposing viewpoint presented."

Umber said his request was being made under the provisions of the FCC's "fairness doctrine," which requires broadcasters to maintain fairness and balance in their programming.

For nearly six months, Umber stated, attempts were made to discuss with radio and television stations the highly controversial views broadcast by right-wing extremists. The Montana State AFL-CIO received only "stalling and delaying" replies, he said.

"Stations which carry these programs without any programs presenting an opposing view do not provide a balanced viewpoint to their listeners," he stated.

5 Programs Cited

Umber said that in addition to unsuccessful correspondence and visits, some station managers even refused to disclose whether they carried radical right programs.

The appeal to the FCC included the names of five nationally-broadcast radical right programs which account for nearly 100 quarter hours each week over 18 of the state's 36 radio stations. These 18 stations are within the listening area of virtually the state's entire 700,000 population.

The radical right broadcasters cited were: 20th Century Reformation Hour with Carl McIntyre, Christian Crusade with Billy James Hargis; Lifelines; Manion Forum and America's Future with R. K. Scott.

Nationally, these programs account for much of the 6,000 radical right broadcasts made each week.

Umber told the FCC that the Montana AFL-CIO had unsuccessfully offered to stations "Montana Looks to the Future," a once-a-week, 15-minute public service program, produced in Missoula and featuring experts on such issues as the educational needs of the state, Indian affairs and government-participating health care programs.

Pointing out that the labor-offered programs would provide far fewer than the present outpourings of the radical right, Umber asked the FCC to help achieve "at least some dilution of these straight opinion programs."

At issue is not a particular attack on organized labor, though there are many, Umber told the FCC, but rather the extremely reactionary viewpoint on a broad range of issues regularly presented with no similar programming of a liberal viewpoint.

The FCC appeal by the State AFL-CIO has received the unanimous support of all local central bodies and was undertaken following a special meeting of all state labor affiliates during the state convention in August.

Rail Shopmen Reach Tentative Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

to do the work of journeymen; employment at outlying points not requiring a full-time force; and the right of carmen to couple and uncouple air and steam hoses.

The unions involved were the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers. They had set a strike deadline and prepared for a walkout after two years of effort to win protection for members against job reductions which threatened their employment.

The unions announced Sept. 18 that they had "no other choice" but to prepare for a strike because managements had refused to comply in good faith with the recommendations of an emergency board headed by Arbiter Saul Wallen. Shortly afterwards, management negotiators returned to the bargaining table for a 36-hour bargaining stretch which brought the apparent settlement.

Recommendations Spelled Out

The emergency board had made these recommendations:

- On subcontracting, that the railroads do repair and maintenance work in their own shops to conserve employment.
- On supervisors, that the railroads should prohibit foremen from performing work normally assigned to shop crafts except at locations where no full-time men are available.
- Coupling—that Railway Carmen perform most of the work involved in coupling hoses when trains are made up in rail yards.
- Outlying points—the board proposed arbitration when agreement cannot be reached on the assignment of shopcrafts to small outlying points.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union will be made as of the close of business Sept. 30. Members who do not receive statements by Oct. 31 are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 711, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Convention Pickets In Judy Bond Fight

Bridgeport, Conn. — Delegates to the Connecticut State AFL-CIO convention here passed a resolution supporting the Ladies' Garment Workers "don't buy" campaign against Judy Bond brand blouses. But they also did something more:

The following day, as the session ended, the convention moved as a body to a nearby department store where delegates took up picket signs, distributed shopping bags and leaflets and helped local ILGWU members bring their message to the city's shoppers.

Anti-Trust Verdict Held Threat to Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

the case, the AFL-CIO said, is whether the Sherman Anti-Trust Act can be used to prevent the negotiation of uniform labor standards in an industry.

Not only has a union a "right" to do so, the federation said, but in many cases "the right is also a necessity. . . . A union cannot maintain labor standards in organized firms if those firms are constantly outbid by unorganized firms operating with cheap, non-union labor. If the union cannot equalize wages, its own employers may be forced out of business."

The AFL-CIO urged the Supreme Court to affirm the "controlling" principle that "agreements and demands for agreements on wages, hours, and working conditions fall totally outside the anti-trust laws, whatever may be their purpose."

NLRB Jurisdiction

The brief also argued that the National Labor Relations Board should have "exclusive primary jurisdiction" over union conduct covered by the National Labor Relations Act, even though an anti-trust violation is alleged.

It asked the Supreme Court also "to reexamine the continued appropriateness of any anti-trust regulation of union conduct," noting that both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts "cover many types of union activity once controlled through the anti-trust laws."

The case before the Supreme Court involves a trial court judgment for $325,000 against the Mine Workers—triple damages plus attorney fees. In the same case, however, the company was ordered to pay $43,000 in royalties owed to the Mine Workers Welfare & Retirement Fund on coal mined from 1955 through 1958.

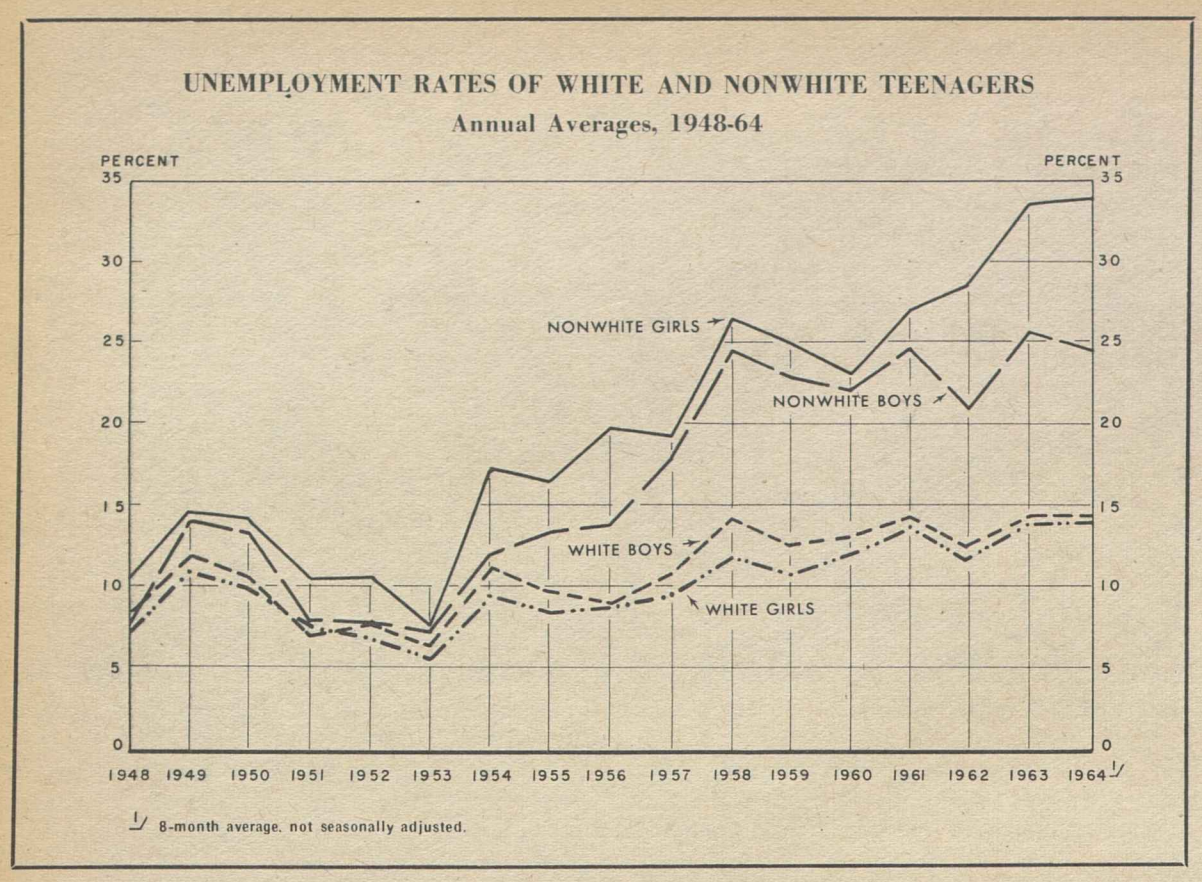
The UMW had sued the company for non-payment of royalties required by the union contract and the company responded with a counter-claim for anti-trust damages. The lower court action was subsequently upheld by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

20-Cent Package Settles Zinc Strike

Jefferson City, Tenn.—Steelworkers at the zinc mine works of the U.S. Steel Corp. here have voted to end a strike of nearly two months' duration and to accept a new contract package valued by the union at 20 cents an hour.

The new pact provides that management shall pay the entire cost of an insurance program for all employes and their dependents. This is the first such provision won by a union in Tennessee, according to USWA Dist. Dir. Lorne Nelles.

The union also won a fourth week of vacation after 25 years of service; wage increases of 5 cents an hour in 1965 and again in 1966.



TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS HIGH, but Negro youth have been especially hard hit, as this U.S. Labor Dept. chart shows. Worsening situation in past seven years is attributed to the entrance of 1.2 million teenagers into the labor force and a relative decline in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, the kind they used to find first. Discrimination, less education and inferior education put an extra burden on Negro youth, pushing the jobless rate for boys to 24.4 percent and for girls to 33.6 percent.

Surge in Economy Fails to Dent Problem of High Unemployment

By Robert B. Cooney

The economy showed continued strength in August, the Labor Dept. has reported, even though the increase in non-farm jobs fell short and failed to dent the unemployment problem.

The paradox persisted of the factory workweek running at very high levels and overtime setting a record high even as 3.7 million unemployed sought work and could not find it.

This picture is causing the Labor Dept. to undertake a trial survey "to see if shortages exist in certain occupations," according to Harold Goldstein, the department's manpower expert.

In a separate report, the Labor Dept. said three major areas—Pittsburgh, Pa., San Juan, P.R., and Chattanooga, Tenn.—were removed from the list of major job centers with 6 percent or more jobless in August.

This drops the total areas with "substantial unemployment" to 32 out of 150 areas surveyed monthly, the lowest total since early 1960. It was the first time Pittsburgh has fallen below 6 percent jobless in nearly 7 years.

Non-Farm Jobs Set High

The detailed job report for August showed a rise of 240,000 non-farm jobs to a record high of 59.2 million. This total is 1.6 million higher than August 1963, with two-thirds of the expansion occurring in trade, services and state and local government.

The Labor Dept. described the July-to-August job increase as "close to seasonal expectations."

The biggest job increase over-the-month took place in manufacturing. This sector showed a rise of 174,000 to a total of 17.5 million.

The increase in manufacturing was held down by auto model changeover layoffs totaling 110,000. These have grown in recent years along with total auto industry employment, explained the Labor Dept. spokesman.

Other industry areas showed seasonal changes and better-than-seasonal advances.

"Continued strength in the economy," said the report, "was evident in the factory workweek, which rose 0.3 hour to 40.9 hours."

This rise of 18 minutes when a rise of only 6 minutes had been expected lifted the workweek off a months-long plateau ranging from 40.5 to 40.7 hours, the Labor Dept. said, and "reflects pressure on employers."

"Overtime hours also rose 0.3 hour (18 minutes) over the month," the report added. "At an August average of 3.3 hours, factory overtime was at the highest level recorded since the overtime series began in 1956."

Hourly Earnings Dip 1 Cent

The average hourly earnings of factory production workers fell by a penny to $2.52 in August. This drop was traced mainly to a shift in the job picture as more than 100,000 high-wage auto workers were temporarily laid off while lower-wage soft goods industries added 200,000 workers to their payrolls.

The longer workweek, however, pushed average weekly earnings back up to $103, the report noted.

Earlier, the Labor Dept.'s summary report had found that the seasonally-adjusted jobless rate moved up to 5.1 percent in August from the four and one-half year low of 4.9 percent in July.

The overall unemployment rate rose as teenagers failed to find work, with the teenage jobless rate rising to 15 percent from July's 13 percent. The adult jobless rates reflected job strength for them. Adult men had a rate of 3.7 percent and married men a rate of 2.6 percent.

The Labor Dept. report also focused attention on two "persistent unemployment problems" — the teenage rate and the stubborn long-term jobless total of nearly 1 million.

On teenagers, the report pointed out that the jobless rate of non-white teenagers is about double the white rate, "but the situation is especially serious among non-white girls."

In 1964, 1 of every 3 non-white girls age 14-19 in the labor force was jobless, two and a half times the rate for white girls. Among teenage boys, the non-white rate is 1 of 4 compared to 1 of 7 for white teenagers.

Non-White Teenagers Hurt

The jobless rates of non-white teenagers have "shot up" in the past decade, the report said.

The primary reasons, the report said, are the sizeable increase in teenagers entering the labor force and the relative decline in jobs available to them. In the past 7 years, there has been a decrease in unskilled jobs—the type through which many young people enter the labor force. Non-white teenagers in addition are handicapped by discrimination, less schooling and inferior schooling.

On the longterm unemployed, the report noted this group experienced an even worse fate than the total group of unemployed: a higher level after each recession.

In the 1957-63 period, the report noted, total unemployment rose by 50 percent. At the same time, the longterm jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or more—rose by 100 percent. The ranks of the very longterm jobless—those unemployed 27 weeks or more—swelled by 145 percent.

The longterm jobless now total nearly 1 million, about half of them in the very longterm jobless category.

NLRB Order Hits Teamster Official

A business agent of the expelled Teamsters has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board personally to pay wages lost over a 13-month period by Calvin C. Clary of Teamster Local 5, Baton Rouge, La.

Clary charged Edward G. Partin, the business agent, refused to accept dues payments, refused to put his name on a dues deduction list at a truckline Clary worked for, and had the employer fire him for non-payment of dues. The real reason for Partin's conduct, the board ruled, was that Clary signed a petition calling for an investigation into Partin's handling of union funds and the way he treated members.

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt leadership.

Perlis Interviewed:

Easing Social Fears Seen Task of CSA

AFL-CIO Community Services Activities seek to ease the "four major fears" that afflict people around the country, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis declared in a nationwide broadcast.

"The first major fear is fear of loss of job," he explained. "The second, fear of loss of health. The third fear is fear of loss of youth and all that that entails. And the fourth is fear of loss of purpose in life."

Perlis was interviewed on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program heard over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network.

What AFL-CIO Community Services is trying to do, he said, "is to make our community more responsive to the people's needs." He pointed out that a trade union is a community organization as well as a union and that a union member is also a citizen. Community service, he added, "means serving people . . . not only trade union people and not only people of the AFL-CIO, but citizens generally."

"The community services program is designed to meet the needs of our people in the areas of health, welfare, recreation, etc.," Perlis said.

Quick Action Provided

"We feel it isn't enough to say to a person who needs housing today that tomorrow we are going to enact legislation for public housing; he needs housing today. It isn't enough for us to say to a person who is in need of food that tomorrow we are going to enact an anti-poverty program; he needs food right now. . . .

"So while we do the job in Congress and while we do the job at the ballot box and while we do the job in union organization and around the collective bargaining table, we also do the job on the social welfare front, helping to meet the immediate needs of our people.

"AFL-CIO Community Services has been devoting itself to serving the total community—largely, of course, our own members because this is our first responsibility. But through community service programs and through our relationship with various community agencies, we have helped to serve the health and welfare needs of every citizen in need."

Assistance for All

He briefly outlined AFL-CIO CSA assistance in disasters, such as the recent Nebraska floods and the Alaskan earthquake, which included direct services of union members to the victims as well as cash donations regardless of whether or not those aided were union members.

He recalled that the AFL-CIO had given four mobile units to the American Red Cross for use in disasters and two such units to the Travelers Aid Association so its representatives can travel the highways seeking out migrant workers and others who may need assistance.

Perlis also pointed out that 20 percent of all Boy Scout leaders are union members and that local unions have sponsored nearly 500 BSA troops. In addition, he said, "we have been working closely with the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Catholic Youth Organization, YMCA, YWCA and the Boys Clubs." Members of building trades unions have donated thousands of hours of their free time to construct facilities for a wide range of community organizations.

Perlis was questioned by Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator.

6-Point Program Urged Against 'Runaway' Ships

A six-point action program against American-owned "runaway" ships flying foreign flags was urged by the Seafarers in a presentation to Pres. Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee.

The 19-member advisory group includes two Cabinet members, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges as chairman and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and representatives of employers, unions and the general public. SIU Pres. Paul Hall represents his union on the committee.

The SIU asked the committee to recommend:

- A presidential statement reaffirming the government's intent to foster development of an American-flag merchant marine and denouncing operation by American interests of ships registered in Panama, Liberia, Honduras and under other "flags of convenience" as detrimental to the nation's interests.
- A presidential directive ordering all government departments to abide by this policy statement.
- Specific abandonment by the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Jutice and Commerce of policies and programs which have supported runaway shipping and "strict compliance with all provisions of the cargo preference laws."
- Congressional implementation of proposals made by the late Pres. Kennedy to eliminate "tax havens" used by runaway operators and require taxation of profits earned abroad by American firms operating through foreign subsidiaries. The SIU also urged that Congress amend the cargo preference laws to exclude American-owned runaways from carrying cargoes "generated by the American government and financed by the American taxpayer."
- A presidential directive that at least 25 percent of all foreign oil imported into the United States be carried in American ships.
- U.S. support for a stronger position by the United Nations that there must be a demonstrable connection between a ship and the country of its registry.

In its presentation, the SIU noted that the runaway-flag fleets of Panama, Liberia and Honduras are half again as large as the entire active, ocean-going American-flag fleet. American companies own 409 of these PanLibHon vessels, the SIU said.

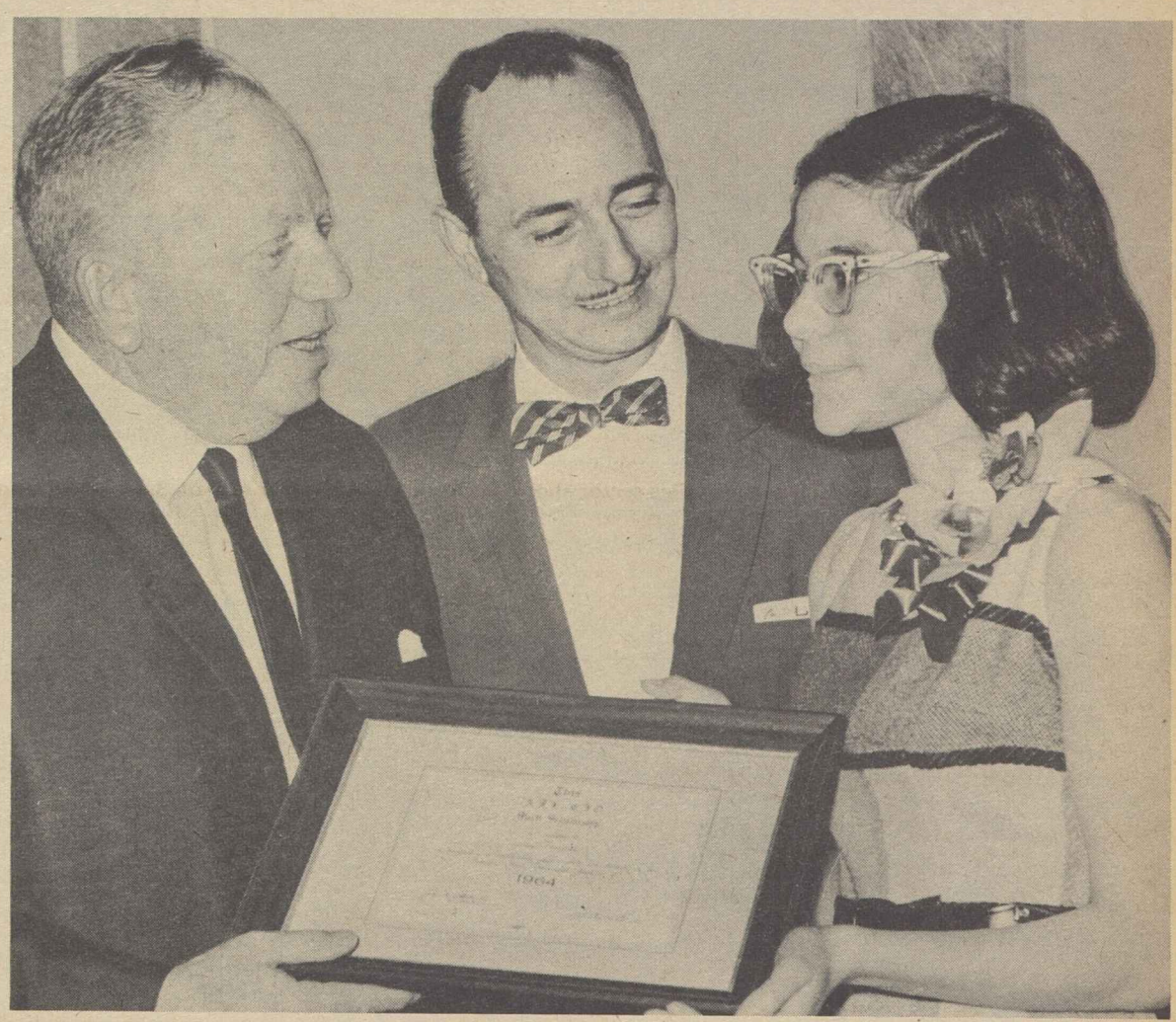
The statement attacked "the runaway operator" as "a predatory parasite, roaming the seas in search of profligate profits, meanwhile preying upon the more poorly paid people of other lands in the worst traditions of old-fashioned dollar imperialism and economic colonialism."

CERTIFICATES have been presented AFL-CIO scholarship winners at ceremonies in all parts of the country. In Portland, Ore., George L. Derry received his from State AFL-CIO Exec. Sec. James T. Marr as his parents (left) and State Pres. J. D. McDonald (right) looked on.

IN LOUISIANA State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg (left) and Legislative Rep. Gordon Flory presented a certificate to Robert A. Fontenot, Villa Platte, son of a member of the Chemical Workers.

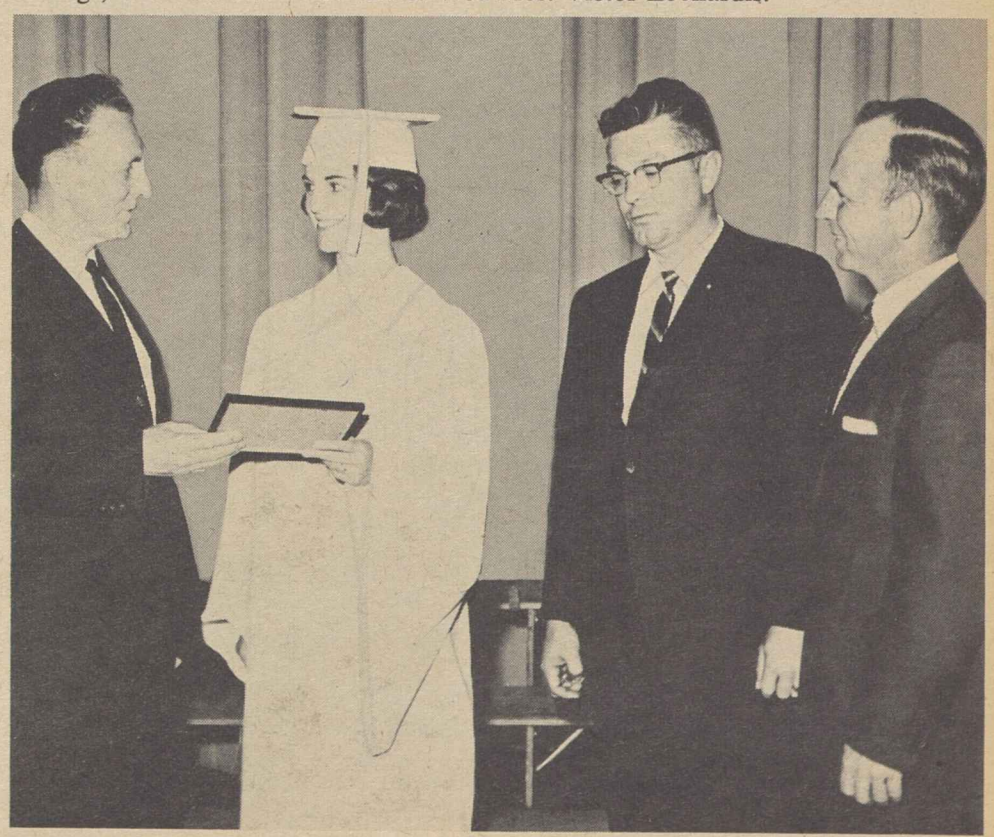
Scholarship Winners Receive Honors

AT A LUNCHEON in Bridgeport, Conn., given by the State AFL-CIO, Kenneth August was congratulated by School Supt. Joseph B. Porter, as his mother, Mrs. Daniel August, smiled proudly.



PRESENTATION of certificate to Sandra Sweigman, Newark, N. J., was made by Pres. Irving Rosenberg (left) of Retail-Wholesale Local 108, to which her mother belongs, and State AFL-CIO Exec. Vice Pres. Victor Leonardis.

HEAD OF THE FAMILY at 16 is Swinton Roof, Memphis, Tenn., winner whose father died in 1961, his mother earlier this year. As his sisters looked on, he received his scholarship certificate from Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers.



COMMENCEMENT at Lead, S. D., High School was climaxed by presentation of scholarship to Kathy Jensen by State AFL-CIO Pres. Cliff W. Shrader. With them are the winner's father, Alvin Jensen, and grandfather, J. R. Dunmire (right).

The Jobs Puzzle

THE NUMBER of major job areas with unemployment of 6 percent or more dropped to the lowest total since early 1960 last month, indicating the continuing strength of the economy.

But with the economy moving ahead strongly there were still 3.7 million men and women seeking work in August who could not find it.

The paradox becomes even sharper when two other elements are introduced—the factory workweek running at higher than seasonally anticipated levels and the number of overtime hours setting a record high.

The persistence of high levels of joblessness in a generally booming economy focuses in two areas—the long-term unemployed, those out of work 15 weeks or more, and the teenagers. Long-term joblessness refuses to yield to the general improvement in economic conditions and the large number of teenagers entering the labor market simply cannot find employment.

This indicates that it will take more than stimulation of demand, more than merely accelerated growth rates to overcome the situation.

Many of the long-term jobless and the teenagers lack the skills, the training and the education required for employment in the 1960s. Among those out of work for long periods are many victims of technological change and automation who need special retraining programs.

The many programs shaped by the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations must be stepped up. Additional programs are needed that will place a higher penalty rate on overtime work and reduce the workweek as a means of creating the needed jobs that will finally reduce unemployment from its present high levels.

The Goldwater Theme

THE ONE THEME emerging from the Goldwater campaign wherever it goes to large audiences and small is the harping on crime—not in that it breaks any formal laws or statutes but that terpreted as an indirect attack on the Civil Rights Act and the forces supporting an end to discrimination.

This not-so-oblique appeal to passion and emotion is directed to the underlying currents of vague discontent abroad in the country as well as to those who would deny justice and equal rights for all. It is a calculated campaign that in a sense is a major political crime—not in that it breaks any formal laws or statutes but that it is an assault against the political morality of the country.

This crime is compounded by Goldwater's insistent attacks on the basic programs that are the key to America's progress and security.

To blast wildly at hospital care for the aged under social security, at the anti-poverty drive that is now national policy, at the Supreme Court's simple affirmation that democracy rests on the principle of "one man, one vote"—this indeed is an offense against the basic health and vitality and security of the country.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Crime in the Streets

'Shocked' at Miller Stand:

'Stigma' of Immigration Quotas Condemned by Sen. Humphrey

The following is excerpted from an address by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic vice presidential candidate, to the Polish-American Congress in Chicago, Sept. 19, 1964.

NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR marks the beginning of the thousand year anniversary of the existence of Poland as an independent state and a Christian nation. Despite today's conditions of temporary subjugation, the fires of liberty have not been dimmed in Polish hearts. And Poland shall be free again.

We trust the Polish people. We understand well their bravery. As Pres. Johnson has said, "We know the unswerving dedication of the Polish people to the goals of liberty, equality, and independence. That is why our policy is designed to help the Polish people so that they may increasingly help themselves."

Let me make it clear right now that only a political charlatan can talk of instant victory over communism, or instant "liberation" of the captive peoples held in Communist subjugation.

We cannot imitate those of an earlier era who talked grandly of "liberation"—but when the Hungarian people rose in heroic revolt, stood mute on the sidelines.

No, the possibility of instant victory vanished with the coming of the era of instant annihilation.

We are convinced — unlike some narrow-visioned defeatists—that time is on the side of freedom. That is, if we put time to good use. We are completely confident that Poland and its people will be restored to the family of free nations.

And we intend to use time as a tool, not as a couch. We intend to build bridges to the Polish people—bridges which may now be obstructed at the other end but which will be there to be opened wide when the day of freedom dawns.

There is much more to be done. We must continue to open doors and windows in the Iron Curtain. The Polish people must never have reason to believe that we have forsaken them.

I was shocked to hear that Sen. Goldwater's runningmate—whose ancestral boat presumably came in only a few lengths behind the Mayflower—has recently condemned the Johnson Administration's proposal to revise the immigration laws. He says that he opposes "opening the floodgates"—but what an incredible distortion. What is really at issue is not floodgates at all. What is at issue is "fairgates"—gates which are fair, which do not open only at the knock of an Anglo-Saxon hand.

The Johnson proposal, which is similar to the proposal made earlier by John F. Kennedy and myself, is designed to end the stigma which was imposed by the Republican Administration and platform in 1924—that insulting statutory endorsement of the principle that Poles, Italians, and other Eastern European and non-European peoples somehow belong to inferior breeds.

In its 1960 platform, the Republican Party pledged to do something about it, too. But the Goldwater platform of 1964 purged this concession to decency, and now the temporary Republican leadership has added the insult of disdain to the injury of neglect.

SEN. GOLDWATER'S handpicked national chairman, Dean Burch, welcomed Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina to the Goldwater party with the statement: "The Democratic Party has forsaken the people to become the party of minority groups."

Now what would your grandfather have said of all this? You will recall, I am sure, that your grandfather belonged to that courageous group of men and women in Eastern Europe who dared to pull up their roots and move their families in search of justice and liberty in another land. They fled from tyranny to be welcomed to our shores in one of the great tides of immigration that invigorated our country in the middle of the 19th Century and the early 20th Century.

But I tell you this in astonishment and wonder: Your grandfather could not come to America under our present immigration laws. Your grandfather could not come to America under the legislation Barry Goldwater supports. Your grandfather would have found our gates barred to him and to his family—barred by Barry Goldwater and those who share his views on immigration.

And what would your grandfather have done? He would have had to remain in a Communist state in Eastern Europe, hoping and yearning for the light and air of liberty, his eyes turned toward America in quest of friendship and reassurance.

Pres. Johnson has stated the truly American position on the question of immigration. "In establishing preferences, a nation built by immigrants of all lands can ask those who seek admission: 'What can you do for our country?' But we should not be asking: 'In what country were you born?' "

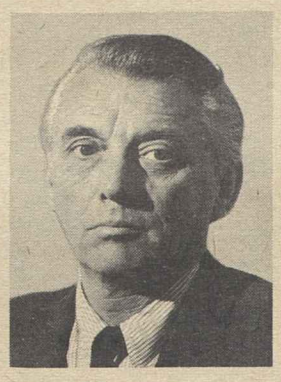
Morgan Says:

Goldwater's 'Violence' Theme Ignores Some Pertinent Facts

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IN DEVELOPING violence in the city streets as an issue in the presidential campaign, with pointed emphasis on the dangers to innocent citizens abroad in the national capital, Sen. Barry Goldwater has left out a couple of interesting facts.



Morgan

Fact one is that the crime rate in the senator's home town of Phoenix, Ariz., is fourth highest in the nation, according to official FBI figures. Fact two is that Washington, D. C., ranks thirteenth on this list. Presumably if the Republican candidate were to win the election one of his first official acts would be a law-enforcement campaign in Phoenix aimed at reducing crime at least down to the level of Washington.

This is not an attempt to becloud the seriousness of the problem of crime in American cities, which has risen 31 percent since 1958. It is an attempt to bring the subject into a somewhat truer perspective than the senator has managed to do by his broad and careless implications that the sins of the cities are somehow the exclusive property of the Democratic Party and indeed by his outright charges that the Kennedy-Johnson Administration has deliberately encouraged lawlessness, and particularly in the District of Columbia.

As the champion of local government should be first to recognize, law and order are first of all a local responsibility, though Goldwater doesn't seem inclined to take the next step and concede that it is not an isolated responsibility but one that involves social, economic and political factors of national concern.

Though they are not, of course, his responsibility, the crime figures for Phoenix and other cities are disturbing. According to 1963 FBI statistics, Phoenix had a rate of 2,408 index crimes per 100,000 population. An index crime is any one of the following: murder, manslaughter, rape, grand larceny, auto theft, robbery, aggravated assault or burglary. The city with the distinction of leading the country in crime by that measure is the prim and puritanlike community of Las Vegas, Nev., with a rate of 3,386; followed by Los Angeles with 2,935 and Miami with 2,466. On down the list are Chicago with 2,195 and New York with 1,688. Washington's rate last year was 1,621 crimes per 100,000 population.

Goldwater's allegation that the Democratic Administration is responsible for Washington's rising crime rate was devastatingly refuted by an article in the Washington Post by former crime reporter J. W. Anderson.

"There is no evidence whatever," Anderson reported, "of a relationship between crime rates and the tides of national politics. But there is a wealth of evidence demonstrating that crime rates are very closely tied to the number of very young men in the population."

Crime rates are directly linked with urban growth (including, of course, an attendant rise in the adolescent population) so it should be no surprise that the Southwestern United States (including Phoenix), growing faster than other sections, is afflicted with the highest incidence.

WASHINGTON IS a special case whose problems must in large measure be blamed on the shocking and calculated irresponsibility of the House and Senate District Committees which, in the end, govern—if that's the word—the nation's capital.

Washington is the first major city in the country whose Negro population outnumbers white. As if resentful, alarmed and at the same time determined to exploit this fact, southern chairmen dominating the District Committees of Congress have short-changed the capital on education, welfare, housing, foster homes and the like while Washington's teenage population has been soaring—hand in hand with trouble. What Anderson calls crimes of youth—robbery, housebreaking and car thefts—have nearly tripled since the mid-50s when the city's adolescent population was at its postwar low.

"The crime rate," Anderson wrote, "does not arise, it seems, from the city's promises of education and security to its young citizens, as Sen. Goldwater suggested. It arises, quite clearly from the city's failure to keep those promises."

Crime, unfortunately, does pay—or so the lawbreaker thinks—when a community's responsibilities are bankrupt. We are a nation of communities with common problems, yet the best approach one candidate for the Presidency can suggest to the problem of crime is to blame "big government," of which he is the sworn enemy, for not doing more to combat violence in the streets.

Washington Reports:

New Controls Urged to Solve Pollution of Nation's Waters

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "should realize and be aroused about" the threat of water pollution to the future life of the nation, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) interviewed on the same program, said that water pollution today is due to "a series of complex industrial wastes which are going into our streams in thousands of tons," including radioactive wastes, run-off of agricultural pesticides and municipal sewage.

He noted that detergent manufacturers have evolved a new product which breaks down in streams and in sewage disposal plants and have agreed to substitute it for existing hard detergents. If they do not, he said, "we will pass legislation to force them to do so."

O'Konski termed the condition of the Potomac River in the national capital a "disgrace and a tragedy, because the federal government ought to set an example for the rest of the nation. This most historic river is probably the most polluted stream in the United States."

Dingell called the water pollution problem a health as well as an economic problem.

"You read of fish kills, both in fresh and salt water, and intestinal disorders, hepatitis outbreaks and so on that result from water pollution," he said. "Detroit water recently saw two major duck kills of about 20,000 each within less than six months. These were scarce species like canvasbacks and red heads."

REFERRING to recent reports that Lake Erie is becoming an American Dead Sea, O'Konski said that unless pollution is checked, other great lakes, like Michigan and Superior, will become useless and dangerous water wastes.

Dingell is sponsor of legislation that would set up a separate federal agency to administer the water pollution laws of the United States and fix standards for control of pollutants and contaminants.

Previous legislation, on a matching basis of $4.40 of local money to each $1 of federal funds, has stimulated action on the project, but some industries, Dingell declared, prefer to pay the nominal state fine rather than make needed corrections in their operations.

"However, industry is beginning to recognize that pollutants are corroding bridges and dams, eating up the bottoms of boats, and keeping needed waters from industry," he noted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AN ODD INTERIOR contradiction is observable in Sen. Goldwater's presidential campaign. It is a contradiction apparently based on where he is, on whether he is in North or South, although it has nothing to do with the familiar old trick of many candidates in talking civil rights in the North and "constitutionalism" in the South.

In his first national television show, in the Gettysburg "conversation" with Gen. Eisenhower that followed, the senator appeared particularly urgent to cleanse himself of the "warmonger" brand.

He denied it, he repudiated it, he sought and obtained clearance from Gen. Eisenhower. He is reliably represented by reporters on his tours as having discovered that his nuclear-bomb talk, his stridency about smashing through to "victory" right away quick in every confrontation, has scared the daylights out of many voters.

For national appearances, in his speeches in northern and western cities, he is urbane, careful in speech and phrase, and he talks little or not at all about the specific issues on which he built his reputation.

These are his votes—his votes against farm price supports, against social security improvements, against the civil rights act, against housing, unemployment compensation, minimum wage improvements, hospital care.

He hits exceedingly hard at Pres. Johnson, but much of it is "white backlash" stuff, "crime in the streets," supposed "cover-ups" of alleged corruption, and the newly strengthened theme that Mr. Johnson is "afraid" to face him in "debate."

* * *

IN THE SOUTH, however, the citizens are getting vintage Goldwater—the Goldwater who was absolutely certain he was right on every issue even when he got his pertinent facts twisted, even when four-fifths of the Republicans in Congress voted he was wrong on facts and principles.

He chose Orlando, Fla., where hundreds and thousands of low-income elderly people have retired, to assail social security hospital care, saying the country "isn't rich enough to afford that kind of program." ("The country" wouldn't have to; workers and their employers would finance it through a small additional social security tax.)

Republicans from the TVA country hoped he would straighten out his "sell-the-TVA" record when he spoke in Memphis. He didn't even mention the great authority.

In Altanta, Ga., where citizens have fought for 20 years against under-representation in the state legislature and malrepresentation in Congress, he attacked the Supreme Court's reapportionment decisions.

He went into Fort Worth, Tex., home of the General Dynamics complex that was awarded the disputed TFX contract, and labeled the award "political favoritism." (Of course, he did manage to say he wouldn't "move" the contract now to another company or city.)

The suspicion arises that the South is the section where the senator now feels most comfortably at home—and therefore the place where he reverts to type. He owes his nomination to the solid GOP delegates from the South, and he can slash at the Civil Rights Act with impunity.

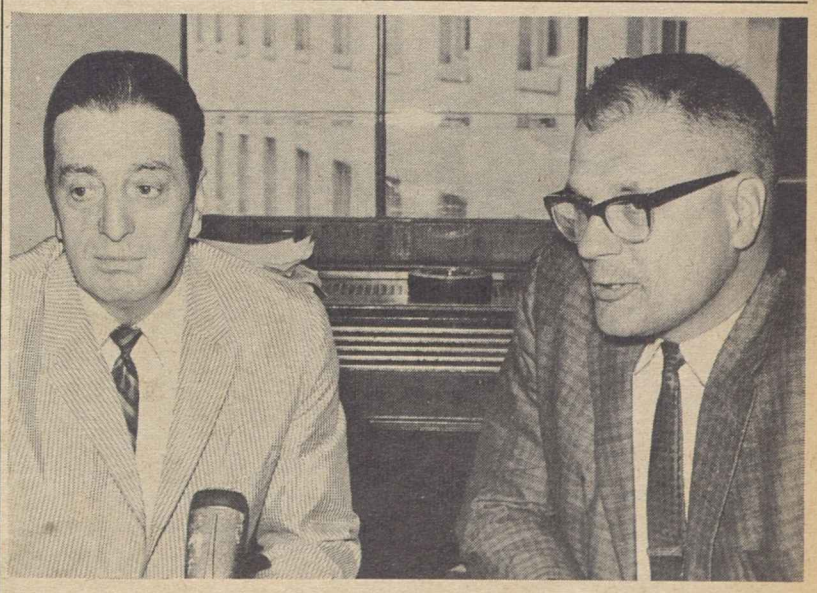
The rest of the country is suddenly strange to him. He has been astounded at the widely reported revolt in normally Republican northern and western suburbs. He has had to assign four days to railroad "whistle-stopping" through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; by the GOP's own calculations, he must win at least two to have any chance of winning the election.

His speeches grow bland, diffuse, and cover everything except the votes of which he was once so proud.

* * *

POLITICAL NOTES: Said Pres. Johnson to the Steelworkers convention in Atlantic City, "I am not here as a partisan. I am not going to make a political speech. I think you should support any candidate of any party who favors strong and progressive labor unions."

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who just jumped from the Democrats to the Republicans, admitted promptly that he wasn't wholly happy with his new party, either. Too many liberal GOP senators, he said.



WATER POLLUTION threatens health, industry and the future of the nation, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.), left, and Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) declared in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Rivals Debate At Michigan Union Parley

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Michigan's gubernatorial campaign got off to a warm start when Republican Gov. George W. Romney met Congressman-at-Large Neil Staebler, the Democratic nominee, in debate before 900 delegates to the Michigan AFL-CIO convention.

Romney asserted Michigan made its greatest economic progress ever during his administration; Staebler countered that the state was riding the crest of the economic upturn produced by the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations.

Sharp Exchanges

State issues, however, soon were overshadowed by sharp exchanges between Romney and Staebler over the Republican incumbent's stand on Sen. Goldwater. Staebler accused his rival of ambivalence and of trying to "carry Goldwater on both shoulders." Romney said he "accepted" the Goldwater-Miller ticket, would not say he endorsed it and, asked if he would vote for Goldwater, replied that how he marked his ballot was a "personal privilege."

The debate was a highlight of a four-day session which focused sharply on legislation and political action. The convention's 900 delegates who represent more than 600,000 members endorsed an all-Democratic slate of national and state candidates and set in motion a campaign to defeat the so-called Massachusetts ballot whose adoption Romney secured in the Republican-dominated legislature.

A successful petition drive by the Michigan AFL-CIO and the Democratic Party produced 330,000 signatures to suspend application of the new ballot law and place it before the voters for a decision on Nov. 3.

Straight party votes would be impossible under the Romney plan, which groups candidates by office rather than by party.

The convention gave its support to full social security benefits at age 60, property tax exemptions for retirees, collective bargaining rights for public employes and federal standards for unemployment and workmen's compensation.

KING-SIZED pipe wrench being happily wielded by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was a gift from a Chicago local of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters to the Democratic vice presidential candidate.

Vermont Labor Battles Goldwater, 'Work' Issue

Bennington, Vt.—Vermont labor prepared at the State AFL-CIO convention here for an election battle against Sen. Goldwater nationally and against "right-to-work" within the state.

Delegates voted an enthusiastic endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and passed a resolution rejecting and denouncing extremism in American political life.

On the state level, the convention called for the re-election of Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff and his running mate for lieutenant governor, Rutland's Mayor John J. Daley.

Hoff, who two years ago became the first Democrat elected governor of Vermont in more than a century, is opposed by the incumbent Republican lieutenant governor, Ralph A. Foote.

The campaign for lieutenant governor this year took on more than usual importance when the Republicans—although rejecting "right-to-work" in their state platform—gave their nomination to Richard Snelling, a board member of the National Right to Work Committee.

In the 1959 legislature, Snelling sponsored an unsuccessful attempt to outlaw the union shop. He was defeated for re-election to the legislature the following year after a campaign in which "right-to-work" was a major issue.

In the only other statewide endorsement, the AFL-CIO convention backed Bernard O'Shea, Democratic candidate for Vermont's lone congressional seat against incumbent Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R). Both O'Shea and Stafford addressed the convention, as did Hoff and the rival candidates for U.S. Senate—incumbent Republican Winston L. Prouty and Democrat Frederick Fayette.

Reapportionment Backed

The convention strongly supported legislative reapportionment in line with the Supreme Court's one man, one vote mandate. Vermont has one of the nation's largest—and most unbalanced—lower houses, with each town entitled to one member, regardless of population.

Top officers of the state federation were re-elected, including Pres. Ralph E. Williams, Sec.-Treas. Carroll P. Comstock, Jr., Exec. Vice Pres. Lena Brown, and Ruth Colombo, COPE and Women's Activities director.

Baldanzi Optimistic:

UTW Sees Gains In Southern Drive

New York—A prediction of rapid growth for the United Textile Workers, with newly-planted, firm roots in the South, was made here by its president, George Baldanzi, before some 400 delegates at the union's 16th convention.

Baldanzi noted that UTWA has been organizing new plants in the South in spite of the fact that general employment in the textile industry has shrunk from 1.25 million to 700,000 over the past two decades.

Despite the effects of foreign textile imports and automation, he told the delegates, industrialization in the South is producing a change in union organizing. He explained this apparent paradox by pointing out that unparalleled technological advance in industry throughout the South has caused such demand for labor that there is a better chance for organization of non-union workers.

Fierce competition in the textile industry has been responsible for UTWA local unions negotiating impressive improvements in wages, fringe benefits, profit sharing plans and working conditions, Baldanzi reported. He termed this "a measure of our union's worth."

The UTWA leader said the industry is witnessing a dramatic transformation in the form of growth of large companies.

"We are emerging from an industry that used to have thousands of small companies into one like steel, where a handful of giants control policy," he said. To keep pace with this change, he observed, unions face an unprecedented need for engineering, time study and other experts.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.) delivered a ringing attack on the Republican presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater. Pastore noted that he himself during 14 years in the Senate had observed Goldwater and that "he never once voted right on anything involving the welfare of organized labor."

Issues Stressed

"God forbid that you let this man who favors the 'right-to-work' law, who would destroy the Civil Rights Act of 1964, who would trigger the world to destruction, take over the White House," he declared. "The time has come when the American worker must be made to understand this."

Pastore also asserted that the 1964 election "in the last analysis will be decided by candidates' positions on bread and butter issues, as well as on the questions of jobs, unemployment compensation and social security."

UTWA delegates unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing Pres. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey for President and Vice President, on repealing section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, on amending the Walsh-Healey Act, on enactment of adequate health and welfare legislation, and on a shorter workweek.

Vietnamese Unions Play Key Role in War Effort

South Vietnam's trade union movement was described by a veteran labor observer as that embattled nation's principal mass organization "that has discipline and is devoted to the objectives of winning the war against the Vietcong."

Irving Brown, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions representative to the United Nations, was interviewed on Labor News Conference following his return from South Vietnam. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is heard over the Mutual radio network.

Brown, who was interviewed shortly before the brief general strike called by the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, said it is imperative to give the democratic trade union movement an effective voice in molding national policy. The unions, he stressed, can make a major contribution "to involving the great masses of the Vietnamese people" in the struggle against Communist aggression.

While the largest group of organized workers is in Saigon, the unions also have an important role in the villages, Brown pointed out.

"Even in areas where the Vietcong is a serious menace, they have organized," he said. "They have organized what they call 'social centers,' where they have taken care of hundreds of children; where there are recreation centers for the children . . . where they are training people, giving them some form of adult education, especially literacy classes."

The trade union movement in Vietnam, Brown said, "knows more about what is going on in the minds of the people . . . than any other group in Vietnam, and that includes the army."

He noted that the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor has in leadership positions both Buddhists and Catholics and has avoided any involvement in the nation's religious controversies. Among the rank and file of people, he said, there is no real hostility on a religious basis.

American economic as well as military aid is needed to strengthen South Vietnam, Brown declared and he predicted that more will be done along these lines.

As an example of unmet areas of need, he cited the problems of Vietnam's railroad workers.

"Two hundred railroad workers have been killed by explosions, by sabotage," he pointed out. "What is being done about their families, their widows, their children? Remember, the railroad workers are still going day in and day out on their jobs, in spite of Communist terrorism. . . . Something should be done in terms of housing. This is just one group, but there are many like this."

Communist aggression can be defeated, Brown said, "if we move in the right direction to involve, mobilize and win the masses to this struggle."

Volunteer Summer in Mississippi 'Grim but Wonderful' for Teachers

New York—"We'd do it again," say more than 40 union teachers who are back in their classrooms after a summer of unpaid teaching in Mississippi.

Twenty free schools opened July 2 for six weeks of tutoring high school pupils and educationally deprived adults. They gave intensive courses in English, public speaking, typing, sewing, arts and crafts, foreign languages, science, math and similar subjects, along with citizenship, voter registration, and the history of the Negro in America.

"It was grim but wonderful," said AFT Vice Pres. Richard Parrish of the Bronx, who toured 11 of the 20 schools stretching from Holly Springs in the north to Gulfport in the south, from Greenville in the west to Meridian.

Parrish found the pupils eager to learn and the teachers not only willing to give up their summer but also to dig down in their pockets to help pay expenses. An example: Arthur Reese of the Detroit Teachers Union and his wife Carolyn had the biggest center in Mississippi, with 600 pupils for the first session at Hattiesburg, and more than 500 at the second session, taught in six separate churches by a volunteer staff.

Spent Own Money

The Reeses spent more than $700 of their own money—a "tremendous sacrifice typical of many other teachers," as Parrish put it.

The Teachers made only one promise to those who volunteered—that transportation would be provided. It was, but the cost ate up much of the $10,000 given by the United Federation of Teachers here—AFT Local 2.

"We had to hire cars—at $60 a week plus 6 cents a mile in one area, and at $212 a month plus 9.6 cents a mile in another location, Holly Springs—to transport our teachers from the homes where they were living to the schools, and back again," Parrish said.

That was more secure than riding in cars with New York plates, he said, during a period when feelings were aroused by the disappearance, and later discovery of the bodies, of three civil rights workers who had been helping get voters registered.

Security was "very strict," said the AFT official. Each town on the school "circuit" had to call the communications officer in Meridian every night for a final "all clear" report to the security officer in Jackson. Cost for the telephone hookup — $1,800 a month.

Said Parrish: "No one can understand the psychology of people who live in a police state unless he has lived there himself. It took tremendous courage for these teachers to keep on doing their job."

Wyoming Fireman Wins BLF&E Safety Award

Evanston, Wyo. — Everett E. Reed, locomotive helper who halted a Union Pacific passenger train when Engineer Robert J. Rowley died at his post, received the safety award of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen at a dinner here.

The train continued running until Reed moved the body of the engineer, which had kept the automatic "deadman control" inoperative, and then applied the brakes. He received a plaque and $250 from the union, which presents a monthy safety award to helpers (firemen) who prevent or minimize rail accidents.

Clothing Union Leaders At ILO Geneva Parley

Geneva—A tripartite technical meeting for the clothing industry, convened by the Intl. Labor Organization, is examining labor and social problems and working conditions at a two-week meeting here.

Workers in the United States are represented by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Research Dir. Lazare Teper of the Ladies' Garment Workers. ACWA Research Dir. Milton Fried is their adviser.

At Union Conventions:

Johnson Lashes Out At Extremist Fringe

(Continued from Page 1)

"The factions which bid for power—and control over your government—bear many names, wear many masks, espouse many causes.

"They are united . . . by one determination: that your country shall not provide for the general welfare."

They "despise the word 'democracy'—dislike the word 'equality'—distrust the word 'peace.' They would reduce the word 'compassion' to a whisper—and have us mention it only in apology," he continued.

"On this, I refuse to turn and run.

"I intend to honor the mandate of the Constitution. . . . I intend to see that this goverment, as the servant of this great people, 'provides for the general welfare.' "

The President headed from the union conventions to a weekend meeting at El Paso with Mexico's Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos and thence to appearances in New England, saying he would probably enter some 30 states during the remainder of the presidential campaign.

Humphrey on Tour

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, his vice presidential companion, traveled from the Midwest to Texas and to a joint appearance with former Atty. Gen. Robert E. Kennedy, candidate for the Senate in New York, in his wide-swinging campaign.

Sen. Goldwater and Rep. William E. Miller, the GOP vice-presidential candidate, kept up a running fire about a "breakdown of law and order." The senator joined former Pres. Eisenhower at the general's Gettysburg, Pa., farm for a half-hour filmed television appearance. **(See story Page 12.)**

A cheering crowd of 2,000 delegates and guests heard Johnson at the IUE convention, and the audiences gathered at the other five assemblies brought the total number of union members and friends to whom the President spoke that day to an estimated 25,000. The five conventions connected by television were the Rubber Workers in Chicago, the United Textile Workers in New York City, the Tobacco Workers in Miami Beach, the Minnesota State AFL-CIO and the Missouri State AFL-CIO.

An estimated 10,000 Steelworkers' delegates and guests gave Johnson a tumultuous welcome the previous day as he flew into Atlantic City to thank the convention for its endorsement and fling a challenge to backward-lookers who say, "Don't touch this," "Leave that alone," "Let's wipe this out."

"The gains of the past 30 years have not been easy gifts," the President said. "We fought for them . . . maintained and advanced them through an uneasy and perilous peace . . . [and] "we will never return to economic stagnation and national drift.

'We Will Keep Moving'

"We will keep moving toward a nation where every man can find work and a fair reward, where no man suffers from fear or hatred, where every man can seek fulfillment and hope.

"That has been the 30-year goal of this progressive union . . . and of all American labor," he acknowledged. "That is the goal toward which I hope to lead all America."

On the "factions" and "fringes" reaching for power in an attempt to repudiate the American past, the President said to the IUE and the TV network of other union conventions, "We have a duty—a clear and compelling duty—to make it clear that America has not fallen and will not fall into the hands of extremists of any stripe.

"They may offer slurs today and slanders tomorrow—and more than that in days to come. I ask responsible men and women everywhere to stand up and be counted for the character and conscience of their country."

A nation as strong as ours "can tolerate the widest diversity of opinion and belief . . . and be made stronger by full and responsible discussion," Johnson said.

"But there comes a time when men must turn and stand—or else turn and run for the rest of their lives."

Speaking in a low voice, tense with emphasis, he said, "This generation of Americans must not be deceived. The success of our system must not be mocked."

Time to Stand Firm

"A time has come when we must turn and stand against those factions and fractions who would lead the people to believe that the road to individual freedom is, in reality, a road to collective serfdom."

Before Vietnam or NATO, before the Congo was on the map, the President warned, the same factions fought against minimum wages, 40-hour weeks, social security, labor's rights, the TVA and rural electrification, slum clearance and public works.

"That is where the line is drawn this year," he declared.

"There is work for us to do—to build this good society better, to make this strong country the foundation of a great and compassionate civilization."

The country's destiny, he said with disdain, "must not be placed in the hands of those who would steer a callous, reckless course."

"We have no time for arrogance or belligerence—no time for callousness or contempt—either in policies of our nation or the hearts of our leaders."

"Our duty is to fulfill the rights of all men, not only because we are judged more by what we do than what we preach, but because it is right."

Meany Appointed To COMSAT Board

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been named by Pres. Johnson as one of three public directors of COMSAT, the Communications Satellite Corp. chartered by Congress to exploit development of telecommunciations via satellites in orbit.

Also named were Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California, and Frederic G. Donner, General Motors board chairman.

Six directors were originally named by the late Pres. Kennedy, six by the two business firms sharing in the exploitation. The three public members were required by Congress to protect the public interest arising from U.S. development of the satellite system.

HANDS WERE EXTENDED and voices were raised in warm congratulations to Pres. Johnson when he finished his speech to the Steelworkers convention in Atlantic City. At right, pointing out delegates, is USWA Pres. David J. McDonald.

McDonald Sees Election Choice Between Progress and 'Dark Ages'

By Gervase N. Love

Atlantic City, N. J.—The people of America must decide on Election Day if "we are to go forward" or "go back to the Dark Ages," Pres. David J. McDonald told 3,500 cheering delegates to the 12th convention of the Steelworkers in an appeal for support for the Democratic presidential candidates.

The convention answered his call by unanimously endorsing the Democratic standard-bearers on behalf of the 1.1 million members and giving Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson a tumultuous welcome when he spoke to them. **(See story Page 1).**

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was to be heard in a telephoned address later in the convention.

Earlier the delegates had roared approval of McDonald's proposal that the union work for "a new concept of total job security" under which each steel worker "must be considered a permanent part of the industry in which he is employed . . . until he is honorably retired at a decent pension." The resolutions committee was charged with bringing a detailed proposal to the floor.

The delegates endorsed Johnson and Humphrey after hearing a point-by-point analysis of the respective platform planks most significant to working people and a comparison of the records of Johnson and Humphrey with those of their Republican rivals, Sen. Barry Goldwater and Rep. William E. Miller.

"We believe that the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey is vital to the protection of the labor movement, all the people of the United States, and the cause of peace and freedom-throughout the world," the resolution concluded.

Support Urged

"We endorse their candidacy.

"We urge every member of our union to give these candidates their loyal, generous and wholehearted support."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also told why organized workers should back Johnson and Humphrey. **(See story Page 1).**

Dist. Dir. Joseph P. Molony, secretary of the resolutions committee, in supporting the endorsement declared "the choice is obvious."

Earlier McDonald had made the same point in his keynote speech.

"I do not need to point out the tremendous legislative record of Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey," he said. "Neither do I need to study the horrible record of Sen. Goldwater and Rep. Miller.

"But I am not one of those who believes that this election is a push-over, that this is a sure thing for Johnson. I don't believe it."

He repeated earlier charges that the Goldwater forces would attempt to split the USWA by infiltration "in order to set Steelworker against Steelworker, rank-and-file against local leaders, local leaders against the staff, staff against the directors and the directors against the international officers."

Mao's Techniques

The techniques, he said, are laid down in the book, "How to Win an Election: The Art of Political Victory," by Stephen C. Shadegg, Goldwater campaign manager in 11 western states, who followed the infiltration methods spelled out by Mao Tse-Tung, the Chinese Communist leader.

McDonald also cited Goldwater's longstanding opposition to industrywide bargaining, declaring it would have been impossible for the union to achieve the benefits it has if it had to negotiate plant by plant.

"I say to you, quite frankly, Lyndon Johnson's fight is our fight," he continued.

"I say to you that our jobs are at stake. I say to you that peace and paychecks are at stake. I say to you that we must go forward to the great society in which Lyndon Johnson believes.

"But in order to do this, there must be no complacency. We have to work, we have to work! We have to fight and we have to fight and we have to fight! If we do this, we will win—I guarantee you, we will win."

In another major resolution the delegates denounced attempts in Congress "to nullify the reapportionment decisions," declaring such efforts "are not being carried out for the benefit of the people."

"Quite clearly," it charged, "the battle is being waged by politicians who see the basis of their power crumbling. We have always thought that a congressman's job is to represent the people of his district, not his own personal and political ambitions.

"We therefore condemn those who would sell our citizens short to keep their hold on power. We condemn all efforts, of whatever nature, to undermine or delay the effectiveness of the reapportionment decisions of the Supreme Court and we urge Congress and the people to reject any and all such proposals."

The convention passed two amendments to the union constitution. One made members who are 68 years or older ineligible for nomination or election to international office. The other raised the salaries of the 29 district directors and the Canadian national director from $16,000 to $20,000 a year.

IMF Speaker

Gen. Sec. Adolphe Graedel of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation hailed the USWA for its work in the international labor field and said the IMF has mounted a drive to help unions in underdeveloped nations "carry on the work you have been doing here of raising living standards."

"You have shown other trade unions what a real trade union program is," he said. "Other trade unions are following your example and are profiting by what you have done in the United States."

Harry Jackson, acting on behalf of Mayor Joseph Altman in welcoming the convention to Atlantic City, made McDonald an honorary lifeguard. Other speakers were Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan of Atlanta, Ga., who is recovering from an illness that has kept him from attending the Vatican Council, and Rev. Henry J. Whiting, associate executive director of the Dept. of Social Welfare of the National Council of Churches.

LABOR'S STAKE in the election battle was cited by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in an address to the Rubber Workers convention at Chicago. Seated are URW Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold, left, and Pres. George Burdon.

Addresses URW:

Wirtz Sees Workers Alert to Key Issues

Chicago—Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz predicted that rank and file union members would overwhelmingly support the Johnson-Humphrey Democratic ticket in the Nov. 3 presidential election.

Following an address to the 24th convention of the Rubber Workers, Wirtz said at a news conference that nearly all working men and women regard the issues in this election campaign as vital to themselves.

Among these issues, he said, are improved minimum wage rates and coverage, the anti-poverty program, the tax cut and other measures aimed at creating more jobs. He said that Sen. Barry M. Goldwater's position on these issues over the years put the Arizonian clearly against the position of wage earners.

The labor secretary, who early in his labor-management relations career was an arbitrator for the URW and the U.S. Rubber Co., told the more than 700 delegates here that the nation, the Kennedy-Johnson Administration and the labor movement can be proud of the economic record of the past 43 months.

"We have learned how to make our system work," Wirtz said as he compared gains made in employment and earnings and progress made in reducing unemployment. He cited the record of the 43 months prior to Jan. 1, 1961, and the 43 months since, noting the measures initiated by the Kennedy-Johnson Administration.

Wirtz praised the Rubber Workers' leadership in civil rights, declaring that "backlash" has no place in the labor movement and calling the term a "libel" and a "slander."

"Free collective bargaining is working," he said. "To make bargaining work better we need strong, responsible parties on both sides. This depends on repeal of section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Wirtz said hope for the future rests with the leadership supplied to America by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy and Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

URW Pres. George Burdon, in his opening day address, attacked the Goldwater record as anti-labor and said he hoped the convention would vote endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket. Burdon devoted a large part of his remarks to the growth and dangers of radical right-wing groups.

'Great Society' Near

"The great society is at our fingertips," Burdon said, but added that victory for the right-wing extremists would put this great society out of reach.

He said the goal of the civil rights movement is the same labor fought for years ago—human dignity. "Only the battlefield has changed in the war for this human dignity," he declared.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the delegates that the GOP is the "captured party"—captured by the extremists. He urged the election of Johnson and Humphrey and declared:

"For 12 years in the Senate, Goldwater voted against labor. He said 'no' to working people. Now it is time for working people to say 'no' to Goldwater."

Oregon Unions Press Job Injury Initiative

Roseburg, Ore.—"Number 3 November 3" is the Oregon labor movement's special campaign slogan this year. It drew even more attention than the presidential election as the State AFL-CIO concluded its 9th annual convention here.

Ballot Measure No. 3 is a labor-sponsored initiative to improve and modernize Oregon's workmen's compensation (job injury) law. If approved by the voters Nov. 3 it will provide an 18.5 percent increase in present benefits and coverage for virtually all employed persons under a fund administered by the state.

The State AFL-CIO and unaffiliated unions joined forces to take their case directly to the voters after years of inaction by the Oregon Legislature on improvements sought by labor as urgently needed for the protection of injured workmen and their families.

"The history of this initiative has been like the 'Perils of Pauline,'" Exec. Sec. James T. Marr told the convention. He reviewed the pressures of the petition drive that obtained 58,000 voters' signatures to put the measure on the ballot, and legal maneuvers by its opponents in the state's highest courts.

Well-financed foes of the measure, led by insurance interests, have raised a cry of "monopoly" because it would place the job-injury fund under the exclusive supervision of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

'Monopoly' Cry Derided

The Oregon AFL-CIO's legislative director, George Brown, pointed out that social security and unemployment insurance also can be called monopolies—"and both programs would be failures if they were operated for profit by private insurance interests."

Lawrence Smedley, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, congratulated the Oregon labor movement for putting the initiative measure on the November ballot and declared that "Oregon voters now have an opportunity to enact the best workmen's compensation law in the nation."

Discussing labor's stake in the presidential election, Oil Workers Pres. O. A. Knight told the 390 delegates:

"Sen. Goldwater has proved time and again, by his votes and by his sponsorship of legislation, that he wants to turn back the clock and to stop the labor movement. His election would be a national and international disaster."

Knight, an AFL-CIO vice president, attended the convention as the personal representative of Federation Pres. George Meany.

Many Volunteers

Oregon labor has never before had so large a staff of volunteers and full-time field representatives working on its register-and-vote campaign, Brown reported. The results, he said, are "spectacular both in numbers of voters registered and in what they reveal about Johnson vs. Goldwater sentiment. In some counties, new registrations are running more than 8 to 1 Democratic."

A record 390 delegates attended the five-day convention here. It was the largest number since Oregon's AFL-CIO merger in 1956.

Alaska Labor Opens Drive For Johnson

Anchorage — Speakers at the Alaska AFL-CIO convention here ripped into Republican Candidate Barry Goldwater and his record as labor mobilized to bring the state back into the Democratic column in November's presidential election.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan warned that the Goldwater program calls for drastic legislation to curb unions and weaken labor's position at the bargaining table.

Another principal speaker, Alaska's Rep. Ralph J. Rivers (D), branded Goldwater a "reckless, muddled reactionary."

Governor Present

The convention opened with 100 delegates and an equal number of guests, including persons prominent in government, education and business. Gov. William A. Egan (D) welcomed the delegates.

In the 1960 presidential election, the Republicans captured the state's three electoral votes by a slim 1,000 majority. The state's trade union movement has already begun an all-out drive to prevent it from happening again, Pres. R. E. McFarland reported.

Stereotypers Launch Job-Saving Program

Albany, N. Y.—The Stereotypers & Electrotypers voted at their 61st convention here to spend up to $50,000 to help private employers willing to experiment in the development of letterpress processes designed to spread employment in the printing industry.

The vote climaxed reports from delegates that new methods and substitute processes are reducing job opportunities in commercial shops, though work opportunities in newspaper shops remain "excellent."

Pres. James H. Sampson and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer said the convention authorized the union to give direct assistance to employers seeking to experiment with new processes in the letterpress end of the graphic arts industry.

The 117 delegates also:

- Voted to send 16 constitutional changes to membership referendum in December.
- Approved a resolution calling on the AFL-CIO to encourage use of the Allied Printing Trades label on all union printing materials.
- Heard more appeals than ever before from rulings by union tribunals.

The officers reported that union finances are strong and that the defense fund is at the highest level since the founding of the Stereotypers in 1902.

In the forthcoming referendum, changes involving union funds require a two-thirds favorable vote, other propositions need a simple majority for passage, Creamer said.

William C. Scanlan, IATSE Trustee, Dies

Lynn, Mass.—William C. Scanlan, an international trustee of the Theatrical Stage Employes since 1924, died here at 88 and was buried after services in St. Pius Church.

Scanlan helped form Lynn Stage Employes Local 73 in 1900, and was its business agent for 63 years. He was a New England field staff man for the IATSE from 1921 until his final illness.

Missouri Labor Urged To Shun Complacency

Kansas City—The undecided vote in Missouri requires redoubled efforts for registration and getting out Johnson-Humphrey voters on election day, delegates to the biennial convention of the Missouri AFL-CIO were warned here this week.

Polls in the rural areas of the state show Pres. Johnson leading Sen. Goldwater substantially, but the polls also show an unusually high percentage of undecided voters. State AFL-CIO Pres. John I. Rollings reminded the delegates that it was only the tremendous efforts by unions in the cities which carried the state for John F. Kennedy in 1960.

"As great as was the need then for effective political efforts," he said, "the dangers from defeat would be much greater this year. We must not yield to complacency bred by optimistic polls, for many things could happen between now and election day."

James A. Davis, secretary-treasurer of the state organization, who had traveled through the state sounding out political sentiment, said there was an alarming degree of apathy among voters. He, too, warned against over-confidence in view of the undecided vote which, he said, might be swung either way by some development in the campaign.

Fortunately, he noted, at this point in the campaign the polls and surveys were indicating a considerably greater number of undecided votes among Republicans than among Democrats, and also that a greater number of Republicans are switching to Johnson than Democrats to Goldwater.

The convention gave a rousing response to a closed circuit television address by Pres. Johnson. The more than 700 delegates, many accompanied by wives at the convention banquet, heard Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall blister his fellow Arizonian, Barry Goldwater, as a "shallow, ignorant and impulsive" man, lacking a sense of history.

"I will tell you where his nostalgia lies," Udall said, "back to the heart of his youth in the 20s. This is the America he yearns for and would return to."

Udall pointed out, however, that it was in the 20s that the seeds of a depression and a second World War were sown. Since then, he said, we have turned to laws and organization for the benefit of the people. He cited the great accomplishments in Congress under Johnson.

Walter Gray, area director of COPE, cited the record of Goldwater in voting 53 times wrong on issues selected by AFL-CIO as important to the welfare of unions, citizens and the country. He contrasted that with 56 right votes by Sen. Stuart Symington, Missouri Democrat. Gray credited the efforts of labor in 1960 with the carrying of Missouri for Kennedy.

The convention also heard addresses by Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters and Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters.

The convention gave an enthusiastic reception and endorsement to Warren E. Hearnes, Democratic candidate for governor, who has expressed strong support for reapportionment of the state legislature and opposition to any so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

Election Seen Key to Labor's Future

Meany Urges Drive To Get Out the Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

the right-wing extremists who look upon Barry Goldwater as a hero."

"I refuse to take any comfort out of the polls," Meany said. Goldwater "is opposed to the Communists" but he "has refused to take a position on the John Birch Society . . . he refuses to see any evil or threat in the John Birch Society."

The John Birch Society in its "printed documents" has called the late John Foster Dulles a "paid agent" of the Communist Party and former Pres. Eisenhower a "dedicated Communist," he continued.

Meany ran the record of Goldwater's Senate votes across 12 years:

"He voted against higher wages for postal employes, he voted against raising unemployment insurance benefits. . . .

"He voted against [social security] pensions at 50 years of age for persons totally disabled . . . voted approval of the Dixon-Yates power gouge against the American people. . . .

Against Workers

"He voted against the protection of workers' interests by trying to exclude employer-operated pension plans from the requirements and penalties of federal law . . . against the Davis-Bacon provisions in public works contracts . . . against federal aid to education . . . against health care for the aged, against the union protections inserted in the mass transit bill, against President Johnson's anti-poverty act, against the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

"He voted for higher interest rates on GI mortgages," Meany continued. "He voted to clamp unfair limits on new minimum wage coverage . . . he voted to cut down the federal program for training the jobless."

"He had a bill in his pocket" when he entered the Senate in 1953 —"a national right-to-work law, a federal law against nationwide bargaining or even area-wide bargaining."

"The big issues in this election are peace and prosperity, which go together," the federation president said to the UTWA.

"We look at Lyndon Johnson's record and then we look at this man who finds it so difficult to explain today what he said yesterday, who makes all sorts of statements and contradicts them," he said to the IUE delegates.

Finger On The Button

"We think whose finger is going to be on the atomic button."

"The President of the United States is, by the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces. Do we want to put this power into the hands of a man who spends one half of each day explaining what he meant . . . a man who has so definitely committed himself to political extremism?"

We look at the Goldwater running-mate, William E. Miller, "whom the Republicans call their Number One dirty fighter, and I agree with them, and we look at his record, and then we look at this outspoken, wonderful human being who is on the Democratic ticket for Vice President, Hubert Humphrey."

"There is no question of where we belong."

"The first order of business for the American trade union movement" is to make sure that we have in Washington "an administration under which we can progress, under which we can face the very difficult international and domestic problems that are before us," Meany said to the Steelworkers.

"We must bear the burden of responsibility by showing that we want a man of stature, a man who knows what is best for all Americans."

"We have the members and we have the votes, but having the members and having the votes doesn't mean anything unless you get those votes in the ballot box."

At every convention, speaking directly to delegates representing America's union members, the federation president said, "I appeal to you for 100 percent cooperation, at every level, right down to the last precinct, so that on the 4th of November we can look forward, with comfort, to the future."

PRES. JOHNSON is congratulated by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (right) and gets a rising, cheering, whistling ovation from IUE convention delegates and the President's escort committee (left).

IUE Convention Shapes Program For 'Job and Income Assurance'

By Eugene A. Kelly

A new "job and income assurance plan"—including a guaranteed annual wage and the 35-hour workweek for those who have jobs, supplemental benefits or severance pay for those who haven't, and earlier retirement on a "decent" income—will be sought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in all future collective bargaining agreements.

That was agreed on by delegates to the union's 11th biennial convention as a giant step toward the "great society" envisioned by Pres. Johnson. They also, in the opening days of their Washington, D. C., conclave:

- Endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey Democratic ticket while rejecting the Goldwater-Miller slate of the Republicans and promising to "exert our best efforts" to help the President and Sen. Humphrey "win an overwhelming victory" in November.

- Nominated Pres. James B. Carey for another term and, for the first time since Carey took office, provided an opponent for the top spot in an October referendum—Sec.-Treas. Paul Jennings of the union's New York-New Jersey district, largest in the IUE.

- Elected Sec.-Treas. George Collins by unanimous rising vote of the nearly 800 delegates from 367 local unions, IUE conference boards and district councils.

The convention, after preliminary skirmishing on a proposal to change the per capita dues structure to provide more money for organizing, gave an enthusiastic welcome to a series of speakers—Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, federation Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Gen. Sec. George Woodcock of the British Trades Union Congress, and others.

The delegates recessed one afternoon to inspect the union's enlarged Philip Murray building and warmly greeted Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, wife of Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the late President, as she dedicated the John F. Kennedy memorial room in the headquarters building.

Johnson, Humphrey Endorsed

Johnson spoke to the convention a day after it endorsed his candidacy and got a rousing greeting from delegates, their wives and children in a packed hotel ballroom. Carey pinned on the President a badge depicting the Philip Murray building, the initials LBJ—which Carey said were short for Labor Backs Johnson—and the inscription "Deep in the heart of the American people."

Carey reported the presence of a delegate who had been a Johnson classmate in a San Antonio grammar school—Paul Keller of IUE Local 780.

Later the delegates adopted a resolution on the domestic economy warning that a "trigger-happy" Republican presidential candidate could "touch off a national economic disaster as easily as an international nuclear war."

The IUE's new "job and income assurance plan" declared "all employes shall be put on weekly salary and guaranteed 52 weekly paychecks per year and, until this guaranteed salary basis is achieved, a pooled fund provided by employers shall be used during periods of unemployment to provide unemployment compensation of 75 percent of gross weekly pay plus $2 a week for each dependent, with supplemental pay when work drops below 40 hours" a week.

Bargaining Goals

The convention also endorsed these other features:

- A planned reduction of hours to average 35 per week with no reduction in weekly pay.

- Severance pay on complete separation to provide not less than 1 week's pay for each year of service up to 10 years, 1.5 weeks' pay per year beyond that.

- Restrictions on overtime until all employes are recalled from layoff; lump sum payments in money or early retirement; plantwide employment "pools" for displaced workers; retraining of displaced workers on the basis of seniority; and restrictions on "contracting-out" of plant work.

The delegates endorsed a call for a minimum wage boost of 3.5 percent a year with a floor of 7 cents an hour, cost-of-living escalators in all IUE contracts, and an end to wage erosion involving discrimination for sex, age or color.

Other goals, the convention agreed, should be 10 or more paid holidays a year; 5 weeks' vacation after 20 years' service; long-service vacations of 13 weeks at age 64, and 15 weeks at 65 after 20 or more years.

Maso Wins Full Term As Lathers' President

New York—Pres. Sal Maso of the Lathers won election to a full three-year term at the union's convention here and carried with him most of a slate of candidates for other executive board posts.

Maso, named last January to fill out the term of the late Lloyd A. Mashburn, was opposed for re-election by the union's secretary-treasurer, Harold Mills. He defeated Mills 180-145.

J. Earl Ferguson of Cleveland, who ran with Maso, defeated William Ward for secretary-treasurer, 182-144.

Vice presidents elected included two incumbents, C. J. Haggerty, who is president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Michael Rizzo of New York. Newcomers elected were Russ Baldwin of St. Louis, Creighton White of Houston, Tex., Robert Hamilton of Chicago, A. H. Burton of Ottawa, Ont., and Henry Sheerin of Boston.

There was no political division, however, on the delegates' choice for President of the United States. The convention voted a unanimous endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), in an address urged union members individual Republican candidates if "to keep an open mind" regarding they have "good" labor records.

"It is just as much to the interest of the Democratic Party as it is to the interest of the Republican Party that the moderate and progressive stand should be maintained in the Republican Party," he said.

Delegates approved a per capita increase and backed Maso's recommendation by rejecting a proposed jurisdiction agreement with the Carpenters which had been drawn up more than a year ago.

Catholic Action Group Elects Kircher to Board

William L. Kircher, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, has been elected to membership on the executive board of the National Catholic Social Action Conference.

Political Endorsement Tobacco Union's First

Miami Beach—For the first time in its history, the Tobacco Workers went on record as supporting a national ticket by unanimously endorsing Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The 33,000-member union thus joined a growing list of labor organizations that are breaking with their own traditions to endorse the Democratic candidates.

The action was taken after the 169 delegates to the union's 13th convention heard the President address the session and several other union meetings through closed-circuit television.

TWIU Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Petree said the resolution supporting the Johnson-Humphrey ticket "is urgently necessary because of the extreme views" expressed by the Republican candidate. He emphasized that the action constitutes the first time TWIU ever endorsed any candidate in its history and declared, "we did it unanimously."

Automation also was a major topic at the week-long meetings, with the delegates passing a series of resolutions offering solutions to that biggest of problems in the tobacco industry.

In an effort to stem job losses, TWIU asked in resolutions, that a "strict limitation be enforced against overtime" and that double pay for overtime be made mandatory.

It also passed a resolution seeking the formation of Union Label & Service Trades Councils around the country. A central council should be set up, the resolution stated, as "a clearing house for national and local promotion of labor's problems," and to "harness the buying power of the trade union movement." Councils would be established in each area in which the union is active.

Compromise Approved:

Redistricting Curbs Shelved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

cordance with existing laws. (In most states, legislators will be chosen in November.)

● Reapportion legislatures through court order in accordance with constitutional standards where malapportioned legislatures have not acted within the time limits.

Dirksen told the Senate he could not go along with the "sense of Congress" resolution "because it does not have the force of law."

The compromise did not, however, shut the door on further reapportionment controversy at this session. Pending in the House is a proposed constitutional amendment which would permit states to apportion one house of a legislature on a basis other than population. The Rules Committee took the unusual step of taking the proposal away from the Judiciary Committee and sending it to the floor.

Two votes would be needed for it to clear the House—a majority vote approving the rule allowing its consideration, and a subsequent two-thirds vote to adopt the constitutional amendment proposal. If passed, it would also require a two-thirds approval in the Senate to be submitted for ratification by three-fourths of the states.

Dirksen, in pressing for a mandatory delay in court reapportionment actions, made it clear that his desire is to win time for adoption of a constitutional amendment that would forestall one man, one vote reapportionment.

Heavy absenteeism, as the congressional session encroached further on the election campaign season, made it increasingly difficult to predict votes on close issues. Two Senate sessions were forced to adjourn for lack of a quorum and leaders sent out emergency telegrams to summon absent members back to Washington for the apportionment showdown.

In other major action, the House voted $750 million in first-year appropriations to launch the anti-poverty program, beating down a Republican attempt to cut back the amount.

The funds are earmarked for youth job training in cities and conservation camps, federal grants to community-originated projects, basic education for adults, part-time jobs for needy college students and a variety of other measures to help America's poor.

In the same $999 million supplemental appropriations bill, the House provided funds to carry out the Civil Rights Act, to launch the mass transit program for relief of traffic-clogged metropolitan areas, to set up a large-scale food stamp program, and finance a major automation study.

An effort was expected to get the Senate to restore some funds cut by the House Appropriations Committee—including financing of the new Automation Commission, mass transit, and urban renewal.

There was still no sign of a break, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, in the House-Senate impasse over hospital care for the aged. Conferees were faced with the job of reconciling a House-passed bill boosting cash social security benefits 5 per cent and a Senate version combining a $7 monthly increase in benefits with a labor- and Administration-supported hospital and nursing home program for the elderly.

CUSTOMERS CAN REGISTER as well as shop in Newark, N. J., where the Retail Clerks Active Ballot Club, in cooperation with Kleins department store, sponsored a week-long voter registration program. Standing behind the voter registrars are William A. McLaughlin, president of RCIA Local 1262, Store Manager Charles Goldstone, and RCIA Local 1049 Pres. Ira Berkeley. A weekend registration drive was also conducted in 33 union supermarkets in Essex County.

Goldwater Sets Midwestern Tour As Polls Reveal GOP Defections

Fresh from his second week of campaigning in the South, Sen. Barry Goldwater got set for a four-day "whistlestop" train journey beginning Sept. 28 to cities in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

For the Republican presidential nominee, the "whistlestop" approach was a radical change from his originally announced campaign strategy. It was interpreted by political reporters as arising from unfavorable voter surveys in the three big midwestern states once claimed as Goldwater "heartland."

Preference polls sponsored by Republican state leaders have revealed a substantial prospective defection from the Arizona senator in normally Republican areas and the survey results are paralleled by local newspaper polls with a history of accuracy.

Charles H. Percy, GOP candidate for governor, is rated as running far ahead of Goldwater in Illinois, although not necessarily far enough to defeat incumbent Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.

Ohio Republicans are concentrating heavily on an effort to elect Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., son of the late senator, against incumbent Democratic Sen. Stephen Young. Goldwater's running-mate, Rep. William E. Miller, appeared before the recent one-day GOP state convention in Columbus, but neither he nor the senator was mentioned by name in Gov. John A. Rhodes' speech exhorting Republican troops to get busy.

High point in the Goldwater campaign was a filmed "conversation" with former Pres. Eisenhower at the latter's Gettysburg farm, which appeared on home television as a half-hour commercial paid for by the Republican Party.

'Tommyrot'

The senator won from Eisenhower a comment that it was "tommyrot" for the GOP candidates to be labeled as "warmongers." Replying to a question directly raised by Goldwater, the general observed that the senator had "been through one war" and "no man is going to be reckless about this."

Eisenhower also agreed with Goldwater that "moral leadership" was significant in the presidency. At no time did he directly or indirectly criticize Pres. Johnson or directly endorse Sen. Goldwater's candidacy.

Stumping in Texas and other southern states, the senator drew substantial crowds, and in a major speech to the American Legion convention in Dallas, he charged that Johnson defense policies were an invitation to "national suicide."

Smashing hardest at Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, he charged "mistake after mistake" in the Vietnam war and a "massive misevaluation" of Soviet intentions in Cuba.

Warns of 'Handouts'

The Administration proposes military spending cuts, the senator said, "to provide funds for sticking the government's fingers in a still-larger mess of pies—for handouts here, subsidies there."

In Charlotte, N. C., he accused the President of fearing to debate him. "He will not face the issues—he will not face me—he will not face you."

In a west Texas tour he accused the President of misusing tax files to get campaign contributors, saying he was "investigating" an alleged letter containing threats.

In a major Boston, Mass., speech he talked about the "breakdown of law and order."

"Our women are no longer safe in their homes, on our streets, in our parks," the senator said, and spoke an added sentence about "the bombing of churches and schools."

The President's spokesmen, he said, are "socialistic radicals . . . bosses of big cities, big unions, big business . . . bureaucratic lackeys." The Administration "is sick" and "refuses to see corruption when it stares them in the face."

"We can only conclude that scandal lurks everywhere in the darkened halls of the White House."

Miller, the candidate for vice president, heading west across the country, assured Idaho farmers that Goldwater would not "abolish farm programs," as the GOP candidate indicated in the past he recommended.

He left behind a charge of conflict of interest involving his directorship in Lockport Felt Co., drawing $7,500 a year, while fighting from the House floor legislation that the company opposed.

His reply was that he had never been a stockholder in Lockport Felt Co., although he did not deny that he had been assistant secretary and director of the firm.

9-26-64

Employ Handicap Week Started 20 Years Ago

The 20th anniversary of the first National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week is being observed in the first week of October, with organized labor playing the same major role it has carried out during two decades of active participation.

The original observance was the outgrowth of a joint congressional resolution, passed three years earlier, setting aside one week each year to pay tribute to the abilities of the physically handicapped. Its promoter was Paul A. Strachan, deaf representative of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Three years later, in the wartime summer of 1945, Senate and House unanimously passed a resolution calling on the President to issue a suitable proclamation each year naming the first week in October as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and urging leaders of all groups, including labor and management, to participate in its observance.

The former AFL and the former CIO joined wholeheartedly in the effort to make the first week the success it was, as did many other labor leaders. The first beneficial effect was a sharp jump in the number of job placements of workers who had suffered physical handicaps, including newly returned veterans, reversing a decline that had persisted for 13 months.

In 1947 Pres. Truman determined that a coordinating body could best direct a year-round informational and educational campaign, and established the volunteer President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

When the AFL-CIO merger was consummated in 1955, a feeling grew that organized labor should be represented at top levels of the committee. The White House then appointed Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as its vice chairman.

A Labor Committee on which AFL-CIO staff members serve directs activities with respect to labor matters.

The AFL-CIO has contributed to the work of the committee many pamphlets and booklets for use as promotional material and, recently, the educational film, "They Have What It Takes."

Each year most state central bodies sponsor high school essay contests on problems of handicapped workers.

Rep. Norblad Dies After Heart Attack

Rep. Walter Norblad, 56, for 18 years a Republican member of the House from Oregon, died of a heart attack in Washington. As second-ranking GOP member of the Armed Services Committee he had been a critic of what he termed "waste" in the defense establishment.

With the recent death of Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.), the House party lineup as adjourment neared was left at 254 Democrats, 176 Republicans and five vacancies.

Beverage Unions Give Flag to Boys Home

Cincinnati, O.—A flag that flew from the Capitol during the mourning period for the late Pres. John F. Kennedy is flying from a new flagpole at Sky Ranch for Boys, S. D.

The flag and the pole were gifts from unions affiliated with the National Coordinating Committee for the Beverage Industry, including the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Brewery Workers, Plasterers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Union Backing Mounts for LBJ Ticket

Executive boards of two more unions have voted unanimously to support the presidential ticket of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Operating Engineers board praised the endorsement of Johnson and Humphrey by the AFL-CIO General Board as best serving "the interests not only of the workers of America but of all Americans."

The Office Employes board made its first presidential endorsement in voting support for Johnson and Humphrey. OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin termed Johnson "the only possible choice this year."

The election of Goldwater, he charged, "would extinguish the light of hope for every American who at some time may need disability or retirement benefits."

Still another declaration of support for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket came from the Indiana State AFL-CIO's COPE committee.

Huge Crowds Cheer LBJ in Six States

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Campaign Sparked by 1-Day Tour

By John M. Barry

En Route with Johnson—New England gave a roaring welcome to Pres. Johnson as crowds in the hundreds of thousands lined streets and highways and packed city squares to hear the President stress his themes of "unity" and "responsibility" and hammer at his opposition as "reckless" and "heartless."

In a breathtaking one-day barnstorming tour of the six-state region, the President gave five scheduled addresses plus scores of impromptu speeches from an open limousine at crowded intersections.

Rhode Island State Police estimated that nearly half a million persons—well over half the state's population—greeted the President during his visit to address Brown University's bicentennial convocation at Providence. It took the President's motorcade an hour and a half to traverse the seven miles from the airport to the University, inching its way over the last mile through streets covered wall-to-wall with cheering people.

At his next stop, Hartford, Conn., Johnson spoke from the steps of the Hartford Times building to the largest crowd in the state's history, according to local officials.

The President was greeted by crowds of 15,000 to 20,000 at the Burlington, Vt., airport, and by upwards of 25,000 in Portland, Me.

Weather No Bar

Thousands of people waited nearly four hours in 48-degree weather on the streets of Manchester, N.H., to see the President, delayed by the enthusiasm of well-wishers at his previous stops. Johnson delivered a major foreign policy address to the New Hampshire Weekly Newspaper Association. **(See story, Page 11.)**

Johnson climaxed the whirlwind tour with an unscheduled stop at Boston for a midnight visit with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, at New England Baptist Hospital, where the youngest brother of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy is recovering from injuries suffered in a plane crash last June.

Finally, at 1:45 a.m., after leaving the hospital, he climbed to the top of his limousine to speak to several hundred Bostonians who had learned of his unexpected visit and gathered to see him.

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'64 Job Gains Hold Firm, Figures Shift Seasonally

HOME STATE WELCOME is given Pres. Johnson as his motorcade crawls through a huge crowd in El Paso, Tex., where he met with Mexican Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos at a ceremony marking the settlement of the long dispute over the Chamizal tract.

Joblessness Rate Stays At 5.2%

By Robert B. Cooney

The improved job picture of 1964 held steady in September as teenagers flocked back to school and caused about the expected decline in both employment and unemployment, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate, altered by a one-hundredth of 1 percent change, was rounded off at 5.2 percent—up from 5.1 percent in August. The actual change, considered insignificant by the experts, was from 5.14 percent to 5.15 percent.

The total unemployed dropped by 350,000 to 3.3 million, the lowest September total since 1959. So far in 1964, unemployment has averaged some 250,000 below the comparable period in 1963. Of the August-to-September decline, some 200,000 were jobless teenagers who returned to school.

Total employment fell as expected by 1.3 million to 70.8 million in September. About 1.7 million teenagers left summer jobs to return to school, counterbalanced in part by a job rise of nearly 500,000 among adult women, most of them teachers and other school employes.

Above '63 Level

The summary job report observed that total employment has

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McCarthyism Revived:

Personal Assault on Johnson Marks Goldwater Whistlestop

By Willard Shelton

En Route with Goldwater—Stung by unbroken reports that his campaign is lagging, Sen. Barry Goldwater added a direct "soft-on-communism" charge against Pres. Johnson as he whistle-stopped via railroad train through big midwestern states that before his nomination last July were among his centers of power.

At waystop after waystop through Ohio and Indiana, he hammered at his old charges about "crime in the streets" . . . the "arm-twisting, power-hungry President" . . . the "curious crew of camp followers" he attributes to Johnson, describing them as "socialistic radicals like Hubert Humphrey, bosses of big cities, big unions, big business," all of which he wrapped up as "leftists."

As he headed into normally Republican Illinois "downstate" areas, the "soft-on-communism" charge was his only new theme, but it came in the context of his most savage personal assaults of the campaign on the President's character.

The stepped-up intensity of fire was considered, speculatively, as a reaction by the Arizona senator to failure to sting Pres. Johnson into a partisan type of campaign. Johnson has ignored Goldwater's charges, making his speeches an appeal to reason and national unity rather than to "fear" and "division."

'Debate' Theme

Goldwater previously began hitting a "why won't the President debate?" theme, which also emerged when he found Johnson disdaining accusations.

The country has a new policy of "lie and lie, elect and elect," the GOP candidate said in Dayton, O. . . . "Do you want Lyndon's cronies appointed" to the Supreme Court? he asked in Chillicothe.

The President won't tell us anything, he said in Toledo and at half the whistle-stops, about why "youth festers in the streets." . . . Why federal power "increases" but the streets are not safe for "law and order."

The Cincinnati speech carrying the "soft-on-communism" charge—a reversion to the era of the late Sen. Joseph A. McCarthy of Wisconsin—was so brutally personal that the Republican presidential candidate refrained from using, before a roaring capacity crowd of 16,000, a sentence and a phrase appearing in the advance text, including an accusation involving

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Meany Sees Goldwater Appealing to Discontent

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned it would be a "grave mistake" to assume that the outcome of the election is "inevitable" and attacked Sen. Barry Goldwater's appeal to "what he believes are underlying currents of disquiet among the American people" on the cold war, economic insecurity and civil rights.

In an editorial in the October issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, Meany charged that Goldwater is seeking to "mobilize an army of discontent large enough to make him President."

This appeal will not work, the federation president affirmed in the editorial titled "A Truly Pivotal Election." **(Partial text page 6.)** He added:

"I have absolute confidence in the common sense of the American people. They know that problems cannot be wished away. They know that problems must be solved. And they also know that the present Administration and the program of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket intend to solve them."

America's workers will go to the polls on Nov. 3, he said, "in the greatest outpouring of voters in our history, to register their choice for leaders they trust and their disgust for politicians who would make this a fearful nation unwilling and unable to keep its rendezvous with destiny."

The trade union movement has

(Continued on Page 10)

ILA Job Security Strike Draws Injunction Move

New York—Nearly 80,000 dockworkers struck over the issue of job security in U.S. ports from Maine to Texas as Pres. Johnson named an inquiry board to determine if the strike should be halted by an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction.

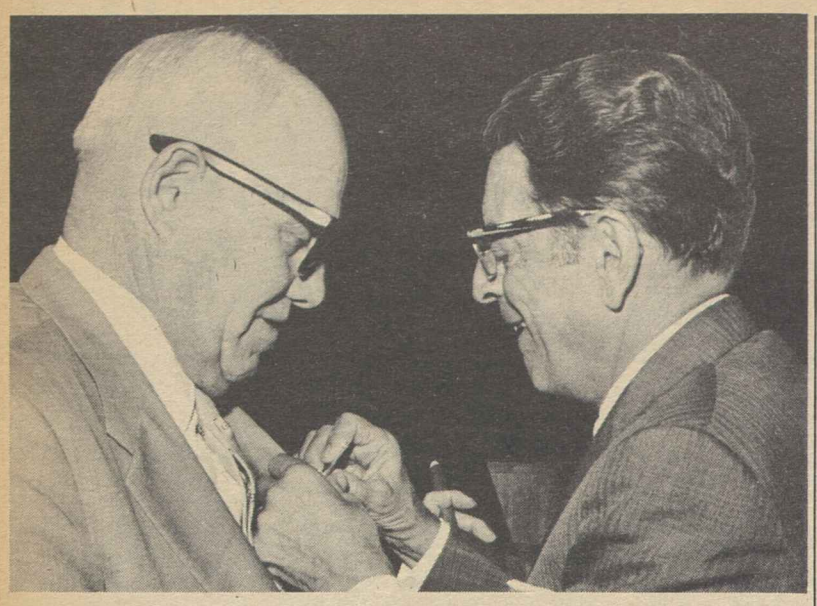
Refusal of shipping employers here to offer the kind of contract protection the men require against job-destroying automation was blamed for the walkout by Pres. Thomas W. "Teddy" Gleason of the Longshoremen.

"If they want automation, let them pay for it," Gleason said of the employers' insistence on cutting the size of work gangs without specific contract provisions spelling out workers' rights to protection against layoffs caused by the use of automated machinery on the docks.

The strike came when ILA contracts expired at midnight Sept. 30 without agreement on new terms. Named by Johnson to the inquiry board into the dispute was substantially the same three-man panel which has tried to settle the manpower dispute since the ILA's 1962-63 walkout over the same issue.

Herbert Schmertz, former general counsel of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, is panel chairman. The other members are Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University's School of Business Administration and Theodore W. Kheel, professional arbiter, who had served on the mediating board wtih Assistant Labor Sec.

(Continued on Page 4)



FIRST POLITICAL endorsement in the 75-year history of the Pressmen was made at the union's Washington convention after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged support for Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey. Meany, left, is shown receiving an honorary delegate's badge from Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade.

Meany Asks All-Out Effort:

Pressmen Back LBJ-Humphrey In First Political Endorsement

By Gervase N. Love

If organized labor gets the votes it has into the ballot box on Election Day, "there will be no doubt as to the result," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 75th anniversary convention of the Pressmen in Washington.

Shortly after Meany presented an appeal for support for the Democratic slate of Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey, the Pressmen for the first time in the union's three-quarters of a century of existence, took a political stand and endorsed the two candidates with only two or three dissenting votes.

"Every single member of organized labor, every trade union official, every person in this room who believes in the forward progress of the American people has to get in this fight between now and election day," Meany declared.

He praised the record of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration, pointing out that the late Pres. Kennedy's inaugural pledge to move to an America stronger militarily, socially and economically "has been kept and we are on the move." In the 10 months Johnson has been in office, he added, "we can say that he is doing everything in his power to bring the Kennedy dream to reality."

The trade union movement today, he said, "is stronger than it has ever been in my lifetime and to my memory."

Advances Listed

"Our contracts are good," he detailed. "Pension and welfare plans have advanced. The people get more vacations, more holidays. More and more we have achieved the shorter workweek at the bargaining table.

"Legislatively we have seen a great deal of progress. . . . We haven't reached the millennium by any means, but we feel that the legislative record of this session of Congress drawing to a close is the best from the standpoint of labor since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

There is still one major problem —unemployment, he said.

Now the country faces an election, Meany went on, in which "we face the prospect for the first time of fighting off what you might term a real conservative threat."

"The people who are opposed to the things we represent now have one of America's major political parties," he said. "They have their candidate heading it up.

"Everything that we have achieved over the years and everything we hope to achieve in the future is at stake in this election. There can be no doubt what the election of Barry Goldwater would mean to the working men and women of this country. His record speaks for itself."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz attacked Goldwater's record on three specific issues—employment, social security and education — using quotations from speeches and Goldwater's book, "The Conscience of a Conservative," to point up the great differences between the thinking of the rival candidates for the Presidency.

Of Goldwater's book he said:

"There is some question about the use of 'conscience' in this particular case. It's dangerous when you train your conscience to kiss you when it ought to bite you."

The GOP candidate's attitude toward jobs, social security and education, Wirtz said, give the voter a choice "between the whole meaning of freedom and the opposite of freedom."

"I don't understand why it is that everything proposed should be reversed," he added, "but I can only say if Mr. Goldwater wants to stop the world so that he can get off, he'd better jump, because we're not going to stop it."

Changing Status Cited

Pressmen's Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade in his keynote speech called upon the union, on its 75th anniversary, "to accept the challenge of the future with the same firm resolve as did our pioneer members." He compared the status of the union member today with what it was three-quarters of a century ago and declared that most of the gains were made by organized labor.

He reported 1,475 delegates representing 757 locals with a total membership of about 115,000.

DeAndrade, Sec.-Treas. Alexander J. Rohan and other international officers, elected by referendum vote several months ago, were installed for their new terms. Less than an hour later the union constitution was amended to provide that newly-elected international officers henceforth assume their posts on the first Monday in the June following the referendum.

Four veteran officers who retired recently were presented with plaques. They were former Vice Presidents Fred W. Maxted of Hamilton, Ont., a member of the union for 63 years, and Walter J. Turner of San Francisco; Sec.-Treas. John L. (Lou) McFadden of New York Local 2, a former trustee of the Pressmen's Home; and E. Curtis White of Phoenix, Ariz., whose 44 years as a trustee of the Technical Trade School constituted the longest service of any international officer in the union's history. A plaque was ordered sent to Walter E. Curran of New York, also a former trustee of the school, who was unable to attend the convention.

The delegates, after a full morning of discussion, adopted a recommendation of the board of directors discontinuing the Pension Trust Fund after January 1965 and directing that the $3.35 monthly payment become the property of the local. Applications for benefits will be terminated Jan. 1, and monthly benefits of $28.50 will be continued until the fund is exhausted.

URW Supports Johnson, Re-Elects Top Officers

Chicago—The Rubber Workers endorsed Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey for election, re-elected their top officers and voted down a 50-cents-a-month dues increase in the closing days of the URW's 24th convention here.

The resolution of support for the Democratic ticket was adopted unanimously by the 726 delegates. In backing the Johnson-Humphrey team, the union said both the candidates and the Democratic platform recognize and support the goals of organized labor.

URW Pres. George Burdon defeated Edward Hester of Denver, 1,309 to 325, for a third two-year term.

Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito and Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold were re-elected without opposition and the convention chose 16 international executive board members.

The delegates spent a large part of the convention discussing and voting on the dues increase, which was rejected by a vote of 879 to 744. To pass, the proposal needed 1,092 votes. Both the election of officers and voting on the dues raise was by secret ballot.

Half of the dues hike was to go back to local unions. Fifteen cents was slated for the strike and defense fund. Ten cents was to go into the international operating fund.

Salaries of the three executive officers, seven district directors and 72 field representatives were increased by voice vote. Burdon will now receive $18,060. Bommarito and Gold will receive $15,060 a year.

The convention directed the executive board and subordinate bodies to shun so-called "right-to-work" states when choosing sites for conventions and meetings. In other resolutions the delegates:

- Voiced strong opposition to extremists from the right and left.
- Pledged full support to implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- Urged Congress to support the "one man, one vote" ruling on state legislative apportionment.
- Called for passage of improved social security benefits and health care for the aged under the social security system.
- Supported expansion of the Accelerated Public Works program to create more jobs.
- Voted strong backing of the President's "war on poverty."

The convention also supported measures to protect consumer interests, called for repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act (which permits state "right-to-work" laws), urged Congress and the Administration to take action to reduce unemployment, and called on all local unions to activate strong political action committees.

Delegates dedicated a bronze plaque to Sherman Dalrymple, founding president of the URW, who died in 1962. The plaque will be placed in international headquarters in Akron, O.

A resolution paying tribute to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy said:

". . . We pause to reflect on the gift which John Fitzgerald Kennedy has bequeathed to us, vowing to pick up the banner which was so tragically wrested from his hands—and vowing that his vision, his compassion, his grace, his devotion to family and his understanding of the objectives of organized labor may light our way as trade unionists, as citizens, and as human beings."

Bricklayers Vote Fund Use For Organizing

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the 68th convention of the Bricklayers at their final session here authorized the international executive board to use up to $1 million from the defense fund to help locals organize non-union journeymen and contractors.

They acted after appeals for organizational efforts in the traditional non-union home building field by Pres. John J. Murphy and by Roger Whitlock, chairman of the Structural Clay Products Institute.

Murphy called on the delegates to "make the suburbs a part of our union-condition area and not festering areas of cut-throat competition."

Whitlock, spokesman for the country's 500 manufacturers of brick, noted that 66 percent of all brick made in the United States goes into home building.

Murphy, Sec. Thomas F. Murphy, Treas. George W. King and Vice Presidents William R. Conners, E. J. Gill, James F. McHugh, John Lodge, Dave Parks, Edgar E. Baker, Frank Smith, Robert Shepherd and John F. Tracy were unanimously re-elected.

In the only contest Vice Pres. Samuel Sasso of Windsor, Ont., turned back a challenge by Don Williams of Toronto, by a vote of 715 to 254. Pres. Emeritus Harry C. Bates, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, administered the oath of obligation.

The major constitutional change the convention adopted was an increase in the maximum death benefit from $1,750 to $2,000.

Minnesota Convention Endorses Democrats

St. Paul, Minn.—Delegates to the Minnesota State AFL-CIO convention here listened politely to Republican congressional and senatorial candidates—and then voted by acclamation to endorse their Democratic opponents.

The convention also heard Pres. Johnson—by closed circuit television from Washington—and Minnesota's Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, and gave them cheering ovations and unanimous endorsements. Delegates applauded vigorously references to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey as speakers voiced pride in the selection of Minnesota's senior senator as Johnson's running mate.

The GOP candidates were invited to speak in accordance with the traditional "equal time" policy of the state federation. But both the Republican candidates and their party's position on major issues were rejected as delegates adopted a program supporting AFL-CIO legislative goals nationally and urging state action to improve both unemployment and workmen's compensation.

The three top officers of the state federation—who have held office since the merged organization was established in 1956—were all re-elected.

Pres. Robert A. Olson won a new two-year term by defeating Bernie Simmer, Pulp-Sulphite Workers, by 545-170.

Exec. Vice Pres. Robert E. Hess and Sec.-Treas. Neil Sherburne were re-elected without opposition.

McCarthy, seeking a second term in the Senate, gave the convention a rousing keynote speech, contrasting the Democratic record in Congress and the accomplishments of the party's national candidates with the GOP platform and candidates.

Endorsed for re-election also were the four incumbent Democratic-Farmer-Labor congressmen: Joseph E. Karth, Donald M. Fraser, Alec G. Olson and John A. Blatnik. The convention also backed the candidacies of George P. Daley, Charles V. Simpson, Richard J. Parish and Ben M. Wichterman.

Meany Pledges Vietnam Labor Full Support

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pledged the "active support" of the AFL-CIO to the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor in meeting the needs and objectives of Vietnamese workers.

The federation president cabled Tran-Quoc-Buu, president of the CVT, in reply to a request for AFL-CIO support for a CVT strike in Saigon Sept. 22. Meany's cable said he hoped the reported strike settlement "meets basic demands of workers" and that the employers will loyally carry out the agreement.

The CVT actions, Meany said respond to the needs of the Vietnamese workers "now struggling against totalitarian aggressors, misery and exploitation" and the action of the trade union group "demonstrates dedication to fight for democracy and against poverty."

The total involvement of the labor movement in South Vietnam "will assure mobilization of workers for active participation in leadership and responsibility for democratic society," Meany said. Such participation, he added, provides the best guarantee for "eventual victory over Communist aggressors."

The AFL-CIO president pledged to continue the federation's efforts to persuade the American and Vietnamese governments to support "this democratic policy" in the interests of victory.

UAW 'Vindicated':

NLRB Shift Orders Kohler to Rehire 57

The National Labor Relations Board, reconsidering a 1960 decision by order of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, has ruled that the Kohler Co. unlawfully forced the Auto Workers to strike the Wisconsin plumbing supplies firm in 1954 and must reinstate some 57 strike leaders with lost pay covering a period of nearly three years.

By a 4-1 vote the board ruled that Kohler brought on the 6.5-year strike by refusing to bargain in good faith with UAW Local 833. Altering a 1960 finding that 77 strike leaders were not entitled to reinstatement because of misconduct, the board ordered 57 reinstated but ruled against 17 others. Three more have died within the 10-year period.

In Detroit, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the order "completely vindicates" the union's position. The UAW, now negotiating a third contract with Kohler, hopes the decision will "further clear the air" and result in more harmonious relations with management, he declared.

The original NLRB decision was that the strike started as an economic strike but was converted by Kohler into an unfair labor practice strike when the firm on June 1, 1954, granted an unlawful wage increase to nonstrikers. Kohler originally was ordered to reinstate all 1,800 strikers who applied for reinstatement except 77 who were held responsible for misconduct.

In 1962 the D. C. Appeals Court enforced all the remedies ordered by the board and the Supreme Court refused Kohler's request for review. But the appeals judges remanded the case to the board for a balancing of the record of the 77 strike leaders against management's conduct.

In its study of the record, the board found Kohler had fought organizing attempts by any "outside" union for 20 years "with an unremitting union animus." Even when the UAW won an election and the firm signed a contract, Kohler "administered the contract in such a way as to deny its employes the benefits they had negotiated," the board said.

Failed to Bargain

In summary, the NLRB majority said the "totality of all the evidence" shows Kohler "failed and refused to bargain collectively with the union in good faith at all times" and that Kohler's unfair labor practices caused and prolonged the strike.

The walkout "came as no surprise" to the company, said the majority, because the firm had "persevered in a course of conduct calculated ultimately to destroy the union and had openly prepared watch towers and armed itself with an arsenal" for which there was "no possible justification."

Even after the strike began, the firm "continued to provoke the strikers by maintaining its blatantly illegal course of repeated violations" of the law, the majority concluded.

Member John H. Fanning concurred in and Member Boyd Leedom dissented from the majority opinion. Only Fanning and Leedom were members when the 1960 order was issued.

85-MEMBER Swedish trade union delegation, in the United States at its own expense to study American institutions first-hand, is welcomed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to an all-day program at the federation's headquarters. Seated at Meany's right is Arne Geijer, president of the Swedish trade union federation and of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

UTWA Urged To Redouble Drive in South

New York—Redoubled efforts to organize workers in the South, coupled with measures to resolve the effects of automation, are the only hope for saving the U.S. textile industry and stimulating its future growth, Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers told delegates at the closing session of the union's convention here.

The convention heard what Baldanzi termed "highly encouraging reports" on organizational gains in the South.

The UTWA approved some 20 resolutions, one of which called for the "unequivocal" endorsement of Lyndon B. Johnson for President.

The resolution noted that the union was supporting the Johnson ticket "in view of the stand the Republican standard bearers — Barry Goldwater and William Miller—have consistently adopted in the Senate and the House of Representatives, in unalterable opposition to welfare legislation and human rights, as well as their total disregard for the workers, the jobless, the poor, and the elderly, and in view of the dire peril" their election could pose to organized labor.

A resolution on automation called for creation of a technological clearing house, urged measures to promote economic growth, improvements in employment compensation, efforts to match workers and jobs, strenuous collective bargaining efforts.

UTWA delegates re-elected Baldanzi to a new four-year term as president and Francis Schaufenbil as secretary-treasurer.

Swedish Union Group Sees U.S. First-Hand

Eighty-five Swedish union leaders—including the top officers of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions and presidents of 12 of its major affiliates—are taking a searching look at America's labor movement, economy and politics.

Sweden's unions are financing the program, which bypasses governmental channels in a unique union-to-union visit. Although the delegation includes veteran observers of the American scene such as Arne Geijer, president of the Swedish labor federation and of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, most of its members are on their first visit to the United States.

In New York, first stop on the 18-day itinerary, the delegates saw the United Nations in action—and the World's Fair. They visited the Electchester housing project of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, saw a Broadway show—and talked about civil rights at the headquarters of the Sleeping Car Porters.

En route to Washington, they stopped off in Delaware to see the site of the first Swedish colonists in America.

AFL-CIO Program

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone welcomed them to an all-day program at the federation's headquarters—a two-way exchange covering U.S. labor's goals and programs in legislation, political action and organizing, as well as international affairs.

Meany told the group of the double reason for the AFL-CIO's active role in working to strengthen the free trade union movement in every part of the world. It is "morally right," he said, and it is in the "self-interest" of American workers, because "any threat to free trade unions anywhere in the world is a threat to free trade unions everywhere."

Welcomed by Wirtz

At the Dept. of Labor, the delegates were welcomed and briefed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Ass't Sec. Esther F. Peterson, the President's consumer affairs advisor, and top department officials in the employment, manpower and training fields.

The delegation then broke into 11 sub-groups for the direct union-to-union visitations which will bring participants to union halls, conventions, headquarters, factories and shops in various parts of the nation. So far as practicable, counterpart unions in the United States will be hosts to delegates from the same trade or industry.

On Oct. 5, from their scattered travels, the delegation will be reunited in Detroit, where a three-day program includes tours of auto plants and union halls, a lunch at Wayne University and a dinner at Solidarity House, the Auto Workers headquarters.

And then back to Sweden.

Trainmen Back LBJ, Eye New Pension Gains

Miami Beach—A supplementary pension to encourage early retirement of long-service employes will be a major goal of the Railroad Trainmen in the coming years, BRT Pres. Charles Luna assured 1,100 delegates at the opening of the brotherhood's 32d convention here.

Luna recommended an eight-point action program to the convention, which referred it to committee for later discussion. Then the delegates approved a motion to endorse the candidacy of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, his running-mate, and to urge all BRT members to work for their election in November.

The delegates, here from 49 states and Canada for a period of four to six weeks, also voted to contribute a day's delegate pay for the relief of members idled since January 1963 by a strike of other rail unionists against the Florida East Coast Railway.

The agenda includes election of 35 officers for four-year terms; constitutional revision to provide for changes required by the passage of a four-year accumulation since the last convention; appeals from decisions of lower union tribunals, and union policy in the fields of economics, political action and membership welfare.

Luna has been president since W. P. Kennedy, whose assistant he was, retired last year. At the opening session Sept. 28 he asked the convention to support these major union objectives:

- An adequate wage increase for all classes of service represented by the BRT.
- Longer vacations and improved holidays.
- Improvement of the expense-away-from-home rule.
- Establishment of "safe and adequate crew consist rules for road and yard service" immediately upon expiration of the two-year work rules settlement.
- Amendments to the Railway Labor Act for better protection of the rights of rail workers.

Luna recommended that the BRT intensify its program to counteract the effect of railroad managements' campaign to convince the public that rail workers are loafers and parasites "featherbedding" at the expense of the roads.

Praising Pres. Johnson for his role in the dispute over work rules, Luna said "the next chapter in the book belongs to us." He declared: "We will win improved contracts, wages and conditions. We will continue our efforts to modernize collective bargaining by conferences and by innovations of our own. We shall continue with an improved public relations program" to inform leaders of opinion about the real contributions of rail workers.

Union Rights Pledged in Connecticut Hospitals

Waterbury, Conn.—Gov. John N. Dempsey (D) has promised the Building Service Employes that he will urge the next session of the Connecticut Legislature to extend collective bargaining rights to hospital employes.

With this assurance in a telegram from the governor, BSEIU Local 531-A agreed to defer a scheduled strike at the state's Waterbury hospital.

Year-Long Job Gains Hold Steady, Jobless Rate Unchanged at 5.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

risen about 1.3 million since September a year ago. Employment of men and women each rose a half million over the year, while teenage jobholders rose by 300,000.

Counted among the employed in September are some 2 million nonfarm workers on part-time for economic reasons. This is a drop of 250,000 since a year ago and the lowest figure for September since 1959—an improvement since these part-timers are classified as preferring full-time work.

At 5.2 percent, the September jobless rate is the lowest for the month since 1957, prior to the past two recessions. The jobless rate has ranged between 4.9 and 5.3 percent for the past 5 months —below the 5.7 and 5.6 percent annual averages for 1963 and 1962.

On selected jobless rates, the report showed the rate for adult men edging up over the month to 3.9 percent, still lower than a year earlier. The rate for adult men has averaged 3.8 percent since last March, lower than any time since the summer of 1957, the report noted.

The rate for married men—the key breadwinner group—also rose over the month to 2.9 percent. Since the married men's rate was up close to the 3 percent level of a year ago, it was regarded by Labor Dept. experts as "something to watch."

Teenage Jobless Down

The teenage jobless rate dropped from 15 percent in August to 14.2 percent in September. So far in 1964, the teenage rate has averaged 14.7 percent, down from the 15.5 percent for the same period last year.

The jobless rate for adult women was 5 percent, virtually unchanged from its level of the past 4 months, the report said. It was at its lowest point since the third quarter of 1960, the report added.

The longterm unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—was little changed from August. At 750,000, this group was down by 100,000 over the year. The report observed that this improvement was mainly among the long longterm jobless —those out of work 6 months or longer. This group totaled 400,000 in September.

The total labor force dropped by 1.6 million over the month to 76.9 million for September. This was viewed as about the normal change for this season.

On a more valid scale for measuring labor force changes, the 9-month average change shows a labor force gain of 1.3 million compared to the same period in 1963. The Labor Dept. said this is about 200,000 more than expected on the basis of its long-term projections.

CONFERENCE ROOM in the enlarged Philip Murray building, Washington headquarters of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is dedicated to former Pres. John F. Kennedy by Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, wife of the late President's brother. Mrs. Kennedy, shown with IUE Pres. James B. Carey hailed IUE members as "old friends of the President" who, she said, "believed strongly in the international labor movement."

IUE Convention Backs Trade with Safeguards

Support for the foreign trade policies of the organized labor movement and the reciprocal trade program of the U.S. government was reaffirmed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in one of the final actions of the union's Washington, D. C. convention.

Delegates to the 11th IUE convention voiced their concern over the loss of jobs because of imports, particularly goods made in overseas plants by subsidiaries of U.S. electrical manufacturers. The assembly adopted a resolution declaring "clearly the export trade of the United States provides tens of thousands more jobs than imports eliminate."

Among the remedies recommended were steps to make the adjustment assistance program of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act work more effectively, and labor efforts to "bring the relief provisions of the act . . . into line with the needs" of workers affected by increasing imports.

The convention adjourned after five days of debate in which the delegates:

- Approved a four-point program to strengthen existing union units and a parallel program for volunteer organizing.
- Set new objectives in collective bargaining including an end to discrimination between hourly and salaried employes; expansion of employment to replace jobs lost through automation; training and job opportunities for workers; adequate leisure and income, and earlier retirement "on a decent income."
- "Enthusiastically endorsed" the Johnson-Humphrey "team" and pledged "our best efforts to help them win an overwhelming victory at the polls" Nov. 3.

Dues Change Defeated

The IUE constitution remained unchanged when the delegates in a rollcall vote defeated a proposal to change the dues structure by giving locals a choice — a percentage of gross weekly pay, or a per capita increase from 35 cents per member per month to $1 a month. The vote came on a motion to send the changes to membership referendum.

The convention sent to referendum an election contest between Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Paul Jennings of IUE Dist. 3, New York and New Jersey. Balloting will start after 40 days in the first contested race for the top office since the IUE's founding.

The election will be supervised and the ballots counted by five trustees, elected in a field of seven. The winners,, running as the "Carey slate," were Leo Smith of Jersey City, N. J., later elected chairman; Joseph Kelley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Flood, Mansfield, O.; Al Giordano, Camden, N. J., and M. V. Pinney, Oakville, Ontario.

All trustees but Pinney are incumbents. The losers, called the "Jennings slate," were William Lieberman, Springfield, Mass., and Vincent Vingle, Fairmont, W. Va.

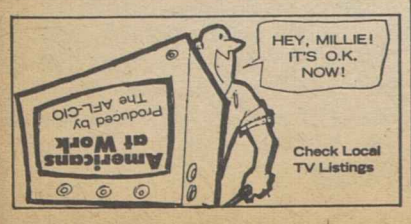
Alaska Urges Drive to Build State Economy

Anchorage — Delegates to the Alaska State AFL-CIO convention here adopted a program calling for continued national progress under the Johnson Administration and a massive state effort to complete the rehabilitation of earthquake-torn communities and expand the state's economy.

On the political front, the convention pledged active support for the election of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and for the re-election of Alaska's Rep. Ralph J. Rivers (D). Rivers is being opposed in the congressional race by Lowell Thomas, Jr., son of the newscaster.

The state federation re-elected its top officers, Pres. R. E. McFarland and Sec.-Treas. Lorena Showers. Henry Hedberg was reappointed legislative representative and COPE coordinator.

Delegates urged extension of the state public school system to include the first two years of college. They called for improvements in workmen's compensation to bring about speedier payment of claims, asked strengthening of the state's little Davis-Bacon Act to conform to improvements made in the federal law, reiterated opposition to "right-to-work" and to a state sales tax, and strongly endorsed hospital care under social security.



In Convention Resolution:

Steelworkers Ask Program For 'Total Job Security'

Atlantic City, N. J.—The broad outline of a new concept of "total job security" for workers making their careers in the steel industry was adopted by the Steelworkers convention here.

The 3,500 delegates unanimously approved a resolution laying down the principle that "when a Steelworker has invested his mind and body in the industry for a sufficient period of time to establish the fact that he is a permanent part of that industry, he is entitled to be fully protected for so long as he chooses to remain in it."

"We must establish that once a Steelworker has demonstrated his permanent attachment to the work force by investing himself in it," the resolution went on, "he is a career worker and that this entitles him to a permanent status and security not measured in hours, weeks or years.

"A Steelworker permanently attached to the work force has earned, through the years in which he has contributed his labor, his skills and his ability, assurance of an appropriate employment opportunity and income for the balance of his career, and an appropriate pension and medical care for the remainder of his life when that career is over."

A worker should have a permanent opportunity to work "to improve and apply his skills" so he may "reach his full potential" in his industry, the resolution declared. If advancing technology, slack periods, accident or disability interferes with his working, it maintained, he "has earned, through the contribution of his work, the right to a continuance of income."

Human Investments

Success—which Pres. David J. McDonald in his earlier keynote speech had warned would not come easily or quickly—will enable the union to "achieve completely," the resolution said, "the principle that industry has the responsibility for protecting and preserving its investments in human beings as well as its investments in machinery and equipment."

The delegates placed achievement of total job security "at the top of the union's bargaining agenda" and said they expected industry "to measure up to its responsibilities in this respect and join" in developing and implementing "a security program which will convert employment into a lifetime career opportunity for every member of our union."

An 11-page economic policy resolution geared to effectuate full employment and to meet the problems posed by automation rejected government attempts to tie wage increases to rises in productivity for the nation as a whole. It said:

"The effort to restrain wages by a single-factor formula of productivity growth holds a lid on purchasing power which is vitally needed to stimulate demand and encourage greater investment by expenditures by businessmen. Wages are an important source of consumer income, and consumer expenditures are a vital component of total spending."

The union called for a program of "investment in America" that included more federal housing programs, urban renewal developments, roads, hospitals and schools; double time for overtime and a cut in the workweek without a cut in pay; increased funds for area redevelopment; relocation allowances for workers and their families forced to move to new jobs; larger training allowances and more training programs for the unemployed, and federal unemployment compensation standards.

Some points in the economic program were duplicated in a 25-point federal legislative program highlighted by a demand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts and a return to the principles of the Wagner Act, and a call for an "adequate medical aid" plan for the aged through social security.

Shorter Worktime Asked

Other elements included a shorter workweek with no reduction in take-home pay, federal aid to education, changes in procedures so the National Labor Relations Board can cut its backlog, surplus food for the needy, inclusion of fringe benefits in Walsh-Healey Act wage determinations and repeal of the Fulbright amendment to the act, expanded flood control and river valley programs on the TVA model, elimination of tax loopholes, federal unemployment compensation standards, a stand-by public works program to cope with recessions, compulsory disclosure of true interest rates, an attack on illiteracy, repeal of Senate Rule 22 permitting filibusters, renewal of the area redevelopment program and enactment of the Appalachia program.

A 16-point state legislative program included repeal of all so-called "right-to-work" laws, improved factory and mine safety laws, higher workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation benefits, repeal of restrictions on organizing and bargaining and prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes, enactment of state job bias bans, revision of tax laws so the burden "will not continue to fall unfairly" upon the lower income group, and extension and improvement of minimum wage laws.

A social welfare program calling for improved pensions and higher social security payments, with a lowering of the social security age to 60, also won convention approval.

Proposals from local unions for the next round of bargaining in basic steel, which begin early in 1965, were referred to the union's Wage Policy Committee and the executive board.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters in a speech declared that Sen. Goldwater, the Republican candidate for President, is appealing to bigotry and fishing for votes "in the white backlash waters of lawlessness in the streets."

'Backlash' Analyzed

He condemned the violence, but asserted that the "white backlash monster" had been conjured up to frighten white liberals and moderates. The backlash, he claimed, is "about as much fiction as fact." The problem in November is not so much to elect Pres. Johnson, he said, as to elect him "by such an avalanche of votes . . . as to bury Goldwaterism in the graveyard of political oblivion."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic vice presidential candidate, in a telephoned address, declared most Americans, Republicans and Democrats alike, favor "the goals of better paychecks and of sure and enduring peace.

"But not Sen. Goldwater," he added.

Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., of the Area Redevelopment Administration presented McDonald with a letter of recognition for his services and those of other USWA members in making the ARA program a success.

He also described some of the program's accomplishments, but warned that "we still have a war on poverty to win."

ILA Job Security Strike Draws Injunction Move

(Continued from Page 1)

James J. Reynolds after Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) resigned because of his senatorial duties.

This was the sequence of events that brought the walkout, according to union sources:

ILA members voted down an employers' proposal for final and binding arbitration of the manpower issue, and authorized a walkout if one seemed necessary.

Kheel Plan Favored

The Reynolds panel, with Kheel making a minority report, then recommended a compromise settlement. Management offered to accept it but the union leaders said they preferred the Kheel proposal.

The majority recommendation was for wage increases of 10 cents in the first year of a four-year contract; raises of 12 cents in the third and fourth years, with 20 cents an hour going into pensions in the second contract year.

For those whose jobs were abolished by machinery, the majority suggested indemnity at 75 percent of the previous two years' earnings.

Kheel proposed a guarantee of 1,600 hours of work per year and other benefits, the ILA said.

"The employers wanted the right to put in automation that would have cut back even the production jobs," said Gleason. "They wanted the discretionary power to elminate jobs and even to force a cut in wages by leaving jobs open to competitive bidding."

The proposal of the employers, represented by the New York Shipping Association, was first rejected by union members because "they wouldn't tell us exactly what they wanted, and they didn't give us the security they promised us," Gleason said. He added:

"We won't sell the jobs of our members down the river. Being Longshoremen, we want to know where the i's are dotted and the t's are crossed."

No settlement of contract issues can be made, he declared, until the union negotiators know exactly what the employers are proposing and can offer it to ILA members as worth accepting.

Before the inquiry board here the union opposed the proposal for a court injunction, declaring the dispute would have to be settled by the process of collective bargaining.

The contract in dispute affects the port of New York directly but indirectly involves all ILA members in ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Searsport, Me., to Brownsville, Tex. The strike was joined by workers from all those ports. It did not involve Great Lakes or West Coast ports.

In Transportation Industry:

Apprentice Program Expansion Urged

New York—Representatives of labor and management gathered here at the first National Transportation Apprenticeship Conference to explore the problems, objectives and methods of apprenticeship training in the transportation industry.

Participants in the three-day meeting, coordinated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, were welcomed at the opening session by James J. McFadden, acting commissioner of labor of New York City, and John P. Lomenzo, secretary of state for the State of New York.

John Harmon, director of manpower training for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Vice Pres. George Watkins of the Machinists were the principal speakers at the session. Harmon urged a concentrated effort by labor and management to determine the needs which the apprenticeship program could best serve in each of the segments of the transportation industry.

Watkins told the conferees that to date no effective overall apprenticeship program has been evolved. He pointed out the necessity for an expanded and accelerated apprenticeship program as being in the national interest. Above all, he said, "there should be no discrimination in any apprenticeship program."

As part of the first day's program the conferees toured the Port of New York Authority's training facilities.

Panel discussions on the second day were devoted to training and apprenticeship problems peculiar to the transportation industry.

In a message to the conference, Pres. Johnson said the cooperation between labor and management the meeting demonstrated "the type of mutual effort in a common interest which has made and kept our country strong and progressive."

The President said the nation "is requiring increasingly greater numbers of highly trained men to keep pace with our rapidly expanding economy and changing technology. Apprenticeship is an excellent means for a young man to develop skills. As such, it makes a major contribution to our nation's industrial growth."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in another message, also called attention to the "rising need today for an expanded concept of apprenticeship in the United States."

"We must attract more of the talented young people of the nation to train for the skills that will help this nation to continue to grow," he said.

Chairman of the labor division of the conference is Vice Pres. J. W. Ramsey of the Machinists; the management division chairman is T. J. Riley, supervisor of maintenance skills training for the Port of New York Authority.

Meany Radio Talk Set for Oct. 12

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will broadcast a special message addressed to union members over the ABC radio network on Monday, Oct. 12.

The program will deal with election issues of key importance to workers. It will be broadcast at 7:15 p.m. eastern time and will follow the Edward P. Morgan newscast on ABC stations across the country.

Radio Series Again Slated By ILGWU

Four major American figures will appear on this year's political campaign radio series of the ILGWU. Pres. Lyndon Johnson, former Pres. Harry Truman, vice-presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany are on the ILGWU speakers list.

The series of radio broadcasts, each Wednesday night starting Oct. 7, will be heard over the National Broadcasting Co. radio network at 7:45 p.m., eastern time.

Meany will appear on the Oct. 7 show as will screen stars Dana Andrews and Bette Davis.

Truman will be heard Oct. 14, Humphrey on Oct. 21, and Johnson on Oct. 28.

150,000 Workers Covered:

6 Rail Unions Win Job Security Pact

Six railroad shopcraft unions have won a two-year battle to gain a substantial measure of job protection for 150,000 workers on 147 major U.S. railroads.

The agreement, based on recommendations of a White House panel, was reached with the aid of the National Mediation Service. It cancels a strike call issued by the officers of the unions involved—the Boilermakers, Firemen & Oilers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Railway Carmen and Sheet Metal Workers.

Acting through the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept., union negotiators served a strike notice when 30 days of effort failed to produce an agreement in line with the recommendations of the presidential panel. Further negotiations resulted in settlement.

The parties agreed on a series of protective benefits for employes displaced or laid off under these circumstances: Changes due to automation or the contracting-out of work; abandonment or consolidation of rail services; transfer of work; lease or purchase of equipment to be operated by other than shopcraft workers; contract discontinuance.

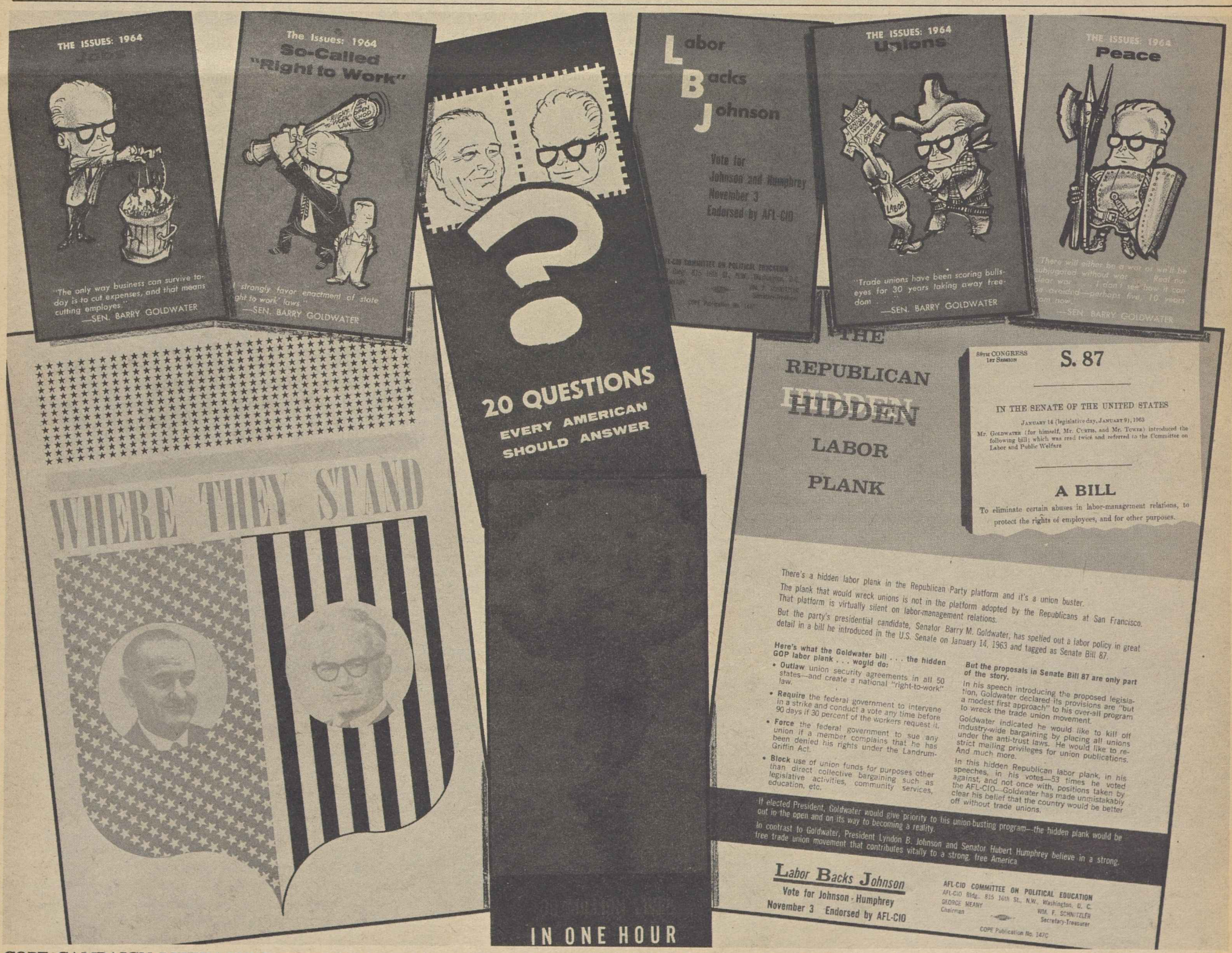
The pact lists nine conditions under which workers may be terminated or transferred, but the railroad must give 60 days' advance notice if a job is to be abolished, 90 days if a worker is required to move his home. In either case, changes must be made in order of seniority.

Other provisions include:

- An employe shifted to a lesser job shall be given a displacement allowance to make up the loss in salary for a five-year period. If a worker is terminated, he will be entitled to 60 percent of his last year's pay for a period up to 60 months, depending on length of service after one year; or he may resign and take three months to a year's pay.
- An employe required to move by a change in railroad operations must be paid moving expenses, traveling and living expenses for himself and family, loss of wages or loss due to sale of his house below fair value, and loss due to lease cancellation.

The agreement also spells out conditions under which foremen may do mechanics' work; rules for work at outlying points, and performance of the work of coupling, inspecting and testing of air, signal and steam hose.

The parties agreed to set up a special board to adjust and decide disputes over job protection and subcontracting. Also they agreed on the term of the pact—Nov. 1, 1964, to Jan. 1, 1966.



COPE CAMPAIGN LITERATURE contrasting the positions of Pres. Johnson and Sen. Barry Goldwater on the key issues of the 1964 elections is now available in quantity free of charge from AFL-CIO state and city central bodies. COPE has prepared 11 new leaflets for the campaign, eight of which are pictured above. They deal with peace, jobs, "right-to-work," unions, Johnson-Goldwater quotes on 20 important issues, Goldwater's anti-union program, control of nuclear arms and other aspects of the pivotal 1964 elections. Not pictured are leaflets on the GOP candidate's voting record in the Senate and on the peace issue.

The Constitution Wins

A **TREMENDOUSLY** significant victory for constitutional government was won in the Senate after a six-week battle over reapportionment of state legislatures, a victory that will strengthen the nation's democratic roots.

The issue in the Senate was far greater than how and on what basis a state legislature is apportioned. When all the verbiage and arguments were pushed aside the issue was simply whether the Congress could in any way curb or interfere with or remove the U.S. Supreme Court's right to rule on whether a citizen's constitutional rights had been violated.

In its decision that the state legislatures must be apportioned on the principle of "one man, one vote" the court had ruled that any other basis of apportioning seats violated the rights of American citizens.

This decision was challenged in Congress in various forms, including the House-passed Tuck bill that would bar the court from handling reapportionment cases—in other words the right to fair representation that could not be tested in the courts.

In the Senate a proposal by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) would have interfered with the judicial process by requiring a mandatory delay of the reapportionment decision.

A group of liberals from both parties led the battle to defeat any legislation that would impair or interfere with the courts.

They won a resounding victory when the Senate finally voted for a "sense of Congress" resolution that asks the courts to give state legislatures a final opportunity to reapportion on equitable lines before stepping in to do the job in cases of recalcitrant legislative bodies.

The country owes a debt to the initially small band in the Senate that fought valiantly and successfully to protect and preserve the American system of full constitutional rights for all citizens.

No Greater Duty

THE **1964** presidential contest is, as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stresses in the adjoining columns "a truly pivotal election," and it may see for the first time in the nation's history two-thirds of persons of voting age casting ballots.

Participation in American elections has always been on the low side in comparison with other democratic nations. It was in 1928 that the percentage of persons of voting age casting ballots topped 50 percent. Since then the trend has been irregularly upward—in 1952 the figure was 62.2 percent, dropping to 59.9 in 1956 and moving up sharply to 63.8 in 1960.

There are of course millions of Americans who are barred from voting because of movement from one area to another, disqualification for a number of legal reasons, discrimination, and the inadequacy of ease in registration in many states. But the single largest problem is apathy, or a "let-George-do-it" attitude.

The 1964 election is a truly pivotal election and if the choice is to be meaningful to the future of the nation it must be made by the largest possible number of voters.

There is no greater obligation any working man, any trade union member, any American can have on Nov. 3 than casting a ballot.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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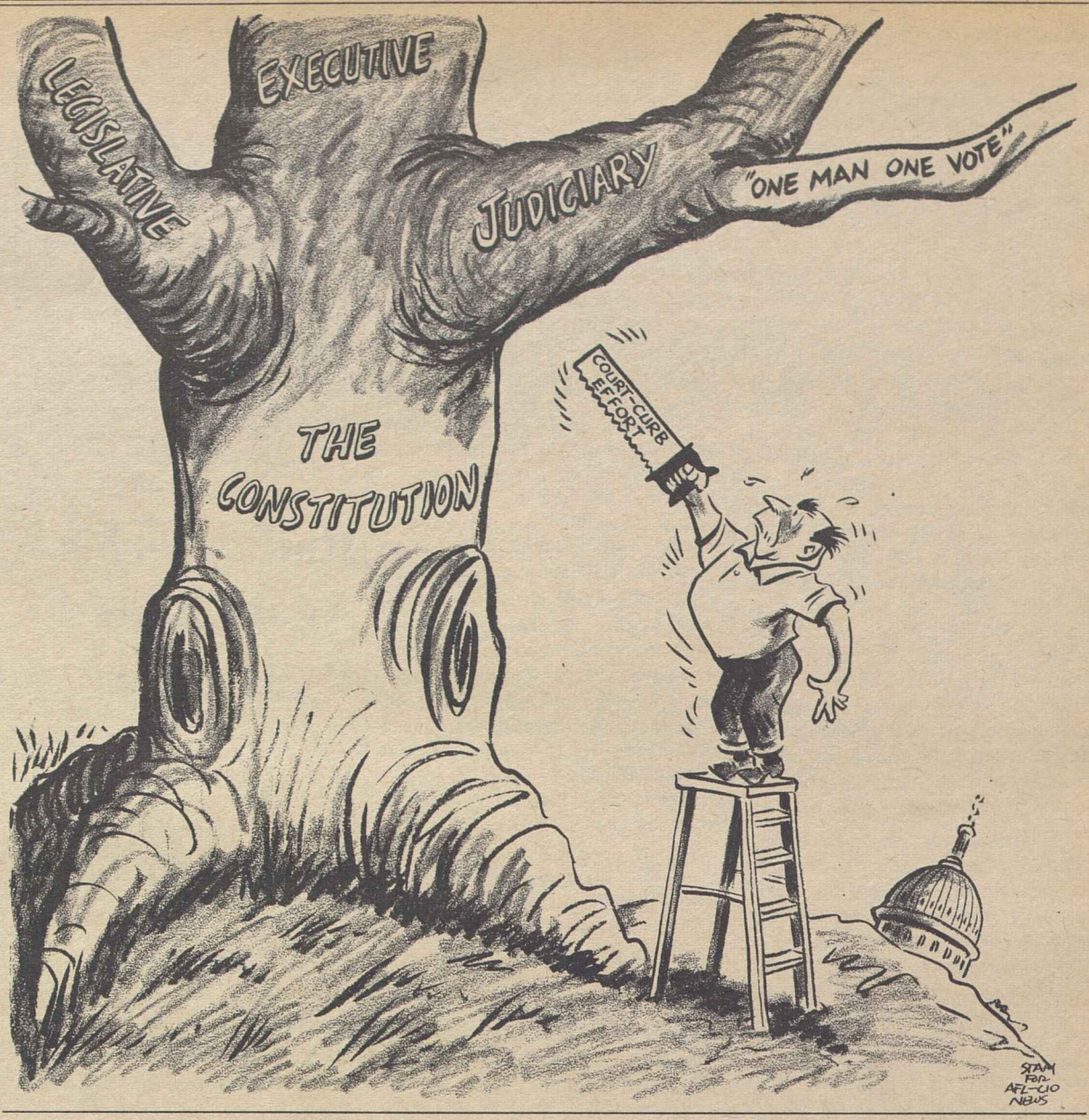


Meany Looks at the Issues:

Clear-Cut Choice Faces Voters In 'Pivotal' Presidential Election

The following is excerpted from an editorial by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appearing in the October 1964 issue of the American Federationist entitled "A Truly Pivotal Election."

AMERICANS WILL GO to the polls on Nov. 3 to choose a President and a Vice President, in what will be one of the few truly pivotal elections in the nation's history.

It will be pivotal because it does indeed offer a choice. The candidates of one party propose to continue and strengthen the 32-year partnership between the people and their government, a partnership dedicated to the ultimate achievement of the American dream of peace, freedom, prosperity and equal opportunity for all. The candidates of the other party call for a dissolution of that partnership, for a return to what they call "individualism" but which means the abdication by the federal government of its constitutional mandate to promote the general welfare.

But this election goes beyond domestic economic policy—far beyond it. The Republican convention, controlled by the backers of its eventual candidate, howled down the efforts of men like Governors Rockefeller and Scranton to inject a note of moderation into its platform. It refused to denounce extremists of the left and right—Communists and John Birchers. It refused to endorse continued control of atomic weapons by the President alone. It refused to call for enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the guarantee of American equality which a majority of Republicans in Congress helped to make possible.

Obviously this Republican convention paid little heed to the proposals offered by the AFL-CIO to both parties, in identical form. For the mood of this convention, and of its candidate, was not to build on the present, but rather to destroy it.

IN STRIKING CONTRAST, the Democratic convention took the opposite view, not only on the key issues just cited, but on virtually every other plank in the AFL-CIO legislative program.

Moreover, the Democratic candidates—Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey—have proved that they mean what their party platform says. They have proved it by their performance.

There is Lyndon Johnson's magnificent record of accomplishments in the 10 months since that horrible hour when an assassin's bullet thrust upon him the responsibilities of the Presidency. And there is Hubert Humphrey's outstanding 16-year career in the Senate, not only as a brilliant exponent of liberalism, but also as a leader with solid proposals to meet the nation's problems.

On the surface it would appear that the outcome of this election is inevitable.

Yet it would be a grave mistake to rely upon surface indications. Sen. Goldwater has based his campaign on what he believes are underlying currents of disquiet among the American people. They might be stated this way:

- The United States is the most powerful military force on earth; yet the cold war continues and American troops are engaged in deadly—and indecisive—combat half-way around the globe.
- America is the most prosperous nation the world has ever known; yet many of its people live in poverty and many more fear a tomorrow in which their skills may be obsolete and their security destroyed.
- Our country was founded on the principles of equality and justice; yet it has tolerated massive discrimination and injustice for millions of its citizens. Now, at long last, sensible safeguards for the rights of all have been written into law; but the law has left in its wake uneasiness and fear, as unreasoning as the prejudices which made the law mandatory.

It is to these sources of discontent that Sen. Goldwater has addressed his appeal.

He promises no solutions. He offers no program. He says only: I share your fears, your discontent, your unhappiness. Elect me, he says, and all will be well. The problems will vanish overnight and life will be simple and serene.

Will this appeal work? Can Sen. Goldwater mobilize an army of discontent large enough to make him President?

I think not, for I have absolute confidence in the common sense of the American people. They know that problems cannot be wished away. They know that problems must be solved. And they also know that the present Administration, and the program of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, intends to solve them.

Yes, this election does indeed offer a choice, a clear and unmistakable choice.

Americans can choose men who stand for freedom, progress, decency, a continued drive for universal prosperity—men who pledge to the free world a mature leadership, neither fear-ridden nor trigger-happy.

Or they can choose men who preach only fear, who court the support of political extremists, who would return to the law of the jungle and who promise the free world neither help nor leadership.

The men and women of the trade union movement have made their choice—Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

They stand for freedom and progress. They approach the future determined, unafraid, confident in the true spirit of America.

And America's workers will go to the polls on Nov. 3, in the greatest outpouring of voters in our history, to register their choice for leaders they trust and their disgust for politicians who would make this a fearful nation, unwilling and unable to keep its rendezvous with destiny.

Morgan Says:

Warren Commission Unravels Twisted Life of Kennedy's Slayer

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE WARREN COMMISSION report is a mighty and invaluable document. Its sharp facts will not cut down all doubts, particularly of those still clinging, out of prejudice, calculation or innocent ignorance, to the theories of conspiracy. But it proves as clearly and completely as any investigation under the circumstances could that the conclusion most logical from the beginning was the correct one.

Morgan

There was no international plot. Pres. Kennedy was the victim of one man. The only conspiracy lurked in Lee Harvey Oswald's own dark mind. Unsurprisingly, not every single question could be answered. There were a few fuzzy areas. Not everything is known about Oswald's brief trip to Mexico, less than two months before the assassination. Not everything is known about his life during a little less than three unhappy years in the Soviet Union. But the astonishing wealth of material that the commission was able to produce in detail should down all major doubts of fair-minded persons. One of the most revealing sections of the report is an appendix which spends some 30 pages disposing of speculations and rumors.

On the positive side, the entire chapter devoted to Oswald's life, background and possible motives carefully develops a picture of a rejected, hostile individual capable of violence, thereby answering—as adequately as possible—the most critical question of all, once he was identified as the assassin: Why did he do it?

Because, in effect, this young man had declared war on society—every society in which he had lived, Communist or free, though he was still pursuing some Marxist Utopia of his own. The key conclusion of the commission's study of him was that "Oswald was profoundly alienated from the world in which he lived. His life was characterized by isolation, frustration and failure. . . . He was never satisfied with anything." His young Russian wife, Marina, thought he would not be happy anywhere, only, perhaps "on the moon."

WHAT HELPED TWIST his life? Where did danger signals show? His father died before Lee was born. His mother, with deep emotional and economic problems of her own, put him in an orphanage at age three for a year. His mother remarried, Lee became attached to his stepfather, then there was a stormy divorce. The boy was moved from city to city. His mother took him to New York when he was 12. Schoolmates in the Bronx teased him for his "western" clothes and Texas accent. The Oswalds lived for a time with Lee's half brother, John Pic. Once Lee allegedly threatened Pic's wife with a pocket knife. The incident obliged Oswald and his mother to move out. She worked. The boy shifted for himself in an empty house. He began to develop disciplinary, grade and truancy problems. The chief psychiatrist at a youth adjustment center found he had a "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features," recommended treatment. His mother said he didn't need it. Lee told a doctor: "I don't want a friend . . . I don't like to talk to people . . . I dislike everybody."

Mother and son moved back to New Orleans, his birthplace, in 1954. There he was teased for his northern accent. He finished ninth grade, went to work, kept to himself, began to read Communist literature, finally was able to join the Marines—a cherished ambition—in 1956 as he turned 17. One Marine described him as the "frail puppy in the litter." He earned the nickname Ozzie Rabbit. But he resented authority, baited his superiors, was twice court-martialed, once for possessing an unauthorized pistol, then for an altercation with a sergeant. Oswald was a "loner," though another marine said he seemed "always striving for a relationship, but whenever he did . . . his general personality would alienate the group against him."

OSWALD DEMONSTRATED failure to adjust to any society. He hated his native land. He dreamed of the Marines as an escape, came to despise the service. In one of the great decisions of his life he tried to throw himself into the arms of communism, cut his wrist when Moscow refused to accept him. Even then he wrote his brother, "In the event of war I would kill any American who put on a uniform in defense of the American government." Later in bitterness he wrote, "The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their capitalist counterparts. . . ."

Later he once contemplated hijacking an airplane to get to an imagined refuge in Cuba; came back from Mexico dejected over the Cubans' failure to give him instant welcome. On the very eve of Nov. 22 his wife rejected his plea to come live with him in Dallas.

Next day the 24-year-old man who seven months earlier had shot at rightwinger Gen. Walker, assassinated the President, murdered a policeman, tried to kill another while resisting arrest, gained NOT the immortality he had so pathetically sought but a place in infamy that history can never forget.

Washington Reports:

Military Effort Just One Aspect Of U. S. Assistance to Vietnam

THE UNITED STATES carries out many important tasks in Vietnam beyond its military activities, Under Sec. of State George W. Ball noted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Ball pointed out that U.S. economic assistance "to improve the level of life for the South Vietnamese people" has exceeded $2 billion in the last 10 years, and that U.S. Special Forces not only advise South Vietnamese troops and construct protected villages, but provide the people in these villages with civic, educational, sanitary and medical assistance.

He said that Australia, New Zealand, and other nations in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) are helping in various ways in Vietnam, but the United States is obliged to carry the bulk of the burden to help the South Vietnamese people keep their freedom and hold Communist aggression in check.

Ball said the United States welcomes French Pres. Charles de Gaulle's visit to Latin America. He recalled that French relations with that part of the world were once very close and said: "We think it can be very useful to have Europe, not only France, take an interest in Latin America."

He said that the U.S. intends to insist that the Soviet Union and other nations now in default in the United Nations carry out their obligations to share the cost of peace-keeping operations in the Near East and the Congo.

"This is not a fight, not a quarrel; it is a question of whether nations are going to abide by the charter," Ball asserted.

The problem will be faced by the UN when the assembly meets in November. The charter provides and the assembly has ruled that nations in default lose their membership.

ON THE CYPRUS DISPUTE, Ball maintained that "we have made an enormous and intense diplomatic effort to bring the governments and peoples involved to some kind of negotiated understanding."

He warned, however, that the situation threatens to blow up into a quarrel that could inflame the world beyond current involvement of Turkey and Greece—two U.S. allies "that together form the right flank, so to speak, of our NATO defense."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH GOLDWATER—On a Tuesday morning, five weeks before Election Day, Sen. Barry Goldwater plunged into the rich industrial and farm states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois hoping to bolster his fortunes with a five-day "whistle-stop" train tour.

It was a curious "whistle-stopper," an 18-car train winding up and down across the countryside, the Republican candidate resting himself between rather infrequent pauses for rear-platform speeches.

Only five times the first day, six times the second, did the "whistler" come to a halt to let the candidate address his supporters and enemies, both of them usually being present. Harry S. Truman used to make more speeches than that in a hard 14-hour day as he fought his way uphill in the 1948 battle with Thomas E. Dewey by carrying his message directly to the people, at crossroads and in market towns.

The Arizona senator in major set speeches added savage new phrases to his personal assault on Pres. Johnson, filing a "soft-on-communism" charge as he stepped up imputations of moral unfitness for leadership. In the rear-platform appearances he often seemed on the defensive, arguing that no one could possibly believe he was "against" social security or would endanger the peace.

He assured audiences that he had voted "for" every social security amendment that would "help" the system and "against" every one that would "hurt" it—a devious way of stating a record of voting against every expansion of the program to meet broader needs. He has children and grandchildren, and one war was enough for him, so certainly he wanted peace, he affirmed.

He had an answer, a quarter of a century late, on how we could have prevented World War II—by "staying strong" and warning Hitler that we would be on him if he touched "one square inch" of the territory of our "allies." We had no "allies" in 1939, being "neutralist" and "isolationist" instead and the isolationism being deeply ingrained in his Republican Party, which changed during and after the war.

It took policy fought for in the heat of events, even as late as 1941 when the war was two years old, to get Congress to continue a last-second Army buildup, and it carried by the margin of a single vote in the House. The past is not explained by oversimplifications uttered in a climate of opinion vastly changed by the war and the postwar period themselves.

* * *

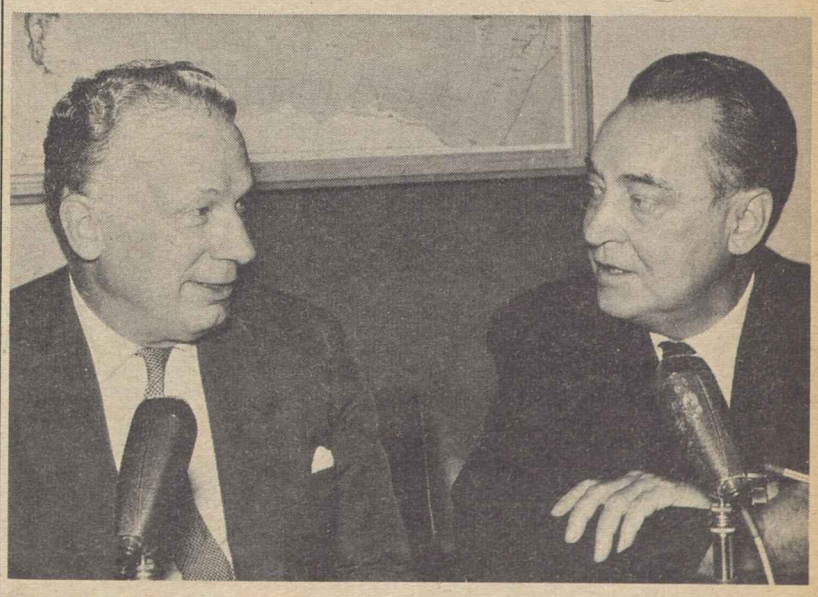
THE CAMPAIGN TRAIN has one major advantage over the swift jet airplane Goldwater had previously used: he can get more state and local GOP dignitaries aboard hoping to spur enthusiasm for the top of the ticket.

In the Midwest as elsewhere, the statewide candidates are running ahead of Goldwater in the polls.

The candidates climbed aboard, but Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio introduced him at Chillicothe merely by saying Republicans were "loyal" and "support the man I now introduce to you." From the camp of Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., running for the Senate against Democratic incumbent Stephen M. Young, came the candid comment that Taft was sure he was doing better than Goldwater.

At some of the "whistle-stops" the trainside crowds seemed warmly receptive, at others there were savagely hostile signs and placards as well as friendly ones. The hostile ones hit the theme of nuclear war.

The general impression conveyed was that the GOP state organizations were intensely concerned to prevent a Goldwater defeat from dragging down other candidates. A veteran political reporter, long acquainted with Ohio's Gov. Rhodes, remarked that the governor didn't use a single adjective to praise the Arizona senator, not even a restrained adjective such as "sincere," "fearless," "fighting," or "candid." Rhodes is normally "not noted for reticence," he added.



THE U.S. IS IN VIETNAM because it has to be there to stop Communist attempts to control all Southeast Asia, Under Sec. of State George Ball (left) told Harry W. Flannery in an interview for the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Careful Shopping Can Produce Savings on Property Insurance

By Sidney Margolius

RECENTLY A FAMILY bought a house and arranged for property insurance from the company that had provided the mortgage. Later the family discovered it could buy the same insurance from another large company for 35 percent less. But with one pretext or another the mortgage company refused to accept the other firm's insurance. Finally it did agree to accept a policy from a third company that gave at least a discount of 10 percent from standard rates.

Many homeowners are in this position. They took out fire or other property insurance through a mortgage lender or real estate dealer without comparing rates. Sometimes they even bought insurance this way in the mistaken belief that they had to do so to get the mortgage. And because insurance payments often are lumped in with mortgage and tax payments, in a single monthly payment, families sometimes may not realize the full cost. Thus, many families pay more than necessary.

There are three major ways to save on property insurance. For one, many mutual companies and other rate-deviating insurors offer rebates or discounts. Another important saving is provided by the "homeowner" policies now available in most states.

There are several kinds of homeowner policies, but they usually combine a number of different types of coverage, formerly provided by separate policies, into one policy. Basically, fire, windstorm and other "extended coverage" is combined with burglary insurance and comprehensive personal liability insurance.

By combining these several kinds of insurance into one policy, the homeowner's policy provides broader protection at less cost than if you bought these policies separately. A number of insurance companies now also offer a "tenant's policy," similar to the homeowner policy but without the insurance on the dwelling itself.

There are several types of homeowner policies, called "A," "B" or "C," or as they are called in some states and by some companies, "1," "2" or "3." In the "Homeowner's A" policy, usually the contents of your home are insured at 40 percent of the insurance on the house itself. For example, if you carry $14,000 of insurance on your house, the contents automatically are insured for $5,600. The insurance covering "off-the-premises" losses is set at 5 percent; or, in this example, $700. The comprehensive personal liability insurance is set at $10,000 for damages arising from lawsuits because of injuries, and $250 for medical payments. Other coverages similarly are set at percentages of the insurance on the house.

THE THIRD important way to save is to take the largest "deductible" provision you feel safe with, and that your state laws permit. For example, various companies may permit you to buy a homeowner's policy in which you pay the first $50 or $100 of damage, or even the first $250.

For example, taking a $100-deductible policy instead of a full coverage can save as much as 25 percent of the cost of the homeowner insurance.

Most homeowner policies are bought for a three-year term. However, some companies now offer a "continuous" policy which is automatically renewed every year. This sometimes is less expensive than the three-year policy. But do not confuse the continuous policy with one-year policies which require the issuance of a new policy every year, and are the costliest way to buy property insurance.

Be careful about changing to another company before the end of your policy term. If you cancel, you don't get back a full rebate for the unexpired term, but only what is called a "short-rate" rebate.

While property values have risen in recent years, some homeowners may not have increased their insurance in proportion. A safe yardstick is to keep your home insured for at least 80 percent of its replacement value (not including the land).

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Dog Bites Man Stories Send Newspaper Readers to the TV

By Jane Goodsell

NEWS STORIES I never finished reading: The topless bathing suit was denounced yesterday as a symptom of moral decay by . . . .

* * *

A literary scholar, working the archives of a library in Surrey, England, has uncovered evidence which, he asserts, definitely proves that Shakespeare's plays were actually written by an obscure 16th century poet named . . . ."

* * *

When Eustace Featherby, who celebrated his 100th birthday yesterday, was asked to what he attributed his longevity, he replied . . . .

* * *

In an exclusive interview with Mrs. Snedecor Van Hoomisen III, who was recently named to the list of Best Dressed Women, Mrs. Van Hoomisen confessed that she often wears a favorite dress for as long as 10 . . . .

* * *

The latest craze among college students is to see how many people can be crowded into . . . .

* * *

Mrs. Rosemary Platt gave birth Oct. 7 to her seventh child, a daughter who weighed slightly over 7 pounds. By a remarkable set of coincidences, all the important events in Mrs. Platt's life have involved the number 7. She, herself, was born in 1927 when her mother was 27 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Platt were married on December 7, 1947, and five of the Platt's other children were also born . . . .

* * *

Patsi McCullers, the pert brown-eyed blond who was recently named Miss Parsley Sprig of 1964, bounced into town this week to talk about her favorite vegetable. According to Patsi, parsley has many virtues in addition to its decorative function of prettying up a platter. It contains many valuable nutrients, among which are . . . .

* * *

Newspaper reporters, who attempted to gain admittance to a nudist camp, were told that they would be welcome provided they would . . . .

* * *

When Mrs. Henrietta Fruhoff walked through the gates of the Centennial Fair yesterday, she was astonished to find herself a celebrity. As flashbulbs popped, a huge bouquet of red roses was thrust into her arms, and a band blared out "Hello, Dolly!" Mrs. Fruhoff was the 1 millionth visitor to pass through the turnstiles . . . .

* * *

Martin Feathergill, candidate for the post of state comptroller, who is trailing 9 to 1 behind his opponent in public opinion polls, was asked yesterday if he felt discouraged about his chances for election. Mr. Feathergill replied, "If you ask me, public opinion polls are . . . .

One Gift Works Many Wonders

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

Economy 'Dampened':

Joblessness' Impact Exceeds Its Numbers

LOS ANGELES—Unemployment has a dampening effect on the American economy far greater than the actual numbers of people out of work would indicate, a University of Michigan economist explained here.

Dr. Eva L. Mueller pointed out that national concern about work opportunities causes consumers to be cautious about spending and thus retards income and employment growth. She spoke to a section of the American Psychological Association.

Dr. Mueller, who participates in continuous studies of the national economy as a study director with the Survey Research Center of the U-M Institute for Social Research, said in summary:

"There is evidence of widespread concern about work opportunities among the American people. Worries stemming from the high unemployment rate are reinforced by reports and notions about the impact of automation. Analysis indicates that awareness of unsatisfactory employment conditions affects economic expectations. It also appears that the unfavorable impact on expectations is not limited to the relatively small group who have suffered unemployment or income declines in the past year."

She explained that whereas some 20 percent of family heads who are wage and salary earners have been unemployed at least once since 1960, a much larger group has expressed concern about job security or has had direct contact with the unemployed. Among families who have not had unemployment experience since 1960, more than one-fourth report such experience during the last few years among friends, neighbors, or relatives.

Economic expectations, which have been shown to exert a strong influence on the level of consumer demand, also depend on a large number of other environmental factors which are more or less important at different times, she pointed out. The cold war for example, in recent years has loomed large in the minds of consumers.

The effect of employment conditions on expectations is of major interest because of the demonstrated impact of consumers' expectations regarding business conditions on large discretionary expenditures, she said.

DR. MUELLER said that unemployment in America is seldom associated with real poverty, pointing out that in 1963 the average income of families with some unemployment experience was over $4,000. This figure even today in Europe would place a family in the middle or upper-middle income group.

"If there are any fears or uncertainties regarding one's economic status in this affluent society," she continued, "they concern primarily the adequacy of work opportunities. It is not difficult to understand that, whenever these uncertainties grow, many consumers, even those who are not unemployed, spend more cautiously and delay some postponable purchases.

"The dampening of consumer optimism as a result of our high level of unemployment imposes some cautions and restraint on consumer spending which, in turn, reduces the demand for labor.

"Perhaps we need a 'war on unemployment,' which is not the same thing as the President's 'war on poverty,' to overcome this impasse."

Significant Change Noted:

Plant Workers Closing 'Gap' On Number of Paid Holidays

Plant workers protected by union contracts are rapidly closing the paid holiday gap that once separated them from office workers, according to an analysis of the Labor Dept.'s recent Occupational Wage Survey.

They now average 7.1 paid holidays a year compared to 7.9 for office workers, the study showed. Paid holidays for hourly-rated workers were "quite rare" before World War II.

In a Collective Bargaining Report prepared for the current issue of the American Federationist by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, another study by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics also is analyzed and shows that of 1,698 collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more workers, 1,513 pacts provide paid holidays.

Holiday clauses have undergone "significant changes in recent years," the article states as it notes these trends:

● "The number of paid holidays is increasing. In place of the six holidays with pay typical 10 years ago, most union agreements now provide at least seven. In addition, clauses calling for eight or more are now contained in about 40 percent of the major contracts.

● "New concepts on holiday provisions are emerging. They include paid holidays to provide long weekends in conjunction with traditional holidays, floating holidays and personal holidays such as birthdays.

● "Premium pay for work on holidays is being raised to triple time (holiday pay plus doubletime for hours worked)."

The major exception to the paid holiday practice is in the construction industry, the article notes — principally because employment is often seasonal and casual with workers shifting from one employer to another. But to meet the needs of the workers, it adds, unions and management have developed a "holiday fund."

Six holidays are almost universally recognized and paid for—New Year's Day, Memorial Day (except in the South), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Other holidays most often paid for, the studies show, are Washington's Birthday, Veterans' Day and Good Friday. Right behind them in popularity are Columbus Day and Lincoln's Birthday. Designated half-holidays most often are Election Day and the eve of either Christmas or New Year's Day. Other religious or regional holidays also are observed in some contracts.

"In selecting additional holidays," the article says, "some unions and employers have been choosing not another historic day but a day before or after a major traditional holiday so as to lengthen the traditional holiday period into a longer break from work. In other cases, additional holidays are being provided to celebrate dates of special personal value for the worker."

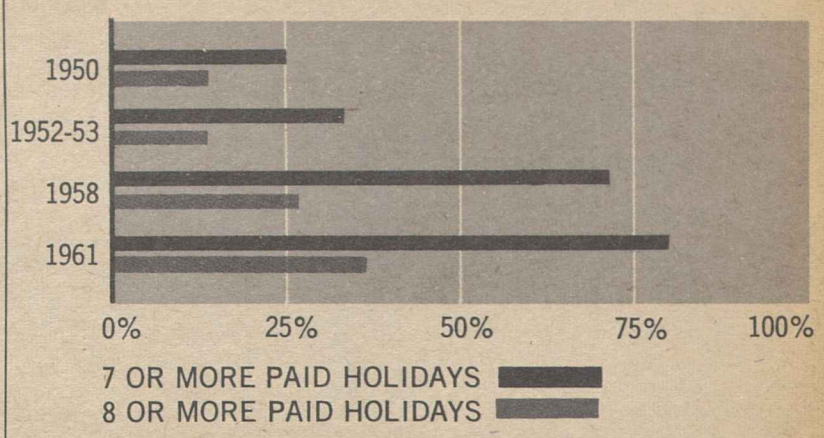
"Floating" holidays, another innovation still in the experimental stage, are not spelled out in a contract but are determined at the start of each calendar year—usually to provide a long holiday weekend, but often during a slack season or to mark a local or non-recurring occasion for celebration, AFL-CIO researchers point out.

More Ahead

"Improvements in holiday practice will continue to be a feature of collective bargaining in coming years," the article predicts.

"As automation makes it increasingly possible to produce more and more goods and services with fewer and fewer workers, the working lives of Americans will be shortened through a reduction in the standard workweek, longer vacations, earlier retirement—and more holidays.

"And along with the increase in the number of holidays there will undoubtedly be a further liberalization of pay for holidays worked, the choice of holidays and other related matters."



* Covering 1,000 or more workers.
SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor.

Schoemann On Vocational Advisory Unit

Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, has been named to a 15-man national advisory committee set up under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Anthony J. Celebrezze, secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, announced the appointment along with the other members of the group, headed by Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education. Also named from labor was Nelson Jack Edwards, international representative of the Auto Workers.

The committee represents labor, management, education, the general public and the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Commerce. The committee is charged with advising Keppel in the preparation of general regulations and on policy matters.

Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, played a leading role in the studies and research that led to the formulation of the new act, which authorizes nearly $900 million for programs through 1968.

Social Security Benefits To Hit $16 Billion in '64

The social security system will pay out this year more than $16 billion in cash benefits to some 20 million elderly or disabled persons and their dependents and to the survivors of covered workers who have died, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze told the opening session of the Intl. Social Security Association's triennial meeting in Washington.

The meeting, held in the Intl. Conference Suite of the State Dept., drew more than 400 delegates from 89 countries. Most of them represented branches of government, the remainder private organizations including a number of trade union pension funds in other countries.

The association, which was founded in 1927 to promote the technical and administrative development of social security throughout the world, reported that 112 countries had social security programs of one kind or another at the start of 1964.

Celebrezze in his welcoming speech called the U.S. social security system "the mightiest bulwark of all against economic privation." It is being backstopped, he said, by a continuing effort to identify and remove the causes of dependency.

Harlan Cleveland, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, said that for most Americans "social security is settled policy and the problem is where do we go from here." This generation has in it within its power to "satisfy the basic material needs of all our people—for the first time in the history of mankind," he said, adding a prediction that the war on poverty will be won.

A feature was the dedication of the issuance of a Social Security Commemorative Postal Card by Postmaster-Gen. John A. Gronouski on Sept. 26, the 30th anniversary of Pres. Roosevelt's request to Congress for social security legislation, called "equal in import to the original Social Security Act."

Ray Munts, AFL-CIO assistant director of social security, was an observer at the meeting for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Delegates were guests of the AFL-CIO on a boat trip down the Potomac River from Washington to Mt. Vernon.

PORTRAIT of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany which will hang in a hearing room dedicated in his honor by the American Arbitration Association was unveiled at special ceremonies in New York. Next to Meany is Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York; at left is Donald B. Strauss, AAA president.

NLRB Examiner Rules Ward Stores Unfair

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled, after seven months of hearings in 30 U.S. cities, that Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., instigated and carried out a premeditated program to force the Retail Clerks to accept an employe "benefit" plan or to have the union decertified as bargaining agent where it resisted.

The 800-store chain was successful in getting employes to accept its plan, called the "Three Giant Steps," at most RCIA union locations, but in the process it committed numerous unfair labor practices, said Examiner Thomas A. Ricci in recommending that the NLRB order the firm to stop its unlawful conduct and bargain with the union.

Ricci, summarizing 40,000 pages of testimony in a 102-page report, found that Ward "sold" its benefit plan to RCIA-represented employes by telling them, via a 40-page script prepared by the company labor relations office in Chicago, that only the RCIA had refused to accept it.

When an employe at meetings held on company time asked the obvious question: "How can we get the benefits?" the reply came, also from a prepared script, that they could have them by voting for them at "secret ballot" elections held subsequently in most RCIA stores.

Company Had Manual

The examiner ruled that Ward not only encouraged employes to drop out of the union but also told them how they could get the RCIA decertified and provided them with a "decertification brochure" prepared by Ward Labor Relations Dir. Richard Scheidt.

The unlawful conduct described in the report followed a top-level Ward decision to put a new employe-benefit plan into effect on June 1, 1963. The plan—a revised pension, insurance and stock-purchase program—was put into effect on the "target" date after a "teaser" campaign at non-union stores and stores where the unaffiliated Teamsters represented workers, Ricci declared.

But when the Retail Clerks failed to fall into line, Ward management then went over the heads of the RCIA by telling employes how they could get the benefits and also how they could get rid of the RCIA, the examiner found.

38 Stores Cited

He ruled that Ward broke the federal labor law by:

● Refusing to bargain collectively with RCIA local unions at 34 stores, and by "improperly coercing" employes to abandon the RCIA at four other stores.

● By offering and granting improved benefits to store employes to induce them to reject the RCIA as their bargaining agent.

● By polling and interrogating employes about their preference for or against union representation.

● By encouraging and assisting employes to circulate and file union decertification petitions, to discontinue paying union dues and to resign from the RCIA.

● By temporary layoffs of six employes who refused to reveal whether they had given statements to board agents, or to tell what the contents of such statements were.

The big retail chain not only broke the law by smashing the union at a number of locations, but unlawfully threatened witnesses and interfered with NLRB processes in defiance of the rights of the union and their employes, said the examiner in naming Scheidt and four other company lawyers as responsible for "pressuring" NLRB witnesses.

The ruling was hailed by the Retail Clerks as one which upheld the unfair practice charges filed July 12, 1963, by the RCIA on behalf of its Local 300 in LaGrange, Ill., and since that time by other complaining locals. The stores involved in the dispute were in Alaska, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington.

7 CWA Pacts Give 62,000 Wage Hikes

The Communications Workers have won weekly pay raises ranging from $2 to $5 for some 62,000 employes of seven major Bell Telephone companies in contract wage reopeners. For several thousand members, upgradings will add up to $3 additional.

CWA spokesmen said the settlements followed the pattern set early in September for 15,000 workers at the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., usual pace-setter for the system.

The wage agreement includes an additional dollar-a-week added to the top pay scale of telephone operators in specific recognition, the union said, of job changes resulting from automation and technological developments.

Companies where wage agreements have been negotiated include Northwestern Bell, with 17,000 employes; Ohio Bell, with more than 15,000, and Illinois Bell, Wisconsin Bell, Chesapeake & Potomac of the District of Columbia, Chesapeake & Potomac of West Virginia, and Cincinnati & Suburban Bell.

Negotiations are currently under way in several other companies in what the union terms its "first cluster" of negotiations. Other series of contract reopeners will run through the winter.

Meany Warns On Election Complacency

(Continued from Page 1)

made its choice, Meany continued —"Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey."

Comparing the approach of the two parties, Meany wrote:

"The candidates of one party propose to continue and strengthen the 32-year partnership between the people and their government, a partnership dedicated to the ultimate achievement of the American dream of peace, freedom, prosperity and equal opportunity for all. The candidates of the other party call for a dissolution of that partnership, for a return to what they call 'individualism' but which means the abdication by the federal government of its constitutional mandate to promote the general welfare."

The November election presents a clear and unmistakable choice, Meany wrote. "Americans can choose men who stand for freedom, progress, decency, a continued drive for universal prosperity—men who pledge to the free world a mature leadership, neither fear-ridden nor trigger-happy.

"Or they can choose men who preach only fear, who court the support of political extremists, who would return to the law of the jungle and who promise the free world neither help nor leadership."

BEST WISHES to the Teachers' organizing drive in the District of Columbia is extended by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. The Democratic vice presidential nominee, a former teacher, is a member of the union. Left to right: Mel Stack, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. representative in the organizing campaign; Humphrey; William Simons, president of the Washington local, and Joe Cascella, AFT national representative.

Goldwater's Tax Plan Seen Aiding Wealthy

The tax cut proposed by Sen. Barry Goldwater in a campaign speech would provide "great benefits for the wealthy and tiny benefits for those in the lower and middle income brackets," according to AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

Goldfinger said in a radio interview—on Labor News Conference—that he finds it hard to view the Republican nominee's plan to cut taxes 5 percent a year for five years as "a serious economic proposal."

It appeared to him, Goldfinger commented, more like "the proposal of a man who is running hard for the presidency against great odds."

Adding force to this impression, the AFL-CIO economic expert said, is the fact that Goldwater voted against the tax cut enacted last February. If a Democrat had proposed cutting taxes each year for the next five years, Goldfinger suggested, the proposal would certainly have been "very strongly denounced" by the Republicans.

Labor's view, he said, is that there should be greater government investment in such fields as education, housing and urban renewal "if we are going to improve public services and reduce joblessness."

It still may be possible, within that framework, he said, to reduce taxes next year or in 1966 but "in so doing, we think that excise taxes should be given first priority."

$40,000 Windfall

The first stage of Goldwater's tax proposal, the AFL-CIO spokesman observed, would mean a cut averaging about $10 a year for 40 percent of the nation's families—and a reduction of $40,000 a year for some 500 taxpayers with incomes over a million dollars.

Noting that the GOP nominee has proposed a large-scale cutback or abolition of federal programs in many areas, Goldfinger commented:

"If Sen. Goldwater's proposals were put into effect . . . there would be a substantial drop in purchasing power, a substantial drop in employment, and a very substantial rise in unemployment, spreading actual misery among thousands—perhaps hundreds of thousands — of American families."

In answer to other questions, Goldfinger said:

- Unemployment remains "America's Number One problem . . . despite the improvements of the past year." It's root, he said, has been a combination of spreading automation, a rising workforce, and an economy in which the level of production and sales has been inadequate.
- The recent auto industry contract settlements are not inflationary because "the auto companies have had fabulous profits" and "the rate of productivity increase in the auto industry is very sharp."
- The United States should not be satisfied with a small dip in unemployment. "The Europeans have achieved levels of unemployment of 1 and 2 percent. We certainly should be able to achieve full employment here in the United States."

AMA Drive 'Shocking,' Meany Tells Doctors

The current campaign of the American Medical Association against the King-Anderson bill to provide hospital care for the elderly under social security is "shocking," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the St. Luke's Physicians Guild of Washington.

Meany addressed the guild, an organization of Catholic physicians, on "American Labor and Its Relation to the Medical Profession." He made a clearcut distinction between the profession and the AMA.

"What is most distressful," he said, "is that in its campaign the AMA has shown a woeful disregard for the facts. . . .

"Organized labor has no objection to the AMA getting into any battles it wants. But is it asking too much that it fight these battles with hands as clean as a doctor's should be?"

The AFL-CIO president cited statements by AMA officials accusing labor leaders who support the King-Anderson bill of "wanting to sell out their members" and seeking to "protect gigantic union welfare funds." He pointed out that union welfare funds are protected by federal legislation for which organized labor worked.

"In this rather unfortunate dispute," he added, "we have shown patience. . . . "We have fought back fairly, and we will continue to do so."

'Best Way'

Meany told the physicians that labor became interested in hospitalization for senior citizens under the Social Security Act because of the concern expressed by union members. Hospital care for older people is an economic matter, he said, which is a problem not only to the elderly themselves but to their children or other relatives who might have to meet a financial burden.

"We feel the best way to meet this problem is through the social security system," he said. "It is an insurance system and we see no reason why it would not work with a small addition to the tax."

During a later question period Meany said he did not consider medical care insurance "properly an area of private enterprise." It is "something that should not be farmed out for private profit," he declared.

The AFL-CIO's support of the King-Anderson bill and the principle it includes, he said, is only one manifestation of a concern for workers beyond wages and working conditions that goes back to the time pioneer trade unions campaigned for free public schools. Many of the laws the country now takes for granted, he recalled, were put on the statute books over the vigorous opposition of some business and other groups—including the AMA's opposition to the original Social Security Act.

He urged the doctors to take a more active part in politics.

"If you try this," he concluded, "you'll see that life isn't quite what the AMA makes it seem to be."

L. A. Unionist Joins Job Equality Group

Pres. Johnson has appointed Exec. Sec. J. J. Rodriguez of Butchers Local 563, which covers Los Angeles County, as a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Rodriguez, who lives in Monterey Park, has been executive secretary of the 3,000-member local since 1961 and has been active in labor and civic affairs, especially in the Mexican-American community. Other union officials on the President's Committee are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Lagging Campaign Reported:

Goldwater Smashes At LBJ Personally

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson's alleged use of power to acquire "a TV monopoly so that he may build a private fortune."

The language Goldwater spoke over statewide television nevertheless indicated the President as one who "doesn't understand the job," who "is not suited for the job."

Running a country means to the President, the Arizona senator charged, "twisting arms and banging heads . . . buying and bludgeoning votes . . . turning people into numbers and manipulating them with computers . . . craving and grasping for power" and "surrounding himself" with unsavory companions—socialists, bosses, crooks or alleged crooks.

A torrent of invective erupted again 36 hours later in Indianapolis, Ind., when Goldwater repeated the "soft on communism" theme, this time attributing it to both the President '(and his curious crew."

The President "shrinks", the GOP candidate charged, has has "no principles" for a domestic program or foreign policy.

'Golden Rule'

Moving out of Washington, Goldwater began slowly in his "whistle-stop" drive, appearing to like the people who greeted him, capable of rebuking and quieting somewhat hostile college students who carried anti-Goldwater signs.

He showed himself capable of combining a curiously blended speech on both domestic jobs and foreign aid with a last-minute appeal for living by the Golden Rule.

In exhortative moments at Marietta and Middletown, O., he said we ought to help people the "right way" and specifically he added regretfully that in 1956 we "unfortunately" did not go through with what he described as a "helping hand we had offered" the Hungarians, apparently a reference to failure by former Pres. Eisenhower to intervene in the Hungarian revolution in a way Goldwater left undescribed.

The mild moments were relatively few as he used his journey to reiterate charges that the Administration doesn't "understand" communism, "is losing" the cause of peace by "drift, deception, deceit."

Tax Cut Reiterated

He reverted in Toledo for the first time since Sept. 7 to his first specific economic proposal—a five-year total 25 percent tax cut which, he said, he could manage by "putting a ceiling" on spending.

This proposal, substantially one plugged for years by the National Association of Manufacturers, was long embodied in bills sponsored by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D-Fla.) and the late Rep. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.). It has never been seriously considered by the tax-writing committees of either Senate or House.

While Sen. Goldwater whistle-stopped, his vice-presidential running-mate, Rep. William E. Miller of New York, went into the prairie and mountain country before heading into Texas.

The Goldwater train experiment was to end when the candidate traveled by plane from East Coast to West Coast and back to Dallas the week beginning Oct. 3.

'Soft' Charge Laid To Nixon, Hoover

En Route with Goldwater —Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and the octogenarian former Pres. Herbert Hoover were revealed by Republican presidential candidate Barry M. Goldwater as advisers who counseled him to label Pres. Lyndon Johnson "soft on communism."

Goldwater at a press conference at Lima, O., indicated that he delayed repetition of the phrase for more than a day after using it in Ohio until he had a reading on the public reaction.

Shipbuilders Endorse Democratic Candidates

Miami Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the 22nd convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers were brought cheering to their feet when Pres. John J. Grogan read a letter from Pres. Johnson extending greetings and asking for "your continued support as we carry the battle to all fronts to guarantee all Americans of the opportunity to achieve their full potential in our changing society."

The delegates then saw an earlier filmed speech by the President in which Johnson declared that his Administration's immediate domestic goal "is jobs . . . five million more jobs, 75 million good, steady sure jobs in a strong, growing, thriving, bustling economy."

Formal unanimous endorsement by the convention of the President and his running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, immediately followed his address, and was greeted by roaring salvos of applause.

"A major factor in economic growth and in maintaining our national security at its present level is the strength of America's merchant fleet," the President said in his letter. "We want full employment in a full fleet that is fully competitive."

In a keynote speech, Grogan said the work famine which stalks the depressed private shipyard industry had been recently responsible for forever clanging shut the gates of five more facilities.

"At least 20 yards have been permanently closed since the end of the war. Only nine shipyards remain that are capable of building oceangoing vessels. This can only mean a disaster of the first magnitude to our country — now challenged by the vast Soviet Russian fleet expansion."

To keep the shipyards open, provide immediate job opportunities and insure retention of facilities and skilled personnel in the event of even a limited emergency, the convention urged:

- Replacement of the present merchant fleet at the rate of 60 ships per year.
- Allotment of sufficient Navy repair work to private repair yards to keep them in operation.
- Transportation of all government-aid cargoes on American flag ships.
- Strengthening of coastwise and intercoastal shipping and restoration of the American tramp fleet by means of government construction subsidies.
- Institution of a broader policy of constructing the advanced-design vessels in American yards to keep the technology of shipyard workers at peak.

Hits Dangerous Illusions:

President Outlines 4 Pillars of Peace

Manchester, N. H.—Pres. Johnson outlined "four great pillars of policy on which the house of peace must rest" as he delivered a major address on foreign relations to weekly newspaper editors here.

Against these principles, he said, are three "illusions" that form the philosophy of those "who seek to substitute a new structure . . . a dangerous, shaky and unsafe place."

U.S. foreign policy over the past 20 years, the President declared, "through change after change and crisis after crisis and convulsion after convulsion" has been based on its efforts to:

- "Persuade our adversaries that any attack upon us would immediately bring their own destruction . . . [through] the most powerful military force" in history.
- "Strengthen the independence of others . . . by helping others resist direct aggression, from Berlin to the island of Formosa . . . by working with others to fight indirect aggression from Vietnam to Venezuela," through the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress in Latin America and other aid.
- "Establish the rule of peaceful settlement in world affairs," through respect for the rule of law and wholehearted support of the United Nations.
- "Lessen the danger that nuclear weapons will destroy all mankind."

On the last point, the President cited the Baruch plan of former Pres. Truman, the "open skies" proposal of former Pres. Eisenhower, the test ban treaty and the "hot" line establishing immediate communications between the White House and the Kremlin.

"As long as I am your President," he declared, "I will propose new initiatives for effective arms control. I will try to reverse the arms race. I will try to lessen the tensions that endanger and imperil the world."

Johnson at this point made no mention of his Republican opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater, but he charged that those who attack these policies hold illusions which, "if believed and followed, would put our freedom and the peace of the world in mortal peril."

The first of these illusions, he continued, is "that force or the threat of force can solve any problem."

Force could not rebuild Europe after World War II, the President said; "it took the vision and the statesmanship of the Marshall Plan." Force, he continued, will not take the place of the long-term Alliance for Progress in bringing economic gains to Latin America, nor will it end the arms race.

"We cannot coerce others to negotiate," he said. "We can't even compel them to be reasonable and wise. It takes skill and it takes patience, and it takes determination, and it takes a search for areas of common interest."

The second illusion, the President said, is "that the United States can demand resolution of all the world's problems and mash a button and get the job done." He cited the dispute between India and Pakistan, two friendly nations, and declared that while the United States is always ready to help and a peaceful solution would mean much to the freedom of Asia, "the responsibility of settlement must remain and should remain with these two nations involved."

The third illusion, Johnson went on, is "that we could, if only we tried hard enough, put an end to all difficulty and danger and then retire from the world."

"In the world, as in life itself," the President said, "there is really no escape from problems. You can't run away from them. . . . We can't abandon those who will not do exactly as we wish. . . . To do this, or to withdraw from the United Nations—and they have prevented almost 20 wars from getting started—to cast aside our commitments, would endanger freedom everywhere, and I think it would end the hope for peace, and it would certainly revive the fast fading communist hopes for world empire."

While the future will not be simple, he continued, "we are going to have victory."

"But," he said, "it is not going to be a swift victory. It is not going to be the victory of arms, and it is not going to be victory of the grave. Our victory will come over many years as people choose freedom, as nations grow up and become mature, and as they learn independence."

In his only mention of Sen. Goldwater by name thus far in the campaign, the President observed that certain persons have at various times suggested that the war in Vietnam be carried to North Vietnam. Among these he listed "Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Scranton and Mr. Goldwater."

Johnson said he intended to exercise great caution before taking any step that might involve "American boys in a war in Asia with 700 million Chinese."

"So we are not going north and we are not going south," he declared. Instead, he said, the United States will continue to encourage the South Vietnamese "to save their own freedom with their own men, with our leadership and our officer direction and such equipment as we can furnish them."

Noting that 190 Americans so far have lost their lives in the Vietnamese fighting, the President said the casualties easily could reach 190,000 in the first month if the war were escalated.

HARD-HITTING ATTACK on Republican opposition labelled "reckless abroad and heartless at home" is delivered by Pres. Johnson before huge crowd in Hartford, Conn., during campaign tour of six-state New England area.

Vast Crowds in New England Roar Enthusiastic Welcome to Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

Everywhere the President's party appeared, Mrs. Johnson, who joined her husband for the New England swing before taking off on a campaign tour of her own in the South, was acclaimed with the same enthusiasm accorded the President. Also in the Johnson party was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan.

Meanwhile, Johnson's running mate as the vice presidential candidate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) was carrying the campaign into parts of the South considered strongly pro-Goldwater, defending his civil rights record but at the same time emphasizing economic and social issues important to the South which the Arizona senator opposes.

The President's speech at Brown University, which had conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on him in 1959, was non-political, stressing the "partnership" of government and the universities and the goal of opening the doors of education beyond high school "to all young Americans, regardless of station. . . ."

From there on, however, the tone swiftly changed as Johnson turned to the political campaign with enthusiasm.

"Responsibility is the issue" in the campaign, he declared at Hartford. "Responsibility is the choice."

"The American people can choose," he continued, "to keep government that is responsible, like the kind of government you have had three and one-half years under Jack Kennedy and 10 months under Lyndon Johnson, or the American people can choose to change the government to a government that is reckless abroad and heartless at home."

'Captured' by a Faction

At Burlington, Johnson charged that the Republican Party has been "captured" by a faction of men "who stand outside the whole range of common agreement and common principles which have brought us to the summit of success."

These men, he charged without specifically naming his opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater, "have not just marched out of step with American progress . . . They have refused and now refuse to march at all."

In an obvious reference to a Goldwater statement, the President observed:

"They have already said that their aim is not to pass laws, but to repeal them. Which laws do they mean? Do they mean the REA that has brought electricity to all the farm homes of America? Well, they will never repeal that, will they?"

The throng of Vermonters, many of whom rely on the Rural Electrification Administration to supply power for their farms and light for their homes, filled the air with a resounding "No."

Record Cited

Johnson then ran the list of major legislation opposed by Goldwater—minimum wage improvements, aid to higher education, the nuclear test ban treaty, the tax cut, old-age social security hospital care, and the war on poverty.

At Portland, he pledged:

- A "responsible" Administration that makes sure "you get full value for every dollar your government spends."
- A government "which will meet the challenges of the future without deserting the traditions of the past" and which will preserve the prosperity built "on a broad national agreement about the great goals and the great principles" of the nation.
- A government "devoted to equal opportunity for every section" of the country.

Throughout the tour, Johnson stressed repeatedly his striving to be "a President of all the people," not bound by narrow partisanship or sectionalism.

In the traditional GOP strongholds of Maine and Vermont, he made an open appeal for the votes of "responsible" Republicans.

He urged the election of the Democratic slates in each state, appearing on the platforms with Senators John O. Pastore and Claiborne Pell in Rhode Island, Thomas J. Dodd and Abraham A. Ribicoff in Connecticut, Edmund S. Muskie in Maine, Gov. John W. King and Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre in New Hampshire, Gov. Philip H. Hoff and Senate candidate Frederick J. Fayette in Vermont.

But he also had high praise for such New England Republicans as Sen. George D. Aiken and the late Sen. Warren Austin of Vermont and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

"I believe deeply in the Democratic Party," he declared, "but throughout my career I have worked closely and gained inspiration" from such Republicans.

Sees America Challenged

"There is a time for party and there is a place for partisanship," he said at Hartford. "But there are times in the history of a nation when higher values matter more than party, and there are greater issues than partisanship. . . . I believe that today is such a time in our national life. All that America is, and all that you want America to be, is challenged today by those who stand on the fringe."

He spoke of a "deep and abiding commitment to peace" within the American character and, in an oblique reference to the "crime in the streets" theme of Sen. Goldwater, observed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is available to help state and local law enforcement authorities keep the peace.

But, he emphasized, it is not a "national police force . . . a gestapo that we can send into your town overnight."

He pledged his Administration's assistance to help "make our streets and our cities safer," but declared, "what we really want to do is to make all the streets in the world safer for all people."

Consumer Price Index Shows Drop in August

The Consumer Price Index declined by one-tenth of 1 percent in August, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Lower prices for fruits and vegetables were mainly responsible for the drop, the department said. Prices of women's apparel and autos also fell. But costs of homeownership went up.

The August decline—less than usual for that month—put the CPI at 108.2. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.82.

At 108.2, the August CPI stands 1.0 percent higher than a year ago. The August decline thus held down the index to the lowest over-the-year increase so far this year.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said both the net spendable earnings or "take-home" pay and the purchasing power of factory workers had gained between July and August. Earnings were pushed up by a rise in the factory workweek while purchasing power was improved by the small drop in consumer prices.

Compared to August 1963, the take-home pay of factory production workers was up by 7 percent and their purchasing power was up by over 5.5 percent.

But the outlook for prices is upward.

"Chances are the index will go up again in September," according to Arnold Chase, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

He said the prices of food, apparel and gasoline were expected to increase in September. New car prices are expected to continue to decline as inventories are cleared out.

In the August CPI, the seasonal increases in supplies of fruits and vegetables dropped that particular index by 4.1 percent, causing a three-tenths of 1 percent decline in the food category.

There were fluctuations in other items, but medical care costs continued to rise, mostly on the basis of further increases in doctors' and dentists' fees, the report noted.

The report on earnings said that the take-home pay—gross earnings minus federal income and social security deductions—averaged $92.26 a week for the production worker with three dependents and $84.48 for the worker without dependents.

In both cases, this was slightly up over July and 7 percent above August a year ago. The increase of $5.50 over the year reflected a 9-cent rise in hourly earnings, a slightly longer workweek and the cut in federal income taxes, the report added.

Pulp Vote Won By Splinter Group

Portland—A newly-formed unaffiliated union won bargaining rights for 21,000 workers at pulp and paper mills in Oregon, Washington and California, the National Labor Relations Board reported. The tally was 10,653 for the Association of Western Pulp & Paper Workers to 8,130 for the affiliated Pulp-Sulphite and Papermakers & Paperworkers unions. The dissident group, which broke away in a dispute over contract negotiations, won bargaining rights by 254 to 34 at the Ketchikan, Alaska, Pulp Co.

250,000 Out at GM:

Human Dignity Held Issue in Auto Strike

Detroit—More than 250,000 General Motors workers are on strike because GM "refuses to meet the minimum standards of human dignity and decency to which workers are entitled at their work place," the Auto Workers declared here.

"We shall work diligently to end the strike as quickly as possible," said UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock. But it will not be ended, they asserted, until the workers have assurances "they will be treated as human beings are entitled to be treated during the large part of their lives they spend in the corporation's plants."

The GM walkout, which started Sept. 25 at all plants except those making parts for other carmakers, is not about money. Committees representing 345,000 GM employes had reached agreement on wages and other economic benefits in line with those accepted earlier at Ford Motor and Chrysler Corp.

But failure of management to agree on working conditions and other non-economic issues triggered the walkout at the deadline set by the union after several extensions, the UAW reported.

The strike, said Reuther and Woodcock, "is about the use of human beings. It is a strike for decency and dignity on the job. It is the culmination of a long pent-up rebellion against the oppressive prison-like atmosphere that pervades many GM plants."

The reason for it is best illustrated, they continued, by the fact that the UAW found it necessary to propose, and the corporation almost immediately rejected, an amendment to the "management rights" section of the contract.

The amendment provided that both union and management "subscribe to the moral principle that the dignity and worth of the individual human person transcend all other values" and GM will "exercise its managerial authority in the light of that principle." Any failure to do so could be taken up by the union as a grievance, with the umpire obligated to consider whether the actions of the worker were "those that might reasonably be expected of normal human beings faced with" similar circumstances.

The UAW, its leaders said, "did everything possible to avoid this strike." It proposed both arbitration and mediation by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. GM rejected both proposals, the UAW said.

In display ads printed Sept. 29 and 30 in 59 daily newspapers, the UAW said GM offered to meet contract terms which "contain the most attractive economic gains ever won by auto workers in a single set of negotiations," but workers rebelled against the "lack of human treatment" at GM. It listed these strike issues:

"Minimum safeguards of humane and decent working conditions; fair and reasonable production standards; sensible and enlightened disciplinary procedures; relief from excessive and arbitrary overtime work; adequate representation to insure enforcement of GM's contract obligations; improved job security."

Edward Easton Dies, Former ANG Official

New York — Edward Easton, Jr., former president of the Newspaper Guild of New York and former American Newspaper Guild vice president, died here at 57 after a long illness.

MOBILE UNIT presented by the AFL-CIO to the National Travelers Aid Association to help service the traveling public on the highways stopped off in Louisville, Ky., en route to California where it will be put to use in the outlying areas of Los Angeles. From left to right are Pres. Eugene F. Land of the Louisville AFL-CIO; Henry R. Ronson, regional field consultant of Travelers Aid; Executive Sec. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO; Pres. Roy H. Owsley of the Louisville Travelers Aid Society; and Charles Clark of the Louisville United Appeal labor staff.

Healthy Economy Termed Key To More Jobs for Nation's Youth

Programs to help prepare teen-agers for jobs can be fully successful only if there are more jobs to go around, AFL-CIO participants warned at a symposium sponsored by the National Committee on Employment of Youth.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger termed the high rate of youth unemployment a "socially-dangerous aspect of the general high level of joblessness"—but a "symptom" of an economic illness rather than the ailment itself.

A similar point was made by Marvin Friedman, a federation economist, who said that school dropouts and other poorly-educated workers can be trained for a variety of semi-skilled occupations, "but because of economic slack there's not enough demand for such workers to absorb many of the unemployed."

In today's "loose" labor market, he said, employers are able to hire high school graduates and persons with qualifications above those actually needed to do the job simply because they are available.

Goldfinger and Friedman warned against moves to exempt teen-agers from minimum wage laws which might provide additional jobs for youth, but only at the expense of adult employment.

Federal Role Stressed

No "single-shot panacea" will provide the jobs the nation's economy needs, Goldfinger told the conference. But in the absence of a "vast" expansion in private industry, he said, "the cornerstone of job-creating economic expansion must be a sustained rise in government investment."

Public works, he pointed out, use relatively large amounts of materials and employ unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Thus "a massive effort in this area of improving public services could quickly reduce joblessness."

Along with job-creating public and private investment, Goldfinger said, there is a need to spread employment through "reduction of the amount of working time during a person's life—reduction of the standard workweek, later entry into the labor force through an extended period of education and vocational training, the opportunity for early retirement with adequate pensions, expanded vacations and sabbatical leaves."

A third labor representative among the symposium's panelists—Ben B. Seligman, education and research director of the Retail Clerks—said the "modest" rise in labor costs if a 35-hour week became the standard "could be absorbed quite easily" just as the economy took in stride all previous cuts in working hours.

Despite the stimulation of the economy by the tax cut, Seligman pointed out, the impact hasn't reached "footloose miners, unemployed packinghouse workers, displaced auto workers, laid-off railroad workers and all the others whose skills have suddenly become unnecessary and unwanted."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in a major address to the conference, termed the nation's indifference to its youth "democracy's single most serious default."

"It is hard to understand how a nation gets so concerned about a hurricane hitting a coastal area, and then contemplates calmly a tidal wave of unprepared, untrained boys and girls sweeping into the labor market," Wirtz declared.

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He suggested that "the surest single step that could be taken toward full employment . . . would be to provide more years of really free education to the boys and girls in this country who want and would use it."

Better Opportunity

They would have better opportunities, he pointed out, and would be removed, during their additional years in school, "from competition in a presently too loose labor market."

The estimated cost of building the school rooms the nation presently needs, Wirtz said, "is almost exactly the same as what we now spend each year for unemployment insurance benefits."

The future, the secretary of labor declared, may require a smaller portion of people's lives to be devoted to work and "a continuation of the historic trend" toward shorter hours and a shortened work life.

Conferees in Aged Care Deadlock, Appalachia Aid Bill Passes Senate

House and Senate conferees remained deadlocked—apparently hopelessly so—on the issue of hospital care for the aged through social security. Meanwhile adjournment pressures grew as a restive Congress longed openly for the campaign trail.

After a series of futile meetings, the conferees on social security legislation adjourned "subject to call."

The Senate-passed bill includes a hospital care plan as well as an increase in cash benefits, and Senate conferees refused to abandon it. The House bill has no hospital provision, and a majority of House conferees were unwilling to agree to one.

For a brief spell, hopes for a hospital care compromise had burned brightly. The chairman of the House conferees, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), dropped hints in a speech at Little Rock that he would not be averse to a contributory insurance fund—similar to but separate from the social security fund—which would provide hospital benefits at age 65. Such a plan was discussed by the conferees, but was apparently blocked by House rules prohibiting a conference report from including legislation not first passed by either the House or Senate.

Apart from hospital care, the biggest unresolved issue was the Administration's high-priority $1 billion program for relief and redevelopment of the 11-state Appalachia region. The Senate approved the program by an impressive 45-13 margin. House leaders, however, were hesitant to bring it up until they could count the votes for passage—and heavy election-season absenteeism made vote counting difficult.

After disposing of attempts to curb court powers to reapportion state legislatures on a one man, one vote basis, the Senate quickly approved a $3.3 billion foreign aid authorization bill. Completion of foreign aid action is expected quickly.

The Senate, on the heels of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, passed by a unanimous 65-0 vote a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the selection of a Vice President if the office were vacant. It would also authorize the Vice President to serve as Acting President if the President were unable to carry out the duties of the office.

To fill a vice presidential vacancy, the President would nominate a Vice President who would take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

The House, which has not held hearings on the issue, is not expected to act on the proposed amendment at this session.

In another area of proposed constitutional amendment — an attempt to void the one man, one vote principle by allowing one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population, the situation was this:

Supporters of the amendment had succeeded in getting it taken away from the Judiciary Committee and cleared for the floor by the Rules Committee. They could, if they wish, bring about a vote in the House—but passage would require a two-thirds majority. Thus far they have not moved to force a vote, which some observers regard as evidence that they lack the necessary two-thirds margin.

House and Senate conferees reached agreement on a bill continuing and expanding the National Defense Education Act and the aid to federally-impacted school districts program.

Major improvements, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, included the following:

- The NDEA program, previously confined to science, mathematics and foreign languages, was enlarged to permit federal grants to improve the teaching of English, history, geography and civics.
- Impacted aid, based on grants to school districts where a significant number of students come from families of military or federal civilian employes, was extended for the first time to the District of Columbia.

A Republican move to recommit the bill, made by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (N. Y.), was beaten, 237-107. Final passage of the legislation appeared certain.

Housing Rights Unit Names Executives

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing has announced the appointment of Edward Rutledge as executive director and Jack E. Wood, Jr., as associate. Rutledge has been housing director of the New York State Commission for Human Rights for the past nine years, while Wood held the comparable post with the New York City commission.

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'LBJ-Humphrey Congress' Key '64 Issue, Says Meany

SEN. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, closes out a four-day California campaign tour by addressing a crowd of nearly 12,000 in the University of California's Greek Theater at Berkeley. The senator headed back into the Midwest for intensive campaigning.

Hails 'Impressive' Record of 88th

Election of a "Johnson-Humphrey Congress" in November to continue and expand the "remarkable" and "impressive" record of the 88th Congress has been given a top priority by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"The 89th Congress must be a Johnson-Humphrey Congress in the sense that it shares the ideals and objectives of the presidential team," Meany wrote all AFL-CIO affiliates and state and city central bodies, stressing that its "unprecedented" record can be "attributed to the wise, prudent but forceful leadership exercised by Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson."

This same strong executive leadership can be expected from the AFL-CIO-endorsed Johnson-Humphrey ticket which symbolizes "the partnership between the executive and legislative departments that made the record of the 88th Congress possible," he said.

If Johnson and Humphrey are to carry out their program, "the program we support, they must have a responsible Congress," Meany emphasized, "a Congress not only as good as the 88th, but better."

Check Record, Members Urged

The AFL-CIO president called on union members to check the record of the 88th Congress against the voting records of its members, distributed by COPE, and the record of unfinished business against the pledges of the candidates for the 89th Congress to make sure "that the candidates you support for Congress are on the side of peace and freedom, prosperity and progress."

Meany hailed the 88th Congress for its "unusual and historic contributions to the goal of a better society in America and to the cause of peace and freedom on earth."

The just-concluded Congress is "even more remarkable" than the Congresses during the first term

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President Sees Vote As Pivotal

By Willard Shelton

The "solid structure" of American life "created by forward-looking men of both parties over 30 years" is at stake in this election, Pres. Johnson told the nation as he set the themes for the final weeks of his campaign.

"Few elections have presented —as this one does—a basic choice that involves fundamental principles," the President observed in a taped television appearance and in direct campaign speeches in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

The issue, he said, is "whether we will move forward by building" on the solid base created by both parties, or "will begin to tear down this structure and move in a radically different and—I believe—a deeply dangerous direction."

These were the issues, he said, that he would carry to "every section of the country" in the next few weeks.

The Administration, as it moved its campaign into high gear, was cheered by reports that the Republican nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, was trailing badly in most states, including both city and farm areas, but warned constantly

(Continued on Page 5)

Goldwater 'Turns to Brass':

Johnson Gains Lead In Mountain States

Denver—The "golden glow for Goldwater" that one GOP Rocky Mountain senatorial aspirant hoped he saw developing in the early summer has turned into brass almost all along the Continental Divide a month before the election.

That's the consensus of polls, political reporters and those identified only as "longtime political observers" in this heartland of Barry Goldwater's pre-convention strength.

In the six states of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho the support of right-wing elements was converted into nearly solid Goldwater GOP convention ballots as delegation after delegation was bound irrevocably to the senator in San Francisco. Many such binding resolutions were won over the opposition of complacent regular Republican leaders whose party organizations were virtually taken over by the rightists.

'The Bomb' Scares Voters

In many instances both the scars of those intra-party GOP fights and the fact that the Goldwater supporters are more noisy than numerous are leaving great gaps in the senator's voting strength. Along the ridge of the Rockies there are two chief reasons why this is so.

First is the overriding issue of "the bomb." However much former Pres. Eisenhower says use of nuclear weapons should not be an issue in the campaign, in the minds of most people, particularly women, it is an issue of paramount significance.

Second is that despite the conservative voting history of these six Rocky Mountain states, or perhaps because of it, the radical nature of Goldwater's views is repugnant to many people of the area. He seems too impetuous, too precipitous to wary westerners whose own experience of a lifetime makes them chew over

(Continued on Page 9)

COPE Rounds Out Campaign Leaflets

Two additional COPE pamphlets for the 1964 election campaign are now available from state and local central bodies, rounding out the 11 pamphlets prepared by the committee.

The new pamphlets, available free of charge, are "Goldwater vs. the People," the GOP candidate's voting record on key issues, and "What Do You Think?" a contrast on Goldwater and Johnson stands on three critical issues in the campaign—health care for the elderly, the poverty program and the test ban treaty.

Local Issues Stall Return In GM Plants

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—General Motors Corp. has "vastly improved" its contract offer to the Auto Workers since a strike of UAW members began Sept. 25 but the 250,000 strikers will stay out until negotiations are completed on local plant issues, the union said here.

The parties reached tentative agreement on national contract terms Oct. 5 but only 19 of 130 local plant managements had come to terms with union bargaining committees in the first 13 days of the shutdown.

Working conditions were listed as the chief bone of contention—issues of "human dignity and decency," the union called them.

Chief feature of the national agreement is a $17 million fund to correct certain wage inequities at an early date. The fund is based on a payment of 2.5 cents an hour by GM, an offer made after the strike began, according to the UAW.

Key Benefits Won

The union listed these other newly won benefits:

- Eleven specific improvements in production standards terms—more than in the union's entire previous bargaining relationship with GM, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared.
- Rules for applying 36 minutes of relief time won for production-line workers in GM, Ford and Chrysler contracts — Ford and Chrysler settled in September but

(Continued on Page 4)

Miller Strikebreaking Recalled by Workers

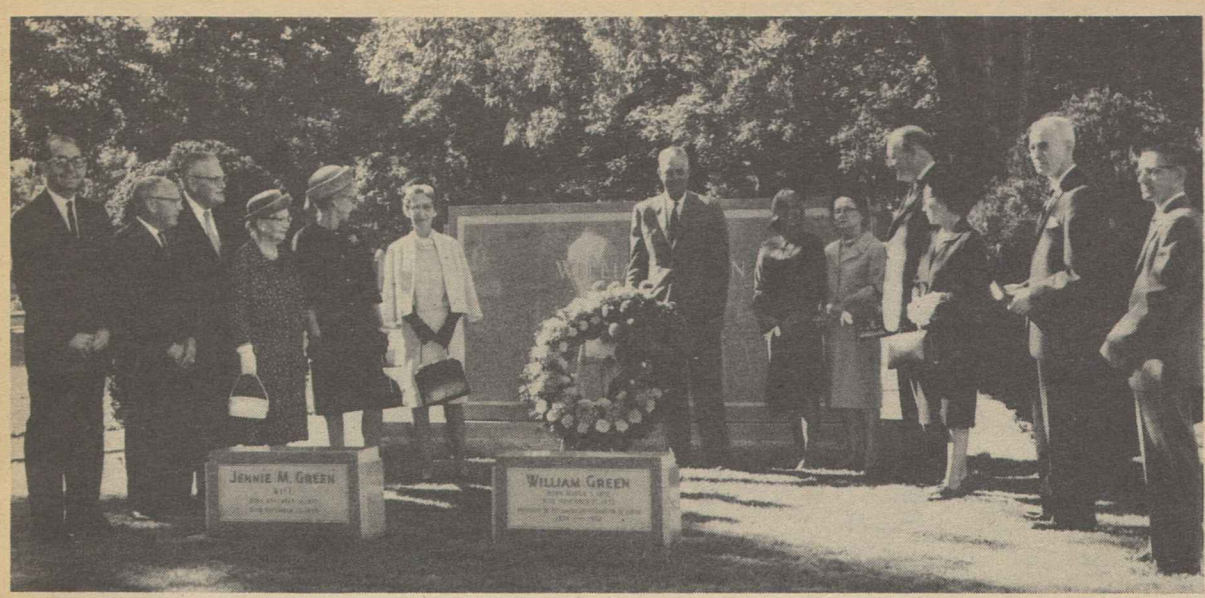
Buffalo, N. Y.—Rep. William E. Miller, the Republican vice presidential candidate, may be an utter stranger to most of the voters he meets on his campaign tours, but Auto Workers in the Buffalo area know him well.

UAW members at the Bell Aircraft plant here have lasting memories of Miller from the time he was getting his political start as Niagara County district attorney.

They remember him for carrying out a threat during a 1949 strike at Bell to jail pickets in wholesale lots under bail so high it would drain the union's treasury.

In 1949 the Taft-Hartley Act was just two years old and already a number of manufacturers were exploiting its provisions in efforts to oust the unions representing their employes. The formula followed by these managements was to provoke a strike by their workers, start a back-to-work movement, hire strikebreakers, then petition the National Labor Relations Board for a new election in which at that time—under Taft-Hartley—only the strikebreakers

(Continued on Page 12)



TRIBUTE WAS PAID the memory of William Green, president of the former AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952, at ceremonies in First Baptist Church, Coshocton, O., which he attended, and at his graveside in South Lawn Cemetery. In center is AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Jesse Gallagher of Cleveland. Pres. James Haynes of the Coshocton AFL-CIO is at the left and Vice Pres. Lloyd Udder at the right. Fourth from right is Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and former president of the American Baptist Convention, who was the main speaker. Others shown are members of the Green family and Baptist leaders.

Follow Armour Pattern:

2 Meat Unions Win Gains for 40,000

Chicago—Major gains in wages, working conditions and job protection have been won by two AFL-CIO unions for more than 40,000 meat industry workers in negotiations that are still continuing for other workers.

Terms paralleling the "master agreement" reached Sept. 2 by the Meat Cutters and Packinghouse Workers for 12,000 workers in 29 Armour & Co. plants have been won from several major firms.

A stalemate in negotiations at the Rath Packing Co. resulted in a strike by 4,000 UPWA members at five plants—the first in the current contract series.

The UPWA reported recent settlements with Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co. and Hygrade Food Products Co. The Meat Cutters have reached agreement at Swift's and John Morrell & Co., the latter in separate negotiations involving the former Peyton Packing Co. plant at El Paso, Tex.

The 1964 pattern settlements were for three-year agreements featuring wage boosts of 34 cents an hour, with almost 15 cents effective this year; improvements in pension, health and welfare benefits; maintenance of rates on changed jobs, and contract coverage for several new units.

Settlement with Swift was reached by the UPWA in a contract covering 10,000 workers at 17 full-line plants and at seven branch houses, the latter included under the master agreement for the first time. An additional 3,000 workers had been covered earlier.

More than 500 workers whose seniority had been endangered by long layoffs had their full rights restored, the UPWA said, when Swift management agreed to drop a "table of allowable breaks" in an employe's service record for computation of seniority.

A key issue in the negotiations, which proceeded to the edge of a strike deadline, involved the Swift plant at Wilson, N. C., where the base rate had been $1.52 an hour. Under the new pact the base rate goes immediately to $1.80 and then by steps to $2.11 an hour in March 1967. Workers there also won 30 cents an hour in fringe benefits never before experienced.

A new contract for 2,800 Cudahy employes provides the benefits won in the industry pattern settlement, plus a $1.25 weekly clothes allowance which UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein said was the highest in the industry. Cudahy plants are at Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Denver; Salt Lake City; Los Angeles and Atlanta, Ga.

A pattern-type settlement with some local improvements also was negotiated by UPWA with Hygrade Packing for 2,500 workers.

The strike at Rath Packing affects plants in Waterloo, Ia., the largest single packing plant in the nation; and at Birmingham, Ala., Houston, Dallas, Tex., and Decatur, Ill. Issues in dispute include the contracting-out of work, the right to transfer to new company plants, and the right to strike over job loads.

Farm Machine Pacts Follow Auto Pattern

Chicago—Wage and pension improvements similar to those in auto industry contracts have been won by the Auto Workers for 58,000 employes of two big farm implement firms, Intl. Harvester Co. and Deere & Co.

Negotiations are continuing at other firms for the balance of the industry's 100,000 workers. UAW pacts with Caterpillar Tractor Co. and one plant of Oliver Corp., a White Motor Co. division, have been extended on a day-to-day basis. Some 22,000 workers are represented by the union at Caterpillar.

A UAW contract covering 13,000 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. workers has a Nov. 1 expiration date and talks there have not reached the critical stage, the union said.

Under the Harvester agreement, subject to membership vote, all affected workers—production, maintenance, office and clerical—will get wage hikes of at least 15 cents an hour over a three-year period; an extra week's vacation or time off for "compelling personal reasons"; company payment of medical service covering all "reasonable" bills; two additional paid holidays; pensions at $4.25 a month times years of service, with a supplemental allowance for those who retire after age 62 and before 65.

The Deere contract has similar wage and pension benefits and calls for supplemental pension payments for employes retiring at age 60. Other provisions call for improved life insurance coverage, higher pensions for dependents of employes, and fully-paid hospital and surgical insurance for retirees.

Labor Backs LBJ Ticket In Nebraska

Norfolk, Neb. — The Nebraska AFL-CIO at its state convention here warmly endorsed the Democratic slate of Pres. Johnson for re-election and Sen. Humphrey for vice president.

The vote came after Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state central bodies, urged a strong program of political education with emphasis on getting the vote to the polls on Election Day.

Other Endorsements

In other endorsements the delegates gave labor support to Gov. Frank B. Morrison (D) for re-election; William Sorenson (D), brother of former White House Aide Theodore C. Sorenson, for lieutenant-governor; Raymond W. Arndt (D) to run against incumbent Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R), and the Democratic candidates for the three congressional seats—Clair Callan in the 1st District; Richard Swenson, 2nd District, and William E. Colwell, 3rd District.

Fred Sorenson (D) was backed for state treasurer, with endorsement given Republican incumbents for three other state posts —Frank Marsh for secretary of state; Clarence Meyer for attorney-general and Raymond C. Johnson for auditor.

The convention voted an increase of 1.5 cents per month in the per capita tax, raising the total to 13 cents.

The delegates overwhelmingly supported national AFL-CIO policy on civil rights and considered some 35 additional resolutions, most of them dealing with state matters.

Assistant Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare James M. Quigley discussed the Social Security System at the convention banquet.

Rail Patrolmen Charter 3 Locals

New York—The Railway Patrolmen, meeting here at their 19th convention, approved the chartering of three new local unions in the Minneapolis area and reported on membership gains in two other areas.

Pres. William J. Ryan said the union has been certified as bargaining agent for members at the Portland, Ore., freight terminal, and on the Northern Pacific Railway.

Delegates from 35 local unions re-elected Ryan and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Smithson for another two-year term without opposition, and voted to hold the next convention in Cleveland.

At ILO Parley:

Worldwide Goals Set In Clothing Industry

Geneva—Elimination of home work and establishment of standard three-week paid vacations were among the goals fixed for clothing workers the world over at a conference held here by the Intl. Labor Organization.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers hailed the two-week session for the "spirit of compromise" shown by the government, labor and employer delegates of 20 countries.

Lazare Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Milton Fried, who holds the same post with the ACWA, rounded out the American labor delegation.

Commenting on the conference's accomplishments, Potofsky praised the unprecedented "co-operative response" shown by employers. This spirit, he said, demonstrated that the "clothing industry has emerged from the sweat shop into a civilized activity conscious of its social responsibilities."

The need to strike a balance between helping poorer countries to find export markets and preventing their exports from tearing down social gains in the industrialized nations was recognized by the conference.

Markets Held Necessary

Markets for their manufactured goods, including those of the clothing industry, are necessary for the developing countries in order to speed the improvement of their living standards, the conference noted.

The conference also stressed in its agreed conclusions that "every effort" should be made through accords between governments to prevent "disruptive effects of imports and exports of clothing on employment, conditions of work and production."

The American labor delegation pressed the adoption of a resolution denouncing the "unfair competition" from employers who use home work to evade decent standards for workers.

The conference recorded its desire to see home work in the clothing industry abolished "as a matter of principle."

It recognized, however, that some countries have not yet reached the stage of development where home work can be eliminated entirely at this time.

In such cases, the conference said, such work should be strictly regulated by governments in an effort to assure that the "labor conditions and social security standards of industrial home workers are, to the maximum possible extent, identical with those of factory workers."

The conference also called for the "progressive reduction" of the workweek to 40 hours wherever it was now at 48 hours or less. But "immediate steps" should be taken to fix the normal workweek at 48 hours wherever this figure was presently exceeded in the clothing industry, it was stated.

The conference said an annual vacation of three weeks "minimum" at regular pay rates "should be achieved in the near future." At the same time, however, it demanded that two weeks be accorded "immediately" wherever the annual vacation was less.

The conference prefaced its recommendations by stressing that it had no intention of excluding in any way the possibility of workers enjoying better standards than those it set.

Vancouver IBEW Sets Breakthrough in Hours

Vancouver, B. C.—Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 213 here has scored a first in the Canadian construction industry by negotiating a 37.5-hour workweek for about 800 members.

On top of this, the union negotiating team, led by Business Manager Art O'Keeffe, won pay boosts that will make the 800 wiremen the highest paid workmen in British Columbia's construction industry.

The shorter workweek is part of a new four-year agreement between Local 213 and the Electrical Contractors' Association, which represents 50 companies.

The wiremen employed by the association's member companies will work a 7.5-hour day beginning on Apr. 1, 1967. All other construction unions in Canada have an eight-hour day and a 40-hour workweek, according to O'Keeffe.

The contract provides for a 99-cent an hour pay boost in six steps over four years.

Pay Steps Listed

The pay steps are: July 15, 27 cents an hour plus 1 cent an hour paid by the employers into an industry promotion fund; Apr. 1, 1965, 17 cents an hour; Oct. 1, 1965, 10 cents an hour; Apr. 1, 1966, 17 cents an hour; Oct. 1, 1966, 10 cents an hour, and Apr. 1, 1967, 18 cents an hour.

The increases will boost the journeyman rate from the present $3.53 an hour to $4.52 in the fiscal year of the contract. General foremen, who are in the highest category, will rise from their present $4.28 an hour to $5.52. Cable splicer rises to $4.89 in the last year; cable splicing foreman goes to $5.47 an hour; a "B" foreman to $4.77 an hour and an "A" foreman to $5.02.

Wages for apprentices will range from $1.81 an hour for those in their first six months of apprenticeship to $3.84 for apprentices in their fourth and final year.

In addition, the wiremen's vacation pay will be increased to 6 percent and statutory holiday pay boosted to 4 percent on Apr. 1, 1967.

O'Keeffe described the settlement as "a major breakthrough" which will pave the way for other unions in the construction industry to duplicate and improve upon.

He commended the employers' association for an "enlightened and visionary approach" in accepting reduced working hours as inevitable in industry.

20-Year Drive Ends In Union Victory

Oklahoma City—Persistency paid off for the Packinghouse Workers here when employes of the big Wilson & Co. packing plant voted 518 to 397 to be represented by UPWA. Sixteen votes were challenged.

The plant had been a holdout against organization for nearly 20 years. UPWA and other unions were voted down in previous tries to organize the workers. The NLRB election here was the largest in which UPWA had been involved for several years.

Following Endorsement:

Johnson 'Drops In' To Thank Pressmen

By Gervase N. Love

Pres. Johnson paid a surprise visit to the 38th convention of the Pressmen in Washington to thank the delegates for having endorsed him and his running-mate, Sen. Humphrey.

"You have made me very proud, and I just wanted to come over here and thank you," he said after receiving a tumultuous greeting.

"I understand this is the first time you have endorsed a political candidate, and I hope you are endorsing a President. What the United States really needs is people who do something for the first time. Your action is more than a personal matter—it shows you realize that all the progress we've made over the years is at stake in November.

Full-Time President

"The Presidency is a full-time job and it doesn't leave much time to campaign. But it gives me great confidence to know that the members of this union stand for the same things I stand for."

He pledged to continue his fight for "a better U.S., for a better world, for peace on earth and good will toward men."

Earlier the delegates had heard Roy A. Roberts, chairman of the board of the Kansas City Star, tell why that staunchly Republican newspaper had endorsed Johnson—the first Democrat it has backed in a presidential election since it supported Pres. Grover Cleveland.

The reason, he said, was that "we felt our responsibility" based on three points. They were:

Peace: "You don't get peace and keep peace by being negative all the time. . . . You have to work for it. You can't get peace by saying 'no'."

Civil rights: If Sen. Goldwater were elected, "you would start right out with . . . chief support for the people who have been fighting integration. . . . You start with a wall of hatred."

Johnson: ". . . the record he had made [since Pres. Kennedy's assassination] . . . has been a most impressive one, an amazing one. . . . And if a man does a good job, he deserves a chance to carry on."

Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, urging support for the Democratic candidates, warned that "there are some ideas in this presidential race that, if put into effect, not only would destroy unions and destroy jobs, but they would destroy people."

A resolution instructing the board of directors to continue exploration of merger possibilities with other unions in the paper and printing industries was endorsed.

The convention voted to retain $1 of the monthly per capita tax, allocated to the defense fund until the fund reaches a total of $2 million and to reinstate it whenever the fund drops below $1 million. Previously the determining points were $1 million and $500,000, respectively.

A proposal to give the printing specialty and paper products sector of the union a second vice president was approved after considerable discussion. A move to cut strike benefits from $50 weekly to $25 after the eighth week was beaten, with delegates in opposition citing long strikes such as those at the Kingsport, Tenn., Press, which started in March 1963, and on the Detroit newspapers, in its 14th week, as justification for continuing the full payment.

Union Label Speaker

Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Carl L. Geisler, vice president of the Marathon Corp., Menasha, Wis.; Miles P. Patrone, chairman of the Labor Relations Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and George Sheer, president of the Union Employers Section of the Printing Industry of America.

PRES. JOHNSON dropped in on the Pressmen's convention in Washington to thank the delegates for endorsing him and his running mate, Sen. Humphrey. Here he is being welcomed by Sec.-Treas. Alexander J. Rohan.

Income, Job Security Shipbuilders '65 Goals

Miami Beach, Fla.—The 22nd biennial convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers mandated union officers to chart a course in coming contract bargaining to assure the greatest possible income security and stabilized employment conditions for the membership.

The policy calls upon the officers—Pres. John J. Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood—to work fo substantial increases in pension payments and earlier retirement, longer paid vacations, guaranteed annual wage plans or supplemental unemployment benefits as well as other improvements.

Since World War II, shipyard workers have suffered "wide fluctuations in the work load or joblessness from no work," a comprehensive 20-page report to the union delegates stated. The report charged both government agencies and Congress with scuttling the American merchant marine and abdicating responsibility in failing to build a modern naval fleet.

The delegates condemned government policy in giving licenses to American ship owners to transfer vessels to "runaway" dummy registry, under the "effective control" principle, to escape U.S. taxes, safety standards, working conditions and wages. They also decried the near-demise of the American coastal and intercoastal fleets.

They saw a growing menace in a Soviet Russian ship-construction crash program. Only immediate action to build 70 merchantmen annually and sufficient appropriations to rebuild the battlefleet, the delegates affirmed, could stave off a potential disaster, re-employ tens of thousands of jobless skilled shipworkers and utilize the 58 percent of privately owned shipyard capacity now idle.

Despite the state of the industry, the officers reported success in winning more adequate wages, improvement of fringe and welfare provisions and tighter job security in recent contracts.

They also voiced the conviction that the capture of Republican machinery by Sen. Barry Goldwater and the radical right presented organized labor with a threat of "emasculation and eventual destruction."

In unanimously adopted resolutions the delegates dedicated the union to vigorous efforts to elect Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and his running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, pledged all-out backing to the AFL-CIO's COPE program, and memorialized the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

The convention endorsed social security hospital care, wider coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, $2 an hour wage base, and a uniform minimum federal unemployment insurance benefit system. A statutory 35-hour workweek, double overtime pay and an accelerated federal state and local public works program were also urged on Congress to help solve chronic unemployment and to "overtake the nation's critical public service" shortages.

In other resolutions the delegates pledged support of the Civil Rights Act, urged legislation to outlaw interstate traffic in professional strikebreakers and condemned pernicious provisions of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

President Calls on Illinois Labor For All-Out Effort on Nov. 3

Peoria, Ill.—Pres. Johnson asked 3,000 cheering delegates and visitors to the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention to "do it up brown" when they returned to their homes by putting the "Land of Lincoln" overwhelmingly behind the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

After drawing 25,000 to a rousing courthouse rally in downtown Peoria, the President had the representatives of 1 million Illinois AFL-CIO members roaring approval of his 13-minute defense of the liberal legislative record of his Administration.

He reminded the delegates that enthusiasm in the convention hall and the optimistic note of the polls were not enough to assure victory on Nov. 3. He recalled the 1948 election when the polls showed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York far ahead in the campaign.

"Dewey thought he had everything 'done up brown' then," the President said. He recalled the "Dewey Defeats Truman" headline in the Chicago Tribune the morning after the 1948 election as one of his treasured memories of a long political career.

The delegates roared unanimous approval of a resolution to endorse the Democratic candidates for national office. Liberals in the area were given a lift by the sight of buttons and banners boosting Johnson in traditionally Republican territory.

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the State AFL-CIO sounded the convention keynote in these terms: "Our best bet is to go to the polls on Nov. 3 and elect Lyndon B. Johnson as President of the United States."

Soderstrom called for the election of all liberals now in the House of Representatives. There are 12 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the Illinois delegation, with one vacancy.

Registration in Chicago closed Tuesday with an estimated net gain of over 250,000 new voters in a drive led by the AFL-CIO's COPE. Largest gains were in Negro wards. Chicago COPE has full-time offices operating in all 12 of the Cook County congressional districts.

Gov. Kerner Heard

Gov. Otto Kerner, seeking reelection, led the list of Democratic candidates for state office addressing the convention. All linked their campaigns to the Johnson-Humphrey slate, charging a "yes and no" aloofness to Charles Percy, Republican gubernatorial candidate, in his approach to the campaign of Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Kerner described the vain fight for a state minimum wage law, which was twice killed by the rural-dominated state senate and noted that Percy is opposed to a state minimum wage law. Illinois is the only northern industrial state without legal floors to wages and ceilings on hours for those workers not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, he said.

Kerner announced the appointment of Thomas Jackson of Peoria, sub-regional director of the Auto Workers, to head up the state's anti-poverty campaign.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), a delegate to the convention from Local 1 of the Teachers, called the past 13 months of congressional activity the most productive legislative period since the first term of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He said the nuclear test ban treaty, tax cut, Civil Rights Act, mass transit legislation, manpower development and training program and the anti-poverty program were the major gains on the legislative front during the Kennedy-Johnson Administration. The senator observed that these measures were approved with no help from his colleague from Arizona—Sen. Goldwater.

Wisconsin Labor Plans Election Role

Green Bay, Wis.—The largest convention in the history of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO convened here with 1,000 delegates participating in an all-out political program aimed at carrying the state for COPE-endorsed candidates in the November election.

Gov. John Reynolds, principal speaker at the opening session, lauded the delegates for what he termed the outstanding job being done by labor in Wisconsin and across the country. He predicted the state will go for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and that state candidates will benefit greatly from labor's efforts.

Survival Doubted

"I honestly believe America could not survive four years of Barry Goldwater," Reynolds said. "His policies and principles are diametrically opposed to everything labor stands for."

In contrast, Reynolds recounted the accomplishments of Pres. Johnson in his 10 months in office and said:

"This most knowledgeable man will continue to work for programs and legislation which will benefit all who work for a living and certainly should be returned to office to accomplish this goal."

The convention adopted the report of its COPE committee and endorsed the following candidates: For governor, Reynolds (D); for lieutenant governor, Patrick Lucey (D); for attorney general, Bronson La Follette (D); for the House of Representatives, 1st District, Lynn Stalbaum (D); 2nd District, Robert Kastenmeir (D); 3rd District, Harold Ristow (D); 4th District, Henry Reuss (D); 5th District, Clement Zablocki (D); 6th District, John Race (D); 7th District, Thomas Martin (D); 8th District, Cletus J. Johnson (D); 9th District, James Buckley (D); 10th District, Alvin O'Konski (R).

Iowa AFL-CIO Cheers Speech By Humphrey

Davenport, Ia.—The Democratic Party is still the party of responsibility, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic candidate for vice president, told the Iowa AFL-CIO convention here.

Humphrey, who spoke on a nationwide radio and television hookup, stressed in his speech the long fight of labor and the Democrats for federal aid to education. The delegates gave him a long ovation.

Per Caps Raised

The convention, attended by 337 delegates, took no political action, as endorsements for Humphrey and Pres. Johnson for reelection were made at a recent State Committee on Political Education meeting.

The convention, after considerable debate, voted to raise the per capita tax from 10 cents to 15 cents per member per month. Salary increases of $500 each were approved for Pres. Charles L. Davis and Sec.-Treas. A. Jack Lewis, with further $500 raises on Oct. 1, 1965.

The convention banquet celebrated the raising of the final $30,000 for a swimming pool at the Des Moines camp of the Society for Crippled Children & Adults. Union members first raised $50,000 to buy the materials, then building tradesmen donated their spare time to do the actual work. The final $30,000 is for a cover. The completed project represents the equivalent of a $300,000 expenditure.

LADIES' DAY at the Alaska AFL-CIO convention was highlighted by a luncheon for delegates and members of delegates' families. Pictured at the speakers' table, from the left: State Dir. of Elections Lil Angerman; Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director, AFL-CIO COPE Women's Activities Dept.; Mrs. Lorena Showers, secretary-treasurer, Alaska AFL-CIO; and Mrs. Robert E. McFarland, wife of the central body president. Mrs. Thornburgh urged all labor women to offer their services to COPE and to work for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and other endorsed candidates.

High Court Urged to Uphold NLRB On Rehiring of Darlington Workers

The Deering-Milliken textile chain had no right to liquidate the Darlington Mfg. Co. plant to avoid bargaining with a union or to punish its employes for voting union, the National Labor Relations Board said in a brief filed in the Supreme Court.

"It is difficult," the brief argued, "to think of any plainer—or harsher—form of coercion and restraint than closing down and dismissing all the employes in a unit" because they have "ventured to select a labor organization" as their bargaining representative.

The board asked the high court to reverse a ruling by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., and to uphold a board order against Darlington, part of the vast Deering-Milliken chain owned by textile tycoon Roger Milliken and his family.

The 4th Circuit ruled 3-2 that an employer has an "absolute prerogative" to go out of business permanently and no court may tell him he cannot. This ruling, the AFL-CIO said in a "friend of the court" brief filed in August, "emasculates the language and policy" of the National Labor Relations Act.

It would be absurd, the federation said, to hold that a threat to close a plant if the union won an election is a law violation but that the actual closing is not. That's what Darlington did, said the labor brief, when it first threatened to close the Darlington, S. C., plant if the workers voted for the Textile Workers Union of America, and then ceased operations just before Christmas 1956, throwing 500 workers out of their jobs.

The NLRB brief, meeting a point cited by the appeals judges, said Darlington did not actually go out of business but simply liquidated one plant and transferred managerial employes to other plants, or put them on a preferential hiring list.

'No Obstacle' to Remedy

Whatever the facts may be where an employer liquidates his entire business, at Darlington there is "no serious obstacle to framing a fair and effective remedy where the same employer continues to operate other major units of the business," the NLRB said.

There is nothing in the law or its administration over 30 years, it continued, to justify the suggestion that an employer may "engage in anti-union discrimination, coercion and restraint."

The question here, it declared, is whether an employer commits an unfair labor practice if he liquidates one plant to frustrate union organization in that plant. Such action, it said, "conveys to the remaining employes in the other plants that they too" may lose their employment.

The board said its proposed remedy was a reasonable one under the circumstances. It directed Deering-Milliken to rehire the Darlington employes at its other mills or to put them on a preferential hiring list at those mills; to bargain with the union about the rehiring, and to reimburse Darlington workers for the wages they lost because of the firm's unlawful practices.

The 4th Circuit refused to enforce the board's order as to rehiring, bargaining and lost wages.

Farm Leader, Builder Hit 'Work' Law Threat

Two prominent Pennsylvanians have warned businessmen, workers and farmers that they have a common foe in right-wing extremists who are advocating enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

John B. Kelly, Jr., Philadelphia builder, declared that such laws create "chaos" in industry, jeopardize quality and threaten safety.

Robert W. Harwood of Wattsburg, president of the Pennsylvania Dairyman's League and of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, charged that attempts by ultra-conservatives to destroy labor-management relations are directed by the same propaganda groups that are attacking farmers' co-ops and rural electrification.

The statements of both were released through the National Council for Industrial Peace, the citizens' group set up to oppose legislation forbidding union shop agreements.

Brother of Princess

Kelly, who is the brother of Princess Grace of Monaco, said his firm has agreements with a great many "reasonable and responsible" unions throughout the eastern states. So-called "right-to-work" laws, he stressed, would undermine these unions—to the disadvantage of all concerned.

"We occasionally have to compete against non-union contractors," Kelly said, "where very few, if any, benefits go to the workers. The contractors who do this type of work observe very few safety regulations and cut every possible corner.

"I feel that if non-union work in this area, or any other area, becomes prevalent, it will create chaos and force union contractors to compromise their standards"

Harwood, who also is president of the Erie County (Pa.) Farmers Union, declared that family farmers and wage-earners in industry "are being assaulted by the same special interest groups" directed by or allied with reactionary elements of big business.

Joint Defense Urged

He urged both workers and farmers to defend their rights in the presidential election if they are to preserve their collective bargaining structure and their farm co-ops against "highly-organized and continuous assaults." They have "a common interest in protecting each other against a common enemy," he said.

Sen. Goldwater, Republican candidate for President, has backed enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws, abolition of the Rural Electrification Administration and sale of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The extremists really are mounting two attacks against the farmer, Harwood charged. Not only are they attempting to wreck rural electrification and "trying to lobby Congress into taxing farmer cooperatives to death," he said, but "they want to cut the purchasing power of the farmers' best customer — the city wage earner."

"They want to destroy collective bargaining so they can slash wages and hire cheap labor," he declared. "If the city worker gets less, so will the farmer."

CLC Research Chief On University Staff

Ottawa, Ont.—Dr. Eugene Forsey, Canadian Labour Congress research director who is preparing a comprehensive history of the Canadian labor movement, has been named a lecturer on government and politics at Carleton University here.

Parley Sets Goals:

Bottle Blowers Bid For Job Protection

Pittsburgh—A guarantee of 26 to 48 weeks of work a year and other job-strengthening measures will be sought by the Glass Bottle Blowers in forthcoming negotiations affecting nearly 70,000 workers in the glass container, fiber glass and blown plastics industries.

Key goals of the union were targeted at a recent meeting of 236 local union presidents, called by GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton to sit as a contract policy conference during negotiations.

The conference, Minton said, authorized the top officers to seek an early start of negotiations with a 25-company employers' group, and to present proposals seeking:

- A substantial increase in hourly pay.
- A $2 minimum wage per hour in the industry.
- Addition of incentive pay, now ranging from 15 to 25 percent of base pay, to the permanent base.
- A stronger transfer clause to permit a laid-off worker to qualify for a job elsewhere in the industry with no loss of pension benefits.
- A raise in pension benefits from the current $2.50 a month, times years of service, to $5 a month for those retiring at 60 and $4 when the retiree becomes eligible for social security benefits.

The union wants guarantees of work weeks based on a worker's seniority in order to spread work more equitably and avoid unnecessary overtime. Also it will ask that employer contributions to life insurance and major medical benefits be increased from 1.5 cents an hour for retirees to 3 cents, with one industrywide fund instead of separate company funds.

The conference agreed, Minton said, on the need for strengthened job security in the face of job-displacing machinery, plant mergers and closings, and the increasing threat of absentee ownership.

The Pittsburgh conference was the first gathering of all local union officers since industrywide agreements were signed early in 1962, said Minton. He added:

"Union conferees thought there was a clear understanding in 1962 that a joint fund would be set up to administer life and medical insurance for retirees.

Disappointment on Insurance

"We have set up a joint fund with one firm, not covered by the industrywide contract. But the fund with firms represented by the Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute has not materialized, due to the position of management. Many local union leaders expressed concern over that issue."

The policy conference adopted its goals in full knowledge that the glass container industry is "enjoying one of its best years," as Minton put it.

Employers in the institute produce 95 percent of all glass containers in the nation. Contracts covering their 38,000 workers expire Jan. 31. Another pact covering about 8,000 machine operators and others expires Feb. 28. Contracts covering an additional 30,000 workers usually follow the pattern set by the major firms, the union said.

Local Disputes Stall Return at GM Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

all the terms were not as specific, the union said.

- An earlier effective date for improvements in hospital, medical and surgical insurance.
- A provision that a disciplined worker shall be notified in writing of the reason for discipline before he leaves the plant.

Reuther said the new contract contains "meaningful improvement" in working conditions. Among them are these:

- Committemen will be allowed 12,000 additional hours of time a week to police the contract and prevent violations. An additional 20,000 hours a week may be used by district committeemen for specific functions not previously provided.
- Management has agreed to consider an individual worker's request for relief from overtime. Once approved, the permission cannot be withdrawn.
- Premium pay will be given for the sixth and seventh workday in a workweek.
- Procedures governing apprentices and skilled trades are improved.
- Better vacation pay allowances and vacation time off procedures are provided for.
- Higher jury duty pay and protection against contracting-out of specified work were agreed to

Other features of the agreement are similar, the UAW said, to those at Ford and Chrysler—wage boosts, two more paid holidays, pension improvements and early retirement with supplemental pay.

Dir. Douglas A. Fraser of the union's Chrysler Dept. meanwhile notified Chrysler that the agreement reached Sept. 9 has been ratified by 36 of the 40 affected locals, with two rejecting the agreement and two still to vote.

The national Ford agreement has been approved by some locals but a number have not completed local agreements.

Contracts talks with American Motors were broken off but were expected to be resumed soon. The union said management did not offer to meet the industry "pattern" and has proposed that many fringe benefits be paid for out of the UAW-AMC "profit-sharing" plan. This may "overload" the plan and endanger it, the UAW fears.

IUE Wins Gains For 25,000 at GM

Detroit—Gains won by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a new national contract covering 25,000 General Motors workers represent a "creative breakthrough," IUE Pres. James B. Carey said after initialing a tentative agreement with GM Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton.

The new pact parallels the auto industry agreements in wage, pension and working condition improvements. It includes relief time for production workers, more paid time for union committeemen, and an extra 2 cents an hour in wages above the "Big 3" pacts, the IUE said. One IUE local—Dayton Frigidaire—reached a tentative settlement on local issues and four others reported progress.

TV Campaign Stepped Up:

Goldwater Attacks 'Minority Groups'

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican presidential nominee, hit the television trail hard as the campaign approached its final three weeks, repeating now-familiar themes that Administration policies are fostering "socialism," over-centralization and weakness.

As the Arizona senator prepared for another concentrated campaign in the Midwest the week beginning Oct. 10, he also charged that "minority groups" have been running the country "except during the Eisenhower years."

He added an Oct. 9 taped question-and-answer TV show to four others previously announced, said in the Philadelphia suburbs that the "minority groups" were the ones "benefiting from government handouts," mentioned "the Bobby Baker case," and spoke in New Jersey of crime rates, "divorce, school dropouts, mobs in the streets, and many other symptoms of a sickness in our society."

The GOP candidate had the advantage of a public endorsement, for the first time, of New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, and Pennsylvania's Gov. William W. Scranton campaigned for him in New England following a midwestern tour.

Signs continued to pile up, however, that state and local GOP candidates were still backing off from too close an identification with his campaign.

Despite Rockefeller's endorsement, which was moderate, Goldwater leaders in New York were reported as feeling they had to "go around" GOP state officials to push their campaign, and Republican State Chairman Fred A. Young acknowledged that relations had become "kind of rough."

Keating Runs Alone

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, running for re-election against former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, is operating absolutely independently. The GOP state campaign director, Michael N. Scelsi, said he doubted that either Keating or Rockefeller would attend a scheduled Madison Square Garden rally Oct. 26—Goldwater's only known appearance in the state.

Goldwater scheduled a revisit to Ohio, which he acknowledges is "vital" to his election hopes, for mid-October after his earlier two days of intensive whistle-stopping in western Republican areas. Here, too, the state ticket is at best tentative in support.

Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., running for the Senate against incumbent Democratic Sen. Stephen Young, traveled with Goldwater through the state, but his organization is being built on appeals to independent groups the Arizona senator is expected to lose. Gov. James A. Rhodes has practically pulled himself out of the presidential campaign.

A failure of communications—or perhaps of clearance—blurred the effect of Goldwater attempts to hitch himself to the coattails of former Pres. Eisenhower and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

He announced he would, if elected, ask Eisenhower to "go to Vietnam" to advise him on U.S. difficulties in checking aggressive Communist-inspired guerrilla warfare. A spokesman for the general said the former President had not been consulted and that he refused comment.

A "task force" headed by former Sec. of Defense Neil H. McElroy issued a report "urging" Pres. Johnson to give public assurances that the NATO field commander, at his own initiative, could use "tactical" nuclear weapons in some circumstances.

Eisenhower attended the news conference at which the McElroy report was issued, but at once rejected a request that he discuss the powers of field commanders during his own 1953-61 years.

This information was "part of the secret security arrangements," he said, adding:

"I don't think we should reach conclusions telling the President what he should do or what he should say. I don't think the use of nuclear weapons should be a campaign issue."

Eisenhower had originally praised the McElroy group but issued a clarifying statement the next day that he meant to express neither support nor non-support of its recommendations.

White House Report

The White House said in a statement it was advised that McElroy, as well as Eisenhower, had declined to support the advisory panel's specific recommendations.

Goldwater got entangled with Nixon after he had said in Lima, O., that he used the "soft-on-communism" charge against Pres. Johnson because "Dick Nixon and Herbert Hoover, Sr." had advised him to do so.

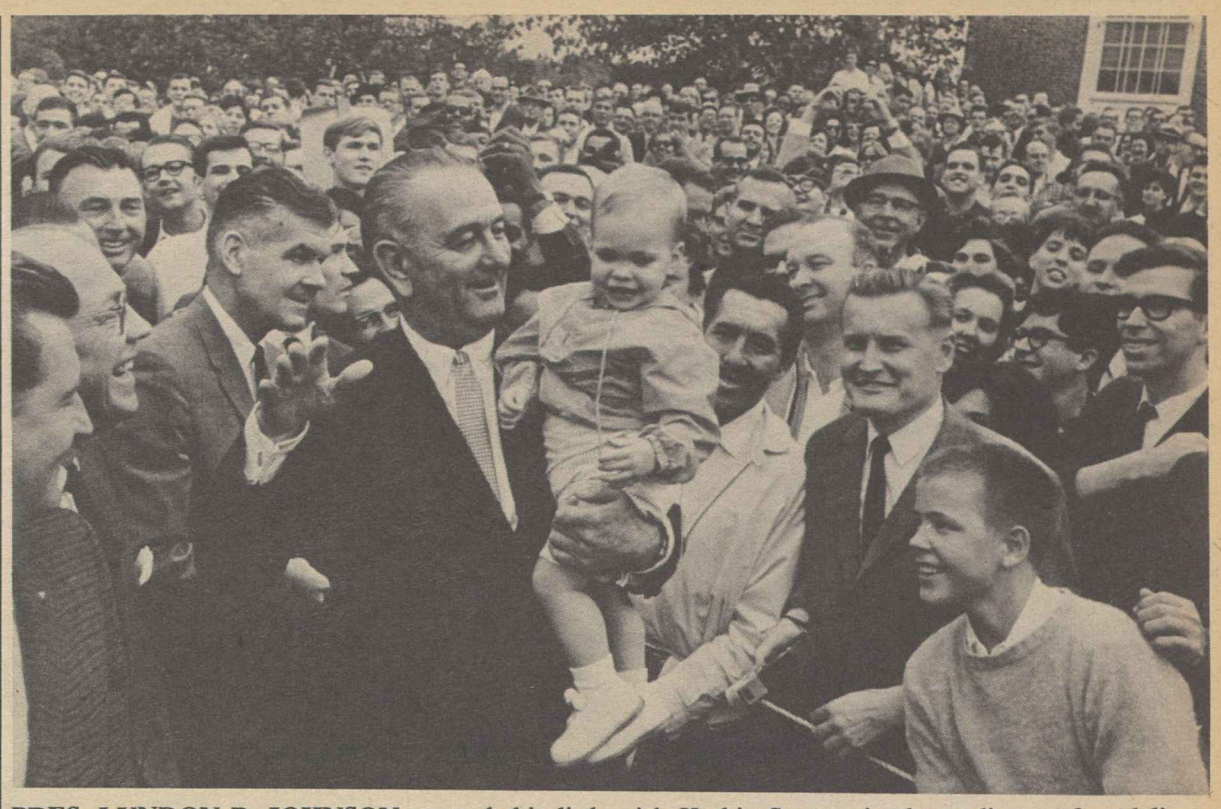
Nixon is beating the bushes for the Republicans in a 36-state campaign trip, but he denied the Goldwater statement. He could not "imagine" what the senator had in mind, he said, adding that he couldn't recall any conversations advising Goldwater on campaign tactics.

The Republican vice presidential nominee, Rep. William E. Miller, moving into the Midwest, also hit the "Bobby Baker case" theme.

He denied there was any irregularity in having on his congressional staff payroll one of his private law-firm partners, John H. Stenger. He also agreed with Goldwater that "socialism" was the principal campaign issue.

New NLRB Office Opens in Peoria

The National Labor Relations Board has opened a subregional office in Peoria, Ill. It will handle cases originating in the northern half of the state except for Lake, Kane, DuPage, Will and Cook Counties, which will continue to be served by the Chicago office.



PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON spotted this little girl, Kathie Swartz, in the audience after delivering a major address at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and lifted her up for a greeting. The President spoke at Johns Hopkins at the invitation of Milton Eisenhower, brother of former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

30 Years of Progress at Stake In '64 Election, Johnson Says

(Continued from Page 1)

against over-confidence, against carelessness.

The President covered North Carolina, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana in a three-day sweep, and headed toward major speeches in Cleveland and New Orleans before a scheduled California appearance Oct. 12.

'Lady Bird Special'

Mrs. Johnson, aboard the colorful "Lady Bird Special" campaign train, whistle-stopped through eight South Atlantic and Gulf states, appealing to voters in the onetime Solid South—now shaky and a battleground for Goldwater—to back her husband's national leadership.

There was no doubt of the importance of Mrs. Johnson's trip: It is one of the major Democratic efforts in the South, and the First Lady urged disaffected southern voters to think again, to move with the "unity" of the nation, to rise above recent sectional resentments, to support the social and economic gains of Democratic policies.

Rep. Hale Boggs (La.), the party whip in the House, also aboard the train, hit a harder line, challenging southern voters not "to turn their backs on the first southern President in 100 years."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the vice presidential nominee, moved from the West Coast back to the Midwest charging that Goldwater was a candidate foreign to Republican traditions, lashing out at "forces of hatred" which, he said, managed at the Republican convention to "gain a respectable platform."

The President warned farmers in the South and Midwest that Goldwater's farm policies would wreck their economy. He visited steel communities and farm-area cities, pointing to workers' gains, to economic upsurge, to lessening world tensions because American policy has been both "strong" and "responsible."

He spelled out his meaning in warning that the "solid structure" of the country's life is imperiled.

Not 'Just Good Luck'

The social security system for more than 30 years has been "supported by every President of both parties," he emphasized. Our prosperity "is not just good luck" but rests on "basic beliefs which a generation of leaders has carefully woven into the fabric of American people."

These include "public and private investment in education, fair collective bargaining, agricultural programs . . keeping farmers from suffering the neglect and despair of only a few decades ago," he said.

"We are told that we the people acting through government should withdraw from education, from public power, from agriculture, from urban renewal," he said.

"We are told that we should end social security as we know it, sell TVA, strip labor unions of gains, terminate all farm subsidies.

"We are told that the object of leadership is not to pass laws but to repeal them."

In a clear reference to Goldwater's Senate votes, he said that "these views" are supported "by a consistent record of opposition to every progressive proposal of both parties."

"This is a radical departure from the historic current" of national life and would "shatter the foundation" on which future hopes rest, the President said.

"I propose to build on the basic beliefs of the past," he told the country, but "the choice is yours."

On war and peace, again, Johnson pointed out, "our country has been the guardian at the gate of freedom," and our leadership "has come from the fact that every President, and the leaders of both parties, have followed the same basic principles of foreign policy."

All of them have helped build our strength, he continued, all have "met Communist aggression" in Greece and Turkey, in the Formosa Straits, in Cuba, in "the waters around Vietnam."

Guns Don't Bring Peace

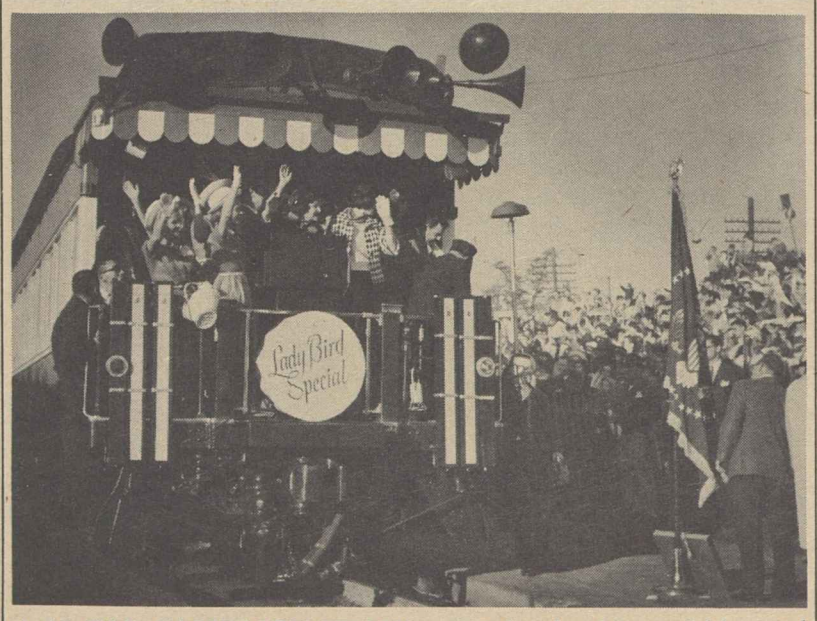
"But each of these Presidents has known that guns and rockets alone do not bring peace . . . They have used our great power with restraint . . . have patiently tried to build bridges of understanding . . . have never been afraid to sit down at the council table," he observed.

Now "all these established policies are under the severest attack" in the election campaign, the President said,

This kind of attack, he declared, "contradicts the course of America and if we should follow this course, the peace of the world will be in grave danger."

"I will not discard" the postwar policies previously followed, he continued. "I will continue them. I will match firmness to strength. And I will continue, with all the skill at my command, the patient search for lasting peace."

"Here again," he told the nation, "the choice is yours."



A 19-CAR CAMPAIGN TRAIN, painted red, white and blue and nicknamed the "Lady Bird Special," moved out of Alexandria, Va., with Mrs. Johnson, the President's wife, scheduled for scores of speeches in eight southern states urging voters to back up her husband's leadership and help return him to the White House in the Nov. 3 election. The President joined her twice for speeches in Raleigh, N. C., and New Orleans before heading to the West Coast and Midwest in his own campaign drive.

New York CSC To Widen Scope

New York — The Community Services Committee of the New York City AFL-CIO will expand its activities to include the mental health of workers and their families, and will extend its job placement work in behalf of displaced and rehabilitated workers.

The committee also announced at its 1964-65 "kickoff" luncheon that a grant is being sought from the National Mental Health Institute, Bethesda, Md., to support its labor rehabilitation liaison project.

Some 80 representatives of unions and social agencies in Greater New York who attended the luncheon heard reports of gains made by the CSC during the past year in channeling troubled or handicapped workers and members of their families to the agencies prepared to serve them.

The Future on the Line

WORKING MEN and women, like all citizens of this great country, can see their futures on the line in the coming national election.

As wage-earners, they know that their hard-won rights and freedoms, their jobs, their security against the common hazards of life and work, the opportunities open to them and to their children, hang in the balance during the next few weeks.

They know only too well that those hopes and values can vanish if political power should fall into the hands of union-hating extremists, racial bigots, or woolly-minded seekers after visions of times long past.

As responsible and thoughtful citizens of America, they know that the safety of our nation and the lives of its people are far too precious to risk in rash, ill-considered military adventures.

They know that loose talk about giving every field general a finger on the trigger of atomic warfare can only bring closer to reality the nightmare of nuclear disaster.

They know that vicious partisan attacks upon the position and policies of the United States where freedom stands embattled overseas serves only to divide our strength, discourage our allies, and comfort our foes.

The American worker has too much plain good sense to be moved by sermons of hate and fear. He has heard the same message from anti-union employers for too many years. He is insulted by the proposition, upon which one party's campaign is based, that appeals to blind prejudice can induce him to act against his own best interests and those of his country.

The Republican candidate, Sen. Goldwater, offers a radical departure from the "mainstream" of American life. He would lead us down a path which points in diametric opposition to every goal of free American labor.

What we have labored to build, he would tear down. What we have sought to join together, he would rip apart. . . .

But, as trade unionists, we are not just concerned with our own survival. We are more concerned with the survival and continued progress of this free nation and all of its people in a dangerous world where total destruction hangs poised on a hair trigger.

We cannot afford the luxury of a leadership governed by impulse, by ignorance and indifference to public needs, or by a warped and distorted view of what the world is really like. When that big trigger has been pulled, it will be too late for a change of mind, and too late to ask if that was what he really meant.

In short, we cannot afford a Goldwater in the White House. Fortunately, we do have a choice, not an echo.

Pres. Lyndon Johnson has . . . earned the confidence of the American people and the respect of the world abroad. He has enunciated the goal of a Great Society, as "a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor."

That is the kind of society that the working people of America want, for themselves and all Americans. That is why they will make their choice without reservation and with the conviction that it will serve the best interests of peace and continued progress, here and abroad. And that is why we are confident that, on Nov. 3, the choice of the American people will be Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey as President and Vice President.

From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany over the National Broadcasting Co. radio network Oct. 7, 1964.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Schoemann Declares:

Presidential Election Poses Issue of Union Preservation

The following is excerpted from the report of Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters to the members of the union in the September issue of its United Association Journal, the official monthly magazine.

IN PAST national elections, general officers of the United Association have sometimes publicly stated their endorsement of a particular ticket or particular candidates. It has never amounted to more than an expression of preference—a statement of what we believe would be best for the economic welfare of our membership.

That's not the case this year.

This year, we are going all out for Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey, and we're urging officers and members of local unions in the United States to work at the project as though their union lives depended on it.

Before this election is over, you may hear a lot of screaming about union "bosses" trying to coerce people into voting a certain way.

Well, let them scream.

The fact is that we have a secret ballot in this country, and when you're all alone in the secrecy of the voting booth, nobody can tell you which circle to put your X in, or which lever to pull. And our enemies know it. When they accuse us of trying to coerce members into voting one way or another, what they mean is they don't want us to stand up courageously and tell our membership which side—literally—their bread is buttered on.

This is not an election where we have chosen to support the Democratic candidates for the sake of engaging in politics. It is well known of course, that the trade union movement has generally thrown its weight on the Democratic side. At the same time, it has supported Republican candidates in some instances. There are some presidents of international unions who adhere to the Republican Party. I want to repudiate any notion that a Republican cannot be a loyal, faithful and effective member of the United Association. But for the life of me, I cannot see how a member of the United Association can support Barry Goldwater in this election.

This is not purely a question of union loyalty, it is a question of valuing your source of income. Maybe the love of money is the root of all evil, but it's also a very large root of everything you can have and do in life in the material sense. And it seems to me that even the indifferent member—the member whose only connection with the union is to send in his dues check once a month for the sake of working under union conditions—ought to value his source of income.

So we're for Lyndon Johnson in this election.

The Johnson-Goldwater contest doesn't quite amount to a question of union self-preservation, but it comes close. It's hard to imagine that a 20th Century American presidential election could come any closer.

BARRY GOLDWATER has been a United States senator for 12 years. During that time, he has voted on 53 issues considered of key importance to the trade union movement by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. His score is perfect: 53 wrong, 0 right.

If Barry Goldwater should be elected, he can be depended upon to veto just about every major piece of legislation sought by the labor movement.

If he should be elected with a Congress favorable to his programs—which means not necessarily a Republican Congress, but a Congress dominated by conservatives—and if he does the things he has tried to do, or said he would like to do, the trade union movement is going to come upon some very hard times, to put it mildly.

It simply isn't true that unions and politics should never mix. Unions are part of society, the body politic, call it whatever you will. And people in a society govern themselves, that is, they organize themselves and their common life, through governments at all levels. Governments can put labor unions out of existence. And even if they don't go that far, they can legislate and administrate and adjudicate unions into such a state of harmless ineffectiveness that they might as well go out of existence.

I do not consider that I was entrusted with my office, or that your other general officers were elected to theirs, in order to wave the flag for any political party or any presidential candidate. But I also consider that I was not elected to sit on my hands whenever the welfare of our members is endangered from any source, including any political source and including the Presidency of the United States.

Morgan Says:

Extreme Right Just a Sample Of 'Anarchic Totalitarianism'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

NEW YORK—Groups of the radical right have been less prominent in the presidential campaign than had been anticipated but they are working hard behind the scenes.

Their efforts appear to be concentrated more on attacking Lyndon Johnson and the Democratic Administration than in positive support for Barry Goldwater and his bid for the Presidency, despite the purported enthusiasm of some extremist outfits originally reported for the Republican candidate.

Morgan

But while the ultra-conservatism of some of the Arizona senator's positions has become an issue and the radical right itself has not, the phenomenon of extremism in American politics remains and it will be there whether Johnson wins in November as expected or whether Goldwater stages the upset of the century.

Obviously a Johnson landslide would discredit the reactionary fringe while a Goldwater victory would not necessarily catapult it into a position of influence. In either case its strident voice or voices will not be stilled. Can this hysterical hubbub be unscrambled? Is there a message in this noise? The answers to these questions are important if the country is to maintain its historical balance of political moderation before, during and after the election climax.

Clues in on what the radical right is and what it is up to are crammed into an invaluable book. Entitled "The Strange Tactics of Extremism," it was written by that eminent husband-and-wife team of social psychologists, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, whose best-selling study, "What We Must Know About Communism," so impressed both the late John Foster Dulles and ex-Pres. Eisenhower.

One of the things the Overstreets want us to know about radical rightism is its striking similarity to the radical left, not in terms of subversion or organized conspiracy but in a mood and purpose dedicated to the destruction of existing institutions in an atmosphere of fear, innuendo and half-truth.

The Overstreets, in a detailed analysis occupying a third of the book, find totalitarian tendencies in the John Birch Society and its leader, Robert Welch, who demands disciplined loyalty to authority applied secretly from the top down.

"All extremists," the Overstreets report, ". . . whether on the left or the right, would rather demolish than reform." They detect something of the anarchist in the rightist rebels and indeed, with a jaw-breaking label, catalog the radical right as a kind of "anarchic totalitarianism."

More vividly penetrating is the book's observation that the extreme rightist's view of the world is "doom-shaped," that for him "nothing can be worse than for things to get better." In another related passage the Overstreets shrewdly note that "the extremist of left or right gives himself a kind of absolute license to derogate those with whom he disagrees, but he turns into a martyr as soon as he is himself criticized."

But if this quivering fringe is a disorganized collection of maladjusted specimens and troubled, dedicated but unenlightened followers, why dignify the group or groups with thoughtful attention? The answer is that their capacity for damage in dissension and discord is great. Where the Communist revolutionaries have aimed at control of communications and transportation systems at critical stages of their reach for power, the American evangelists of anarchy at this juncture aim at the PTA, the school system, the public library, and mental health.

IN AN ELECTION YEAR, the authors might have added, there is another target: Any political candidate who dares to disagree with their rigidly and pathetically negative philosophy. Significantly, these extremists are attacking the vital elements of our society which have to do "with the individual's right to grow and the mind's right to explore the complexities of life in search of truth."

Happily but unsurprisingly because the Overstreets rejoice in their discoveries of the miracles of the human mind more than they are alarmed by its shadows, they have some sound suggestions on how to cope with the din of dissension from the far right.

Their key phrase: "Don't be afraid." "Don't be afraid of controversy. It is the stuff of freedom. . . . Don't be afraid to say that some types of action (the savagery of racists against the Negroes' reach for civil rights for example) are outside the pale."

"Don't be afraid," the Overstreets counsel, "of the American public. It has its share of the world's timid souls and . . . of the world's misguided and uninformed. But it has far more than its share of those who have learned to come to grips with problems . . . (with) a taste for facts and fairness. . . . Finally, don't be afraid of the concept of democracy"—derided by Communists and radical rightists alike.

If Goldwater will pardon the phrase, more than moderate attention in pursuit of "The Strange Tactics of Extremism" is no vice.

Washington Reports:

'Solid' Gains of 88th Congress Praised by Mansfield, Dirksen

THE RECORD of Congress for 1964 "will stand up with that of any one years since the republic was founded," Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

Mansfield added that "the four years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration, in my opinion, will rank with any of the four years" in the nation's history.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), minority leader, also praised the work of the Congress, saying it had many "solid accomplishments." He listed the test ban treaty, the Civil Rights Act, water and air pollution controls, the Wilderness Act, the anti-poverty program and other measures.

Mansfield stressed also the $11.5 billion tax cut, "which has done much to revive business and create more employment," the many education measures, those on conservation, foreign aid, and defense.

The Civil Rights Act is the most important legislation enacted by the 88th Congress in Dirksen's opinion.

Mansfield said much of the credit for the accomplishments of the last two years must go to Republicans, "because on many occasions, four, five, seven, eight, nine or 10 Republicans come over and joined the Democrats. And they were the difference between defeat and victory on certain legislation."

Dirksen gave Republican support credit for the Civil Rights Act, the test ban treaty, and "the UN bond issue which kept the United Nations afloat."

ITEMIZING programs that have to do with health, the majority leader recalled that "under the guidance of Pres. Kennedy, Congress passed a measure to aid in treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. These people, given no previous federal consideration, number some 10 million and occupy half our hospital beds."

Asked whether Congress, in session all of last year and more than nine months this year, might arrange in the future for a summer recess, Dirksen said he didn't see how that can be done.

The longer sessions, he asserted, are necessary because of the growth of the country and its increased problems.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE LAST SEVERAL WEEKS of his campaign Sen. Goldwater has been reaching anxiously for the coattails, the embracing arms, the effulgent joint television appearance, the open endorsement of Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States, the only Republican to be elected to the White House since 1928.

He had one joint television appearance, taped at the general's farm, which was remarkable for its low-calorie political content, and another is apparently in the works, but is not announced for certain.

In recent speeches the Arizona senator has repeatedly suggested that the national policies of disaster, of wrack and ruin he sees in the Democratic years, were interrupted only by the "eight years of Eisenhower."

He announced that if elected he would ask the former President to head a group to "go to Vietnam" and return with advice about what to do. He—or one of his helpers—arranged for Gen. Eisenhower to attend the press release of the McElroy advisory panel report, the one telling Pres. Johnson to tell the country—and all the world—exactly what he has secretly instructed a few key figures, if any, to do in the last-desperation event of an incredible teetering on the brink of nuclear war.

He has paid tribute to the leadership of Eisenhower and the late John Foster Dulles in foreign affairs, stressing a difference he says he sees in the Johnson-Kennedy conduct of policy.

* * *

ALL OF THIS WOULD HAVE SEEMED ODD only a few years ago, for Sen. Goldwater was by no means a devoted admirer of the General during his two terms in office. (He was elected the first time the same year as Eisenhower, riding the latter's huge Arizona plurality into a squeaker of a victory for himself.)

On Apr. 8, 1957, after Ike's re-election, he assailed Eisenhower's budget proposals, totaling $71.8 billion, as "a betrayal of the people's trust," a spendthriftism "subverting" the economy. He spoke of Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism," a brand name used at the time, as "a breach of confidence," and suggested there would be only a "brief tenure" for this "splinterized concept of Republican philosophy."

This was no one-shot salvo from Goldwater's arsenal. On July 2, 1962, in a letter to his present vice presidential candidate, William E. Miller, he protested the formation of a GOP Citizens Committee with Eisenhower as honorary chairman.

Eisenhower policies, he charged, had run "counter to the traditional principles" of the GOP. The citizen's committee leaders were the "same people" causing "most of our present party troubles."

It was "unthinkable," he said, that "they should be given another opportunity to lead us down the path to political destruction."

And on May 24, 1963, he remarked—in his breezy hipshooting style—"one Eisenhower every century is enough."

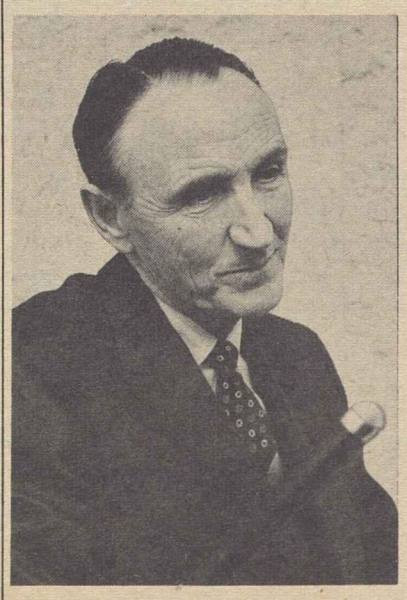
* * *

BUT THAT WAS THEN AND NOW IS NOW—and the senator would quite naturally rejoice if he could get Eisenhower out on the stump, fighting with fervency and enthusiasm for a Goldwater triumph.

Up until now things have not turned out that way. The General sharply rejected the idea that Goldwater's advisory panel should put itself into the public position of telling the President what to tell on nuclear weapon safeguards and potential uses. He first seemed to express mild approval of the panel report, then said he had expressed no endorsement either way.

He hasn't publicly responded to the Vietnam proposal or acknowledged that he had been consulted about it. He wasn't very noticeably enthusiastic about Goldwater's candidacy before the convention or at the convention.

As for the campaign itself, the General observed, it was all somewhat "confusing," and he didn't understand it. One got the impression he couldn't quite comprehend what the senator himself was saying the issues were.



THE 88TH CONGRESS' record is one of the best in U.S. history, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), left, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), minority leader, agreed that the Congress has "some solid accomplishments" as he was interviewed on the same program.

How to Buy:

Businessmen Getting Worried By Consumer Complaint Trend

By Sidney Margolius

HOUSEWIVES, wage-earners and representatives of community organizations have had an unusual opportunity at a series of conferences to tell businessmen their complaints and buying problems. The conferences have been sponsored by Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's consumer assistant, in conjunction with local organizations at St. Louis, Salt Lake City and Detroit, with one in Atlanta also scheduled.

These conferences have been useful in showing the wide extent of consumer problems, and that businessmen are beginning to regard them as serious and widespread. There has been a long and still sometimes persistent tendency among businessmen to belittle consumer complaints as stirred up by a handful of "professional consumers," or confined to just fringe rackets.

But now the businessmen are getting worried. At the Great Lakes consumer conference, co-sponsored by the Michigan Credit Union League, we counted four representatives from the National Association of Manufacturers; two from national and local chambers of commerce; three from the largest soap and toiletries manufacturer, who is also the largest national advertiser; three from the local utility company, as well as actually hundreds of others from grocery chains, loan companies, food manufacturers and distributors, advertising agencies and other businesses.

The ordinary consumers among the 1,500 people in attendance were backed up by well-informed and articulate representatives of labor unions, credit unions, consumer co-ops, family service agencies and other community organizations. The representatives of the Michigan and Ohio state AFL-CIO federations proved to be powerhouses of facts and figures in stating their determination to secure a redress of the high installment fees and other overcharges.

The price of food proved to be a subject of controversy. People from the food industry tried to answer this complaint by quoting the Agriculture Dept. to the effect that "food is a bargain," which is a worn-out promotional slogan.

But consumer representatives pointed out that food prices actually have gone up more than other non-food commodities such as appliances and clothing, and the reasons food takes a smaller percentage of income today than in earlier years is that wage-earners have managed to win income increases and farmers have helped restrain prices from further advances through higher production per acre by means of mechanization, improved fertilization techniques, etc.

DOES ADVERTISING ADD TO COSTS? Advertising men said no; the $12 billion a year spent on all advertising adds only $25-$30 a year to each family's costs. But consumer representatives pointed out that the real answer is not just the cost of the advertising. In the hands of large companies which can dominate the home television screen, advertising has become the means of dominating the market and getting a higher price in many categories of products. It was pointed out that in the case of many products, even though they may be exactly the same, the most-advertised brand sells the best even though it is the highest priced.

Trading stamps were criticized by most consumers, although a few women said they found this was an easy way to get birthday gifts. One session voted overwhelming preference for reduced prices rather than the stamps. One supermarket operator reported that stamps do add to food prices.

One interesting phenomenon was that some of the business people, presumably there to answer consumer complaints, began to voice complaints about some problems they themselves encountered as family shoppers.

For example, the marketing specialist for an Ohio manufacturer complained that a facial-tissue manufacturer was packing tissues in such odd amounts as 402 in a box, so that she had trouble comparing prices. She said she had become convinced that many lower-priced products are "non-brand" name products of larger companies which manufacture the advertised brands, and that the product is the same but not the label.

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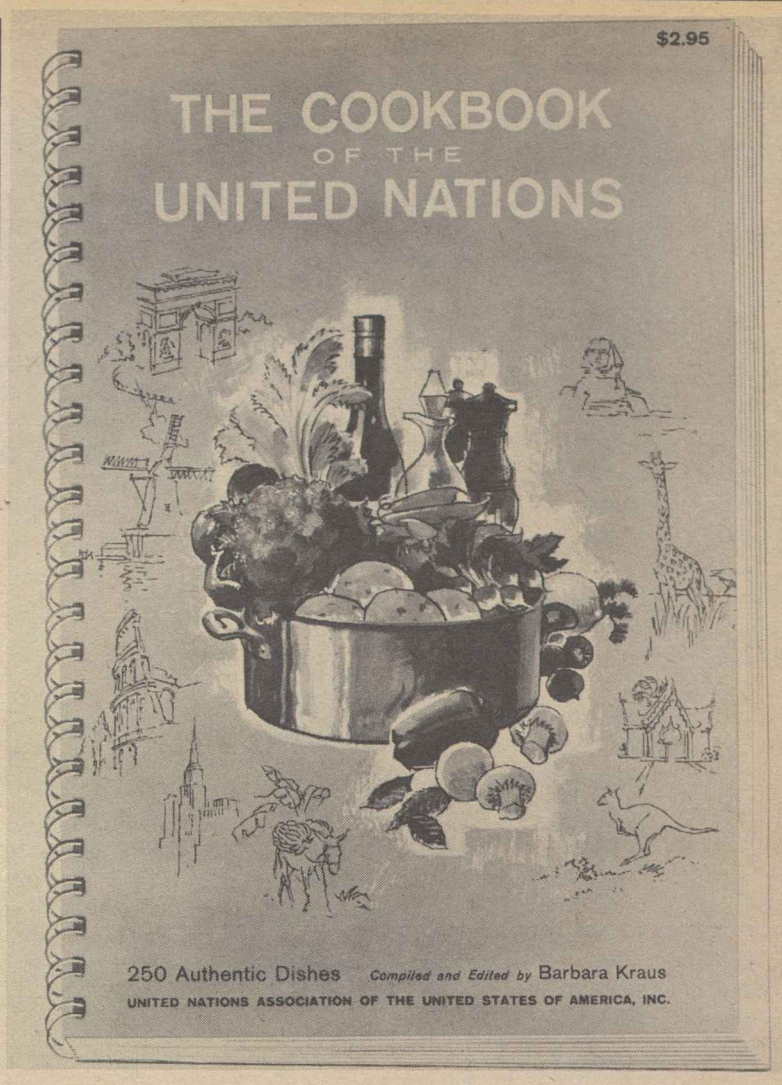


UNITED NATIONS DAY will be observed Oct. 24, and the observance will be more enjoyable with the help of this new Cookbook of the United Nations. It can be obtained from the United Nations Association of the USA, New York City 10011, at $2.95 each with a 40 percent discount on orders of 10 or more copies.

Stepped-Up Hiring Urged:

Handicapped Week Marks 20th Year

The following is excerpted from an article by Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

THIS YEAR, 1964, marks a significant anniversary throughout our nation. Oct. 4-10 marks the 20th time that National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week has been observed throughout our country. For the 20th time, a concerted effort has been made for one week of the year at least, to point out to citizens of the United States and employers especially, that it is ability after all, that counts most in a job, and that hundreds of thousands of handicapped persons have skills and abilities which make them excellent workers, in spite of a physical deficiency.

The organized labor movement in this nation has always been in the forefront working earnestly for any humanitarian program that would aid the working people of our country and the economy of that country.

However, union people are practical people as well as humanitarians. From the purely practical standpoint, why is employment of the handicapped a good idea?

Experience has proved that handicapped persons, hired on the basis of their ability—what they can do and not what they cannot—make excellent employes with good work records.

In labor's goal for employment for all—this means all who can work. The handicapped have proved over and over that in employment suited to their skills, they work as efficiently as the workers without handicaps. In addition, those earning a living are not a drain on the economy. They support themselves, pay taxes and support the government, instead of becoming wards of that government, supported by the taxes of the rest of us.

FROM THE STRICTLY labor union point of view, the handicapped make excellent members.

Their needs make them desirous of union protection and the friendship of other union members, and their appreciation of union help makes them extremely loyal to their local unions and their fellow members.

Many AFL-CIO affiliates have done an excellent job of promoting hiring of handicapped workers and we are pleased. However, we are far from satisfied. As long as there is one qualified worker who is barred from employment because he has lost an eye or a limb or has a bad back, our job is not done.

It is my sincere hope that NEPH Week, 1964, will mark the start of a concerted effort on the part of all unions to encourage more hiring of the handicapped. As vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, I have assured Pres. Johnson of the continued support of organized labor for this important work. That is a promise which I know union officers and members in all sectors will help me to keep.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Away with Lavender and Lace; Grandma's Now an Ash Blond

By Jane Goodsell

WHAT IN THE WORLD ever became of Grandma? Where is she? You just don't see her around anymore—not so's you'd recognize her, anyway. The grandmas I see nowadays strike me as imposters. They have about as much resemblance to my concept of a grandmother as the Mustang has to the old Pierce Arrow touring car. The Pierce Arrow was low in horsepower, and it didn't have much pizzazz. But it was substantially built and comfortable and impressive, in its way.

So was Grandma. She was soft and billowy, pink-cheeked and powdery, and she had a special smell. What was it, I wonder? A mixture of lavender and lemon verbena and smelling salts and powder and nutmeg, maybe. She had snowy white hair, piled on top of her head with lots of hairpins, and she brushed it with a hairbrush which was part of her monogrammed silver dresser set. She had an ample lap to curl up on.

And her cooking! She made big, snowy, shaggy coconut cakes and raspberry trifles, streaked with custard and whipped cream and served in huge cut glass bowls.

That's how I remember Grandma. Was she really like that? Or have I made her up? Have I constructed a memory from bits of movies and old, sentimental songs and pictures of Whistler's mother? I don't know.

Modern grandmothers are a different species. They're as old as grandmothers used to be—or almost. They must be. Even in the jet age of early marriages, it takes a while to become a grandmother. But grandmothers today look and act so young. Oh, they're not ashamed of being grandmothers. They adore their grandchildren, and they're eager to talk about them and show off their pictures. But grandmothers have lost their professionalism. Grandmotherliness used to be an aura, a mystique, that settled about a lady like her lace shawl.

TODAY IT'S JUST an incidental part of life, like being a Democrat or a bridge player, and it has no visible effect. Grandmothers look and act just like anybody else.

It could be true, I suppose, that my memory is playing tricks, that grandmothers never were as cozy and old-fashioned as I remember.

Still, much as I miss the really, truly, genuine type of grandmother I remember, I suppose her disappearance is all for the best. Now that I'm approaching the age when I could become one myself, I view Grandma like the purple cow: I'd rather see than be one.

25 Electoral Votes at Stake:

Johnson Leading Goldwater In Rocky Mountain States

(Continued from Page 1)

a problem carefully before spitting out an answer.

These generalizations have some holes in them, as a look at the individual states makes apparent. In these six states there are 25 electoral votes, 13 congressional seats, 4 senatorial races and 3 governorships at stake in the Nov. 3 balloting.

It is in these essentially state races, along with the local county and legislative races, that the real temper of the electorate tends to show up. There is no question that another kind of backlash exists in these states. No one can predict the extent of it with any certainty and it varies from state to state. That backwash has relatively little to do with the civil rights fight, but is a general feeling among responsible Republicans and swing independent voters that having decided for Pres. Johnson and against Goldwater maybe they'd better vote Republican for local and state offices to keep a check rein on things.

'Hate' Sheets Effective

Just as Goldwater frightens many voters in the Rocky Mountains, Johnson leaves them with a feeling of ill-defined uneasiness, due in large measure to circulation, through GOP sources in some instances and local right-wing organizations in others, of considerable anti-Johnson hate literature.

Most political observers would give Johnson 22 of the 25 electoral votes in the six states, reserving as a horse race only Wyoming's 3 electoral votes. Although Johnson seems to be ahead, Goldwater seems to be gaining.

Wyoming is a state where you can still see grizzled sheepherders and lone cowpunchers tossing down their whiskey neat in the biggest towns after weeks or months on the lonely reaches of a ranch.

It is also in Wyoming that one of the four senatorial races in the region seems in doubt. If incumbent Gale McGee wins, it will be as close a squeak as his first race in 1958.

Wyoming's lone state-wide congressional seat at this point looks as though it would remain in the hands of the son and grandson of two Presidents, William Henry Harrison, the GOP incumbent.

Chief reason for Wyoming's variance from the rest of the region is that the anti-Goldwater, anti-right-wing issue has been dulled by the victory in the Republican senatorial primary of a moderate candidate, John Wold.

R-T-W Law 'Sleeper'

The so-called "right-to-work" law passed by the 1963 legislature is a subsurface issue that could upset all predictions, however.

The other senatorial race that looks touchy in the region is in New Mexico, where Democratic Rep. Joseph Montoya is seeking to unseat self-appointed Sen. and ex-Governor Ed Mecham. Despite the fact that Goldwater and Mecham have almost identical voting records—including the fact that Mecham was one of six GOP senators to vote against cloture and against the Civil Rights Act—the issue has not been fully exploited in a state which has a large Spanish-speaking population.

A recent swing of prominent Republicans to public support of Montoya could make the decisive difference on what has to be called a tossup race. Pres. Johnson looks certain to carry the state, even though the east side so-called Little Texas counties qualify as Dixiecrat-Goldwater country.

The governorship seems certain to remain with incumbent Jack Campbell, who has spent the past two years talking anywhere two or more New Mexicans would hold still.

New Mexico Races

Both congressional seats are at-large races. Incumbent Democrat Tom Morris is practically home free, but former Land Commissioner E. S. Johnny Walker, seeking to replace Montoya, has a serious challenge from an Albuquerque physician who is a personable campaigner and states bitter opposition to hospital care for the aged.

Utah is clearly in the LBJ camp, with newspaper polls showing the President with a commanding lead and relatively few undecided voters. Incumbent Democratic Sen. Ted Moss, running against a spokesman of the right wing, former Brigham Young University Pres. Ernest Wilkinson, seems to be leading by a narrow margin. With incumbent GOP Gov. George Clyde not seeking re-election, Democrat Calvin Rampton seems clearly ahead on the basis of a school crisis on teacher pay and the failure of 16 years of Republican state administrations to develop significant new industry.

The two congressional seats seem to be split, with Democrat Dave King ahead in the 2nd District and incumbent Republican Lawrence Burton ahead in the 1st.

Montana's senior senator, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, poses only one problem for pollsters—by how big a margin will he win?

Rep. Olsen Favored

Democratic incumbent Arnold Olsen seems certain to win a closer-than-normal race in the western congressional district while the eastern congressional district remains a tossup between incumbent GOP Rep. James Battin and his cattleman challenger, Jack Toole.

Key race in Montana is the governorship, where former Montana State College Pres. Roland Renne is challenging incumbent GOP Gov. Tim Babcock, who succeeded to office when Don Nutter was killed in a plane accident in 1962. Renne is still trailing but coming up as charges of conflict-of-interest surround Babcock and his Trucking firm. If Renne wins it will be close.

The only race of consequence in Idaho, with no statewide contest, is in the southern congressional district, where incumbent Democrat Ralph Harding faces a tough challenge from George Hansen, who beat the GOP organization to win the primary. One key issue is Harding's attacks on Ezra Taft Benson, former Eisenhower agriculture secretary, charging that Taft has used a high position in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints for political purposes in support of the John Birch Society

Idaho for Johnson

Idaho has clearly turned for Johnson in the presidential contest.

Colorado with no statewide races finds its governor, who supported Scranton in San Francisco, campaigning in every state but his own for Goldwater. The Democrats seem a fair bet to pick up a net gain of one congressional seat, but House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall could be in trouble because of redistricting. Johnson is leading by a wide margin in most polls.

$1.25 Pay Floor Urged In Canadian Labor Code

Ottawa, Ont.—A national labor code keyed to a $1.25 an hour minimum wage has been introduced in Parliament by the Liberal government.

If enacted, it would become effective next year and apply to about 550,000 workers in industries under federal jurisdiction—interprovincial shipping, communications, chartered banks, pipelines, radio and television, and airport services. It would affect less than 10,000 workers in these industries because, aside from chartered banks, they are highly organized and have negotiated standards higher than those proposed.

Other main features of the code are the standard 8-hour day and 40-hour week, two weeks' paid vacation after one year and eight paid holidays.

The $1.25 basic wage would not apply immediately to all parts of the country or to all industries, as allowances are made for areas and industries that might have difficulty in meeting the standards at once. However, it was hoped that it would apply throughout Canada by 1967.

The code, it is expected, would serve as a model for provincial labor codes covering the bulk of Canada's workers—more than 5 million. Most provinces now have a $1 minimum wage, with some dropping as low as 90 cents for specified industries. Ontario recently set a $1.25 minimum for construction workers in the Toronto-Hamilton district and expects to extend it gradually to the rest of the provinces.

The government hopes to have the code enacted at this session of Parliament. Preliminary debate in the House of Commons will probably be followed by referral to the Labor Relations Committee for hearings at which the Canadian Labor Congress, individual unions, provincial labor departments and organized business would be heard. Changes are possible as the result of such testimony and suggestions from members of Parliament.

Meany Backs ALEA In Teamsters' Raid

The Air Line Employes, fighting off a raid at National Airlines by the Teamsters, have been pledged AFL-CIO support by Pres. George Meany.

"This raid is typical of the disruptive tactics employed by the Teamsters' leaders in the effort to offset the effects of their bad reputation," he said in a wire to Pres. Victor J. Herbert of the ALEA, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots.

"The interest of the affected employes on National Airlines will, of course, best be served by continued adherence to the Air Line Employes. You have the full support and best wishes of the AFL-CIO in this campaign."

Manufacturing Profits Up 22% for First Half

Profits after taxes for manufacturing corporations were 22 percent higher in the first six months of 1964 than in the same period of 1963, the government reported.

The skyrocketing profits picture was underscored in the report of the Securities & Exchange Commission and Federal Trade Commission with figures showing that in the second quarter of the year the annual after-tax profit rate on stockholders' equity registered 12.3 percent—the highest such rate since the second quarter of 1959.

The return on stockholders' equity is the actual amount of profit on an invested dollar and is held by economists to be the most meaningful measure of profits.

The second quarter profits gain, the government reported, was 17 percent higher than in the same quarter of 1963, with durable goods firms showing a 20 percent increase in profits for the period and non-durable goods averaging about a 15 percent rise.

The report said that a majority of the durable goods industry groups showed increases of more than 25 percent for the first half of 1964 and a large number of non-durable firms also reported gains of 25 percent or more for the half year.

Three Kingsport Unions Win NLRB Election

Kingsport, Tenn.—Objections by the management of the struck Kingsport Press plant here to representation elections should be overruled and unions which won bargaining rights should be certified by the National Labor Relations Board, the NLRB's regional director has recommended.

Dir. Walter C. Phillips of Atlanta said three groups of workers at the nation's largest hardcover book printing plant have voted for union representation: pressmen and assistants, bindery workers, and electrotypers.

The votes were cast Mar. 10 but were not counted until all appeals and objections had been disposed of by the labor board and the courts. Phillips listed these results:

Bookbinders, with 1,504 workers eligible: 863 for, 640 against, 13 for another union, 6 void, some votes challenged but not enough to change the result; Electrotypers, 335 eligible: 44 in favor, 25 opposed, 15 challenged (others voted in the Bookbinders' unit); Pressmen, 513 eligible: 242 for, 219 against, 8 not counted.

The Allied Kingsport Press Unions, representing 1,300 union workers, have been picketing the plant since Mar. 11, 1963, for better wages and working conditions. The NLRB permitted strikers and non-strikers to vote on the last day of the one-year period after the strike started, but impounded the ballots until all appeals had been disposed of, a procedure the board said was unusual but in keeping with the intent of Congress.

The effect of the NLRB aide's ruling is that Kingsport Press "has a legal duty now to bargain with the unions," a labor spokesman said.

AFSCME Starts Study Of Automation's Effects

An in-depth survey of the impact of automation on state and local government workers has been undertaken by the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Detailed questionnaires have been sent personnel directors of large state and local agencies and the directors of union councils for distribution to locals with members in agencies where automatic data processing equipment has been installed.

The questions are designed to determine the extent of automation and what safeguards have been effectuated through legislation, civil service regulations or union contract to protect workers whose jobs are wiped out or reduced in grade.

AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said the results of the survey may indicate a need for legislative proposals, for increased organizing among workers displaced by technological advances and not given comparable jobs, or for retraining in cooperation with the Office of Manpower, Automation & Training in the Labor Dept.

The union must be concerned with problems of employe adjustment as the use of automated machinery becomes more widespread, Wurf said. He noted that in private industry, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated that 2 million workers are being displaced annually as the result of the installation of automated equipment.

Trainmen Seek Johnson's Aid In FEC Strike

Miami Beach — Pres. Johnson was urged by the Railroad Trainmen, meeting here in convention, to help terminate the long-standing labor dispute on the Florida East Coast Railway and restore service to the level existing before Jan. 23, 1963.

The 1,100 delegates authorized Pres. Charles Luna to request Johnson's "personal intervention" with all dispatch and "the full use of the power at his command."

Luna sent a message to Johnson noting that Florida East Coast counties have been deprived of railway passenger, mail and express service by rail management's refusal to come to terms with employes. Nearly 2,000 union workers have been unemployed since the dispute started.

Only "strong action" by the head of our government can bring about a change, the delegates said.

88th Congress Gets 'America Moving'

By David L. Perlman

THE 88TH CONGRESS carried out Pres. Kennedy's campaign pledge to "get America moving again."

It rejuvenated a sluggish economy with an $11.5 billion tax cut which prevented an incomplete recovery from the 1960-61 recession from toppling backwards because it had run out of gas.

It confounded the cynics by enacting a strong, meaningful civil rights bill—and crushing a supposedly unbreakable filibuster to do so.

Prodded by Pres. Johnson, it turned its attention to the hidden fifth of the nation whose poverty had gone almost unnoticed in an era of supposed affluence. For the first time since the Roosevelt era, bold new programs were launched to salvage the out-of-school, out-of-work youth and lower a ladder of hope to the poor of all ages.

It made its mark as "the Education Congress" by enacting a $1.2 billion program of federal aid to colleges, providing money and impetus to upgrade vocational education, and enlarging the areas of government assistance to elementary and high schools.

It broke new ground in the health field with a pioneering program to combat mental illness and retardation, with aid to medical education and with grants to help modernize old hospitals as well as build new institutions.

In what historians may some day consider its greatest achievement, the 88th Congress ratified the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere—and the strontium 90 content of the nation's milk supply dropped back to normal levels.

It plugged the fringe benefit loophole in the Davis-Bacon Act. Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hailed this as "the greatest legislative victory for the building trades in the past decade." And it enacted another long-pending labor goal—a federal equal pay for women law.

Little noticed, but of signal importance to the labor movement, were the unprecedented strong safeguards for workers' rights which were written into the mass transit bill.

The 88th Congress made advances also in housing, in manpower training, in controlling air pollution, in conserving natural resources and wilderness areas.

No improvements were made in the Wage-Hour Act, despite recommendations for extended coverage and labor's urging of a higher minimum wage. Shorter hours and double time for overtime work were explored in committees—and dropped. No steps were taken toward repeal of the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act. Federal standards of unemployment benefits were left untouched. A needed public works expansion died with adjournment.

There were, of course, some disappointments. Not even Pres. Johnson's persuasive efforts could push hospital care for the aged the final step to enactment or round up the extra handful of votes needed to pass the Appalachia development bill in the House.

But the record certainly comes close to justifying the end-of-the-session superlatives used by congressional leaders.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the Congress was "the most productive in my personal memory" and had written a record "of which the nation could be proud."

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) termed it "the immortal 88th Congress."

There were dissents. To South Carolina's new Goldwater Republican, Sen. Strom Thurmond, this Congress "broke all records in its great leap forward toward socialism, centralized government and fiscal irresponsibility."

Pres. Johnson, on the other hand, gave the 88th this accolade:

"This session of Congress has enacted more major legislation, met more national needs, disposed of more national issues than any other session of this century or the last."

Here, then, is a summary of the two-year record of the 88th Congress:

The National Economy

TAX CUT: The largest tax cut in the nation's history had a perilous year-long journey through Congress, but the measure finally enacted was one the AFL-CIO supported as a meaningful contribution to economic growth—and jobs. For the average union member, the tax cut amounted to $3-a-week more in take-home pay. For the economy, it added up to a job-creating $11.5 billion shot-in-the-arm.

Most Republicans fought the tax cut as an abdication of "fiscal responsibility" and mocked the sophisticated reasoning of Administration supporters that a deliberately-incurred budget deficit would be more than made up in future years through the increased rate of economic growth.

On a key vote in the House, a Republican attempt to make the tax cut conditional on a reduced federal budget was narrowly beaten, 226-199. The bill then passed, 271-155.

The bill closed one loophole for wealthy stockholders—a 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. A Senate amendment to restore the dividend loophole was defeated 47-44, with all 47 votes coming from Democratic ranks.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM: Pres. Johnson's first State of the Union message called for an "unconditional war on poverty in America." On Mar. 16, 1964, the President sent Congress the draft of his Economic Opportunity bill. Five months later, it was sent to the White House to be signed into law. Its closest call was in the House, where at one stage an attempt to kill the entire bill was defeated only 225-197.

The main provisions include:

- A new Job Corps to give unemployed youngsters basic education, training and work experience on conservation projects.
- Home-town work training for school dropouts.
- Part-time jobs for college students from low income families.
- Adult basic education in reading, writing and arithmetic.
- Assistance to the rural poor, including migrant farm worker families.
- A volunteer "domestic peace corps" to serve in areas of special need.
- Federal grants to community-developed projects to overcome poverty and improve living standards.

MANPOWER TRAINING: The 1962 Manpower Development & Training Act faced a crisis as a result of failure by most states to provide 50-50 matching funds for the year beginning July 1, 1964. The 88th Congress waived this requirement for the current fiscal year and changed the law to require only one-third matching by the states after July 1, 1965. An additional $527 million was authorized for the program, training benefits were liberalized, an additional 20 weeks of training was authorized to provide basic education for those who couldn't read, write or figure well enough to qualify for job training courses.

FOOD STAMPS: The pilot food stamp program established by Pres. Kennedy through an executive order in 43 local communities was made nationwide and permanent by the 88th Congress. Under the plan, needy families buy food stamps worth nearly twice as much when exchanged for food at local stores. In a delicate bit of horse-trading, southern votes were won for the bill in the House in exchange for northern votes for the wheat-cotton bill. On the key rollcall, a Republican amendment to cripple the program was beaten 223-195, even though only six Republicans joined with the Democratic majority.

AUTOMATION COMMISSION: A 14-member National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress was set up to study the problems of worker displacement by machines and computers and to make "specific" recommendations to alleviate the impact.

INTEREST EQUALIZATION: A tax was imposed on investments in foreign securities by U. S. citizens to cut down the export of American capital and slash the nation's balance of payments deficit.

Labor Legislation

DAVIS-BACON AMENDMENT: Since 1931, contractors on federally-financed construction projects have been required to match prevailing area wage rates. But in recent years, as union construction workers took a growing share of pay raises in the form of health, welfare and pension benefits, the non-union contractor has had a built-in advantage. By not matching fringe benefits, he could keep his labor cost down and underbid fair contractors. Since 1955, labor has sought legislation to correct this. In 1964, success was achieved. With strong bipartisan support, the 88th Congress voted to include fringe benefits in prevailing wage determinations.

MASS TRANSIT AID: The AFL-CIO strongly supported the Administration's program of federal grants and loans to help metropolitan areas expand and improve commuter transit facilities—but only on condition that the legislation firmly protect the job, pension and bargaining rights of transit workers affected. The protection for workers and their unions was written into the bill by a 52-41 vote in the Senate and a 233-171 vote in the House.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN: An 18-year campaign for a federal equal pay for equal work law was won in the 88th Congress. The labor-supported measure prohibits wage differentials based on sex—specifically bars employers from reducing wages of male workers in order to achieve "equality."

FEDERAL PAY RAISE: Congress carried out the principle of "comparability" with private industry by voting pay raises averaging about 5 percent to more than a million federal employes. Long-deferred increases were also voted Cabinet members, federal judges, top-level administrators, members of Congress and military personnel.

FARM WORKERS: Congress passed a migrant crew leaders registration bill aimed at preventing such abuses as overcharging workers for transportation, abandoning a crew, failing to return workers to their homes, and underpaying workers.

The anti-poverty legislation includes funds to help provide education, sanitation, housing and day care for children of migrant workers. And the omnibus housing bill earmarks an additional $10 million for low-rental housing for migrants.

Civil Rights

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT: Few observers would have dared to predict in the spring of 1963 that the far-ranging civil rights proposals submitted by Pres. Kennedy would be enacted not only intact but strengthened in some areas—or that the labor-supported fair employment section would be included in the final bill. Even if it survived the House Rules Committee and was not amended to death on the House floor, the reasoning went, it would surely be drastically compromised in the face of a southern filibuster.

Putting partisanship aside, a broad two-party coalition patiently overcame all obstacles and by votes of 289 to 126 in the House and 73 to 27 in the Senate wrote into law:

- A ban on discrimination in hotels, eating places and theaters serving the public.
- A prohibition against discrimination in employment—by employers, unions and employment agencies—because of race, religion, sex or national origin. It applies in July 1965 to establishments with 100 or more workers, extending in three annual steps to businesses with 25 or more employes. The law clearly states that it does not require the hiring of a certain quota of minority group workers to achieve racial balance, nor does it interfere with normal senority rights.
- Stronger safeguards and more effective enforcement of the right of Negroes to register and vote.
- New powers to the attorney general to take legal action to desegregate schools and public facilities.

Education

COLLEGE AID: After a number of near-misses, Congress late in 1963 finally enacted a large-scale program of federal grants and loans to construct college classrooms, laboratories, libraries and other academic facilities. Aid went to public and private colleges and universities and to public junior colleges and technical institutes—with an authorization of $1.2 billion for the first three years of a five-year program. Pres. Johnson termed it "the most significant education bill in history."

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: A new five-year program of federal aid to vocational education was enacted, with the emphasis shifted to the training of young people in skills needed now and in the future, rather than in farm skills and other outmoded courses. The $731 million program, encompassing many of the recommendations made by the AFL-CIO, also set up a new work-study program designed to keep needy students from becoming high school dropouts. A Republican attempt in the House to delete the work-study program was beaten, 193-180.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT: The NDEA program of federal aid to improve the teaching of science and mathematics was expanded to include teacher training in such subjects as history, geography, English and foreign languages.

IMPACTED AREAS: The impacted areas program of federal grants to school districts attended by large numbers of government civilian and military employes

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany Cites Need:

'Johnson-Humphrey Congress' Urged for Continued Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, he wrote, because it was "not faced with a nation prostrated by depressions" but a nation in which 80 percent of the people enjoyed the highest living standards they had ever known.

When the 88th Congress convened two years ago the three major issues were civil rights, a tax cut and hospital insurance for the aged under social security. Meany pointed out that the first two were enacted and that the civil rights law is certain of a "special place in history." He added:

"As union members we are proud of the part we played in its enactment; as Americans we are proud that an overwhelming majority in both parties joined in making it possible."

The tax cut, he declared, "represented the nation's first approach to the use of federal tax policy as a true economic stabilizer, and it has worked."

Of hospital care of the aged, Meany wrote that "we won a clear-cut victory in the Senate for the first time and prevented efforts to bury the measure for years to come in the conference sessions."

Meany reviewed briefly the congressional record on labor legislation, citing the mass transit bill's provision protecting the rights and economic gains for workers, "an unprecedented step," the fringe benefits added to wage standards under Davis-Bacon, the equal pay for women law and the wage increases for federal employes.

He hailed the "vast amount of progress on education, the National Defense Education Act, expansion of vocational education."

He praised the anti-poverty bill as "a ground-breaking first step" in putting the federal government behind a policy to "bring about a fair standard of living for everyone."

In foreign affairs, Meany stressed the ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty, the maintenance of foreign aid and continuance of the "broad general policies the nation has followed since the end of World War II."

The list is impressive, he said, and should be emphasized for three reasons:

- It underscores the importance of strong executive leadership.
- It makes clear that there is more involved in the coming election than a victory for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket—that 435 House seats and one-third of the Senate are at stake.
- Despite all the accomplishments there is a long list of unfinished business.

Unfinished Business

This list includes hospital care for the aged, the Appalachia program, job-creating measures of all kinds, general aid to education, broadened coverage of the wage-hour law and an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour, reduction in the workweek to 35 hours and double time for overtime.

Meany singled out the need to repeal the "most iniquitous" part of the Taft-Hartley Act—Sec. 14b—which opens the door to so-called "right-to-work" laws, and stressed the continuing need also for strengthened consumer protection and federal standards for unemployment compensation. He continued:

"And as important as any of these, congressional procedures must be reformed to prevent the will of the Congress from being frustrated by its own rules."

Meany said he hoped the review of the record and the unfinished business "will inspire you to even greater efforts in the few remaining weeks before the people make their decision."

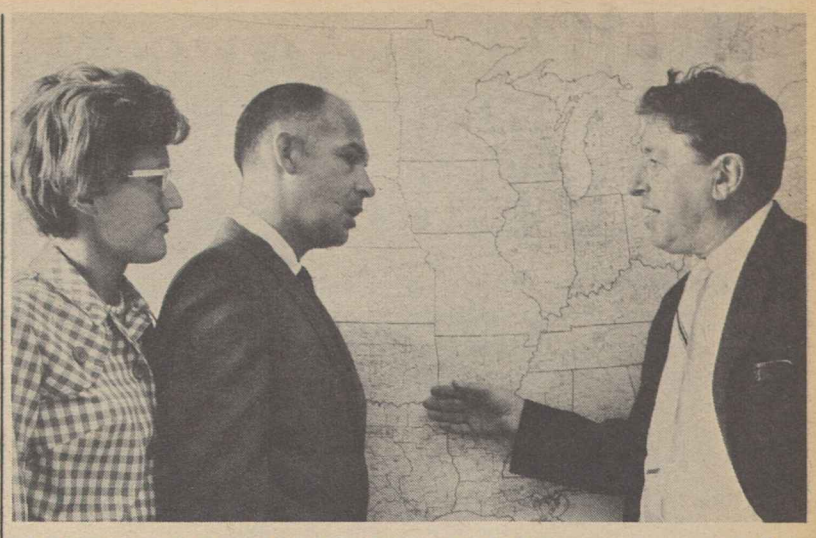
Board Hears Rail Firemen Wage Case

Chicago—An emergency board named by Pres. Johnson has begun hearings here into a wage dispute between the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and major U.S. railroads.

The board chose Ronald W. Haughton of Detroit as chairman and agreed to report back to the White House with recommendations by Nov. 5. Haughton is a Wayne State University professor. Other board members are Louis A. Crane, Detroit attorney-arbiter, and Jacob Seidenberg of the Washington, D. C., area.

The panel was named to head off a strike authorized by a 99 percent vote of BLF&E members who participated. The union asked for a wage increase of up to 25 percent for 30,000 workers. They received their last increase Mar. 1, 1961.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said railroad management "did not offer one cent during negotiations and has not offered anything since" but did give raises of $3.25 a day to members of an unaffiliated union.



BY PERSONALLY COLLECTING $140 in voluntary contributions to COPE, Bruce Casler won an all-expense trip to Washington in a contest sponsored by the Transport Workers. A member of Local 514 in Tulsa, Okla., he is shown with Mrs. Casler on a visit to National COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan (right) at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

Upholsterers, Transport Unions Endorse LBJ

Two more international unions, acting through their executive bodies, have backed national AFL-CIO support of Pres. Johnson for re-election and Sen. Humphrey for vice president by giving formal endorsements to the Democratic candidates.

The executive council of the Transport Workers, at a meeting in New York, called the Democratic standardbearers "candidates in the great tradition of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy."

The executive board of the Upholsterers, at a special meeting in Philadelphia, endorsed presidential candidates for only the fourth time in its 82-year history.

The UIU resolution recalled that past endorsements were given by the board only to Sen. Robert M. La Follette, running as a Progressive in 1924; to Roosevelt in 1940; and to Truman in 1948. Kennedy was endorsed in 1960 by the international convention.

"We now ask our constituency to work and vote for the defeat of the Goldwater Republican candidacy," the resolution said. ". . . We declare our confidence in the Johnson-Humphrey election because the American people in their hearts know it is both right and necessary."

The TWU resolution praised Johnson and Humphrey as "men of proved abilities in the art of government" who have manifested during "years of dedicated service" their "sincere conviction that governments exist for the good of the governed." It continued:

"Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey have recorded themselves unequivocally . . . for the humane and great society in which we believe and for which we are certain they will continue to work."

Tax Cut, Rights, Anti-Poverty Highlight Record

(Continued from Page 10)

was broadened to include the District of Columbia for the first time.

Peace

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY: More than 100 nations have now signed the treaty negotiated by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere. With strong bipartisan support, this historic agreement was ratified by the Senate, 80-19.

VIETNAM RESOLUTION: Congress declared its support of Pres. Johnson's actions in repelling any armed attack against U.S. forces in Southeast Asia by the Communist regime in North Vietnam.

EL CHAMIZAL TREATY: A long-standing dispute with Mexico was ended when Congress ratified a treaty ceding 366 acres of Texas land to Mexico and providing for an additional exchange of acreage. An international arbitration tribunal had awarded the disputed borderland to Mexico in 1911—but the United States had refused to abide by the award.

Health Programs

MENTAL HEALTH: Congress approved a pioneering $329 million program to help build community mental health centers, to help build research and treatment centers for mental retardation, and to help train teachers of mentally handicapped children.

HILL-BURTON EXPANSION: The highly-successful Hill-Burton Act program of federal construction grants for hospitals and nursing homes was extended with this important addition: funds were allocated for the first time to modernize obsolete hospitals and other health facilities, primarily in city areas. The 1964 law also removed the previous "separate but equal" provision of the act and said the hospitals must be open to all people in the area.

MEDICAL EDUCATION: Congress voted a three-year $175 million program of federal matching grants for construction of teaching facilities for medical, dental and related health profession schools. It also included a low-cost loan program for medical and dental students. An attempt by Sen. Barry Goldwater to kill the loan program was rejected, 63-18.

NURSE TRAINING: To meet a critical shortage of nurses, Congress voted funds for nursing school construction and loans for student nurses.

Conservation

WILDERNESS SYSTEM: To protect large sections of America's wilderness areas for the recreational needs of future generations, Congress established a National Wilderness Preservation System, with an initial reserve of 9 million acres. It also established a number of new national parks and seashores.

LAND-WATER FUND: A new Land & Water Conservation Fund is earmarked to finance federal and state planning and acquisition of outdoor recreation areas.

CLEAN AIR: With air pollution an increasingly serious national problem, Congress inaugurated a $90 million, three-year air pollution control program similar to the existing water pollution control program.

Housing

OMNIBUS HOUSING ACT: Congress approved a $1.1 billion extension of low-rent public housing programs, including a new $50 million program aimed at stimulating rehabilitation of slum properties, thus avoiding the need for demolishing neighborhoods for urban renewal. It also approved a program of low-rent housing for migrant farm workers. In its first session, Congress raised the authorization for low-cost rental housing for the elderly and extended mortgage insurance on low and moderate income housing.

Congressional Reform

HOUSE: The Administration firmed up its 1961 expansion of the powerful Rules Committee at the start of the 88th Congress, when the House voted 235-196 to expand permanently the size of the committee from 12 to 15 members. This gave a shaky, not-always solid 8-7 majority for the Administration over the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. The control was not solid enough to prevent Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) from sitting on legislation he opposed or, conversely, taking bills he favored away from a legislative committee and clearing them for the floor. This he did with both legislation and a proposed constitutional amendment barring federal court interference with apportionment of state legislatures. The court-curbing bill was passed by the House, but died in the Senate. The constitutional amendment never reached a vote, but is expected to be an issue in the new Congress.

SENATE: Early in the 88th Congress, Senate liberals sought to change the Senate's cloture rule to make it easier to cut off debate. Although a majority of the Senate supported the change, a filibuster blocked a vote on the change in the filibuster rules. The vote to cut off the filibuster against the rules change was 54-42, short of the required two-thirds margin.

Despite the failure to amend the filibuster rule, a major victory for majority rule was achieved when the Senate, for the first time in history, mustered the two-thirds margin necessary to limit debate on a civil rights bill.

In a small concession, the Senate voted to require that debate on pending legislation be "germane" or pertinent to the subject for a three-hour period every day.

Consumer Legislation

FOOD MARKETING: A bipartisan National Commission on Food Marketing was established to study the food industry and pricing policies from the farm to the consumer.

In other areas, there was a significant negative victory when the price-fixing "quality stabilization" bill was pigeonholed in both Senate and House committees. However there was no action, despite Administration endorsement, on labor-backed "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" bills.

Meany in Broadcast:

Goldwater Opposed To All Labor's Goals

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared on a network radio program that the United States stands "at a parting of the ways in the course of our nation's history."

Speaking over the National Broadcasting Co. network on a program sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers, Meany charged that Sen. Goldwater would "lead us down a path which points in dramatic opposition to every goal of free American labor."

"What we have labored to build, he would tear down. What we have sought to join together, he would rip apart."

In contrast, the AFL-CIO leader said, "Pres. Lyndon Johnson . . . has earned the confidence of the American people and the respect of the world abroad. He has enunciated the goal of a great society, as 'a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor.'

What the Workers Want

"That is the kind of society that the working people of America want."

Meany attacked Goldwater's legislative record — which by AFL-CIO standards shows no "right" votes on 53 issues—and denounced in particular the GOP candidate's imputation that Pres. Johnson is "soft on communism."

"This is perhaps not too surprising for one whose most violent support comes from an extremist group whose leader once described former Pres. Eisenhower as a conscious, dedicated agent of the Communist conspiracy," Meany said.

As for Goldwater's attitude toward labor, the federation president listed this record:

"He voted:

"Against improvements in social security.

"Against equal rights legislation.

"Against better schools.

"Against slum clearance and better housing.

"Against aid for depressed areas.

"Against anti-poverty legislation.

"Against retraining programs for jobless workers.

"Against hospital insurance for the aged.

"Against minimum wage improvements.

"Against, against and against—name any constructive proposal for economic and social progress in this country, and Sen. Goldwater has voted or spoken against it.

"This is a man who is capable of saying in one breath, as he did: 'The child has no right to an education. In most cases, the children will get along very well without it'; while in the next breath he can say, as he did: 'The fact is that most people who have no skills have no education for the same reason—low intelligence or low ambition.' "

Threats to Survival Dominant

But Goldwater's apparent desire to destroy the trade union movement is less important to workers, Meany said, than his threat to the survival of the nation and the world.

"We cannot afford the luxury of a leadership governed by impulse, by ignorance and indifference to human needs, or by a warped and distorted view of what the world is really like," he went on. "When that big trigger has been pulled, it will be too late for a change of mind, and too late to ask if that was what he really meant."

Others who will be heard on the ILGWU radio series are former Pres. Harry S. Truman, Oct. 14; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Oct. 21; and Pres. Johnson, Oct. 28.

ON-THE-SPOT REVIEW of decline in jobs at Brooklyn Navy Yard has been promised by Pres. Johnson and will be made by Sec. of the Navy Paul H. Nitze, Mayor Robert F. Wagner (center) of New York announced at a rally of yard employes in Madison Square Garden, New York. Other speakers included, from left, Senators Jacob K. Javits (R) and Kenneth B. Keating (R); Robert F. Kennedy, Democratic Senate candidate, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the Greater New York AFL-CIO.

GOP's Miller Used Public Office To Break Strike, UAW Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

could vote.

When these tactics proved successful at a number of other firms, Bell followed suit, according to UAW officials. The company forced a walkout, obtained an injunction, and launched a back-to-work campaign.

The union held firm and the strike succeeded in bringing Bell production to a virtual standstill.

Miller's Role Described

It was then that District Attorney Miller entered the scene. Edward F. Gray, then UAW area director in Niagara County, in a report on the strike, described Miller's role as follows:

"On the afternoon of Sept. 18, District Attorney Miller flew into the Bell plant by company helicopter. Company officials called a meeting of all office workers, scabs and supervisory employes in the plant. Corporation Vice Pres. Ray Whitman made a short speech condemning the strikers and then introduced District Attorney Miller. Mr. Miller stated that he wanted to urge all those present to continue to come in to work and to support the company. He condemned the union for violence on the picket lines and said the union's leaders would be arrested.

"Mr. Miller further promised that those persons arrested would be kept in jail as long as possible before bail was set and that his office would seek to have bail set so high that it would require more money than the union had in its treasury."

Until that point, only minor incidents resulting in no serious injuries had occurred on the picket lines, Gray reported. On the evening of Sept. 28, however, he said the union received reports, but placed no credence in them, that an attack on the strikers was planned the following day.

When the pickets assembled for duty the following morning, 15 were assigned to Gate 1—including several women—and lesser numbers to other gates; at one gate there were no pickets.

Gray reported that club-swinging deputy sheriffs started an attack when they waded into a group of women who were trying to persuade two men not to enter the plant. Men and women alike, he said, were beaten and dragged to a waiting patrol wagon, brought to the plant that day for the first time in the strike.

Ten minutes later, Gray said, a convoy of cars and buses escorted by deputy sheriffs approached the plant from the direction of Niagara Falls. This signaled a new assault on the strikers, he went on, with tear gas bombs dropped from a helicopter and thrown by a company guard. The deputies chased the strikers and spectators scattered by the gas and arrested a number of them, the UAW official reported.

Evidence that the attack and the arrests were premeditated, Gray said, was found inside the jails where the arrested women learned that matrons the day before had been told to prepare cells.

$500,000 in Bail Posted

The arrests continued for days following the tear gas attack, and true to Miller's reported promise to Bell company officials, bail was fixed at rates as high as $15,000 cash or $30,000 property. All told, the UAW reported, it posted $500,000 bail for 90 arrested union members, including some charged with "rioting and conspiracy" at times when they were ill and confined to their homes or in hospitals.

The alleged conspiracy, according to Gray, was actually a meeting of some 800 union members with police and newspaper reporters present. UAW regional 9 Dir. Martin Gerber was among those arrested on the charge although he was 400 miles away at his home at the time.

Gray commented on the trials in these terms:

"Miller was a willing tool of Bell company attorneys who were at his side every moment in the courtroom, aiding and abetting his efforts to send local union leaders to jail.

"Rural juries listened to their district attorney and voted convictions which were promptly thrown out by higher courts upon appeal. Miller's efforts failed to break the union or to send leaders to jail, but during the strike, as a result of Miller's activities, civil rights and union rights disappeared in Niagara County."

10-10-64

Goldwater Stand on Education Held To Repudiate Historic GOP View

The presidential election offers as clear a choice in education as it does in most other issues, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education concludes after analyzing the respective stands of the candidates and the parties.

"Sen. Goldwater would condemn millions of American children to an inadequate education," Jack Sessions of the department writes in an Education News and Views feature in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

"Pres. Johnson, on the other hand, would make it a national policy, as he stated in his acceptance speech, to 'give every child education of the highest quality that he can take'.

"This is the goal to which American trade unions have dedicated themselves for almost 150 years."

Sessions points out that had the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes or Ulysses S. Grant for President, "they would have had a more liberal spokesman on education than they have found in Barry Goldwater."

Support for federal aid to education has been a Republican tradition dating back to the early days of the party and embracing GOP Presidents James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Benjamin Harrison as well as Grant and Hayes in the past Century, Session notes. Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President, signed the Morrill Land Grant Act, he recalls, pointing out that Goldwater has expressed doubt as to the law's constitutionality.

"In contrast to the Republican platform," Sessions writes, "the Democratic platform sets forth a program for education which is bold, realistic and necessary."

Goals Similar to Labor's

The goals the Democratic convention set, he continues, are "almost identical" to the ones the 1963 AFL-CIO convention adopted.

The GOP convention's solution to the education crisis, he goes on, is " 'a transfer to the state of excise and other federal tax sources to reinforce the fiscal strength of state and local governments'."

"The Goldwater Republicans would evidently seize the opportunity to encourage a rash of new state consumer taxes as a way to relieve their wealth supporters of carrying their fair share of educational expenditure," Session writes.

"The need for federal support of education is greater today than it was in past years when Republican platforms recognized that need."

But the Democratic platform, he says, "shows an intelligent concern for education at all levels."

"It proposes increased attention to pre-school training on the one hand and assistance for college students on the other, including scholarships, loans and work-study programs," he continues.

"All in all, the Democratic platform includes the most thoughtful plank in education ever to appear in any party platform. Past Democratic platforms have supported federal aid for education, but they have usually included only cursory references to the need for more classrooms and better salaries for teachers.

"The 1964 platform goes far beyond this to deal intelligently with the relationship between education and the economic and political life of America and to propose bold approaches to some of the most important educational problems of our time."

Layoff Rate Drops More Than Seasonally

The factory hiring rate rose from 44 to 49 per 1,000 workers, less than seasonally, between July and August while the layoff rate dropped more than seasonally, from 21 to 14 per 1,000 workers, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

New hirings failed to live up to expectations in most of the nondurable goods industries, particularly in food and kindred products, the report showed.

ILA Ready To Resume Contract Talks

New York—Longshoremen here are ready to resume bargaining on terms of a new contract but have not been asked by employers to set a meeting date, the union said.

Members of ILA locals from Maine to Texas stopped work Oct. 1, when contract terms expired but returned a day later under a preliminary 10-day Taft-Hartley injunction. The union complied with the order but argued in U.S. District Court here Oct. 8, that a 70-day extension of the order is not necessary.

The contract dispute involves refusal of New York Shipping Association employers to accept union terms for protection against automation, ILA Pres. T. W. Gleason said.

LBJ Urges Responsibility in U.S. Policy

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Meany Assails Goldwater For Campaign 'Hypocrisy'

As Campaign Intensifies:

Johnson Stresses World Challenges

By Willard Shelton

En Route with Johnson—Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson headed into his final two campaign weeks calling on the people to back wisdom and responsibility in foreign policy and warning that the next few decades "can set the course of the world for a thousand years."

Campaigning hard in three populous Mid-Atlantic states for three Democratic candidates for the Senate, the President also delivered his most specific warning against oversimplified concepts of foreign policy.

"Almost all general statements about the world are wrong," he told a blue-ribbon audience of 2,500 people at New York City's prestige-packed annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner. "They are not necessarily false; they seem to me just to be inadequate."

Without mentioning by name his Republican presidential challenger, Sen. Barry Goldwater, he spoke in deadly seriousness of our "confrontation" with communism, which the GOP nominee has incessantly called "the enemy" without differentiating between Communist-led nations.

"There is no longer one cold war; there are many," the President declared, and although "communism is a deadly danger" the Soviet Union is a "different kind of danger" than Yugoslavia and a "small Communist Party in Africa" is "different" from the threat represented by Red China.

The cold wars "differ in temperature, intensity and danger," he said,

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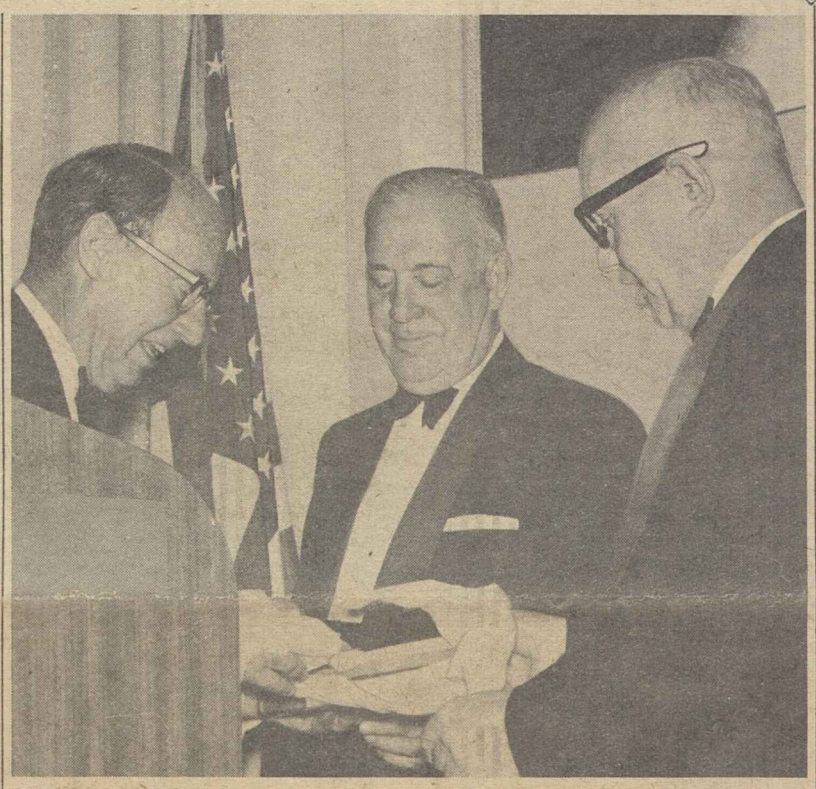
CBS to Air Hospital Care Need Oct. 25

"RX for a Nightmare," a half-hour television program stressing the need for enactment of hospital insurance for the aged under social security, will be broadcast Sunday, Oct. 25 at 5 P. M., EST over the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

CBS has offered free time to both the proponents and opponents of the hospital insurance program "in the interest of fairness" after the American Medical Association ordered time for a network program as part of its multimillion dollar pre-election campaign denouncing the widely backed plan.

The network offered the free time to the National Council of Senior Citizens to state the case of hospital care for the aged. NCSC Pres. John E. Edelman said the program will feature real people in real situations to show the overriding need for passage of the legislation.

(Continued on Page 4)



LABOR'S SUPPORT for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation was hailed at a Washington, D. C., dinner marking the 80th birthday anniversary of the former First Lady. Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees, presents special copies of the book Mrs. Roosevelt was working on at the time of her death to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan and Pres. George Meany. **(See story Page 11.)**

Hits Stands On Crime, 'Freedom'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has charged Sen. Barry M. Goldwater with hypocrisy in his two major campaign appeals—that he stands for individual freedom and that he is against crime in the streets.

In a 15-minute nationwide radio broadcast, Meany said "both questions are of vital concern . . .

Text of Meany's address appears on Page 8. Copies may be obtained from the AFL-CIO.

But on neither score does the record of Sen. Goldwater serve to inspire confidence."

The federation president, whose remarks over the American Broadcasting Co. network were addressed primarily to union members, said the GOP presidential candidate does not believe that unions should be free.

"The institution of free collective bargaining . . . has no worse enemy in public life than Sen. Goldwater," he asserted. "To the underprivileged . . . he offers only the freedom to do without.

"To the low-income family, he offers the freedom of the slum. . . .

"To the elderly and infirm, he offers the freedom to seek private charity. . . .

"To the exploited worker, he offers the freedom to work at the lowest wage the worst employer chooses to offer. . . .

"To the jobless worker, he offers the freedom to starve. . . .

(Continued on Page 12)

If Trend Continues:

New England Sweep Seen by Democrats

By John M. Barry

Boston—New England Democrats are pointing toward a six-state sweep of the region's 37 electoral college votes by Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey.

If it happens, it will be the first time in history that a Democratic presidential slate has been able to turn the trick.

If it happens—and if the President scores big—it could mean important gains for the Democratic Party in the area, in terms of House and Senate seats and at least one governorship, plus the preservation of startling inroads made two years ago in the normally Republican northern side of the region.

But whether it happens depends in itself on a few other "ifs."

- If, for example, the current outlook does not lead city and state party leadership into such a mood of complacency and overconfidence that it neglects basic precinct-level tasks involved in getting out the vote.
- If the current popularity of Pres. Johnson and the antipathy toward the views of Sen. Goldwater prevail through Nov. 3 over century-old Republican voting tradi-

(Continued on Page 9)

Reader's Digest Refuted On Job Agency Smear

An article in the October issue of Reader's Digest attacking the U.S. Employment Service is a compilation of fractured facts and distorted statistics that result in a wholly false picture of the federal employment service.

That's what emerges from a close examination of the magazine's third attack in four years on the U.S. Dept. of Labor in general and on aids to the jobless in particular.

The current attack denounces the U.S. Employment Service as an extravagant, incompetent and power-hungry bureaucracy that is seeking to dictate the job assignment of every American.

The article is signed by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.), a long-time apologist for private, fee-charging employment. agencies, but members of the Digest staff, it was learned, have been working on the story since last July at least.

There is no doubt, however, that the article reflects Bow's general philosophy. During his eight congressional terms, according to COPE records, he has voted wrong 54 times in 58 chances.

The piece is entitled "The Great

(Continued on Page 5)

5 Mid-Atlantic States Seen Solid for Johnson

By David L. Perlman

The mid-Atlantic states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia appear at this stage of the campaign to be as solidly for Pres. Johnson as they were for John F. Kennedy in 1960 and Dwight D. Eisenhower four years earlier. To this bloc of states, with its 80 electoral votes, add the District of Columbia, voting for a President for the first time and considered certain to cast its three electoral votes for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Below the presidential column, there is likely to be ticket-splitting in all five states, although Democrats have hopes that the carryover from the expected Johnson vote will bring in at least one new senator and several additional congressmen. Some Republicans are inclined, in private conversation, to agree.

At stake on Nov. 3 are 38 congressional seats now held by Democrats and 32 held by Republicans. Three Republican sen-

(Continued on Page 11)

TRADITIONAL SOUNDING of the ship's bell that signals the opening of all official gatherings of the Shipbuilders gets the union's 22d convention off to a start. Officiating at the ceremony in Miami Beach, Fla., is Pres. John J. Grogan, with Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood at left and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis at right.

Quincy Workers Vote 18-1 for Shipbuilders

Quincy, Mass.—A landslide victory by the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election nailed down the union's bargaining rights at the big Quincy shipyard of the General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Division.

Results of the all-day balloting by production, maintenance and salaried workers were for Local 5, 2,098; for no union, 99; for Local 90, 317; for no union 39.

"We are deeply gratified by this emphatic assertion of abiding confidence by the Quincy shipyard workers," declared union Pres. John J. Grogan, who headed the election drive.

"Their refusal to give credence to the company's urgings to vote 'no union' is undeniable evidence of their unflinching resolution to stand united to safeguard their hard-won gains and win their just rights," he declared.

"Union negotiators will immediately undertake contract bargaining with management to reinstate the fair pay rates, decent working conditions and welfare benefits enjoyed by our members with the former owners, Bethlehem Steel Co., for more than 20 years."

The yard had been sold by Bethlehem Dec. 31, 1963, and the next day the new owner closed down the installation for an indefinite period, dismissing 1,000 skilled workers with from 25 to 30 years of seniority. The union filed unfair labor practice charges against General Dynamics, which are still pending.

Prior to and during the shutdown, the union had sought in conferences to gain recognition as bargaining agent and continuance of the existing Bethlehem agreement. Union representatives based their position on a score of NLRB and court decisions, but the new owners refused to talk officially.

Labor Aids Peace Corps Recruitment

A high-level AFL-CIO committee met with officials of the Peace Corps to begin work on a cooperative program for recruitment of skilled workers for Peace Corps assignments abroad.

The committee, named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is headed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. Other members are Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. Federation staff officials working with the committee include Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

The group met with Peace Corps officials including Deputy Dir. George Nicolau to discuss a program of recruitment of volunteers for self-help construction and repair assistance and teaching in underdeveloped countries.

Steel Union Opens Gaspe Mines Drive

Quebec, Que.—The Steelworkers have launched a new effort to win bargaining rights for employes of the Gaspe Mines, Murdochville, Que., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Noranda Mines where the company smashed a bitter strike that started in 1957.

An application for certification was filed with the Quebec Labor Relations Board following a 290-30 USWA victory in a representation election at Noranda's new $18 million electrolytic zinc smelter at Valleyfield, Que.

18,000 Sign Cards:

Organizing Campaign Gaining Support of N.Y. Taxi Drivers

New York—The taxicab drivers of this metropolis are organizing themselves into a genuine and legitimate union with the aid of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Well over 18,000 have signed membership cards in a campaign that is a joint effort of the labor center and the drivers themselves. An estimated 35,000 working hackers have been issued licenses by the city.

Some of the city's top labor leaders are actively serving on the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, set up by the local AFL-CIO and headed by Pres. Jack Townsend of Bartenders Local 15.

Pres. Harry S. Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city labor council has thrown the full facilities of the central body into the drive. Reg. Dir. Michael Mann has given it full AFL-CIO support.

Organizing committees have been set up in all major garages, including those of the 30-odd largest fleet operators. At the same time, special appeals are being made to independent operators, estimated to number about 6,000, on the ground that their interests lie with the drivers rather than the big employers.

The entire operation is being financed by the city central body and its affiliates. No dues are being collected and none will be, Mann said, until the fledgling union wins representation rights.

5,000 at Rally

The organizing committee staged a rally recently at Manhattan Center that jammed the auditorium and overflowed into 34th Street.

The more than 5,000 drivers crowded into the hall passed a resolution urging City Council not to enact any ordinance "that will prevent the organization of a strong, militant union of taxi drivers."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner's encouragement of the unionizing drive was criticized in an editorial in the New York Times, to which Mann replied in a letter to the editor pointing out that the objection "is not at all in keeping with the times we live in."

"The mayor has the right to do so and he has some mighty impressive precedents to go by," Mann wrote. "The laws of our land, the Wagner Act sponsored by the Mayor's illustrious father, [Sen.] Robert F. Wagner, and all the Presidents of the U.S. since the passage of the Wagner Act have encouraged workers to join unions."

Mann wrote that "these forgotten men" by organizing "hope to achieve some degree of equity and economic justice."

"The New York taxi driver is tired of being pushed from pillar to post," he continued, "subject to the whiplash of petty officialdom, exploited by powerful political forces, and working under vicious anti-labor conditions. He is 'kept in line' through coercion, prejudged guilty of alleged infraction of rules and supspended from work without a fair hearing. . . .

"The efforts of these cab drivers to build a responsible trade union and make theirs a better way of life will receive our fullest support, along with that of the New York City AFL-CIO."

At the Manhattan Center rally, Van Arsdale expressed the view that there are enough "modern-thinking fleet owners" whose "wise judgment" will "make it possible for you to achieve your goal without resorting to a strike."

"We are serving notice," he said, "that the taxi drivers in New York City are closing ranks and will not any longer be subjected to harassment or intimidation by fleet owners. The fleet owners should be able, without resorting to strife, to make it possible for the men who built their industry to share in the benefits."

Teachers Win Pact In Pawtucket Strike

Pawtucket, R. I.—A court order to the Pawtucket School Alliance to stop picketing the public schools set off a chain reaction that won a new contract and a pay increase for members of the Alliance—Local 930 of the AFL-CIO Teachers.

The injunction sidelined Teacher pickets, but members of other unions replaced them on the picket lines.

That intensified efforts by Dr. William P. Robinson, Jr., state commissioner of education, to get the Pawtucket School Committee to give the teachers the contract they had been unable to win since their last one expired in 1962.

When that effort got nowhere, Gov. John H. Chafee (R) tried his hand. He summoned State Labor Dir. John J. Hall, State Board of Education Chairman Edwin C. Brown and Robinson to the capitol for another try. The School Committee saw the light, and settlement followed promptly.

Brown is secretary-treasurer of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO. He said the union, consisting of 400 out of Pawtucket's 500 teachers and administrators, won a school committee agreement providing:

- A $150 wage increase this year with a top salary of $7,250 now and $7,400 next year.
- A promise of negotiations next year with the $7,400 salary as a starting point.
- Appointment of a committee named by the governor to oversee negotiations and make reports.

The union had been trying since 1962 to resume negotiations but school committeemen resisted. The walkout started Oct. 5 and affected most of the school system's 11,500 pupils and 18 buildings.

State central body Pres. Thomas F. Policastro said 250 leaders of AFL-CIO unions turned out to picket after voting full support of the strike.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen had urged that the schools be closed and that negotiations be resumed. He sent David Selden, his assistant, to sit in on contract talks. Others who participated were James Munday and Joseph Cascella of the Teachers' staff, and Local 930 Pres. Gregory Coughlin.

Victories at Three Hospitals Spark Organizing Drive in New Jersey

Newark, N. J.—A massive statewide organizing crusade to wipe out poverty wages and substandard working conditions in every New Jersey hospital and nursing home is sweeping through the state.

Led by Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, the campaign has already resulted in union election victories at Clara Maass Hospital, Bellville; St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, and Beth Israel Hospital, Newark. It is rolling ahead at the Hospital Center of Orange, where a vote is scheduled on Oct. 21, and picking up momentum at scores of other New Jersey hospitals and nursing homes.

The first victory came at Clara Maass where service and maintenance workers voted 161-73 in the first hospital representation election in New Jersey, Sept. 10. On Sept. 21, St. Barnabas workers were compelled to conduct a 14-hour strike when the management rejected the union's request for an election.

The strike settlement, reached with the aid of Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, provided for a representation election Sept. 28. The workers voted 138 to 22 for Local 1199 in the election conducted by the State Mediation Board.

Some 900 workers at a rally here cheered Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when, a few days before he was designated as winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, he said:

"I urge every hospital and nursing home employe in New Jersey to join Local 1199."

He said that "your great organizing crusade to win union and human rights is part and parcel of the struggle we are conducting in the Deep South." He congratulated the local "for charting a road for all of labor to follow—dedication to the cause of the underpaid and exploited workers in our nation."

Wages are as low as $1.15 an hour in New Jersey hospitals, 70 to 75 cents an hour in nursing homes, and hundreds of workers are compelled to seek supplementary relief assistance in order to support themselves and their families, according to the RWDSU. The workers are predominantly Negroes.

"Our drive is mushrooming everywhere in New Jersey," said Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis. "We get hundreds of membership cards in the mail every week and our switchboard has been flooded with calls from workers all over the state asking us to help them organize."

Davis said that union membership meetings have been attended by close to 90 percent of the workers who signed cards. At each of the four hospitals, mass delegations visited the management and refused to leave until they received a pledge that the hospitals would agree to abide by the results of secret ballot representation votes.

At Beth Israel, a mass demonstration of 200 workers came to the defense of Jane Aronowitz, a technician fired for union activity earlier that day. The workers insisted that unless Mrs. Aronowitz was reinstated, they would refuse to work. She was put back on the job immediately.

This example of Negro workers defending the rights of a white coworker spread through other hospitals. As a result, the local said, it is winning additional support from hospital workers and community groups.

The organizing drive was stimulated by an historic court ruling upholding the right of New Jersey hospital workers to organize and bargain collectively. The ruling, handed down on July 27 by Superior Court Judge Robert A. Matthews, involved Local 1199 and Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

The same local represents 14,000 other hospital workers in the New York region.

Fair Housing Unit Elects Unionists

New York—Trade union participation in top policy levels of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing was increased as the organization announced the start of a nationwide effort to break down racial ghettoes and achieve open housing.

Named vice presidents were Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee; Exec. Dir. Jack T. Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and William H. Oliver, co-director of the Auto Workers Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination Dept.

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights was added to the board of directors.

Iron Workers Hear Meany:

Complacency Seen Peril to Election

San Francisco—The 32nd convention of the Iron Workers heard Sen. Hubert Humphrey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urge all-out efforts to get out the vote Nov. 3 to elect Pres. Johnson and defeat the Goldwater threat.

Meany, who spoke in person, and Humphrey, who addressed the convention on a phone hookup from Washington, warned against complacency based on polls.

Some 1,000 delegates representing 139,000 workers unanimously endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket. They were to set policy later on organization, health-welfare, political action and other matters outlined by Pres. John H. Lyons.

Turn Clock Back

Meany characterized Goldwater as the leader of those "who want to take us back into the last century."

"The John Birchers, the anti-labor 'right to work' forces now own a political party," he said. "They captured it over a period of two years and they completed that capture in the city of San Francisco in the week of July 13 this year."

Goldwater's "extremism" statement in his GOP convention acceptance speech parallels Communist and Fascist philosophy that any means are justified to attain ends, Meany said.

"This is what political extremism means and this is what Barry Goldwater had in mind," he added. "You make your own definition of what is good. You make your own definition of what kind of society you want for the people and then you go out and fight for it—and any method is justified.

"This is the philosophy of the candidate of the John Birchers, the candidate of the group that has captured control of the Republican Party."

At issue in the election, Meany said, is who will lead America "in this very difficult world, a world where space travel is becoming almost commonplace, a world where the marvels of science are just unfolding, a world where more and more things are going to be done by machine, a world with unlimited possibilities to do good for humanity."

Pres. Johnson, he said, "has really amazed the world in the last 10 months since he took over carrying out the Kennedy program." It would have been easy for the President to talk about prosperity in his compaign but "he pushed through an anti-poverty bill, a bill to do something about the minority who live in poverty in this country."

The important thing is it is a recognition by the national government that poverty menaces not only those who suffer from it, but it menaces the rest of the people," Meany continued.

"This is the type of campaign Lvndon Johnson is carrying on all during the 10 months, fighting for legislation for the benefit of the people, fighting for hospital care. He has pledged openly—it is in the platform—to eliminate Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Noting Goldwater's 54 bad votes out of 54—"he never even voted for us once by mistake," Meany listed anti-poverty, minimum wage and social security improvements, equal rights, hospital care, jobless retraining, slum clearance and better housing among them.

'A Mistake'

"Yesterday he was opposed to social security," he added. "He had a plan that would destroy it. Today he says 'that's a mistake.' He didn't say that yesterday."

Lambasting Goldwater's advocacy of nuclear decision by field commanders and Vietnam "defoliation," Meany warned of "great harm that can come to the world if through poor leadership, we plunge the world into thermonuclear war."

Humphrey hailed Johnson's anti-poverty plan as the "cornerstone of a just and fair society." He cited the Democratic platform pledge to eliminate Sec. 14B as evidence of Johnson's determination to strengthen free collective bargaining.

"I might add that the group that met out in San Francisco at the Cow Palace in July was notably silent on the subject of collective bargaining," Humphrey said. "They had nothing to say."

FEDERAL COMMITTEE on Apprenticeship marks 30 years of active existence at its 100th meeting in Washington. Members are, left to right: seated, Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; F. J. Oertli, St. Louis, an industry representative; Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Joseph J. Goin of Steelworkers; standing, John D. Dewhurst, Wethersfield, Conn., also from industry; Vice Pres. George L. Watkins of the Machinists; Robert E. Collins of Los Angeles, member from industry; Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, Sheet Metal Workers; Gerald A. Walsh of Union Employers' Section, Printing Industry of America; Dr. Walter M. Arnold, U.S. Office of Education; Arthur J. Schmuhl, training director, Associated General Contractors. Haggerty is member with longest service—18 years. Not pictured is Pres. Michael Fox, AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., member since 1951.

Rail Firemen Fight Repeal Of Crew Law

Cleveland, O.—Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen has charged railroad interests backing repeal of "safe crew" laws in western states with trying to mislead the public.

Pictures of three U.S. presidents have been used on pamphlets aimed at persuading California and Arizona voters to repeal the safe crew statutes, and their names also have been used on billboards, said Gilbert.

The BLF&E head reported to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz that the railroads have "misused" the names of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. Wirtz reported that Johnson has not commented on the laws and he is unaware that either Eisenhower or the late Pres. Kennedy "ever took a position regarding safe crew laws" in any state.

In California, a citizens committee has started a vigorous campaign to defeat Proposition 17, a repealer of the state's safe crew law. A similar committee of Arizona citizens is working to defeat Proposition 200 in that state.

North Dakota citizens not only are working to defeat Proposition No. 3—repeal of the safe crew law—but have initiated two propositions of their own. North Dakotans can vote for minimum rail passenger service and for extending safe crew protection to track machines and motor cars, the BLF&E said.

Election Drive Charted By Wisconsin Unions

Green Bay, Wis.—The 1964 biennial convention of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO closed with the delegates united for an all-out campaign to elect labor's endorsed candidates in the November election.

The principal theme was the common agreement that this could be labor's year, from the presidency of the U.S. down to the smallest office.

Of major interest was the re-election of State AFL-CIO Pres. George A. Haberman to his fourth straight two-year term. Haberman was opposed by John Heidenreich, directing business representative of Machinists Dist. 10. The final tally was 106,068 votes for the incumbent with 82,698 votes for Heidenreich.

Vice Pres. John W. Schmitt and Sec.-Treas. George Hall were re-elected without opposition.

Representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the convention, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters said the most essential reason why labor must engage in politics is to preserve its own existence and its own effectiveness.

"With organizations, as with individuals," he declared, "the first law of life is self-preservation. A Goldwater victory this November might not quite mean the end of our existence, but it is hard to imagine that a 20th century American presidential campaign could come any closer."

Gov. John Reynolds (D) expressed appreciation for the endorsement of his candidacy for re-election by COPE "because it symbolizes the trust of labor's representatives that I share their interest in the well-being of working men and women in Wisconsin."

The State COPE also endorsed other Democratic candidates for state office and Sen. William Proxmire, who is seeking re-election.

Among other speakers were Esther Murray, eastern director of COPE's Women's Activities Division; Charles Heymanns, AFL-CIO regional director; Clarence Greiber, director of the state vocational program; Mathias F. Schimenz, chairman of the state industrial commission; and Robert Ozanne, director of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

American Motors Talks Near Strike Deadline

Detroit—Negotiations on a new contract for 26,000 Auto Workers at four American Motors Corp. plants headed for a midnight strike deadline here Oct. 15 with union bargainers determined to preserve the unique profit-sharing plan in the expiring contract or stop work.

The 52-member union bargaining committee voted a day before the contract expiration date to make profit-sharing a strikeable issue. Dir. Douglas Fraser of the UAW's American Motors Dept. said the strike deadline would not be extended.

AMC management made a contract offer which would have paid for new benefits, similar to those won by the union from the Big 3 of the auto industry, largely out of the "progress-sharing" fund set up in the 1961 contract. The union rejected it, but made a counter-offer.

"We're close," said a UAW source as the AFL-CIO News went to press, "but not on progress-sharing, working conditions, or Kelvinator." The union says the contract covering 2,500 Kelvinator division workers at Grand Rapids, Mich., is inferior to other AMC contracts at plants in Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis., and Detroit.

Meanwhile the union's strike over local issues went into its fourth week at General Motors Corp., where 250,000 workers are out.

Local working conditions are a major issue at GM, where less than 50 of the 130 local agreements have been settled. The strike will continue, the union said, until a majority of UAW units at GM have come to terms on plant-level agreements.

Meany Hails King On Nobel Prize

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "on behalf of the American labor movement" has congratulated Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as the recipient of this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Meany wired King: "This recognition of your valuable contribution to the cause of freedom and human dignity has highlighted today's struggle to bring about equality of opportunity for all of our citizens."

U. S.-Mexican Unionists Expand Joint Program

El Paso, Tex.—The Presidents of the United States and Mexico were hailed for their "historic" meeting here in connection with the transfer of the Chamizal in a resolution passed unanimously by the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

The committee met alternately in the office of the El Paso AFL-CIO and in the Mexican Confederation of Labor building in neighboring Juarez, Mexico.

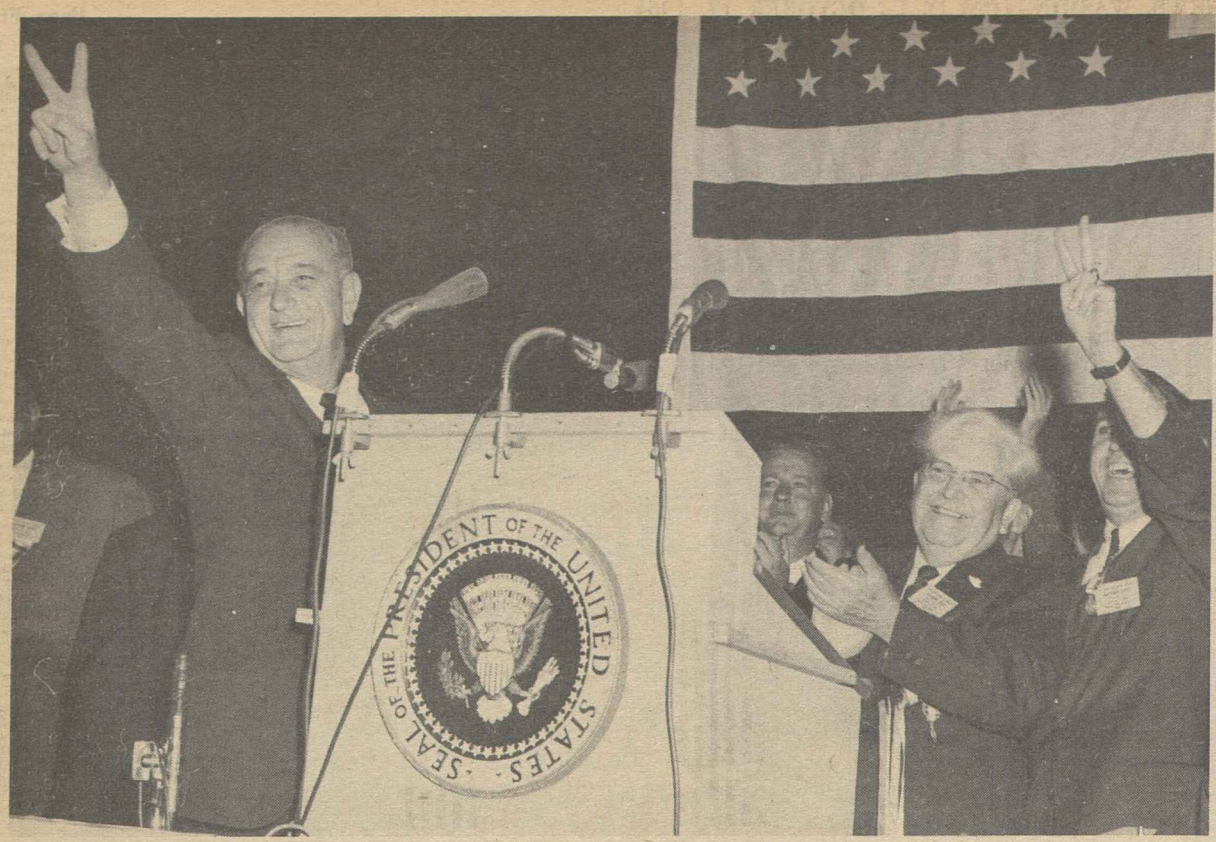
"When the enemies of freedom and peace try to destroy unity among democratic peoples," the resolution said, "we can point to the action of two great Presidents, Lyndon B. Johnson and Adolfo Lopez Mateos, as an example of true friendship between our nations..

"For that reason we, as representatives of the free and democratic trade unions, express our congratulations to both Presidents and through them to their respective peoples."

The Chamizal is a once-disputed area here retained until recently by the U.S. is spite of an international arbitration award, dating from 1911, to Mexico. Johnson came to El Paso for the transfer.

The U.S.-Mexico committee took steps to set up a greatly expanded program of cooperation between workers in both nations and called for expansion of worker education programs in cities along the border.

The committee was organized in 1952 and represents the AFL-CIO, brotherhoods affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives' Association, the Mine Workers and, in Mexico, unions representing 80 percent of the members of free, democratic trade unions.



ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS greet Pres. Johnson at the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention as he gives the victory sign to delegates. At right are State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom and Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson.

Illinois Labor Backs State, National Slates

Peoria, Ill.—Fired up by the visit of Pres. Johnson, delegates to the 7th annual convention of the Illinois State AFL-CIO here put finishing touches to their state legislative program for 1965 and pinned a union label on the Democratic ticket.

The convention formally endorsed all Democratic candidates for Congress, Gov. Otto Kerner and his administration, and 118 Democrats and 31 Republicans for the Illinois General Assembly.

The State Committee on Political Education had announced endorsements before the convention. Support for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket was voiced before the President appeared here.

Illinois labor urged all unions to work hard for supported candidates and stressed that victory Nov. 3 is vital to the success of the legislative program drafted through passage of some 135 resolutions. All candidates for the General Assembly are running at-large through failure of the legislature to reapportion districts for the state House of Representatives.

At stake are 177 seats. Each party has nominated 118 candidates. State COPE backed 118 Democrats and 31 Republicans on the basis of voting records and interviews. All 236 names will be on a special orange ballot.

A resolution blasting labor policies of Sen. Barry Goldwater put the Illinois AFL-CIO on record as condemning his public record "with respect to his opposition to any and all public policies looking to the protection and improvement of employment conditions for America's working citizens."

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) said while the President, the majority of Congress and the majority of the people were for such measures as the tax cut, nuclear test ban treaty, Civil Rights bill, War on Poverty, aid to education, decent minimum wage and hospital care for the elderly under social security, Goldwater was opposed to all. Pucinski said Johnson has given meaning to the dreams of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Walsh a Speaker

Richard F. Walsh, an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Theatrical Stage Employes, urged the delegates to study the candidates and the issues, make their decision and then work hard for their election. Walsh, who represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, said the candidates who go to Washington and Springfield "enact the kind of laws which are to our benefits."

Resolutions adopted by the convention call for a state minimum wage of $1.50 an hour with a 40-hour week, 75 percent of weekly wages in benefits under the workman's compensation law, and extended limitation on job injury claims and unemployment benefit rights.

Other measures supported the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the program of the national AFL-CIO for implementing the law, and the national legislative program of the AFL-CIO. Bargaining rights for unions of public employes, more pay and benefits for firemen and policemen and abolishment of use or enforcement of any form of wage assignment were urged by the parley.

Delegates also asked for a "safe crew" law for railroad workers, a Sunday closing law and a lien on the property of any contractor if he fails to make contributions to union health and welfare funds, pension funds or vacation funds called for in union contracts.

The delegates chose Springfield as the convention city for 1965 and Chicago for 1966.

Deck Officers Slate Runoff In Election

New York—Members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots have until Dec. 21 to ballot on officers in a runoff of a national referendum supervised by the American Arbitration Association. No candidate won a majority in a previous vote.

Running for president are Lloyd W. Sheldon of New York and Patrick J. King of Boston; for vice president, Charles M. Crooks, San Francisco, and Robert L. Jones of Galveston, Tex.; and Intl. Sec.-Treas. John M. Bishop of St. Louis against Thomas F. O'Callaghan of Baltimore.

King is president of Boston Local 11 and also vice president of the International. Sheldon heads New York Local 88. Crooks is running for an unpaid office after four years as MM&P president. Jones is president of Galveston Local 20. Bishop has held his present post since 1952. O'Callaghan is secretary-treasurer of Local 14.

Florida Labor Votes Support For Johnson

Jacksonville — Unanimous endorsement of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey for Vice President was voted by the Florida AFL-CIO at its annual convention here.

Interest in political action brought a near-record turnout of 335 delegates who voted to back the Democratic ticket after hearing AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne call for a "mighty effort" to thwart the threat to labor posed by Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP candidates for President, and his "radical right" supporters.

The convention voted unanimously to support Hayden Burns, mayor of this city, for governor of Florida, and to oppose two amendments to the state constitution—one seeking a 25-year extension of the present discriminatory gasoline tax formula; the other designed to circumvent the recent Supreme Court decision calling for the "one man, one vote" formula in the elections.

State Pres. Charlie Harris read a letter from Pres. Johnson regretting his absence from the convention but Johnson sent a filmed message exhorting the delegates to help him "keep America moving" in the manner called for by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

For the first time the convention tried the device of suspending general sessions to give its committees time to meet. Delegates chose Miami as the site of the 1965 convention. Other officers besides Harris are Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen of Tampa and Vice Pres. Arthur Hallgren, Miami.

Hospital Care Need to Be Aired

(Continued from Page 1)

"This program will tell the truth —and it will be a powerful answer to the AMA's deliberate and costly campaign seeking to confuse the public," Edelman said.

The program will feature young workers and retirees as well as doctors, businessmen, the clergy, social workers and lawmakers. Among those taking part are Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), co-author of the King-Anderson bill, and internationally known pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock.

Peabody Award-winning writer Millard Lampell and TV Director Lee Polk are putting the program together for the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Royal Commission Urged:

Ontario Labor Asks Anti-Poverty Drive

North Bay, Ont.—The 500,000-member Ontario Federation of Labor at its 8th annual convention challenged the federal and Ontario governments to wage war on poverty.

Armed with a 50-page study showing one-third of the nation living below a decent subsistence level, delegates demanded a royal commission into the whole question of poverty in Canada and endorsed an eight-point program for dealing with the situation.

The study, prepared by the OFL Research Dept. under Dir. John Eleen, stressed that the numbers of the poor are growing in an age of plenty and at a time when the problem of poverty can be solved.

The report noted that a growing section of the population is getting less and less of its share in an expanding economy. In the ranks of those living on the borderline of poverty are older workers, pensioners, the underemployed and the unemployed, school dropouts and the under-educated, widows and fatherless families, the disabled and sick, the retarded and mentally ill, small farmers, migrant workers, Indians and new immigrants.

The study estimated that nearly 2.5 million persons, or more than 13 percent of the total population, are living in actual destitution—families with incomes of $2,000 a year or less and single persons with incomes of $1,000 or less.

Another 1.6 million are living in poverty with total family incomes of $3,000 or less or single-person incomes of $1,500 or less—a total of more than 22 percent living in either poverty or destitution.

The study listed another 2,340,000 persons whose incomes were under $4,000 a year for families or $2,000 for single persons—persons lacking the comforts and some of the necessities of life. Of the 6.5 million in the three categories, almost 2 million live in Ontario.

Apart from the need for research at both federal and provincial levels to analyze the extent of poverty, the OFL demanded action on minimum wages, education, economic development to create jobs, housing and welfare legislation.

The new Ontario minimum wage of $1 an hour was called far too low to remove poverty and excludes too many who should be covered. In a separate resolution, the convention called for a $1.50-an-hour minimum now with periodic adjustments and inclusion of those in farming, domestic service, tourist operations and hotel and restaurant service currently omitted from coverage.

The statement said more resources should be devoted to education with cost no bar at any level of the system. Adult education should be assisted.

Long-Range Planning Urged

The federation called for long-range economic planning coupled with short-term measures such as tax cuts to low-income groups, an overhaul of the unemployment insurance fund to provide for at least a 30 percent increase in benefits, stepped-up government spending in housing, hospital and road construction and the encouragement of new industry.

It also suggested a complete revamping of the present antiquated welfare system in Ontario where no over-all standards are observed and administration at the local level is generally inefficient.

Pres. David Archer and Sec.-Treas. Douglas Hamilton were reelected by acclamation. Archer has held his post since 1959, Hamilton since the merger in 1956.

Chemical Workers Vote To Endorse Democrats

Miami Beach—In a loud and sustained unanimous voice vote, the Chemical Workers endorsed Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and his running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, at the union's 19th convention here. It was the first endorsement of a national political ticket in the union's history.

More than 500 delegates at the convention also doubled strike benefits by authorizing payments of $4 per day and $20 per week. As of press time, the delegates were considering a per capita tax hike from $2 to $2.55.

Top Officers Re-Elected

Top officers were re-elected and four of nine vice presidential positions were contested. The convention also heard Sen. Humphrey, via a radio hookup, appeal for their votes and assistance.

Some excitement was added to the proceedings by Hurricane Isbell, which passed close to Miami Beach. Heavy rains and high winds resulted.

The convention also heard Sen. Humphrey, via a radio hook-up, appeal for their assistance.

In a report to delegates, ICWU's executive board initially brought forth the suggestion that the convention endorse the Johnson-Humphery ticket by stating "it is the deep conviction of the board that the best interests of ICWU members demand full support" for the pair. They termed the Goldwater-Miller team "hip-shooting reactionaires" who are "so viciously anti-union that we must urge their total defeat."

Union Pres. Walter L. Mitchell continued the appeal in his keynote address, saying Pres. Johnson took the nation from its state of shock during last November, "and with a firm hand began to get programs and policies favorable to our people through the Congress." Speaking of the threat of communism, Mitchell then reverted to a theme of the New Frontier of John F. Kennedy by stating:

"The most important race is the one to capture man's imagination, to capture the hearts and minds of men everywhere so that there can be freedom all over the world."

The 55-cent per capita tax increase was described by Mitchell vitally needed to realize several important ICWU goals. They include, he said, making permanent those persons presently in temporary positions in organizing programs, and attempting to organize "the number one giant of the chemical industry—du Pont."

He said ICWU has devised a program of cooperation with other unions in the organizing attempt at du Pont.

The convention also heard from Canadian speakers, including Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin and New Democratic Party Leader T. C. Douglas, and from National COPE Dir. Al Barkan and Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

Facts, Statistics Distorted:

Reader's Digest Refuted on Employment Agency Smear

(Continued from Page 1)

Manpower Grab," and carries a subtitle reading "Almost unnoticed, the U.S. Employment Service is undermining one of our basic freedoms —the right to choose one's life work."

That, like others in the article, charge is utterly without foundation, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Here are the major charges in the Digest article, compared in each instance to the truth:

Budget Rise

Digest: The USES budget "is around $200 million—double what it was in fiscal 1959." This is festooned with rhetoric about "skyrocketing expenditures," designed to suggest a ballooning bureaucracy.

In actual fact, the budget increase since 1959 has been 62 percent. More than half of this is accounted for by higher salaries and office costs in the 1,900 employment offices—items that are basically determined by the 50 states. The increase in personnel since 1959 has amounted to 30 percent.

Even more relevant, 1959 was the low point of a 10-year period in which USES suffered a steady decline in resources—a total cut of 14 percent, while the nation's work-force was growing 20 percent. From 1959 on, Congress awoke to the fact that mounting manpower problems — automation, faster expansion of the work-force, greater demand for youth services and many more—required a bigger and stronger employment service.

With all this, the USES in 1963 was actually smaller in relation to the size of the national economy than was the USES in 1948.

'Monopoly' Charged

Digest: "If it (USES) succeeds, every working man and woman in America will one day be forced to seek work through government employment offices."

This is the magazine's basic theme. Some of its supposed "proof" is cited below. But in general, the fact is that USES—now 31 years old—accounts for only 16 percent of job placements today. If its goal is a "monopoly" (which of course it is not) the USES has been highly unsuccessful.

Moreover, contrary to the article's innuendos, no one is forced to use USES services. Those who apply for unemployment insurance benefits automatically are listed as job applicants and avail themselves of the free guidance, counselling and placement services USES offers. No employer, no college, no high school, no union is obliged to use USES services.

For employers and unions, USES can screen out potential applicants who are clearly unfitted for the jobs available. This saves time and money for all concerned—employer, union and applicant alike. For colleges and high schools, local USES experts can provide senior students with facts about the number and nature of job opportunities in the area; can administer standard aptitude tests, and can generally be helpful in guiding the new graduate toward a line of work.

What must be understood, above all, is that employers, unions, colleges, high schools, workers and students are wholly free to disregard whatever USES may suggest.

The employer who has a so-called "exclusive agreement" with USES may do all his hiring from among workers who show up at the gate. And the union which has dropped its hiring hall in favor of USES screening will in the same way accept as members those who are hired.

The college and high school graduates whose USES tests suggest that they should be scientists may well become bus drivers, and vice versa. No one—least of all USES—claims that test results are absolute. And no one—least of all USES—proposes that the results should be binding on the individual.

Digest: "Walter Reuther has gone so far as to suggest a form of fiscal pressure to whip recalcitrant employers into line."

What Walter Reuther suggested, as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, was a financial inducement for employers who listed their unfilled jobs with USES. This would not impose any obligation on employers to hire through USES; it would simply help the agency to learn how many and what kind of jobs are available. Inasmuch as unemployed workers must register with USES to get benefits, it seems reasonable to ask employers to list the help they need.

Digest: "The USES has turned its back on the unemployed. Instead of concentrating on helping our jobless, the agency is expanding more and more into fields where it is neither needed or wanted."

Not a Welfare Agency

This refers to the fact that USES services are available to employed workers who want better jobs, or jobs more in keeping with their skills or preferences. The law that established USES in 1933 specifically provided for this sort of service, and rightly so; the graduate engineer who is scrubbing floors to keep himself off the unemployment rolls is surely entitled to apply for something better. And the employer, when he turns to an agency he helps to finance through his taxes, should be able to ask for an accountant as well as a dishwasher. USES is not and should not be a welfare agency.

Yet in fact, 97 percent of USES placements are unemployed persons. How can this be described as turning the back on the jobless? In view of the national need for an upgrading of skills, the USES might better be criticized because only 3 percent of its placements could be placed in that category.

Digest: "USES is now finding new jobs for more than a quarter million professional and managerial personnel each year."

To the Digest, to Bow and to the fee-charging employment agencies, this is the rub. For if USES places a $70 a week stenographer, the agencies will lose only $140; but if USES places a $300 a week engineer, the agencies will lose at least $1,000 and maybe more.

Miscast Hero

Finally, of course, the Digest insists that USES cannot possibly be doing what it says it is doing—that there must be hanky-panky.

Digest: "One state administrator, Willard P. Dudley, employment director of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, has courageously stood up to USES' ambitious bureaucrats."

The gist of this is that the Cleveland office was padding its placement figures and that Dudley heroically published an expose. What really happened was that Dudley was repeatedly prodded by USES to investigate a charge that the Cleveland figures were phony. Finally he reluctantly complied, and then told the press that federal people had "begged me not to release" the results. A day later he retracted that statement.

In essence, the Digest hero was in reality the villain. And so it goes throughout the article. Yes, there are incompetents in USES, as there are in every walk of life. Yes, there are shortcomings in USES, just as there are in the editorial offices of the Reader's Digest and everywhere else..

But it is clear that the USES has infinitely less interest in controlling the job choices of American workers than the Reader's Digest has in controlling the political choices of American voters.

* * *

The AFL-CIO is not entirely happy with USES. It ought to be stronger. The AFL-CIO regrets that workers paid over $100 million last year to private, fee-charging employment agencies, that ths kind of tribute, exacted from the jobless, represents a failure by our public employment service. There is a place for the private agencies, but they cannot and should not substitute for USES.

The the undeniable facts of life —a rapidly-growing labor force and an unprecedented technological revolution—demand the utmost public and private efforts to promote full employment; and further, the needs of the time require the fullest utilization of the nation's skills.

The AFL-CIO does not call for abolition of private employment agencies. They, too, can help fill the nation's needs. The statement of principle adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council still stands:

"American workers, whether they work for wages or salaries, whether they are unemployed or employed, whether they are physically well or partially disabled, and whether they have had job experience or are just getting out of school, all should be able to choose counseling, guidance and placement help when they need it without having to commit their future earnings for the privilege.

"The nation has an obvious interest in the best training, placement and utilization of its manpower in an age of rapid technological development. The services of a well-equipped and staffed public employment service are indispensable to meeting that objective."

Rightists Financed By Reader's Digest

The Reader's Digest and its publishers, DeWitt and Lila Wallace, have been leading financial "angels" to several right-wing organizations.

The Wallaces are listed as having given $10,350 to Americans for Constitutional Action. The Reader's Digest Foundation reported grants totaling $10,500 to the American Economic Foundation during the 1959-61 period, and smaller amounts to such conservative causes as Freedoms Foundation, Liebman's American Afro-Asian Educational Exchange, Harding College—a center of right-wing propaganda—and the Foundation for Economic Education.

100TH ANNIVERSARY of the Cigarmakers called for a king-sized birthday cake and this one is a replica of the union's label. Pres. Mario Azpeitia and Union Label & Services Trades Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis join in cutting the first slice.

Cigarmakers Hail Gains On 100th Anniversary

New York—Increased cigar sales as a result of changes in smoking habits is causing a growth in membership of the Cigarmakers, Pres. Mario Azpeitia told delegates to the union's 33rd convention here, which coincided observance of its 100th anniversary.

Although the cigar industry hit bottom a few years ago due to the impact of automation and the embargo on Cuban tobacco, Azpeitia reported conditions are now on the upswing. He estimated today some 30,000 workers employed in the entire industry turn out annually around 7 billion cigars compared with a half century ago, when approximately 125,000 workers produced about 4 billion cigars a year.

Pointing to the union's pioneer efforts in behalf of working people under the leadership of men like Samuel Gompers and Adolph Strasser, Azpeitia warned delegates against being lulled into complacency about the problems of today.

"As one of the nation's oldest unions we know only too well that we cannot afford to take anything for granted," he declared. "Seventy-five years ago Cigarmakers helped lead the fight for the eight hour day, for abolition of child labor, sanitary working conditions in shops and the union label. In 1964 we have to fight equally hard to win things like a realistic minimum wage law, hospital care for the aged, equality of opportunity in employment and elimination of restrictive legislation under which unions have to function."

Johnson, Humphrey Backed

Convention delegates unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing Lyndon B. Johnson for President and Hubert H. Humphrey for Vice President. They responded enthusiastically when COPE Dir. Al Barkan told them that if unionists can elect the right congressmen in the 1964 election "we can wipe out the open shop laws in the 20 states that now have them."

A message from Johnson congratulated the CMIU on its 100th anniversary and noted that the union over the past century has contributed much to the development of the free trade union movement in the United States. Another message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also hailed the achievements of the union over its 100-year history.

Azpeitia was reelected to a fourth 4-year term. Two new vice presidents were elected to the union's executive board, Elmina Crews of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Leona Wolford of Waycross, Ga. Other board members re-elected included Helen G. Milberger of Scranton, Mary Barber of Jacksonville, Frank Diez of West Tampa, Mauricio Torre of Tampa, Maude Lenz of Richmond and Louise M. Diaz of Tampa.

2 Unions Add Endorsements Of LBJ Ticket

Two more AFL-CIO unions have endorsed Pres. Johnson for reelection and Sen. Humphrey for vice president—the Lithographers & Photoengravers, the newest affiliate, and the Bookbinders.

The LPIU endorsement, announced by Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, pointed out that neither of the predecessor unions had ever endorsed political candidates.

However, he added, "the issues in this election are of such great significance for labor" that the union's international council felt it a duty "to take their stand with the AFL-CIO" and back the Democratic candidates. Brown called the position of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential aspirant, "contrary to everything that labor had stood for."

Johnson was notified of the council's action in a message that added a pledge of active support.

The Bookbinders' endorsement was made by top officers in accordance with instructions from the recent convention, held just before the Democratic national convention, to give approval to the candidates endorsed by the AFL-CIO. They urged all members to help elect the two Democrats.

C. J. Foehn Dies, IBEW Leader

San Francisco—Vice Pres. Charles J. Foehn of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers died at the University of California Hospital here after an illness of several months. He was 60.

A member of Local 6 since 1923 who served as its business agent from 1938 to 1960, he was named to the IBEW international executive board in 1942 and had been vice president in charge of West Coast activities since 1960.

A National Consensus

AS THE 1964 presidential campaign turns into the home stretch, a national consensus appears to be forming that the best interests of the country call for the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey by an overwhelming margin.

Unions that have never previously taken a position in a presidential campaign have broken long-standing precedents and endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Business leaders and an astonishingly growing number of newspapers and magazines, completely identified with the Republican Party in past elections, are publicly backing the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Scientists, educators, farmers, lawyers—the whole range of groups and interests that make up American life—are forming committees to support Johnson and Humphrey and working actively for their election.

Liberal groups which have reservations about some Administration policies have pushed aside their differences and are strongly urging the election of Johnson and Humphrey.

This movement toward a national consensus for the Democratic candidates was triggered by the nomination of Sen. Barry M. Goldwater at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco in July and picked up momentum and direction as the Goldwater campaign unfolded.

* * *

TODAY, 16 days before American voters go to the polls, the shape and tone of the Goldwater-Miller campaign has become unmistakably clear. It is a wild, reckless, irresponsible campaign flailing around wildly for an issue—any issue—that will save the GOP ticket from disaster.

Throughout the Goldwater campaign there has been the transparent appeal to racism, to fear and suspicion and distrust, to the malignant appeal of McCarthyism. There have been unremitting personal attacks on Johnson and Humphrey, open-end innuendoes and even an attack on the Democratic Party as "fascist."

This is the low road in American political life, an approach that the American voter has consistently rejected and should bury under a flood of votes Nov. 3.

Given the nature of the Goldwater-Miller campaign, the record of the GOP presidential and vice presidential candidates and the quality and character of the groups actively supporting them—the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan are representative—the Goldwater bid for national leadership must be decisively defeated.

The campaign of Johnson and Humphrey has been keyed to the nation's problems and its future. They have made their case—and made it well. They will build on the solid structure of the past 30 years—a structure built by a national consensus.

If the destruction threatened by the Goldwater-Miller ticket of everything the nation holds precious is to be prevented—not only at this election but in years to come—there must be a great outpouring of votes.

Overconfidence in the strength of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket that will keep voters at home, apathy because of the published reports of polls that will prevent a record turnout, will be of direct aid and comfort to the Goldwater forces.

If the nation is to continue on the path of the last three decades, the Goldwater bid must be crushed on Nov. 3.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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The Choice: Builder or Wrecker

On 19th Anniversary:

Johnson Hails United Nations As Mankind's Hope, Inspiration

THE UNITED NATIONS is dedicated to the same "noble principles" that have made this country's Declaration of Independence and Constitution "a constant beacon of hope and inspiration for all mankind," Pres. Johnson declared in a proclamation designating Oct. 24 as United Nations Day.

For 19 years, he wrote, "it has repeatedly and decisively proved to be an increasingly effective and respected action agency for world peace, progress and prosperity." It has "kindled" a constantly increasing "recognition and practice throughout the world," he added, "of those humanitarian principles to which this country has long been dedicated."

It was on Oct. 24, 1945, that the number of ratifications of the UN Charter required to bring the organization into legal existence was attained. In 1947 the UN passed a resolution stating that the date "shall henceforth be officially called 'United Nations Day' and shall be devoted to making known to the people of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations.

In his proclamation, Johnson pointed out that the UN has earned the respect of this country and all others for its "inestimable contributions to international peace, justice and understanding," and declared it "essential" that the UN be supported by the people of its member nations.

He called for "a wide dissemination to our people of significant and accurate information" about the UN and urged officials at all levels of government to encourage "appropriate observance" of the day in cooperation with such organizations as the United Nations Association for the U.S.A.

The UN has had the strong support of U.S. organized labor from its inception. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. George M. Harrison have served in this country's delegations to the UN General Assembly. The AFL-CIO is one of the member-organizations affiliated with the UN Association of the U.S.A.

THE UN HAS HAD the steady opposition of the same radical right elements that have fought organized labor over the years. To counter some of the misconceptions these enemies have generated, the UN Association of the U.S.A. has published a program guide, "Facts for Fallacies," which answers current questions about the UN.

The booklet points out, for instance, that the UN has been able to take "many effective actions" without the participation of the Soviet Union, citing Korea, Iran, Greece, Lebanon and most recently the Congo. In addition, it says, "many refugees, technical assistance and specialized agency projects have been very successful" despite Soviet opposition, and answer those who feel the USSR has stymied the UN.

It concedes that in some cases UN action has not been as effective as it might have been because of Russian opposition, as in Hungary, but even there "UN resolutions and debate condemned the Soviet Union and opened the eyes of many nations to the real nature of Communist imperialism."

Also discussed is the question of what happens to the voting rights of a nation that fails to pay its financial contribution. The charter deprives a nation two years in arrears of its vote. The Intl. Court of Justice in an advisory opinion declared that special assessments—on which the Soviet Union and some other nations are now two years behind—are binding. The booklet notes that the matter may come up when the General Assembly meets next month. The U.S. position, it adds, is that the charter proviso should become effective automatically.

For 1964 the UN is costing each American an estimated 99.3 cents. The largest allocation goes to the special voluntary agencies, with 30.9 cents earmarked for the Technical Assistance & Special Fund alone. The regular UN budget accounts for 15.3 cents. Emergency activities, both military and economic, in the Near East, the Congo and Cyprus take a shade less than 10 cents.

The Intl. Labor Organization, of particular interest to workers, takes but 2.15 cents.

The UN was formed in San Francisco when representatives of 50 nations met to work out the basic charter for a world organization that would be more effective and more enduring than the League of Nations.

The U.S. Senate approved the charter by a vote of 89 to 2 on July 28, 1945 and it became effective three months later.

The purposes set out in the charter were to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations between nations, to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and to be a center for harmonizing the action of nations in attaining these common ends.

Morgan Says:

Memories of Eleanor Roosevelt Rise as 80th Birthday Is Marked

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

NEW YORK—Several years ago, when I was helping Edward R. Morrow produce a radio program called "This I Believe," we persuaded Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to record a three-minute thumbnail of her personal philosophy. I remember well the Saturday morning she arrived at the studio, without fanfare, a warm, direct greeting for everybody. Then, without any script, without a single note, she sat down before the microphone and in that inimitable Eleanor Rooseveltian voice, spoke simply of her beliefs.

Morgan

But when her brief credo was broadcast it caused a great commotion. Some clergymen especially objected to her statement that "I don't know whether I believe in a future life." One distinguished bishop attempted strenuously to have that observation deleted, to no avail. Serenely stubborn, Mrs. Roosevelt would have none of it. This was her view, an honest, respectful doubt.

"I believe that all you go through here must have some value," she had added, "therefore there must be some reason. And there must be some 'going on.' How exactly that happens I've never been able to decide . . . I came to feel that it didn't really matter very much because whatever the future held you'd have to face it when you came to it . . . and the important thing was that you never let down doing the best that you were able to do. . . .

"I think I am pretty much of a fatalist. You have to accept whatever comes and the only important thing is that you meet it with courage and with the best that you have to give."

That revealing incident and those brave, questing words came back to me from a pigeonhole of memory the other day when I received an announcement of nationwide plans to celebrate the anniversary of this remarkable woman's birth. On Oct. 11, the day before Columbus Day, Eleanor Roosevelt would have been 80 years old. And the postmen rang twice at 25 million American homes as a reminder of the occasion. That is to say, 175,000 members of the Letter Carriers volunteered to carry the message on their rounds in 6,000 cities.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation sponsored a dinner in Washington at which Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who proposed the federal charter bill creating the foundation, spoke. There was a similar banquet in New York on the 12th with Ambassador Stevenson and UN Sec. Gen. U Thant on the program, followed by others in Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. In addition more than 50 cities saw a half-hour tribute to her on television prepared by the foundation.

Proceeds from all these memorial festivities go to the foundation's programs continuing Mrs. Roosevelt's work for human rights, world peace, cancer research and aid to underprivileged children. AFL-CIO unions have pledged $3.5 million to these projects, have already given more than half that amount. Other groups and individuals—some 10,000 of them—have made substantial donations, too, but the money is quickly absorbed by the foundation's expanding activities.

One of the most significant and, if you'll pardon the expression, exciting of these is called the Human Rights Internship Program. This involves training volunteers, including graduates of the Peace Corps, to move into local communities where they are invited, to deal at the operational level, with problems of racial friction and other tensions involved in the civil rights issue.

In August, on his way to the Democratic convention in Atlantic City, Eleanor Roosevelt's grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt III, went to Tarrytown, N. Y., to represent the family at the opening of a 10-day orientation seminar for the second group of human rights interns. But he became so excited at what he saw and heard that he skipped the predictable agenda at Atlantic City and remained for the whole stretch at Tarrytown as an observer. Young Roosevelt wrote Stevenson later that the experience represented "probably the most intensely rewarding 10 days of my life."

THE PERIPATETIC First Lady of the World, as she has been aptly called, would blush with both modesty and satisfaction at the impulse the grateful respect to her memory has given Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation works, especially in the world of young people which was hers.

"I am told by young people," she once wrote, ". . . that it's unfair they have to cope with a world they never made. But this is the common lot of man. What I think they tend to forget is that the world they hand on to their children will be a world they have made. If they do not like their inheritance, at least they have every opportunity to improve it.

"And that, I feel most strongly, is the great adventure of life, an adventure renewed for every generation."

She had another piece of advice that fits in here on her "four score" anniversary. ". . . We must learn to cast out fear," Eleanor Roosevelt said. "People who 'view with alarm' never build anything."

Washington Reports:

'The Conservation Congress' Praised by Church and Javits

THE 88TH CONGRESS can be called "the conservation Congress" as well as the education and the civil rights Congress, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) declared as he told how, after 10 years of effort, the Wilderness bill and the Land & Water Conservation Fund were approved this year.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), interviewed on the same program, Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio series, declared that legislation to protect U.S. wilderness acres should have been passed "10, 20, 30, 40, 50 years ago."

"We would have been very much better off as a nation, as a result," Javits said. "But better late than never."

The Wilderness bill incorporates areas in national parks and national forests, already publicly owned, into a permanent wilderness system. It also requires a review of other so-called primitive areas to determine if they, too, should be included in the wilderness system, or whether certain parts may be made available for commercial interests, such as mining and lumbering.

Church said the Land & Water Conservation Fund is a kind of supplement to the wilderness program since it sets up the first federal aid program to provide states with matching money for public recreational purposes and to develop outdoor recreational facilities. He said this is an important adjunct, since 90 percent of the nation seeks "developed recreation facilities."

THE STATE of New York has done a good job in conservation, Javits declared. He reported that Art. 14, Sec. 1, of the state constitution specifies that "the lands of the state now owned, or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve, shall be forever kept as wild forest land."

He said Blue Line State Park, in the Adirondacks region, is larger than Yellowstone, Yosemite, Glacier and Grand Canyon Parks combined.

Vested interests and a general public lethargy have caused the delay in enacting the legislation, according to Church, who introduced the bill.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH JOHNSON—Pres. Johnson headed toward the final two weeks of the campaign with his voice slightly hoarse, a slight case of sniffles, his hand bandaged to protect the wounds of thousands of handshakes, but his mood was one of buoyancy.

He could see ahead, it appeared, not only an election victory on Nov. 3 but a country that would remain reasonably united for national purposes despite the strains and divisions generated by a hard-fought campaign.

This is what he has been seeking. He has preached the gospel of unity, Johnson style, in every speech of the campaign and the gospel of common sense, Johnson style, in state after state.

He has talked turkey to the voters when he felt it desirable—notably in New Orleans, where the crowd gasped at the boldness with which he reproached his fellow white southerners for their preoccupation with racial antagonisms.

"We have a law of the land and I signed it," he said in a pointed reference to the Civil Rights Act that had given already resentful Democratic old guardsmen an excuse to jump to Sen. Goldwater.

He spoke of the South's economic gains under New Deal programs and Democratic programs that followed. He spoke of rising per capita income, of the need for still higher economic status, of the need for better education for all Americans regardless of where they were born.

But for the last 20 years all you've heard in election campaigns is "Negro, Negro, Negro," the President said, and he appealed to the South to rise to its best instincts instead of remaining sunk in ancient passions and unreasoning fear.

The crowd gasped, but it also cheered him—this man of the Southwest who, just a few months ago, seemed likely to lose all or nearly all the electoral votes of the Old Confederacy.

* * *

THE BUOYANCY of spirit that carries the President on comes from the enormous crowds he has met at every stop—2 million people in 10 states in a recent tour, he estimates, and for the sense of communication he believes the crowds feel toward him and he toward them.

His theory on this was spelled out explicitly in several recent speeches. The President needs to mingle with the people, he needs the help of all groups, and unless he can meet them and listen to what they say, no President can do his job.

"Americans know that the presidency belongs to all the people, and they want the President to be President of all the people," was the way he phrased it in the Wilkes-Barre—Scranton area of Pennsylvania.

He has laid forth very little about future programs, but he has defended the reforms and advances of the past 30 years that were laid under attack by the Republican nomination of Goldwater. He has defended the firm but rational and prudent foreign policy that for 20 years, as he said it, has saved freedom and spared the world the holocaust of nuclear war.

He believes the people have listened and believed him when he warned that this election is a choice between those who want to build on these foundations and those who want to wreck them.

* * *

HE WANTS a national victory, naturally, as all presidents do to vindicate their own leadership. He especially wants it both as the successor to John F. Kennedy and to establish that in winning he was able to conduct the kind of campaign that left the people with a sense of unity.

THE 88TH CONGRESS passed a Wilderness bill 10 years after Sen. Frank Church (D-Ia.), left, introduced the measure, he reported in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) said on the same program that such legislation should have been passed 50 years ago.

Meany Gives Labor's View of Election

Printed below is the full text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's address, "Labor Views the Election," over the nationwide radio network of the American Broadcasting Co., Oct. 12. Copies may be obtained from the AFL-CIO.

MY REMARKS tonight are addressed to the men and women of the trade unions of America and to their families.

But I hope that many other citizens—not only members of unions but Americans in every walk of life—will also listen.

For, in facing the crucial issues in the coming national election, we of the AFL-CIO have no special or unique cause to plead, separate and apart from the interests and welfare of the public at large.

We all share the desire to see wise, experienced and responsible leadership in the White House—the kind of leadership that can be relied upon to work effectively for world peace, to promote economic and social progress, and to defend the rights and liberties of all Americans.

We all have an equal stake in these issues.

If war should come, all of our sons will answer the same call. All of our homes and families will stand in equal jeopardy.

If our economy should falter, payrolls, sales and profits will decline together. The lost job, the foreclosed farm and the business failure are linked in the same chain of cause and effect.

If the civil rights or civil liberties of one man or one group are impaired or denied, the rights and liberties of all are in danger. Freedom and justice cannot be divided and parcelled out in ratio to one's wealth, position or power and still remain the shields of our society.

Americans First

The members of organized labor are Americans first and trade unionists second. We believe that the first duty of good citizenship is to participate fully and responsibly in the political life of this nation—to register, to inform oneself on the issues and the records of the candidates, and vote on election day for those who will best serve America.

That is why the AFL-CIO carries on an active program of political information and education. That is why we maintain, evaluate and publish the records of candidates for public office.

And that is the spirit in which I speak to you tonight.

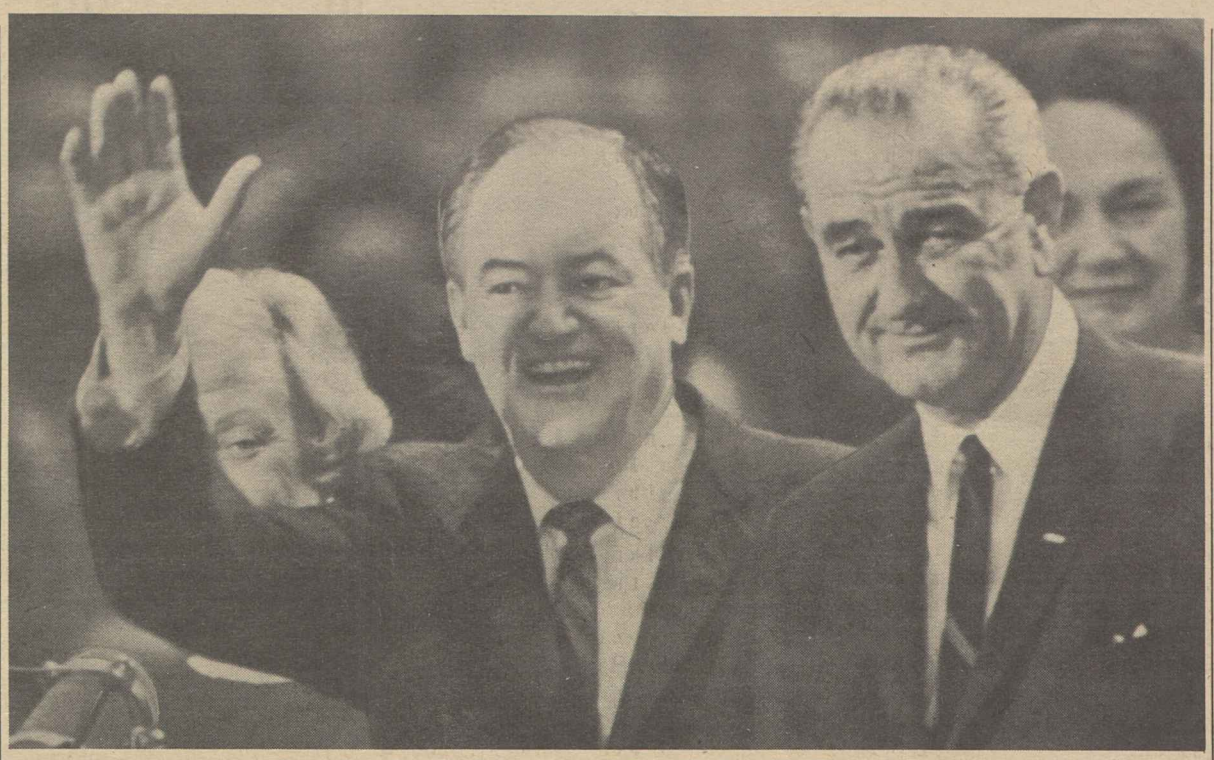
The Republican candidate for President, Sen. Goldwater, began his campaign as "a choice, not an echo." Yet, as the days have passed, his arguments have sought to blur the clear image of the man and to obscure the real nature of the choice.

Yesterday, he was the war hawk, with one solution for every international problem—the bomb. Today, he has sprouted the wings of the dove, proclaiming that peace is wonderful and promising to end the draft.

Yesterday, he was for extremism in the defense of liberty. Today, well, perhaps just a little bit of extremism, now and then.

Yesterday, he was engaged in an assault upon the foundations of our social security system. Today, he says he is all for social security and only wants to protect the aged from receiving hospital insurance benefits under that system.

Yesterday, he opposed and voted against a reduction in federal income taxes. Today, he promises an annual reduction in taxes, every year for five years, come rain or shine and regardless of the needs of the nation or the state of the world.



Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

Yesterday, he was billed as the Great Conservative. Today, after a few short weeks of campaigning, he has become the Great Question-Mark.

That is why it is essential to know the record, not just of today's speeches, but of yesterday's votes and actions.

Out of confusion of shifting positions on specific issues, Sen. Goldwater has put forward two broad claims for his candidacy. He says that he is for individual freedom and against crime in the streets.

One is tempted to say, simply, "who isn't?", but the matter merits closer examination. Both questions are of vital concern to us and to all the American people, but on neither score does the record of Sen. Goldwater serve to inspire confidence.

He does not, for example, believe that trade unions should be free. We believe fredom is the lifeblood of the labor movement. Real labor unions simply cannot exist except in a free society.

Careless though he is with the phrase, not even Sen. Goldwater can accuse the AFL-CIO of being "soft on communism."

We have been fighting this insidious force where it counted, in the plants, on the docks, and among the working people of Europe, Latin America and Africa—while Sen. Goldwater was holding the fort against communism from an armchair in his Phoenix home.

We in the AFL-CIO have nothing to learn from the senator about the value and price of freedom. Perhaps we could even teach him something, if he cared to learn.

His particular version of freedom is a very narrow, one-sided thing.

'No Worse Enemy'

He has supported every effort to rob unions of their freedom and to subject them to far-reaching government controls. He has sought to deprive labor of the freedom to bargain with employers on an industry-wide basis. He has sponsored a national "right-to-work" bill, which would strip all unions of the freedom to negotiate union security clauses in their agreements with employers. The institution of free collective bargaining, so vital to the standards and welfare of working men and women, has no worse enemy in public life than Sen. Barry Goldwater.

To the underprivileged who are most in need of the aid and encouragement of a humane government, he offers only the freedom to do without. Those who are poor, he says, deserve it because they have "low intelligence or ambition." In other words, they were not smart enough to inherit a department store.

To the low income family, he offers the freedom of the slum. He has voted against every slum clearance and public housing measure.

To the elderly and infirm, he offers the freedom to seek private charity. He has voted against increasing payments to the aged and to the blind, and against the provision of hospital insurance benefits through social security.

To the exploited worker, he offers the freedom to work at the lowest wage the worst employer chooses to offer. He has voted against every extension or improvement of the minimum wage.

To the jobless worker, he offers the freedom to starve. He voted against additional temporary aid to the long-term unemployed who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits. He voted against retraining programs designed to give them an opportunity to find another job.

To the victims of discrimination, he offers the freedom to learn to like the barriers and humiliations that confront them daily. He voted against equal employment opportunities and equal access to public services and facilities.

The kind of freedom for which Sen. Goldwater speaks would benefit only a few: The unscrupulous who want the freedom to prey upon the unwary consumer; the chiselling employer who wants the freedom to wear out a working man's life for less than a living wage; the landlord who seeks exorbitant rents for miserable slums; the bigot who wants the freedom to deny basic human rights because of race, creed or color.

We in the AFL-CIO, on the other hand, believe that the quality of freedom and justice in any nation is measured, not by the advantages enjoyed by the rich and the powerful few, but by the rights, standards and opportunities afforded to all.

By that measure we can only conclude that the election of Sen. Goldwater, far from advancing the cause of freedom in America, would gravely threaten the rights and freedoms we now possess.

That conclusion is further reinforced when we consider the Senator's prescriptions for dealing with the problem of crime.

He has sought repeatedly in this campaign to make local crime a national issue and to lay it at the door of the President and/or the Supreme Court.

It can, of course, be pointed out that Phoenix, Ariz., where Sen. Goldwater exercises a far greater degree of local civic influence than either, has a far higher crime rate than Washington, D. C., and ranks among the very worst in the country in that respect. But I am sure that the high crime rate in Phoenix is not the senator's fault; any more than it is the fault of the President or the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nevertheless, when you have separated the pure politics out of the senator's oratory, local crime is still a matter of concern to every thoughtful citizen. And, since he raised the issue, let us see whether there is anything in Sen. Goldwater's record or program that commends him on this score.

During his service in the Senate, he had a number of opportunities to take a position on proposals that would have helped in the war against crime—and he failed every test.

In 1961, the Senate acted on six measures put forward by Atty. Gen. Kennedy to aid law enforcement officers in the campaign against interstate racketeers. Sen. Goldwater was absent and did not vote.

Again, he showed no interest, and did not vote, when the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offense Control Act was before the Senate.

Another part of the crime picture is the unrestricted interstate sale of firearms. The worst crime of our century, the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, was accomplished with a mail order rifle. After this tragedy, Sen. Dodd of Connecticut introduced legislation to prohibit the interstate sale of firearms to children, convicted criminals and the mentally deranged. As a member of the National Rifle Association, which lobbies against any restrictions on the purchase of arms, however, Sen. Goldwater has consistently opposed any regulation of the sale of guns.

How, then, would the senator fight crime?

Would Stack Courts

Well, he says, he will, if elected, stack the courts with judges who are less concerned with the rights of persons accused of crime.

If that does not work, he will offer an amendment to the Constitution, and ask the Congress to change the rules of judicial procedure, so as to limit the power of the federal courts to enforce the Bill of Rights in behalf of the individual confronted by the police power of the state.

And this is the man who claims to be an advocate of individual freedom and an opponent of state control over the lives and affairs of citizens.

If there is anything more disturbing and more dangerous than the local crime rate, it is the prescription that Sen. Goldwater offers for dealing with it.

Crime has many roots.

Poverty breeds crime. A slum environment nourishes it. The absence of opportunity, economic desperation and despair help to make it grow.

A successful war on crime cannot be waged without a sustained attack upon the sources and breeding places. More decent housing, better schools, more and better jobs and opportunities for economic improvement are all vital ingredients of any effective campaign against crime.

Pres. Johnson's anti-poverty program is an important step forward in this direction. Slum clearance, housing programs, aid to education, manpower retraining, equal employment opportunities legislation and other measures which strike at the conditions which foster crime will do far more to eliminate that blight than any increase in the rate of convictions and imprisonment.

More Jails, Fewer Schools

Sen. Goldwater has, without exception, opposed and voted against each of these measures. If his philosophy prevailed, we would have more jails but fewer schools; longer prison sentences, but fewer employment opportunities; harsher courts, but fewer decent homes. We would, in short, have less freedom but more criminals.

The senator's pretense to the role of crime-buster is just as false and misleading as that of Goldwater, the Freedom Fighter. In either pose, he represents far too great a risk to entrust with the direction of the nation's destiny.

But our stand on this national election is not merely a negative one, based solely on the obvious deficiencies of the Republican candidate. We are first and foremost, in a very positive way, strongly in favor of the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert Humphrey.

In his 10 months as President, Lyndon Johnson has proved that he is a man of the people—all the people.

He has supported and initiated programs that really mean constructive freedom—not just license for the few, but freedom for all.

And the record of Hubert Humphrey on this score is also clear and eloquent.

Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey believe in the freedom of workers to promote democracy on the job—the freedom to organize and to bargain collectively with employers.

Fundamental Freedoms

And they believe in those other fundamental freedoms that were restated in the Atlantic Charter, lifting and inspiring all the peoples of the earth in an hour when freedom was in peril everywhere.

Freedom of speech; the freedom to be heard. That is a freedom the Goldwater supporters refused to give to opponents within their own party.

Freedom of worship—in a church that is secure from acts of terror, arson and bombing by the haters and fanatics of the right.

Freedom from want; freedom from poverty, freedom from crushing medical costs in old age; freedom from slum environments.

And freedom from fear—fear of economic disaster or of nuclear war.

And now we have added another—freedom of opportunity, for all Americans, to the limit of their abilities. Not a quota system, as has been falsely charged. Not discrimination in reverse, but genuine freedom for every worker and every student, to go as far as his talents will take him.

These are the freedoms that count.

To us in the trade union movement, these are the essential elements of true freedom.

And we are convinced that they can be assured, in this time of choice, only by the election, on Nov. 3, of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey as President and Vice President of the United States.

If Trend Continues:

Democrats Hoping for Sweep Of All 6 New England States

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in parts of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

The overwhelming support for the President among New England voters, as shown by just about every poll taken in the region, seems in part his heritage from the late John F. Kennedy, the martyred president who was a native son of the region.

Johnson is seen as a man of experience and good judgment who has carried on the Kennedy program and succeeded in pushing key segments of it through Congress following the late President's assassination. The prevailing feeling is that he should be given a full term to continue on this course.

The factor that accounts for most of the apparent defections among Republican voters of the region, however, is not so much Johnson as Goldwater.

The Arizona senator suffers from the image of a trigger-happy bomb-rattler in an area which has produced such internationally-minded Republican leaders as the late Sen. Warren Austin and Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

On domestic issues, many Republicans who regard themselves as essentially conservative nevertheless seem appalled at Goldwater's suggestions that social security be made "voluntary," that the government has no responsibility for a system of public education, that the Rural Electrification Administration be turned over to private utilities.

New Englanders have a reputation for Yankee thrift and a regard for economy in government, and they are no more fond of taxes than voters in other areas. But they see basic contradictions in the GOP candidate's demands for sharp cuts in federal spending while he charges that Kennedy and Johnson have not maintained the nation's military strength.

Federal Aid Noted

The region has drawn substantial sums and new employment from such federal programs as worker retraining, slum clearance and urban renewal and aid to depressed areas. It casts a cold eye on anyone who suggests, as does Goldwater, that the states alone should handle these problems.

The Democratic Party's major strength in New England lies in the southern half—Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In Connecticut, estimates of Johnson's lead range from 90,000 to 250,000 and could spell defeat for the state's only Republican House member, Rep. Abner W. Sibal from the 4th District. The state recently was redistricted, and although 51.7 percent of the voters within the confines of Sibal's new district went GOP in 1962, the Republican incumbent has an uphill battle against former Rep. Donald Jay Irwin, a Democrat strongly supported by organized labor.

Rep. Bernard F. Grabowski (D), elected at-large last time, now is running for the House seat representing the new 6th District and observers favor him over his opponent, former Mayor Thomas J. Meskill of New London. The remaining four House seats look safely Democratic, even that of the 2nd District where the incumbent, Rep. William St. Onge, narrowly won election two years ago and now is opposed by a moderate Republican who has refused to endorse Goldwater.

In the only other major race in Connecticut, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd is considered home clear in his contest with former Gov. John D. Lodge, brother of the former ambassador. Lodge has suffered heavily from his post-convention endorsement of both Goldwater and the 1964 Republican platform.

Republicans in Massachusetts are scarcely acknowledging their partisan kinship with Goldwater. Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke, the only Republican holding a key elective position in the state and the highest ranking Negro in any state government, is running an independent campaign for re-election and has refused to endorse Goldwater. He is the only person on the GOP state ticket currently favored locally to win.

The present House lineup in the state is 7 Democrats to 5 Republicans and there is little likelihood of any change. Rep. Sylvio Conte, who fought hard at the GOP convention for a stronger stand against extremism, won both the Republican and Democratic nominations and is thus assured re-election in the 1st District.

Bedside Campaign

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, youngest brother of the late President, is campaigning from a hospital bed for re-election, but local observers see little chance that voters will turn to his opponent, former Newton Mayor Howard Whitmore, Jr. Kennedy suffered severe back injuries when the light plane he was flying in cracked up en route to the Democratic state convention last June. His wife, Joan, has enthralled voters in personal appearance on behalf of her husband.

The tightest race confronts Lt. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti (D) and former Gov. John A. Volpe (R) in their bid for the governorship. The incumbent governor, Endicott Peabody, defeated Volpe narrowly in 1962, but this year lost his party's nomination to Bellotti in the primary.

The 41-year-old lieutenant governor has since won the support of both Peabody and Sen. Kennedy, and his youth, energy and campaign style remind observers here of a Kennedy. While Bellotti is still given the edge, he could suffer possible damage from indictments won by Brooke against former Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo and other prominent figures in his administration.

In Rhode Island, Democratic Sen. John O. Pastore, the keynote speaker at the Democratic convention, and the two Democratic House members, Representatives Fernand J. St Germain and John E. Fogarty, are rated just about unbeatable in their bids for re-election.

Chafee Faces Fight

On the other hand, Republican Gov. John H. Chafee, elected by only 398 votes two years ago, has to buck the Democratic trend. At no time in recent history have Rhode Island voters returned to office during a presidential election year a Republican governor who originally was elected in an off-year. His Democratic opponent, Lt. Gov. Edward P. Gallogly, also is free of the partisan internal battles which lost the Democrats the State House in 1962. If the expected heavy plurality for Johnson develops, this also should benefit Gallogly.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, seeking his second term as a Democratic senator from the rock-ribbed Republican state of Maine, is favored to win re-election against the challenge of conservative Rep. Clifford G. McIntire, who has clung to the Goldwater-Miller ticket. The results, however, could depend not only on Muskie's own vote-getting abilities but on the size of Johnson's expected victory.

While Maine has voted only once previously for a Democratic presidential candidate—Wilson in 1912—every sign points to success for Johnson this year. Recent polls by the Portland Sunday Telegram show the President increasing his lead over Goldwater —61 to 12 percent by latest count—although a large number of undecided votes remain.

Maine Democrats also hope a victory by the President will help them elect a congressman to the seat being vacated by McIntire. William D. Hathaway, state party chairman, is given a good chance of defeating his Republican opponent, State Rep. Kenneth P. McLeod, a militant Goldwater conservative. Hathaway came within 3,200 votes of beating McIntire for the seat two years ago.

In the 1st District, Rep. Stanley R. Tupper, the Republican incumbent, is the first GOP candidate to win the support of the Maine State AFL-CIO. He could win re-election on that basis alone in a tough fight with another liberal, Kenneth M. Curtis, former state coordinator of the Area Redevelopment Administration. Both candidates have pledged support of measures to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the enactment of state so-called "right-to-work" laws. Tupper says he is running "on my own record" and has refused to endorse Goldwater's candidacy.

In Vermont, too, the chances of Democratic state candidates may well hinge on the size of Pres. Johnson's victory. State GOP leaders are concentrating on efforts to defeat Democratic Gov. Philip H. Hoff and preserve the seats of Sen. Winston L. Prouty and Rep. Robert T. Stafford.

Hoff, the first Democratic governor in 109 years, was elected narrowly two years ago in an off-year election. The vote is much heavier in presidential years, but Hoff is counting on the President's popularity to help swing most of the increase away from the GOP. Also working for him is a better economic picture in the state, including increased employment.

Wide Coattails Needed

Seasoned political observers suggest that the President's coattails will have to be "awfully wide" to carry State Sen. Frederick J. Fayette to victory over Prouty and State Sen. Bernard G. O'Shea over Stafford.

New Hampshire's Gov. John W. King, who broke 40 years of Republican rule to be elected as a Democrat in 1962, appears to have an excellent chance of re-election despite some healing of the massive Republican breach that helped him into the State House. Nevertheless, former Republican Gov. Wesley Powell, who broke with his party to endorse King two years ago, now is backing the GOP candidate, John Pillsbury, former majority leader in the state's House of Representatives.

Former Laconia Mayor J. Olivr Huot is given an outside chance of ousting incumbent Rep. Louis C. Wyman (R) in the state's first congressional district on the basis of Wyman's voting record, if anything more conservative than Goldwater's. But in the second district, Charles B. Officer, a geophysicist running in support of the Kennedy-Johnson program, faces heavy odds in his challenge to Rep. James C. Cleveland (R).

STANDING OVATION was given for Mrs. Joan Kennedy when she appeared at the convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO to deliver a message from her hospital-bound husband, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who is seeking re-election.

Bay State AFL-CIO Elects New President

Boston—Politics—internal and external—absorbed the 7th convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO here as the 1,100 delegates chose new leadership and roared their approval of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and his running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, at every mention.

The Johnson-Humphrey ticket and Democratic candidates for key state offices had already won the state labor body at a recent meeting of its Committee on Political Education.

Elected new president of the State AFL-CIO was Salvatore Camelio, New England director for the Rubber Workers, who defeated Richard B. O'Keefe, international president of the Leather Workers. Camelio succeeds J. William Belanger, who had headed the state central body since merger and was recently sworn in by Gov. Endicott Peabody as director of the State Division of Employment Security.

John Callahan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, state commissioner of labor and industries, was returned to one of two executive vice presidencies, and Daniel Murray, state legislative agent for the Steelworkers, was chosen for the second. Defeated in the three-way contest was George E. Carignan, New Bedford joint board manager for the Textile Workers Union of America.

In the closest competition for a top post, incumbent Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin, of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, was re-elected by about 5,000 weighted votes of some 218,000 cast. He defeated James A. Broyer of the State, County & Municipal Employes, legislative agent for the State AFL-CIO. Contests also developed for nearly all of the 31 vice presidencies.

Peabody Backs Ticket

Peabody, who was upset in his Democratic primary bid for renomination by Lt. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti, urged the delegates "to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom." He expressed agreement with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist and declared, "I urge you to defeat those who want to turn back the clock."

"I do not need to remind you of Sen. Goldwater's anti-labor record," he added, citing the GOP presidential candidate's score of 53 "wrong" and 0 "right" according to COPE's compilations of key Senate votes.

Bellotti urged the delegates to maintain labor unity in the state following the convention's own spirited election just as, he said, the state Democratic Party had drawn together following its primary.

"If you think that a Barry Goldwater is something to smile at," he observed, "ask yourselves how he could have reached this ascendency.

"Does it not seem inconceivable that a candidate for the presidency could stand up at this time in history and say: 'I am against hospital care for the elderly' and 'The government has no right to educate the child'?"

Rounds of applause from the delegates and guests greeted Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy, representing her hospitalized husband in his campaign for re-election to the Senate. Mrs. Kennedy described her husband as "the busiest patient" the New England Baptist Hospital has ever seen. The senator, while undergoing treatment for severe back injuries suffered in a plane crash last June, has been in constant touch by telephone with his campaign lieutenants and his office in Washington, she reported.

The convention acted on more than 60 resolutions, including one setting forth these major legislative goals to be submitted to the next session of the Massachusetts General Court:

- Sickness disability payments to workers idled by illness.
- Revision of unemployment compensation laws to provide benefits for employes thrown out of work by a labor dispute.
- Higher minimum wages for workers depending on tips for a large portion of their income, and elimination of many of the exemptions from the overtime protections in present law.
- Increased benefits under workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

The Times—and Pay Are Out of Whack

Chicago — Supersonic planes and time zones posed some interesting problems at an Air Safety Forum conducted by the Steward & Stewardess Div. of the Air Line Pilots. For instance:

A stewardess on a Mach 3 flight (three times the speed of sound) could leave Manila at 11 a.m. on the fifth of the month, pass over Los Angeles at 10:30 p.m. on the fourth and land at St. Louis at 1:15 a.m. on the fifth. Then she could leave St. Louis at 2 a.m. on the fifth and land at Honolulu at 11:30 p.m. on the fourth.

What the stewardesses want to know is this: If she gets her pay up to and including the fifth, does she owe the company money when she lands in Honolulu on the fourth?

PRES. JOHNSON is welcomed to LaGuardia Airport in New York by Robert F. Kennedy, right, and Mrs. Kennedy as Johnson started a round of campaigning for Kennedy, Democratic nominee for U.S. senator in New York, and on his own behalf. Kennedy, brother of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, resigned as U.S. attorney general to run against Sen. Kenneth Keating (R).

5 Key Labor Cases Scheduled For Review by Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review lower court rulings in five labor cases, including one which the AFL-CIO said might endanger union contracts covering millions of workers.

The court will hear oral arguments in the five cases, including one with anti-trust law aspects involving the Meat Cutters and the Jewel Tea Co.

Collective bargaining agreements in the Chicago area since 1919 have regulated the operating hours of food store meat departments. Jewel Tea contends, and the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held, that the agreements as to marketing hours violate the anti-trust laws.

The union and the AFL-CIO deny the agreement violates the anti-trust statute and claim, in addition, that the dispute is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Supreme Court scheduled the case for argument in conjunction with another anti-trust case held over from last term—the Mine Workers v. Pennington, involving UMW contracts with mine owners. The AFL-CIO was granted permission to file a brief supporting the unaffiliated union's arguments.

The court agreed to review the case of American Shipbuilding Co. v. NLRB, where the issue is whether employers have a right to engage in a lockout as a parallel to, and a corollary of, the workers' right to strike. The Boiler Makers and other craft unions charged the firm shut down its Chicago yard to force the unions to abandon their contract proposals. The same issue is involved in a pending case involving a lockout by Carlsbad, N. Mex., food chains of non-striking retail clerks.

Other cases to be reviewed:

- **NLRB v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The 1st U.S. Circuit Court reversed a labor board ruling that Metropolitan's office at Woonsocket, R. I., was an appropriate unit. The high court will hear argument in this, the only one of four insurance cases reversed by higher tribunals.**

In seeking review, the NLRB said the dispute over whether unions may represent single units instead of state-wide units "unsettled the administration" of the labor law affecting "hundreds of thousands" of insurance employes.

- **Radio & Television Broadcast Technicians, Local 1264, v. Broadcast Service of Mobile, Inc. The Alabama Supreme Court ordered the local, an affiliate of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to stop picketing a radio station whose new owners had replaced a union employe. The question at issue: Is the broadcasting service a single employer subject to NLRB rulings because of the volume of overall business or exempt because a number of stations are separately incorporated?**

- Three cases involving the National Railway Labor Act will be heard as one. The Railway Clerks and the Machinists were affected when the D. C. District Court enjoined an election among 12,700 United Air Lines employes because the ballot did not have space for a "no union" vote.

NLRB Urged to Allow 'Reserved Gate' Pickets

The National Labor Relations Board has been urged by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to rule that building trades unions may peacefully picket "reserved gates" at building sites.

Applying the Supreme Court's 1961 General Electric decision to the construction industry would prevent nonunion contractors from engaging in "legal gamesmanship," counsel for the department said in oral argument before the five NLRB members. The ruling permits industrial unions to picket "reserved" gates used by workers engaged in the employer's "normal operations."

Some employers have been establishing "separate" gates for nonunion workers at building projects to "convert legal primary picketing into enjoinable secondary boycotts," Counsel Louis Sherman told the board in an important test of picketing rights.

The case, which went directly to the full board without prior hearings, involves unfair labor practice charges filed by Markwell & Martz, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., contractors, against the New Orleans Building & Construction Trades Council in 1963.

The company accused the council of conducting an illegal boycott by picketing gates reserved for subcontractors at a Jefferson Parish, La., water filtration plant improvement. The contractor had "reserved" several gates for the use of subcontractors, and one gate for its own employes and those of suppliers. The council picketed all gates.

Picketing began Oct. 17, 1963, and was halted Jan. 16, 1964, when the NLRB's regional office issued a formal complaint against the unions and secured a court order forbidding picketing on the ground that it induced employes of the subcontractors to stop work.

At issue, Sherman told the board, is "whether unions in this industry can regain the right to picket which is essential to maintain" the prevailing union wage scale. The unions were protesting wages as much as 80 cents an hour below the union scale, the lawyer declared.

District 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers, intervening in the case, urged the NLRB to continue issuing court orders against the New Orleans pickets, according to Sherman. He charged that the UMW has a "cut-rate" contract in New Orleans and has been undercutting building trades wages throughout the United States.

UAW Editor Heads Jersey Labor Press

New Brunswick, N. J.—Willard G. Cowan of South Plainfield, editor of the Assembler, published by Auto Workers Local 595, was elected president of the New Jersey Labor Press Council at its annual business meeting at the Rutgers Labor Education Center here.

No Easy Answers:

World Complexities Stressed By Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

observing that the nuclear test-ban treaty and "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin suggest that relations "have come a long way since shoes were banged on desks in New York and a summit conference collapsed in Geneva."

Johnson entered New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, plugging hard for senatorial and congressional candidates including former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in New York, after one day in Washington following eight solid days of strenuous campaigning clear across the nation.

He put his weight squarely behind Kennedy's election bid against Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, who has walked a tightrope across the tangled thickets of New York State politics by refusing to endorse or say he will vote for Goldwater.

Kennedy Joins Tour

He rode in motorcades to and from La Guardia airport with the former attorney general beside him, took Kennedy with him to vote-heavy and often Republican Buffalo and Rochester, made a joint-appearance televised tape, and finally rode with the brother of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy in a 30-mile motorcade through Manhattan and Brooklyn before a Liberal Party rally in Madison Square Garden.

Earlier he had urged the voters of New Jersey to re-elect Democratic Sen. Harrison A. Williams and the voters of Pennsylvania to elect Genevieve Blatt, now state secretary of state, against incumbent Republican Sen. Hugh Scott. Williams is challenged by Bernard Shanley, once an aide to former Pres. Eisenhower in the White House.

Johnson's assault on the policy positions offered by Goldwater during the campaign became sharper and harder as he also stepped up his open endorsement of Democratic candidates for other offices.

The President in upstate New York bounced back vigorously from a day of hoarseness and what he termed the sniffles that may have caused him to shorten in actual delivery the text of some of his prepared remarks in New York City and Pennsylvania.

He said he stood by the viewpoints expressed in the full text.

Healthy, Vigorous

He looked healthy and vigorous again as Kennedy introduced him to an enthusiastic group at Rochester Airport. The roaring crowd included substantial numbers of union members carrying signs.

The President praised Kennedy warmly as a public servant who had proved his merit in high office and promised that, if the voters sent the former attorney general to the Senate, he himself would return with Kennedy to the upstate area to study problems and evaluate them.

His voice strong and clear again, Johnson picked up an earlier theme —that Goldwater in promising to reduce presidential activity seemed to be "running against the office rather than for it."

A "responsible government will not turn its back on the needs of workers whose jobs have been taken over by machines," but must "speed up" their training and transition into new industries, he said scornfully in Rochester.

"A responsible government will not gaze contentedly into the sky while millions of Americans live in poverty."

Education must be "put high on the agenda" or we will find that 8 million boys and girls entering the job force in the next 10 years "will not have finished high school" and 2.5 million "will not have seen the inside of a high school," he warned.

In Buffalo he spoke with heavy irony of those who said in 1960 that the country "was tired and worn out," that the people had "lost vitality and reached its peak."

Policies and programs "have got America moving," the President said, and "I will not be satisfied until every American who wants to work can find a decent job."

Our local public school systems "will crack under the pressure" of increased attendance unless "the states, short on new revenue, laden with new taxes, get help," he continued.

Johnson showed no outward sign of disturbance at the resignation of Walter Jenkins, a longtime aide, from his post as special assistant in the White House after published reports that he had been arrested on a disorderly conduct charge Oct. 7 and forfeited $50 in collateral, not going to trial.

There was a disclosure that he had been arrested in 1959 on the same charge.

Jenkins' resignation and the President's acceptance were announced by White House Press Sec. George Reedy, who said Jenkins had entered the hospital earlier in the day on doctor's orders because of "extreme fatigue."

More Campaigning

The President scheduled two evening speeches in western Ohio and two days of campaigning in Texas after his mid-Atlantic trip.

He had started his longest campaign swing by urging the voters of Louisiana, now thought to be leaning toward Goldwater, to think of the economic benefits of Democratic national programs, and then moved to counter Republican assaults on "big government."

"It doesn't do any good to be talking about crime," he said in Denver, and in an indirect but pointed reference to the GOP candidate's hostile Senate record on domestic reforms, added: "When the roll is called on measures that would drive out crime . . . and the ancient diseases of poverty, illiteracy and ignorance, you must answer those rollcalls."

"We in the West aren't about to turn in our sterling silver American heritage for a plastic credit card that reads, 'shoot now, pay later,'" he declared in Reno, Nev.

"I deeply regret the senseless argument during the campaign about what has already been decided," he said in Cleveland. Every New Deal-Fair Deal-New Frontier reform, he observed, had brought "cries from a small band of nay sayers, the fearful, the doubters," but now in the campaign all the programs "are under attack, today, tonight, tomorrow." We ought to be debating about "the present and the future, not the present and the past," he added.

SAG Health Benefits Exceed $650,000

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild-Producers health and welfare plan paid $657,804 in benefits to 3,185 actors, their dependents and extra players during the first six months of 1964, according to a semi-annual report to the plan's board of directors.

Heavy Ticket-Splitting Seen:

5 Mid-Atlantic States Show Solid Strength for Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

ators and two Senate Democrats are running for re-election this year.

Two gubernatorial contests—in West Virginia and Delaware—are currently rated as very close. Both states have had Democratic governors, but neither incumbent is a candidate for re-election. West Virginia's William W. Barron is ineligible to succeed himself; Delaware's Elbert N. Carvel is a candidate for the Senate.

Here is how the election trend looked with several weeks of campaigning still to go:

NEW YORK

Senate: The race between Robert F. Kennedy and incumbent Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating is second only to the presidency in national interest. Every poll shows a very heavy percentage of still-undecided voters and observers predict that in the weeks before Election Day half a million New Yorkers may change their minds at least once, perhaps back and forth.

Kennedy, with a sharp, biting style reminiscent of his brother, has a chance to pick up considerably in the televised debates whose details have yet to be worked out.

Both parties have gone all-out for their candidates. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) has been campaigning almost as actively for his GOP colleague as he would for his own election. Gov. Rockefeller and other GOP officeholders see Keating as the hope to salvage their party from a Johnson victory. Former Pres. Eisenhower will urge votes for Keating in a series of television spot commercials.

On the Democratic side, political leaders with wide appeal to New York's diverse ethnic groups are coming into the state to rally support for Kennedy—including Connecticut's Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze and Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski. The woman mayor of San Juan, Felisa Rincon deGautier speaks in Puerto Rican sections of the city, winning cheers as she punctuates her speeches with the refrain, "Kennedy, Kennedy, Kennedy." On a blustery October afternoon, tall, distinguished W. Averell Harriman, under secretary of state and former governor of New York, can be seen shivering in too-light a topcoat as he helps hold a street-corner audience waiting for the Kennedy motorcade.

A politically-unknown Conservative Party candidate, Henry Paolucci, gives the more rabid Goldwater supporters a chance to get back at Keating for his failure to endorse the GOP's presidential candidate. Paolucci is not expected to poll more than a tiny percentage of the vote, but even a small defection to the right could be costly to the senator. On the other hand, even a tepid endorsement of Goldwater would certainly lose Keating a large slice of the Democratic-Liberal votes he needs for re-election.

House: With Johnson leading the ticket, the Democrats appear likely to keep all of their present seats, and may solidify very close victories of two years ago in districts which had been gerrymandered to help the Republicans.

Democrats see a possibility of picking up one or two seats on Long Island. In the 5th District in Nassau County, where the GOP inumbent, Frank J. Becker, is retiring after six terms in Congress, they rate the race as even, with Herbert Tenzer running against Republican Ralph J. Edsell, Jr. Another Long Island seat which the Democrats hope for is that of GOP incumbent James B. Grover, Jr., in the 2nd District. A big Johnson vote would boost the chances of Democrat Edwyn Silberling.

Upstate, the Democrats are seeking to capture the seat held by the GOP vice presidential candidate, William E. Miller, including Niagara Falls and part of the Buffalo area, where Wesley J. Hilts, secretary-treasurer of Dist. 8 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, is the Democratic candidate against Republican Henry P. Smith III.

NEW JERSEY

Senate: In closely-divided New Jersey, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., who won in 1958 with 51.4 percent of the vote, could have expected a tight election race this year. But with Johnson leading the ticket, and a significant record of accomplishment as a freshman senator, Williams looks to most observers as a clear winner over Bernard M. Shanley, a former Eisenhower aide.

House: Democrats see a chance to tilt the 8-7 Republican margin in congressional seats the other way by winning the 12th District Newark area whose personally popular congressman, Republican George M. Wallhauser, is retiring. Paul J. Krebs, an Auto Workers official who once headed the former State CIO Council, is running against Republican David H. Weiner.

If 1964 turns out to be a big Democratic year, the party's candidate in the Atlantic City 2nd District, Thomas C. McGrath, Jr., will stand a chance to unseat incumbent Milton W. Glenn.

MARYLAND

Senate: At this stage in the campaign, Democrats are optimistic about the chances of Joseph D. Tydings, step-son of a former U.S. senator, to unseat incumbent J. Glenn Beall. Both sides view the Johnson margin of victory as decisive. Beall will benefit by some Democratic votes.

House: Six Democratic seats appear safe and Republican Rogers C. B. Morton is favored, at this stage of the campaign, to retain his southern-oriented Eastern Shore seat. In the 6th District is Republican Charles Mac. Mathias, Jr., with appeal to Democrats and independents. Democrats put on a massive voter registration drive, nominated an attractive candidate in Royce Hanson—a political science professor who has led the drive for one man, one vote legislative apportionment. If the district goes heavily for Johnson it could bring an upset.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senate: It would take a massive swing for Republican Cooper P. Benedict to unseat Robert C. Byrd and there are no signs of such an upheaval.

Governor: This is a much closer race, pitting Hulett C. Smith, who has been the state's commerce commissioner, against Republican Cecil H. Underwood, a former governor. Smith cites West Virginia's economic comeback under Democratic state and national administrations and is believed to be picking up strength.

House: West Virginia presently has four Democratic and one Republican congressmen, with little likelihood of any change. In the 5th District, James Kee is expected to be the third Kee to represent the Bluefield area in Congress. His father held the seat from 1933 until his death in 1951; his mother succeeded him and is retiring this year. The Republicans are rated as having an outside chance of unseating Democrat Ken Hechler in the 4th District, usually considered a marginal area.

DELAWARE

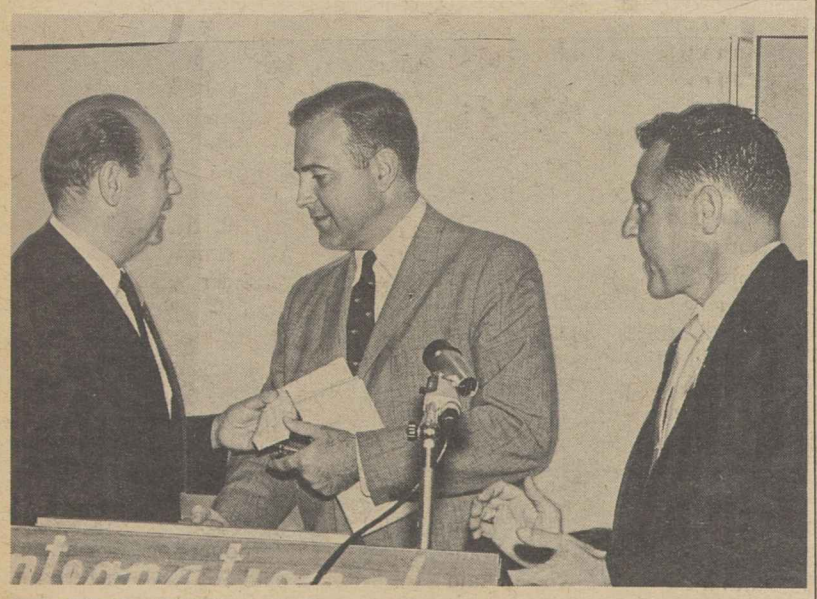
Senate: Republican John J. Williams is the most conservative mid-Atlantic senator running for re-election and is being opposed by the state's incumbent governor, Elbert N. Carvel. Most observers rate Williams ahead in his bid for a fourth Senate term. A Carvel victory would be something of an upset but, given a big Johnson vote, it could happen. Delaware incidentally is the only mid-Atlantic state which Republicans see any hope of carrying for Goldwater.

Governor: This is another close one. Democrat Charles L. Terry, Jr., stepped down from a long career as State Supreme Court justice, to make the race. His opponent is State Atty. Gen. David P. Buckson.

House: Rep. Harris B. McDowell, Jr., a respected legislator in Washington, increased his margin of victory from 50.2 percent of the vote in 1958 to 50.5 percent in 1960 and 52.9 percent two years ago, hardly a landslide but a steady rise. His Republican opponent, James H. Snowden, is considered an effective campaigner.

Luxemburg Unionist Named to ICFTU Post

Brussels, Belgium—Jean-Paul Thull, Luxemburg union leader, has taken office as youth secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.



REGISTRATION and Get-out-the-Vote workshop conducted by Meat Cutters Local 342 of New York drew some 350 shop stewards on their days off. Here Sec.-Treas. Moe Fliss of the 15,000-member local presents a citation to Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D-N. Y.), the keynote speaker. At right is Tony Colletti, local president.

THE 88TH CONGRESS was the best since 1936 and the new 89th Congress should be even better if a Johnson victory brings in additional liberal congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said on Labor News Conference. Around the table at the broadcast interview are, from left, Biemiller; Harry W. Flannery, program moderator; Neil MacNeil of Time Magazine, and Roy McGhee of United Press Intl.

Gain in Liberal Ranks Seen in New Congress

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller predicted that a Johnson-Humphrey victory on Nov. 3 will bring in with it a more liberal Congress which will complete the unfinished business of the 88th Congress.

He foresaw, in a network radio interview, enactment of such labor goals as hospital care for the aged, a shorter workweek, double time for overtime, a higher minimum wage and extended coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

If the election should add 20 or 25 new liberals to Congress, he said, there would be a real chance to make needed revisions in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Biemiller, in the Labor News Conference interview, praised the record of the 88th Congress as "the most productive" since 1936.

Met Many Needs

"It is a Congress that has met many needs that had long been overlooked," he said. "It is a Congress that has broken new ground . . . that has passed important labor legislation."

He agreed that if Sen. Goldwater were elected President, it would be "the death knell for the basic programs of the labor movement."

The Republican presidential nominee, he said, would like "to repeal laws protecting the right of labor to organize and have national unions."

Biemiller added, however, that he doesn't think there is any chance of a Goldwater victory. On the contrary, he declared, "there is every indication that Pres. Johnson will be elected this fall" and that the new Congress will be "an even more liberal body than the current one has been."

The AFL-CIO legislative spokesman strongly supported the decision to scrap social security legislation this year rather than adopt a program which would likely rule out hospital care for the aged.

"The most important problem confronting the elderly people of this country is hospital costs," he stressed. The leading senior citizen organizations agreed completely with this policy, Biemiller noted.

He expressed regret that the Appalachia development bill was not enacted because it would have "created more jobs" in a depressed area.

Biemiller said that labor's strong stand for civil rights progress has not created a significant "backlash" problem.

"The labor movement," he said, "is more united than I have ever seen it in any other presidential campaign. I do not know of a single labor leader anywhere in the country who is for Sen. Goldwater."

Mrs. FDR Honored On 80th Birth Date

A thousand of the people who had worked with and loved Eleanor Roosevelt during the 78 years of her life gathered in Washington to mark the former First Lady's 80th birthday anniversary at a dinner to raise funds to carry on the work she had started.

The dinner, one of a number of anniversary observances sponsored by the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, was described by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, as "a birthday party" rather than a "memorial." He and other speakers reminisced with warm affection of Mrs. Roosevelt's lifetime of service in "the pursuit of public happiness."

UN Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees, said Mrs. Roosevelt's "unquenchable energy and forward looking interests" had made her "the youngest old lady we shall ever know."

Stevenson presented special awards to four leaders in the memorial foundation's fund drive: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, both vice chairmen of the foundation; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, chairman of labor's Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund, and Meyer Feldman, White House counsel.

Meany, responding for the award recipients, said that Mrs. Roosevelt's work for human rights and human welfare "is our work—our common goal."

Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges was chairman of the dinner. Other speakers included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Danny Kaye.

Aims at 5 Key States:

Goldwater Hits Out At Democrats, LBJ

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican presidential nominee, cast a "fascist organization" charge against the Democratic Party as his strategy board decided to concentrate on five major states and four major issues for the last weeks of the campaign, with heavy emphasis on television appearances.

Hitting his now almost constant theme that the "moral fiber" of the nation is "beset by rot and decay," he campaigned from the West Coast to the mountain states and traditionally Republican middle western states charging that the Johnson administration has "turned off the lights" in the White House, "lights of honesty, lights of leadership."

He assailed U.S. Supreme Court decisions forbidding the states to devise forms of prayer and other religious exercises for public school systems.

He denied—as he has felt compelled to do many times—that he is "trigger-happy," and announced in a taped television interview that he "personally feels" the country will "never engage in a nuclear war."

He doesn't think that either the Soviet Union or the U.S. "would be stupid enough to devastate cities that we can't afford to rebuild," he said.

'Real Nuclear War'

This was an apparent reversal of an earlier Goldwater statement that: ". . . . There will either be a war, or we'll be subjugated without war . . . real nuclear war . . . I don't see how it can be avoided—perhaps five, 10 years from now."

In his television appearance, in speeches in Salt Lake City, Topeka, Des Moines and Milwaukee, the GOP candidate brought into question, directly or indirectly, the moral integrity of the Administration.

He said in Culver City, Calif., that a "sick, weak attitude about communism permeates Washington" and that he "could think of ways" to make communism "mellow."

He spoke out on "extremism"—an issue which he rejected as a theme for the party platform last July—saying that if he was elected extremist groups that have "infected" the country would be exposed to the "spotlight of publicity."

He named the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan specifically—a reversal of the Republican convention's decision when it rejected a minority platform plank offered by New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller—and said such preachers of hate "would have their robes pulled open so the American people could see" them for what they are.

40 Percent Claimed

Republican National Committee Chairman Dean Birch released the results of what he said was a private opinion survey showing that the Arizona senator's vote proportion had climbed to 40 percent. Goldwater also said that great numbers of individuals are financing the GOP campaign with small contributions, most of them between $5 and $25, and that more television time could be purchased than previously planned.

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon campaigned widely for Goldwater, appearing relaxed and at ease as he sought to strengthen Republican candidates at state and congressional district levels. He said in San Francisco that the party had fielded "an exceptionally fine team" of candidates which should "help close the gap which seems to exist between Goldwater and Johnson."

He said a State Dept. "clique" was responsible for the Bay of Pigs debacle for which the late Pres. Kennedy publicly took responsibility in a televised press conference in 1961.

Rep. William E. Miller, the Republican vice presidential nominee, campaigned in the GOP's "key objective" states in defense of Goldwater's record on social security and foreign policy and against Johnson's alleged "spending" record and "big government" policies.

The five states Goldwater must seek to win, together with a few mountain states and the entire South, are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Texas and California, GOP strategists have agreed since the campaign opened. The senator, it is reported, will not concentrate in this territory.

Northeast 'Conceded'

The heavily populated northeastern states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and others have been in effect conceded to Johnson.

The southern states are now shaky for Goldwater, according to estimates of southern governors recently gathered in San Antonio, Tex., for their annual conference. California, Texas, Ohio and Illinois polls indicate that these states, too, may go to Johnson unless there is a "silent" vote uncountable in the opinion surveys.

Goldwater based his "fascist organization" charge against the Democratic party on the report that a Milwaukee Democratic alderman had been "expelled" for announcing support of the Arizona senator.

He also said Johnson was a "part-time" president who was campaigning too much.

ORGANIZING CONFERENCE of the Carpenters, called by Pres. M. A. Hutcheson to help get members to vote in the Nov. 3 election and non-members to join the union, heard Sen. Humphrey (speaking), Democratic candidate for vice president, at meeting in Washington. Pres. Johnson, the party's nominee to succeed himself, in a message read at a dinner declared that "with your help, we will complete our program for prosperity and peace." Hutcheson told the 150 international representatives that though he was a life-long Republican, "I couldn't endorse Barry Goldwater for dog-catcher."

Meany Assails Campaign Stands Of Goldwater as 'Hypocritical'

(Continued from Page 1)

"To the victims of discrimination, he offers the freedom to learn to like the barriers and humiliations that confront them daily. . . ."

A Goldwater victory, Meany said, "far from advancing the cause of freedom in America, would gravely threaten the rights and freedoms we now possess."

Turning to the crime issue, Meany noted that Goldwater was either absent or did not vote on a wide range of anti-crime proposals placed before the Senate.

"The worst crime of our century, the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, was accomplished with a mail-order rifle," he continued. "After this tragedy, Sen. (Thomas J.) Dodd (D-Conn.) introduced legislation to prohibit the interstate sales of firearms to children, convicted criminals and the mentally deranged . . . (But) Sen. Goldwater has consistently opposed any regulation of the sale of guns."

Meany also assailed Goldwater's expressed intention of naming judges who would seek to limit the rights of defendants in criminal cases.

"If there is anything more disturbing and more dangerous than the local crime rate, it is the prescription that Sen. Goldwater offers for dealing with it," he said.

"The senator's pretense to the role of crime-buster is just as false and misleading as that of Goldwater, the freedom fighter. In either pose he represents far too great a risk to entrust with the direction of the nation's destiny."

Meany stressed that the AFL-CIO's position was not just "negative."

"Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey believe in the freedom of workers to promote democracy on the job—the freedom to organize and to bargain collectively with employers," he said.

Other Freedoms

"And they believe in those other fundamental freedoms that were restated in the Atlantic Charter, lifting and inspiring all the people of the earth in an hour when freedom was in peril everywhere.

"Freedom of speech; the freedom to be heard. That is a freedom the Goldwater supporters refused to give to opponents within their own party.

"Freedom of worship—in a church that is secure from acts of terror, arson and bombing by the haters and fanatics of the right.

"Freedom from want; freedom from poverty, freedom from crushing medical costs in old age; freedom from slum environments.

"And freedom from fear—fear of economic disaster or of nuclear war."

"And now we have added another—freedom of opportunity, for all Americans, to the limit of their abilities. Not a quota system, as had been falsely charged. Not discrimination in reverse, but genuine freedom for every worker and every student, to go as far as his talents will take him.

"These are the freedoms that count.

"To us in the trade union movement, these are the essential elements of true freedom."

10-17-64

U. S. Labor 'Shocked' by Vietnam's Arrest of Buu

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the American labor movement is "shocked" by the charges of treason leveled against Tran Quoc Buu, head of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions, and called on the governments of the U.S. and Vietnam for assurances that he will "be provided every opportunity to refute the allegations."

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, protesting the arrest of Buu in a wire to Premier Nguyen Khan from Gen. Sec. Omer Becu, called for withdrawal of the charges and "immediate steps to restore industrial peace and trade union rights." Becu termed the charges brought against Buu "political."

Meany said "it is incomprehensible that one who has devoted his life to the advancement of human freedom and social justice and who has suffered years of imprisonment and untold hardships for his devotion to the national independence of his country, democracy and free trade unionism could be guilty of treason."

The AFL-CIO, said Meany, reiterates its confidence and support of Tran Quoc Buu and the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions "which has, under his leadership, served the best interests of the workers and the entire Vietnamese nation."

Layoff Rate Hits Nine-Year Low

Factory hirings increased less than seasonally between July and August but the layoff rate of 14 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, was at its lowest point since 1955.

The seasonally adjusted hiring rate, which has fluctuated from 37 to 41 per 1,000 for eight months, stood at 38 per 1,000 in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Unions Urged to Back Science Youth Month

The AFL-CIO has urged state and local central bodies to cooperate with student clubs and groups seeking labor's aid in observing National Science Youth Month during October.

The AFL-CIO is one of 50 national organizations cooperating in the effort to spotlight the science talent of tomorrow. Stanton E. Smith, coordinator of state and local central bodies, pointed out that pupils can be helped by being brought into contact "with the practical application of scientific processes in apprenticeship schools and the advanced training of skilled workers and journeymen."

Job Training Project Begun In Colorado

Denver—Labor, business, education and other community units have joined hands here to sponsor a training program for more than 500 unemployed heads of families and their dependents.

Community leaders were on hand when Board Chairman Herrick Roth of the Job Opportunity Center, Inc., signed a contract for a "demonstration project" financed through the Special Projects Dept. of the U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation & Training. Roth is a board member of the Teachers and president of the Colorado AFL-CIO, which initiated the program.

Training will include counseling and testing, and will be provided on an individual basis to fit the need of 500 breadwinners in the Denver-Pueblo area.

The center will offer services principally to the chronically unemployed, or those jobless for 15 months or longer, along with welfare recipients and those with a lack of work experience.

Besides Roth, directors of the center include Pres. Walter C. Emery of the Bank of Denver; Dir. James F. Reynolds of the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Commission; and Dr. James Galvin, project director.

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Johnson Hits 'Mudslinging' As GOP Desperation Drive

NOT EVEN the old Brooklyn Dodgers got a reception in Flatbush equal to the throngs that turned out to greet Pres. Johnson as he toured Brooklyn, accompanied by Robert F. Kennedy, Democratic senatorial candidate, on his way to a Liberal Party rally.

President Declares Attacks Backfiring

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Johnson hit hard at Republican campaign tactics of "mudslinging and muckraking" as he resumed his country-wide election drive after reporting to congressional leaders and the country on the Administration's assessment of the fall of Khrushchev in the Soviet Union and Red China's first nuclear test-explosion.

Showing his first direct reaction to Republican assaults on his personal ethics and morality, the President said that the GOP had conducted a "desperate" campaign that was now "backfiring."

"It's not the backlash that's gone. It's not the frontlash. It's the smearlash," Johnson said angrily before a downtown St. Louis audience estimated at 25,000.

Ahead of the President was a final week of campaigning in the nation's great cities against his Republican challenger, Sen. Barry Goldwater.

His speeches were scheduled for Los Angeles and other populous Southern California areas, for Chicago and Philadelphia, for New York City as the campaign moved to its final days.

New Relationship

Before the President temporarily cut off campaign activities, he had given a New York City Liberal Party rally in Madison Square Garden a spelled-out description of what he has termed the "Great Society" and had made it clear that he was urging "a new set of relationships between the federal government and the American city."

The significance of events in the Soviet Union and Communist China was reported in various ways as Johnson cancelled Texas, Kansas and Utah scheduled appearances to concentrate in the White House on meetings with key advisers and congressional leaders.

- He spoke to the Liberal Party rally in New York of "changes and uncertainties in this big world of

(Continued on Page 11)

Rail Pact Proposed By Board

A three-year contract with wage increases totaling 27 cents an hour and improved fringe benefits and job protection measures has been recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board for more than 400,000 U.S. railroad workers.

A seven-member board headed by Richardson Dilworth, former mayor of Philadelphia, made a series of recommendations to Pres. Johnson to settle a 1964 dispute between 11 labor unions representing non-operating workers and 187 railroad, terminal and switching companies.

The parties have 30 days to reach agreements based on the board's report. If no agreement is reached, then the unions will be free to strike and management to put new conditions into effect, in accordance with provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

The Dilworth board recommended:

- Wage increases of 9 cents an hour in each contract year, with the first 9 cents retroactive to Jan. 1, 1964.
- An additional raise of 2 cents an hour as of Jan. 1, 1966, to cover

(Continued on Page 3)

Only Indiana Seems Doubtful:

Democrats Look with Hope To 7-State Midwest Area

Chicago—The 7-state empire of the Midwest's upper central region—rich in industry, agriculture and commerce—disposes of an equally rich bloc of 103 Electoral College votes, well above one-third of the 270 bare majority needed to elect the next President.

Barring a violent reversal of the trend, as measured by professionals of both parties and by public opinion surveys, six of the seven states seemed as of two weeks before the Nov. 3 election likely to give substantial majorities to Pres. Johnson or to be clearly leaning toward Johnson.

The seven states include Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri—a tier just westward of the Mississippi River—and the populous states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana on the eastern side.

Indiana, a state with a long tradition of bitter politics of personality, remained a battleground as the election campaign headed to a climax. The polls had shown Pres. Johnson continuously ahead of the Republican presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, but the margins were slight and disputable.

Most of the upper central midwestern region used to be considered a Republican heartland—the land that gave its loyalty to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, that fought the GOP's so-called "eastern establishment," which managed the nomination of every Republican presidential candidate for a generation until Goldwater.

It does not appear to be a Goldwater heartland in the election, although the Arizona senator captured the votes of the area's Republican National Convention delegates in San Francisco last July.

Revolt in Suburbs

There is evidence of revolt in the populous suburbs of the big cities, suburbs normally considered Republican by instinct, against which are considered the uncertainties of Goldwater's philosophy, particularly his vagueness and so-called "hip-shooting" in foreign policy.

There is evidence that rural voters in many areas will vote for Johnson—the same areas that in 1948 switched from Republican to Democratic and helped reelect Harry S. Truman against the overwhelming pre-election favorite, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

There is evidence, indeed, that the upper central region is shifting to a degree away from a Republican anchorage, simply as party against party.

- Five senators are up for reelection (Illinois and Iowa have no

(Continued on Page 9)

Montana GOP Fans Racial Bias in State

Helena, Mont.—Montana Republicans have appealed to race prejudice in the state's campaign with a charge that the Democratic Party has enacted a national "right-to-work" law in the form of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The charge was made in a broadcast by the Montana Republican State Central Committee titled "Emphasis-Fact" over the Intermountain Network on Oct. 12.

In an appeal directed to union members who have led a long and successful fight to block "right-to-work" legislation in the state, the Republican Committee said:

"There is no doubt that the Civil Rights Act was intended to be a "right-to-work" law for those who have been denied the right to work.

"The friend of the workers, the friend of the labor union, the Democratic Party and its liberal thinking leaders enacted this 'right-to-work' law."

The Rev. Howard Y. Williams, chairman of Montana Citizens Rededicated and a Montana member of the national Civil Rights Commission, termed the broadcast "an appeal to racial hatred" that is "re-

(Continued on Page 10)

Johnson Seen Leading In Pennsylvania, Ohio

The neighboring states of Pennsylvania and Ohio are a battleground in this election campaign, with a total of 55 presidential electoral votes and 51 House seats and two Senate seats to be filled.

Pres. Johnson is considered to have a commanding lead in Pennsylvania and polls show him running well ahead in Ohio. Democrats, who were surprised by former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's unexpectedly large victory in Ohio four years ago, are for that reason cautious about considering the state "safe" for Johnson. They are encouraged by the registration figures—particularly the gains chalked up by Ohio labor in eight major cities—but are taking nothing for granted.

The extent of ticket-splitting is regarded as the key to the Senate races, where both incumbents—Democrat Stephen M. Young in Ohio and Republican Hugh Scott in Pennsylvania—face strong opposition.

Informed observers see a good chance of a net gain for the Democrats in the House races. Pennsylvania Republicans pres-

(Continued on Page 10)

UPWA Wins Early Pension, Ends Strike

Waterloo, Ia.—A three-week strike by 3,700 members of the Packinghouse Workers against the Rath Packing Co. has been settled with a contract "package" that included a $375,000 fund permitting workers to retire voluntarily at 62.

Another fund of $50,000 was set up to help clear wage inequities. Most Rath workers are employed here at the nation's largest single-unit packing plant but others work at Birmingham, Dallas, Houston and Decatur, Ill.

Pattern Settlement

The strike-ending agreement was similar to those negotiated with other major packers, the union said. Also settled were such issues as the subcontracting of work, job security and protection for workers against plant decentralization and mechanization.

The UPWA and the Meat Cutters recently won major gains in wages, working conditions and job protection for more than 40,000 industry workers, starting with a "master agreement" reached Sept. 2 at 29 plants of Armour & Co.

The 1964 pattern settlements provided three-year agreements featuring wage boosts of 34 cents an hour, with nearly 15 cents effective this year; pension, health and welfare improvements; maintenance of rates in case of job changes, and contract extension to several previously uncovered plants and departments.

Major firms include Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Hygrade Food Products Co. and John Morrell & Co.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER Harold Wilson, whose Labor Party won a narrow victory, is shown just before the election with a group of constituents—coal miners near Liverpool in the district which sent Wilson to Parliament.

Skill Upgrading Pact Signed by N.Y. Hotels

New York—A union-management agreement will provide new training and promotion opportunities for thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican workers in New York's hotel industries.

The pact between the Hotel & Motel Trades Council and the employers' association was worked out in cooperation with four civil rights groups. It climaxes more than a year of union-initiated conferences designed to help minority group workers qualify for better jobs.

Jay Rubin, president of the nine-union council which bargains for 33,000 workers at 180 hotels, said a survey showed that 40 percent of New York's hotel workers are Negroes or Puerto Ricans—with a heavy concentration in lesser-skilled service jobs.

The union-management committee, he said, agreed that first consideration in filling better jobs should be given to persons presently employed in the hotel industry. As vacancies occur, they will be filled on a merit basis and training opportunities will be made available without regard to race, creed or color.

The following steps will be taken immediately, the labor-management committee said:

- Employment of a qualified person to supervise the job-upgrading program on a full-time basis.
- A request to the city to establish special reading, writing and speech classes to remove language barriers to promotion.
- An initial concentration on placing Negroes and Puerto Ricans in white collar positions. A pool of qualified, presently employed workers will be formed from which vacancies can be filled.

Review Group Named

Each of the four cooperating civil rights groups—CORE, the NAACP, the Urban League and the Puerto Rican Civil Rights Organization—will name a representative to meet periodically with the labor-management committee to review the progress of the program.

A number of job upgrading programs are already under way, union representatives reported at a news conference, including a successful pilot program at the Americana Hotel. Betty Bentz, general organizer for Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, said the labor-management committee is seeking federal manpower training funds to train 50 cooks in "the 10 best hotel kitchens in town" and to train other employes for specialized clerical jobs.

Labor 'Deadly Serious' On Jobless Pay Gains

The labor movement is "very serious" about making unemployment insurance a "working partner" in an effective manpower and anti-poverty program, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies at its meeting in Miami Beach, Fla.

"I know it will cost more money than is required to maintain the present level of benefits," he added. "If this is one of the reasons we haven't been able to get changes, well then, we will face up to that.

Money Required

"The fact is that to improve the system will cost money—payroll money, labor cost money, wages or profits money. No kind of reform without this will be of much value. This is where the rub is. There are a lot of employers who don't mind if Uncle Sam spends $20 a year for each of the poor people, but they don't want unemployment insurance involved because that would affect their experience rating."

Cruikshank declared unions are "deadly serious" about better unemployment compensation benefits. He predicted the day may come when workers may decide to allocate to jobless benefits part of the return for increased productivity, "because they will know it is at last a program designed basically and fundamentally to meet their needs."

In another address, to the Congress on Voluntary Health Insurance & Prepayment conducted at Las Vegas, Nev., by units of the American Medical Association, Cruikshank asserted that the "wall of resistance" to changes in traditional medical practice "is showing cracks and fissures which forecast the crumbling of the whole socio-economic myth."

Changes in Methods

"The technical revolution in medicine is forcing a revolution in the methods of providing services," he said in an address stressing the need for improved medical care which was read for him by Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

He maintained medical care facilities' equipment and personnel must be planned and coordinated in a "rational way" to provide high-quality care "tailored to the needs of the patient and at as reasonable a cost as is consistent with his medical care needs."

He said the answers to the problem can be found "only by a dedicated cooperative effort" by the providers and the consumers of medical care. When the answers are determined, he added, "we shall have found the key to the conservation of expenditures for health care."

Turkish Union Gets Assist From URW

Akron, O.—Union workers at the Istanbul, Turkey, plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. have successfully negotiated a contract ending a strike of nearly two months' duration. URW support of the Turkish workers proved decisive, Gen. Sec. Charles Levinson of the Intl. Federation of Industrial Organizations & General Workers' Unions notified URW Pres. George Burdon.

The URW executive board authorized a $500 contribution Sept. 15 to the 350 strikers.

Brass Workers Win Union Shop

Bridgeport, Conn.—A full union shop, severance pay and wage increases are among the benefits won by 1,600 workers at the Bridgeport Brass Co. in a new three-year agreement. The pact was ratified unanimously at a meeting of the AFL-CIO Brass Workers, directly affiliated Local 24411, according to Pres. Samuel R. Volpe.

Benefits include a wage increase of 7 cents an hour, effective Oct. 1, 1965; inequity increases of from 2 to 5 cents for listed job classifications in the first and third contract years; pension fund improvements, and better holiday pay, vacation and insurance benefits.

Labor Secretary for 7 Years:

Jim Mitchell Dies, Labor Hails Record

New York—James P. Mitchell, who served as secretary of labor for seven years in the Eisenhower Administration, died here of a heart attack. He was 63.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called him "an outstanding Secretary of Labor whose vigorous enforcement of protective labor laws raised them to new levels of effectiveness" and whose activities elevated the Dept. of Labor "to the status it now enjoys with both labor and management and within the councils of government."

Labor's "friendship and esteem for Jim Mitchell grew with the years, Meany said, adding: "We respected his counsel and we valued his friendship; his passing is a loss to us and to the nation."

In a message to Mitchell's widow, the AFL-CIO president expressed his shock and bereavement and termed Mitchell one of "my most valued friends," who "carved for himself a monument that will long be remembered by myself and the many, many personal friendships he had in the labor movement."

Mitchell became secretary of labor in October 1953, moving over from the Dept. of Defense where he was assistant secretary of the Army in charge of manpower and reserve forces affairs. During World War II he served as director of the Industrial Personnel Division of the War Dept. After the war he was director of personnel and industrial relations for R. H. Macy & Co. and later vice president in charge of labor relations and operations at Bloomingdale Brothers, both in New York.

Ran for Governor

After his service in the Eisenhower Administration, Mitchell won the Republican primary nomination for the 1961 New Jersey gubernatorial race but lost to Gov. Richard J. Hughes in the general election. He subsequently joined Crown Zellerbach Corp. as a consultant and director for the West Coast pulp and paper company. Last December he was elected senior vice president for corporate relations for the company.

Mitchell was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and after graduation from high school went to work in a grocery store, the first in a series of jobs. After a few years he went to work for Western Electric Co. in the personnel department and for the rest of his life dealt with personnel and labor-management problems.

Before leaving the secretaryship, Mitchell was tendered a dinner by the trade union movement where he was honored for his "deep understanding of and concern for the welfare of the nation's working men and women."

After leaving the government he served as president of the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor.

He is survived by his widow, the former Isabelle Nulton, a daughter, three sisters and three grandchildren.

JAMES P. MITCHELL

'Unfinished' Business Awaits 89th Congress

The AFL-CIO gave the 88th Congress a high grade for its two-year record of accomplishment, but listed nine major items of "unfinished business" to be put on the agenda of the next Congress.

The 74-page booklet, Labor Looks at the 88th Congress, analyzes 58 issues on which the AFL-CIO took a stand, ranging from one man, one vote reapportionment to conservation policies.

Under unfinished business, the pamphlet lists the following:

- Hospital insurance for the aged.
- Job-creating, full employment measures.
- Repeal of Taft-Hartley Sec. 14b, which authorizes so-called "right-to-work" laws in the states.
- Fair Labor Standards Act improvements, including broader coverage, a $2 minimum wage, a 35-hour standard workweek, and double-time for overtime work.
- Improved standards of unemployment benefits.
- Federal aid for health, education and welfare programs.
- Consumer protection, including "truth in packaging" and "truth in lending."
- Foreign aid improvements.
- Reform of rules, procedures and organization of Congress.

In a foreword to the booklet, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed congressional rules reform necessary "to prevent the will of Congress from being frustrated by its own rules."

The "great record" of the 88th Congress, Meany noted, was compiled "only after a series of desperate struggles against a determined minority, armed with the powerful weapons of restrictive rules and the unrestricted seniority system."

Meany termed the 88th Congress "even more remarkable" in its accomplishments than the 73rd and 74th, which enacted the bulk of the New Deal program, because "it was not faced with a nation prostrated by depression" and had to reject the temptation to be "complacent."

Credits Kennedy, Johnson

This record of accomplishment, Meany said, "can only be attributed to the wise, prudent but forceful leadership exercised by Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson."

Single copies of Labor Looks at the 88th Congress are available without cost from the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., 20006.

GM Council to Meet:

American Motors Strike Wins Gains

Detroit—A modified profit-sharing plan is included in a new agreement won by the Auto Workers at American Motors Corp. after a brief strike of 26,000 AMC workers.

The strike of the AMC automotive division ended in a pact paralleling the wage, pension and insurance benefits won from auto's Big 3.

Meanwhile, as the strike of 250,000 General Motors workers went into its fifth week, the UAW executive board called the union's General Motors Council to a meeting here Oct. 23 and directed all GM locals and units to schedule membership meetings Oct. 25.

The 275-member Council scheduled a vote on whether to recommend ratification or rejection of the national agreement, not yet signed while contract talks continued on working conditions and other local issues.

In telegrams to GM units, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock reported that, as of Oct. 21, some 86 locals representing 220,900 GM workers —63.5 percent of the GM membership—had completed local negotiations.

Time for Action

Because of this majority, the board decided to act. Woodcock told newsmen that the meetings were called in part because Pres. Johnson has urged an early end of the strike, but also because of the union's desire to learn the views of its members and leaders.

Reuther and Woodcock reported that, if a majority of GM locals vote to ratify the national pact, the national GM strike would end and locals which have ratified local settlements would return to work when recalled by plant management.

Those locals which haven't settled their local differences were directed to present a full report so members may decide whether to continue on strike locally, but all were urged to intensify their efforts to reach a satisfactory agreement.

Under the UAW's agreement with American Motors, the profit-sharing plan will be used to finance an extra week's vacation. The pension and insurance payments, formerly made from the profit-sharing fund, will become a direct charge on the employer.

The $4.8 million now in the fund will be held in reserve to pay the cost of the extra week's vacation and some shares now held will be sold with the proceeds to be divided among the workers.

Under the new agreement, workers will get another week's cash pay if the profit-sharing fund permits in December, in addition to a Christmas bonus financed by diverting 5 cents an hour from the SUB fund (supplemental unemployment benefits) to a special fund.

The union said it won other benefits also while improving the language on production standards and retaining most of the working conditions of the prior contract.

"Instead of bringing American Motors to Big 3 levels, we have brought Big 3 workers to AMC levels," said AMC Dir. Douglas Fraser. "Thus AMC will remain competitive without taking anything from its workers."

EXPANDED PROGRAM of cooperation between American and Mexican organized workers was envisioned at a meeting of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, and El Paso, Tex. From left to right are Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, U.S. section chairman; Pres. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), chairman of the Mexican section; AFL-CIO Associate Inter-American Rep. Tom E. Robles and ORIT Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui H.

Rail Emergency Board Recommends Pay, Fringe, Layoff Pact for 400,000

(Continued from Page 1)

the added costs of continuing present health and welfare benefits.

- A fourth week of vacation after 20 years of service, an added paid holiday to make the yearly total 8, and $2,000 in group life insurance for employes retiring after Mar. 1, 1964.

On the major issues of job protection and the contracting-out of employes' work, the board's recommendations were patterned after the recent agreement between the railroads and six shopcraft unions.

Standards were established for conditions under which work may be contracted-out, and substantial severance pay and other allowances were provided for workers displaced by automation or technological changes.

The recommendations went beyond the shopcraft agreement by extending job-protection measures also to workers who lose their jobs because of business declines.

Members of 11 unions were involved in the job protection movement—the Boiler Makers, Firemen & Oilers, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Railway Carmen, Railway Clerks, Sheet Metal Workers, and Signalmen.

All unions but the Signalmen appeared before the board to argue for a wage increase. The Signalmen reached agreement last July on a 9-cent annual increase, but the Dilworth board included them in the 11 entitled to 2 cents more per hour in 1966 in anticipation of higher medical care costs.

Several of the unions had urged the board to grant them a 29-cent wage increase retroactive to June 30, 1963, with a 3.5 percent boost each year thereafter, plus a cost-of-living escalator clause geared to rising prices.

Union spokesmen said the critical need for job protection was underscored by a 42 percent drop in jobs between 1955 and 1963 and a widespread feeling of insecurity by rail workers in general.

Johnson named the Dilworth board Aug. 18 to head off a strike voted by the workers after contract talks got nowhere. It held hearings for 22 days, considered a "mountain of exhibits" and many hours of testimony, and concluded that 30 days is too short a time to consider so complex a dispute.

The board recommended that future hearings be shortened by holding a "pre-trial" conference at which each side would file a trial brief summarizing the issues, the existing agreements and the proposed changes.

The board said the parties "appear to regard the board as an audience to an elaborate ritual—something like the Japanese Kabuchi theater" where offerings are rigidly stylized and follow an undeviating pattern.

Besides Dilworth, board members were Robert J. Ables and Frank J. Dugan of Washington, D. C.; H. Raymond Cluster of Baltimore, Lewis M. Gill of Philadelphia, Paul D. Hanlon of Portland, Ore., and Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, all representing the public.

Chicago Teachers Win 1st Written Agreement

Chicago—The Chicago Board of Education has approved in principle a memorandum of understanding with the Chicago Teachers Union which union Pres. John M. Fewkes called a "sizeable step" toward collective bargaining.

The memorandum, signed by Fewkes and School Supt. Benjamin Willis, calls for the "orderly and speedy processing of grievances and the resolving of professional problems" of the 13,000 members of AFT Local 1, and 2,000 others who want the union to represent them.

The school system has about 21,000 teachers and professional employes. The board passed a resolution last Feb. 26 recognizing the union as collective bargaining agent for its members and directing Willis to help draft a written memorandum.

Fewkes hailed the board's actions as the climax of a two-year drive and added: "We hope that written procedures will help us get more definite answers to questions about wages and working conditions."

The board, in ratifying the memorandum, made suggestions for changes which the union and superintendent will study.

The memorandum signed by Willis and Fewkes agreed that the procedures to be established will provide channels for resolving grievances and problems, and that these may include salaries, fringe benefits, hours, transfer policies, efficiency ratings, working conditions and similar matters.

The agreement provides that complaints of unfair treatment or disputes about the rules of the city schools, the Illinois school code or the provisions of the new memorandum may be submitted to the grievance procedure.

Grievance Rules

Other stipulations are that differences should be settled at the school level, if possible, and that any teacher may present a grievance in writing to the principal or other administrator, may be heard personally and may be represented by a union designee.

A decision by a principal shall be made in writing within a reasonable time, with the reasons listed, and a teacher or the union may appeal to a higher level, then to the superintendent and the board.

Professional problems—involving welfare, working conditions and professional duties—are to be worked out in conferences between the union and the superintendent and may be referred to the board in cases of disagreement.

Group Health Shows Lowest Hospital Rate

New York—Federal employes and their families enrolled in prepaid group health plans, which emphasize preventive medical care, spent less time in hospitals than employes and dependents covered by other forms of health insurance.

George S. Perrot, a consultant to the Group Health Association of America, said the Civil Service Commission's latest statistics show a lower utilization of hospital services by group health plan members in all age groups—including retired employes over 65.

Meany Praises Hoover as Patriot

Former Pres. Herbert C. Hoover "exemplified the highest tradition of selfless public service," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany described Hoover, who died in New York at the age of 90, as "a patriot in the best sense of the word . . . in all circumstances ready to place himself at the service of the nation."

He said Hoover's "deep devotion" to the United States and the welfare of mankind "transcended partisan politics."

Boss Watched Voting, NLRB Voids Election

An employer who stationed himself a few feet from the polls while his workers voted in a National Labor Relations Board election interfered with the employes' freedom of choice, the NLRB has ruled. The employer interfered also by announcing, a few days before the balloting, that he would pay $6 toward the cost of work shoes as soon as the election results were announced, the board held.

The employes voted against the Auto Workers, 25-19, at the Detroit and Highland Park, Mich., plants of Performance Measurements Co., Inc., last Apr. 28.

Overruling its acting regional director, the board set aside the election and ordered a new one at a time the regional director finds to be "appropriate."

In its decision the board related that the firm's president, during the election at each plant, stood so close to the door into the election area at various times that each employe had to pass within two feet of him to get to the polls. For a period of time he sat at a table about six feet from the doorway, allegedly "instructing supervisors," the NLRB investigation also disclosed.

In addition, the company head entered the voting area on two occasions. Two board members declared:

"While we agree that the brief forays into the election area may not tend to interfere with the free choice of the employes, the continued presence of the employer's president" near the polling place was "improper conduct not justified by the fact that for part of the time he was instructing supervisors on the release of employes" to vote.

Member John H. Fanning maintained that it was unnecessary to rely on this reasoning but joined with members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown in finding the employer influenced the employes by promising to give them boots or shoes or a $6 allowance toward damage caused by certain chemicals on the floor that caused footwear to deteriorate.

Sudden Hurry Questioned

It is "undisputed," the NLRB wrote, "that shoe damage was a long-standing problem of employes which the employer had been in no hurry to resolve until just before the election." There was no apparent reason "why the announcement, as well as the benefit, could not have been withheld" until after the election, said the board.

It added: "Promising the benefit but withholding the payment until after the election could itself be interpreted as a form of unlawful pressure upon, and interference with, the employes' freedom of choice."

LETTER CARRIERS Pres. Jerome J. Keating donned his uniform cap to deliver one of the 25 million contribution envelopes for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund. The recipient, of course, is Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of the memorial foundation's trustees. At left is Deputy Postmaster Gen. Frederick C. Belen, who worked with the NALC in the "mailmen's march" to raise funds to carry on Mrs. Roosevelt's work.

Wirtz Rejects Second South Dakota Pay Law

The Labor Dept. has again slapped down a South Dakota law which set up an illegal "means test" for jobless workers who apply for unemployment compensation.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told South Dakota's Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud (R) that his state can't participate in the federal unemployment insurance program unless it stops trying to disqualify applicants who made as much as $6,000 a year before they lost their jobs.

The Republican-controlled South Dakota legislature in 1963 first enacted a law requiring a seven-week waiting period before a $6,000-a-year worker could apply for benefits, rising up to 13 weeks disqualification for a person with base-year earnings of $9,000 or more.

Wirtz promptly ruled that it was out of conformity with federal law, which establishes unemployment benefits as an insurance program and not a form of relief.

The legislature then re-enacted the law this year, declaring that its purpose was to obtain from the Labor Dept. a more extensive hearing and consideration than was given the first time around.

Law Termed 'Alien'

The state got its hearing—at which the AFL-CIO submitted a brief denouncing the law as "alien" to the principle of wage insurance.

Hearing Examiner Clifford P. Grant rejected the South Dakota law in strong terms.

"It is difficult to understand, by any stretch of the imagination," he said, "how this contributes to the goals of economic stability and the relief of the unemployed. Rather it runs counter to these purposes for which the federal law was enacted. . . . The very wages and salaries which Congress intended to be insured have been made the basis for the denial of insurance benefits."

Congress, he said, had clearly mandated "that unemployment compensation is to be paid as a matter of right without any test of means."

Wirtz told the South Dakota governor bluntly that he concurs in the hearing examiner's decision. The state law, he said, no longer meets federal requirements.

The next move is up to the governor. With an eye on a possible adverse ruling, the legislature empowered Gubbrud to void the legislation if it didn't meet federal standards.

If he doesn't, the federal unemployment insurance tax paid by South Dakota employers will shoot upward from a present average of 1.4 percent of taxable payroll, based on experience rating, to the statutory 3.1 percent. None of the money would come back into the state. South Dakota would either have to finance the program from its own funds or abandon unemployment benefits entirely. But even if the latter course were adopted, employers would still be obligated to pay the federal tax.

Texas Labor Sets Up Equal Opportunity Unit

Austin, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO has set up a new Dept. of Equal Opportunity, to be headed by Henry Munoz, Jr., of San Antonio. State AFL-CIO Pres. Hank Brown said the department will work for equality of opportunity "in all areas of life" and will undertake programs dealing with manpower retraining, youth employment, civil rights and employment of the handicapped.

'Desperate Vote-Seekers':

'Haters' Falsify Rights Act, Justice Dept. Chief Charges

Indianapolis—"Extremists, professional haters and desperate vote-seekers" have been talking "nonsense" and "untruths" about the Civil Rights Act, Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach charged in a speech to the Indiana AFL-CIO convention here.

Katzenbach, the man charged with enforcing key provisions of the new law, said the "propaganda barrage" failed to block passage of the legislation but "nevertheless succeeded in raising some enduring doubts in the minds of many people."

To "set the record straight," the Justice Dept. chief spelled out what the law does not do, as well as what it does provide. He told the delegates:

- It does not require or authorize the busing of school children.
- It does not affect the sale of homes or apartments.
- It does not prevent any retailer from refusing to serve a person who is disorderly or drunk—white or Negro.
- It does not give dictatorial powers to the federal government, nor does it permit massive cutoffs of federal funds.
- It does not affect union seniority which is free of discrimination.
- It does not create any racial hiring quotas.
- It does not require the firing of whites to hire Negroes—or anyone else. In fact the law forbids preferential treatment.
- It does not tell unions whom they must admit to membership, or tell employers whom they must hire.

On the other hand, declared Katzenbach, "the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects the basic rights of citizenship. The right to vote. The right to attend a movie—and to get a hamburger afterwards. The right to attend public schools. The right to use the public library. The right to be judged on ability when seeking a job."

Delegates gave a rousing reception to Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ill.), who has labor endorsement in his campaign for re-election. Earlier State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas W. Sells stressed the importance of electing Hartke and Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Roger D. Branigan as well as the Johnson-Humphrey top-of-the-ticket. The Republican candidates for governor and senator, he stressed, were both leaders in the adoption of Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law which banned the union shop.

The convention re-elected the state central body's top officers including Sells, Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright, and Vice Presidents Jacob R. Roberts and George Colwell.

Among other speakers were COPE Dir. Al Barkan, Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, and Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson.

Alabama Labor Raps Vote Denial, Backs LBJ

Mobile—Alabama labor is squarely behind the Johnson-Humphrey ticket even though there is no direct way Alabamans can vote for the Democratic presidential nominee.

Delegates to the State AFL-CIO convention here—with only one dissenting vote—praised the records of Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey and denounced the Republican platform and the "anti-labor" records of the GOP nominees.

Noting that all GOP congressional candidates in the state are supporting Sen. Goldwater "and his extreme views against labor," the state labor council urged union members to "vote the straight Democratic ticket on Nov. 3."

Lack of Choice Protested

As the only alternative to voting for Goldwater, the state central body is urging support for the uncommitted Democratic electors in the presidential race. But the delegates adopted a resolution strongly protesting the denial of the "precious and cherished right" of Alabamans to vote for the candidate of their choice.

In major resolutions, the convention:

- Urged the legislature to enact a state minimum wage law.
- Called for an increase in amount and duration of unemployment benefits, noting that the present $32-a-week is next to the lowest in the nation.
- Demanded free textbooks for all students, through high school, and condemned the present system of textbook purchases through a single contractor as "the spoils system in its ugliest form."
- Called for regulation of private employment agencies.
- Urged enactment by Congress of a social security hospital care program and truth-in-lending legislation.
- Opposed any congressional interference with one man, one vote legislative apportionment.

Delegates re-elected the state central body's three top officers, Pres. Barney Weeks, Sec.-Treas. A. G. Trammell and Exec. Vice Pres. William Mintz.

The convention gave a standing ovation to Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), retiring from Congress this year after having been squeezed out in an at-large primary election. Other speakers included Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.); Rep. Robert E. Jones (D-Ala.); AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul L. Phillips, president of the Papermakers & Paperworkers; COPE Dir. Al Barkan; Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies; William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Stanley Ruttenberg, economic adviser to the secretary of labor.

Iron Workers Re-Elect Officers, Map Program

San Francisco—The 32nd convention of the Iron Workers re-elected the union's international officers and set policy on such subjects as political action, organizing, job safety and economic objectives including the need for action against unemployment.

Re-elected were Pres. John H. Lyons, Sec. James R. Downes, Treas. James V. Cole and nine vice presidents.

Noting that automation and the increase of the working force in the construction industry are boosting unemployment, a convention resolution called for payment of double time rates for all overtime work on outside construction.

The delegates, who heard speaker after speaker urge all-out backing for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket gave the Democratic slate unanimous support and endorsed the international's policy, as outlined by Lyons, of close cooperation with the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Another convention action continued the John H. Lyons Scholarship Fund, commemorating former Pres. John H. Lyons Sr., who died in 1961. The program, originally set up in 1958, has benefitted 11 sons and daughters of Iron Workers members. It will provide two 4-year scholarships annually for children of union members.

More Safety Urged

Declaring that the Iron Workers, whose members include men who erect tall buildings, have "the most hazardous occupation" in the building trades, the convention recommended that all local unions incorporate provisions for safety meetings on the job and other safety measures in their collective bargaining agreements.

Another resolution called for planking of working floors and provision of nets on bridges, buildings and other structures under construction.

The convention approved Lyons' report on establishment last year of a Dept. of Research & Organization by the international union. Lyons and Downes reported that a membership drop, triggered by the 1957 recession and new production methods and materials, had been reversed and the union has shown gains to a present strength of close to 139,000.

The union was successful in 80 percent of its organizing campaigns in 632 unorganized shops in the last four years, Lyons told the convention. Both shopmen and members of outside erection locals received substantial wage and fringe increases during the same period, he reported.

Shopmen were able to cope with job losses from new techniques and materials in most cases because, Lyons said, "our members have applied their ingenuity and acquired alternative skills."

Lloyd P. Vaughan, Organizer, Dies

Charleston, S. C.—AFL-CIO Field Rep. Lloyd P. Vaughan died here after a heart attack Oct. 14 and was buried in Columbia, S. C. He was 55.

Formerly a school teacher, Vaughan was president of Local 427 of the Textile Workers Union of America when the former CIO named him an organizer in 1940. For 10 years he was secretary-treasurer of the Virginia CIO Council and then served as CIO director in Panama and state or area director in South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Vaughan later was director of organization for the United Paperworkers of America.

In 1958 he began a three-year stint as an AFL-CIO field representative in Puerto Rico, followed by his transfer to the federation's region in North and South Carolina. His widow, Mary, survives.

Unions Report 90% Eligible In Delaware

Wilmington—Reports to the Delaware AFL-CIO convention here indicate that close to 90 percent of union members in the state are registered to vote in the November election.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Clement J. Lemon said union registration workers—including volunteers from the auxiliaries—had helped enroll the greatest percentage of eligible workers in the state's political history. He called for an equally intensive get-out-the-vote effort for Election Day.

The state COPE endorsement of the entire Democratic slate had been made before the convention and delegates applauded AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, as he called for election of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Turning to state issues, Lemon called in his report to the convention for a state minimum wage law, a Delaware labor relations law, extension of free public education to include two years at the college level, and establishment of a state medical school "so that children of workers can have an opportunity to become doctors."

At Stone Workers' Conention:

Get Out Vote Drive Stressed by Meany

New York—Issuing a strong appeal to union members to exercise their voting rights Nov. 3, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that the United States would never have a Congress indifferent to the interests of working people if 75 percent of the labor movement voted in elections.

Addressing the Stone Workers' 11th convention, Meany called labor's record at the polls "no better than the record of the American people in general" and characterized this record as "the poorest in the world."

He lauded Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, and said the nation's chief executive could justifiably base his campaign on the issue of prosperity achieved by the nation partly under his Administration.

"I think it is to his credit that at a time when he is campaigning he has gone to Congress and called for action on a poverty program," Meany declared.

Freedom Essential

"We in the labor movement can't be satisfied ever," he added, stressing labor's interest in a free society "because the trade union movement can't operate in any other kind of society."

Convention delegates were told that organized labor must reverse a trend in which unorganized workers are being deceived by employers into voting against unions in representation elections. This was a major conclusion in an officers' report submitted to the convention.

To document this point, Stone Workers Pres. Sam H. Scott noted that in spite of devoting every effort to organizing within its jurisdiction, his union during a 31-month period won 19 National Labor Relations Board elections and sustained losses in 22. He attributed these losses to "anti-labor, anti-union legislative drives" which have resulted in legislation like the Taft-Hartley Act and so-called "right-to-work" laws and to fear by non-union workers of loss of their jobs brought on by employer intimidation and opposition.

Scott told delegates that in spite of stiff employer resistance, the union had maintained a militant policy in its organizational activities. Strikes alone, he explained, had cost the union $125,000 over a 29-month period.

Johnson Endorsed

Delegates voted unanimously to endorse the candidacies of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey for president and vice president. A resolution setting forth the endorsement noted that the Johnson-Humphrey ticket shows a "dedication to progressive government programs" and represents the best answer to the needs of the labor movement.

The convention heard a sharp attack on Sen. Goldwater by Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, who declared that Pres. Johnson "champions the Great Society while the other wants to dwell in the hate society—a society of contending forces where survival of the fittest is the norm and the most powerful groups would live on the labors of the subjugated."

Other speakers included John Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Al Barkan, National COPE director; and William Dodge, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

CHECK for $40,000 in donations to Florida East Coast Railway employes' "hardship fund" is passed by Pres. Charles Luna (left) of Railroad Trainmen to Deputy Pres. Ray Moore. Check represents donations by 1,100 BRT convention delegates and 35 officers to the fund for members idled by strike. Convention in Miami Beach later urged Pres. Johnson to intervene personally to settle strike of other railroad employes in effect since January 1963.

Rail Trainmen Elect Luna to Full Term

Miami Beach—The Railroad Trainmen elected Pres. Charles Luna for a four-year term here after a contest, re-elected Sec.-Treas. W. E. B. Chase and National Legislative Rep. Al H. Chester without opposition, and approved an action program proposed by Luna when the BRT opened its 32d convention Sept. 28.

Luna won, 875-202, over Clyde Titler, BRT general chairman on the Monongahela Railroad, near Pittsburgh.

President since 1963, Luna succeeded W. P. Kennedy, who retired after passing the age limit set by the last convention. In an acceptance speech, Luna thanked delegates and pledged to carry out the goals approved by the convention.

Union Program

In addition to "adequate wage increases for all classes of service" represented by the BRT; a supplemental pension and an end to jurisdictional disputes, the new union program includes:

- Amendments to the Railway Labor Act for better protection of the rights of railroad workers.
- Establishment of "safe and adequate" crew-size rules in road and yard service when the two-year work rules settlement of 1964 expires.
- Improvement of the expense-away-from-home rule.
- An intensified public relations program.

Other Contests

In other election results:

Vice Pres. L. E. Chester of Jacksonville, Fla., was chosen assistant to the president over Cecil Selby of Mattoon, Ill., 832 to 254.

Assistant Sec.-Treas. W. L. Hill won by a large majority in a three-man race.

One new vice president was chosen—Walter E. Grady. Re-elected vice presidents were Sam Vander Hei, F. A. Collin, P. K. Byers, W. B. Kelly, W. G. Parks, J. M. King, F. C. Montgomery, Roy D. Heape, P. J. McNamara, R. D. Jones, J. H. Shepherd, Gordon C. Gale, W. J. Weil and Q. C. Gabriel.

Elected from Canada were W. J. McGregor, legislative representative, and J. H. Irwin, alternate representative.

The convention disposed of its business so expeditiously that officers hoped for an Oct. 27 adjournment, about two weeks earlier than expected.

Dispatchers Vote Raise in Dues, Services

Los Angeles—A dues increase to cover the cost of stepped-up union activities was voted by the Air Line Dispatchers at the union's 22nd convention.

Delegates voted for an accelerated organizing drive and authorized additional services to members, including a larger staff at national headquarters in Arlington, Va., and more activity by the union's five elected vice presidents in handling negotiations, grievances and safety work.

Convention speakers included Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Vice Chairman Robert T. Murphy of the Civil Aeronautics Board; E. R. Bonner of the Decca Navigation Corp., England; and Frank Leone, assistant Los Angeles airport manager.

Re-elected for four-year terms without opposition were Pres. Robert E. Commerce and Sec.-Treas. Ernest A. Bressin. John H. Steele of National Airlines, Miami, won in a field of five candidates for executive vice president.

The union, among the smallest in the AFL-CIO, represents certified airmen who work for scheduled air lines and are responsible for ground control duties involving air safety.

Convention delegates also:

- Urged member locals to affiliate with state and local central bodies.
- Established dues and assessment schedules for new groups of employes eligible to join the ALDA.
- Adopted a resolution prohibiting members from handling the work of any group of employes during an authorized work stoppage.
- Amended the constitution to bring election procedures regarding proxy votes into conformance with the Landrum-Griffin law.
- Voted to meet in Miami in 1965, Las Vegas in 1966.

Kansas AFL-CIO Maps Final Election Drive

Topeka—The Kansas AFL-CIO took action here at its annual convention to help the Johnson-Humphrey ticket carry the state Nov. 3 and instructed a subcommittee to undertake discussions seeking affiliation of all AFL-CIO unions with the state central body.

The 450 delegates adopted an officers' report strongly recommending support of Pres. Johnson and his running-mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Convention sessions were recessed for a COPE meeting at which speakers reported that intensive registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns have improved the election prospects of endorsed candidates in the state, including Harry Wiles, Democratic candidate for governor, and at least three congressional endorsees.

Pres. John J. Grogan of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, brought the greetings of Federation Pres. George Meany. Other speakers included William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Vice Pres. A. J. Eberhardy of the Boiler Makers; Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director of AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries; COPE Area Dir. Walter F. Gray; and Pres. Martin Byrne of the Kansas Farmers' Union.

The convention instructed a committee to seek unity of all AFL-CIO unions in the state within the central body and approved a resolution providing for a special convention to consider any needed constitutional changes.

Convention delegates also:

- Amended the constitution to convene biennially, starting in 1965, with COPE conferences every two years starting in 1966.
- Reaffirmed a policy of supporting candidates who will help repeal the state's so-called "right to work" law and support the Supreme Court ruling on state reapportionment.
- Called for improvements in state minimum wage, workmen's compensation and Sunday closing laws, and opposed any state sales tax increase that does not exempt food and children's clothing.

The delegates, noting that Diners' Club credit cards are being printed at a color-press plant near Lawrence, Kan., where the Typographers are on strike, urged union members to stop using the cards or to return them.

Messages of greetings from Gov. John Anderson, Jr. (R) and gubernatorial candidate Wiles were reported by State Federation Pres. Kenneth Kitchen and Sec-Treas. F. E. Black.

U.S. Bulletins Listed On Welfare, Pensions

The Labor Dept. has issued a new listing of government bulletins dealing with welfare and pension plans. The list, including a form for ordering the bulletins, is available from the department.

Chemical Workers Hike Per Capita

Miami Beach — A 30-cent per capita tax increase was voted by the Chemical Workers here at the union's 19th convention. That will raise the monthly total to $2.30 per member, with the increase going largely for organizing purposes.

The delegates also modified the union's proxy voting system and approved departmental reports.

Earlier the convention took the unprecedented step, for the ICWA, of endorsing a national political ticket—that of Pres. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Cement Union Marks Its 25th Anniversary

Montreal, Que.—Cement Workers Pres. Felix C. Jones set the tone of the union's 25th anniversary convention with a declaration that its future success "can be greatly enhanced by the same determination and dedication which has worked so effectively over the past 25 years."

Heading the list of speakers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said that the 1964 presidential election "isn't the usual political race where one finds that someone has to win and the other has to lose."

"There is," he said, "a definite movement—an extreme right-wing movement, and unless it is eliminated from the American political scene, it has but one way to go, and that is up."

Emphasizing such social and economic problems as unemployment, poverty and civil rights, Schnitzler said that American labor faces the task of helping to complete an incomplete program.

"We must approach these problems with an understanding that will provide opportunities which did not exist in the past," he said, reminding the delegates that their locals and members would be expected to play their part.

Path to Peace

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress emphasized that the maintenance of peace in the world is through the establishment of free and democratic trade unions.

"Where you have a free trade union movement," he said, "you have no war mongers. . . . If free trade unions disappear, our Democratic way of life will also disappear." The AFL-CIO, CLC and Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions have one common and basic principle, he said:

"We will never be satisfied until free trade unions are established in every country of the world."

Although no increase in per capita tax is anticipated, the 250 delgates from the union's locals in the United States and Canada will deal with the question of rate of per capita payments to the international's strike fund and whether or not the amount of strike benefits paid by the union should be increased.

On the political front, the convention for increased political education will deal with proposals through the election of a registrar by each local union, and endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Facing later sessions of the convention are the election of all internatonal union officers and a series of legislative proposals.

Johnson and Humphrey

It is the considered judgment of the General Board of the AFL-CIO that the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey is a matter of the most vital concern to the labor movement, to all the people of the United States and to the cause of peace and freedom throughout the world.

We endorse their candidacy.

We urge every union member to give these candidates their most wholehearted support.

—AFL-CIO General Board

The New Congress

IN A SERIES of intense battles in about 100 congressional districts and in 20 statewide senatorial races, the shape of the 89th Congress is taking place and with it the direction and pace of the program to be presented by the new President.

To a significant extent, the makeup of the new Congress will shape the new Administration's program, and in shaping it determine its fate. The stakes, in these elections, therefore are high despite their lack of overall national attention.

The 88th Congress put together a remarkable record stemming from the forceful leadership of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. But despite its outstanding—and in the case of civil rights historic—achievements, there are nine major issues and a string of secondary ones that will be the unfinished business when the 89th Congress convenes in January 1965.

The need is clear: an increase in liberal, progressive congressmen and more liberal senators can mean the difference in cleaning up the agenda and going on to the difficult problems facing the nation.

With a new Congress committed to the program and policies of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, there can be solutions finally to the vexing problems of hospital care for the aged, job-creating programs, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act section that sets up "right-to-work" laws and the other unfinished items from the 88th Congress.

COPE-endorsed congressional and senatorial candidates will support the Johnson-Humphrey program. Their election is vital to the direction the nation takes in the next two years.

The Mark of a Senator

IT TOOK A LOT of digging and research, but Sen. Barry Goldwater's contribution to the public laws of the United States has finally been unearthed. It is an interesting record, especially for persons opposed to the khapra beetle.

In his 12 years in the Senate, Goldwater introduced 144 bills. Of these 80 have some sort of national significance. But of the 80 only six have become public laws.

Goldwater's six public laws include directing the secretary of the interior to conduct a study of Indian education; appointments to the staff at the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission; reimbursing persons for expenses incurred in fumigating to eradicate the khapra beetle; incorporation of the American Symphony Orchestra League; reciprocal agreements for alien amateur radio operators; mailing of live scorpions for medical research.

Or, what other qualifications are needed for the presidency of the United States?

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

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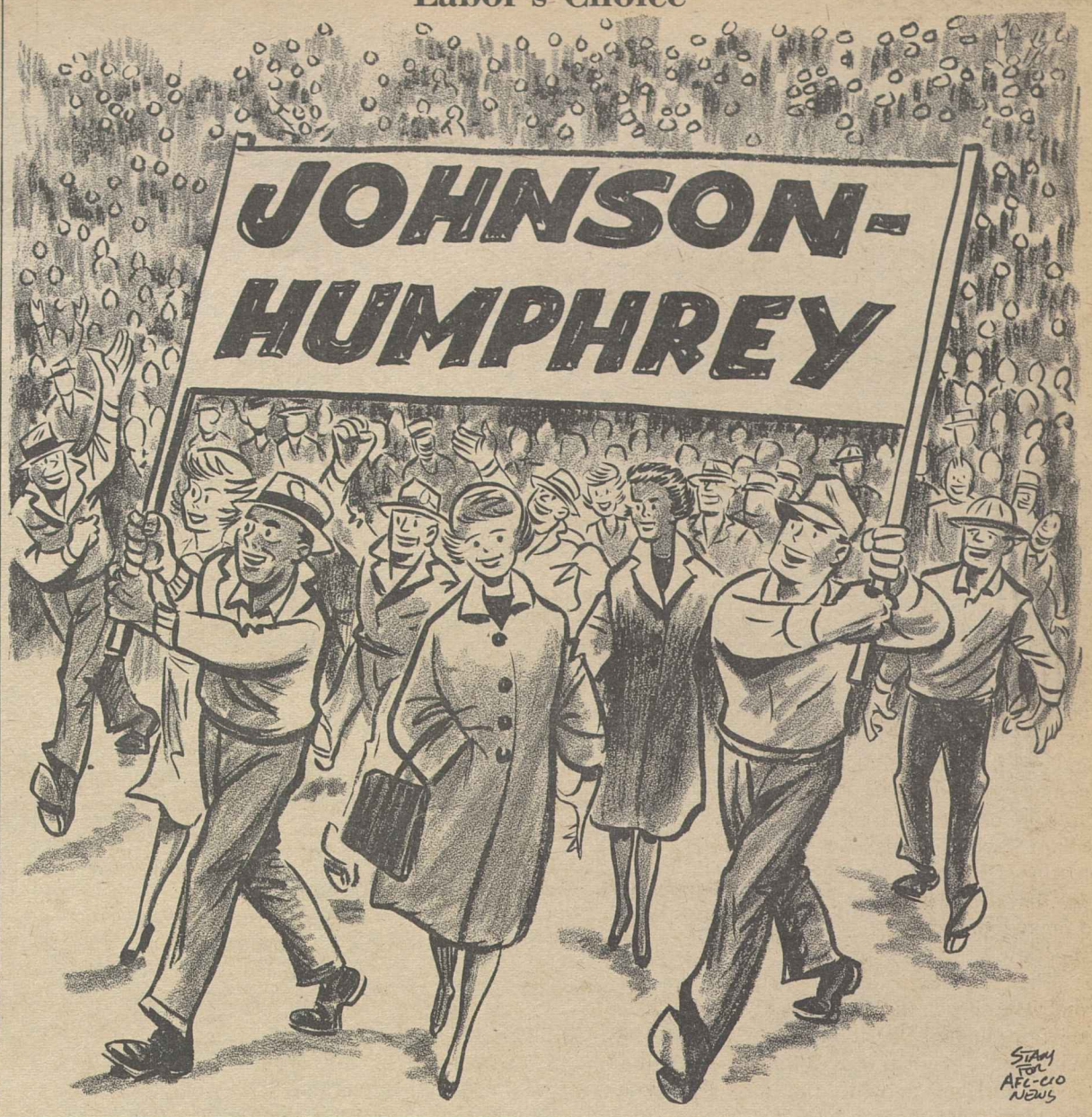
Labor's Choice



Johnson Tells Liberal Party:

Meeting Needs of Nation's Cities A Major Goal of 'Great Society'

The following is excerpted from an address by Pres. Johnson to a Liberal Party rally at Madison Square Garden in New York City.

AMERICA has to face a whole new set of problems. I have summed up this challenge in my call for the Great Society. The Great Society is not a slogan; it is an idea. The Great Society is not something brand new; it is a dream as old as our civilization. The difference is, for the first time in man's history we really have the resources to make it possible, to make the Great Society a reality. The Great Society is not some vague dream-like Utopia. The Great Society is a very clear and very definite objective, a very definite goal. It will be met by specific programs, directed at concrete problems, carried out by dedicated and determined men.

We recognize that our abundance must be extended to all of our people, but that is not the Great Society. That is simply the base on which we build it. We build our strength and we keep the peace, but that is not the Great Society. It is the shield behind which we build. We did not establish freedom and we did not work for two centuries simply to pile up more money in our bank accounts and more goods at home and more power in our arsenals.

We built this nation for the people of this nation and we will not now permit our people to be overwhelmed by our growth and our progress, walled in by our cities and our signs. Our brave men did not die in battle, our pioneers did not risk their lives and fortunes so that their descendants could sit in expensive apartments with washing machines and television sets without a place to walk and touch nature, breathing poisoned air beside polluted rivers, unable to send their children to a decent school or even to a decent playground.

We cannot, we must not, and we will not sacrifice natural beauty and the sense of community, the creations of art and the joy of thought in the rush to become bigger and stronger and more wealthy. We will not permit ourselves to be mastered and stifled by machines and buildings and highways. We want to grow and build, and invent, but we want progress to be the servant of man and not have man become the victim of progress.

Well, that is the Great Society—concern for the quality of the life of each person in America. Nowhere is that concern more urgent than in the American city. By 1975 we will have to shelter and sustain a new urban population equal to the entire 1960 metropolitan population of New York and Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia, Detroit and Boston, Baltimore and Johnson City, Tex.

We will have to build at least 2 million new homes a year compared with the current rate of just a little over a million. We will have to rebuild the 7 million homes that do not have running water, or even decent plumbing. We will need schools for 60 million children. We will need welfare and health facilities for 27 million people over the age of 60. We will need transportation facilities for the daily movement of 200 million people in 80 million or 90 million cars.

WE WILL HAVE to improve the health and the beauty of our cities. Our air and our water are being contaminated. Open spaces and parks are disappearing. Careless highways and unplanned buildings are destroying the trees and the fields which are part of our American heritage. You can't drive out of the city limits without being confronted on both sides of the road with a bunch of old, ugly, junked automobiles, and if you take away the gift of nature, you erode the finest values of the heart and mind.

More important, we want to create a sense of community, a sense of closeness to our neighbors.

These proposals will not involve the federal government alone. The work of our cities will require the cooperation of the state and the city, and of business and of labor, and of private institutions and private individuals.

We must not only seek peace in the world. In order to have peace in the world, we must have peace at home, and we must try to get these groups working together. The federalism of the future, creative federalism, is not just the relationship between states and Washington, but among all the institutions and government units whose influence and problems cut across traditional jurisdictions. The work of the American city is a challenge that is worthy of the finest traditions of American liberalism. We are never going back in the direction of the past. We are going to go—go forward. We are going to make our cities a place where men can not only live, but where they can live the good life. We have so much to be thankful for. We have so much yet to achieve.

Morgan Says:

Johnson's Courageous Speech Puts Race Issue in Perspective

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AS HAS BEEN noted in this corner and elsewhere, the quality of campaign oratory this season is strained. But there have been exceptions. One of the more remarkable of these exceptions was made by Pres. Johnson in New Orleans and it would be worth recalling even in a time ringing with the most responsible rhetoric, for it stands comparison with the best of utterances on the hustings.

Morgan

Near the end of his address, the President recalled an illustrious but unnamed southern statesman who once told the late Sam Rayburn at election time: "I would like to go back down there and make them one more Democratic speech. I just feel like I have one in me. The poor old state, they haven't heard a Democratic speech in 30 years. All they ever hear at election time is 'Negro, Negro, Negro.'"

What the President was doing was reminding his New Orleans audience in only slightly less brutal terms that for too long in too many parts of the South it had been accepted campaign practice that the candidate who managed to holler "nigger" louder than anybody else was the candidate who got elected. The issues that move the voters in a Louisiana parish or an Alaskan precinct are, or should be, not so narrow. In the less than a fortnight of time that has elapsed since Pres. Johnson made that remark—which, encouragingly enough was applauded—there has been a change of government in Britain by free elections, a change of government in the Soviet Union without elections or even a respectable warning and, presumably, consolidation of a government in Communist China on the strength of a successful test explosion of an atomic "device."

It is not an economic problem that faces you, the President went on to say, or a Negro problem. ". . . This is a moment when all nations must look all ways to try to find some ways and means to learn to live together without destroying each other . . . When you look at history and you see what has happened to us in our lifetime, . . . we have gone through two wars, and then you see what the next war could bring us, it is no time to preach division or hate. If there ever was a time for us to try to unite and find areas of agreement, it is now. . . . It is time for all of us to follow the Golden Rule. It is time for all of us to have a little trust and a little faith in each other, and to try to find some areas that we can agree on so we can have a united program."

Ah, but how much more easily is that said than done! Fear and hate and prejudice tie people's reason in ugly knots, strangle common sense and defeat enlightened self-interest. Nor is this by any means a reaction confined to the South.

SLOWLY, ever so slowly, civilized acts emerge to dominate the pattern of paganism. Almost lost in the other monumental events of the last week was the award of the Nobel peace prize to Dr. Martin Luther King, who has known the inside of some of the best jails in the South. The issue here, however, is not just the mending of neighborhoods and communities torn by the cutting passions of the racial problem. The issue becomes the need to build a stronger, more civilized society to grow with and withstand the pressures of the vast changes, scientific, political, economic, mental and emotional, of the age in which the world is spinning.

At bottom that was what the President was talking about. Think how far beyond its present boundaries of progress the South would be today, industrially, culturally, educationally and in almost every other way, if its election campaigns had not been so everlastingly soaked in the fluid of fear and hatred labeled "Negro, Negro, Negro!" Think how much farther the whole country would have progressed if we had put down the emotional issues and confronted the big ones.

This is not to say that racial adjustment is a petty thing. It is a tremendously complex problem. To their shame, demagogues have exploited it for their own selfish, short-term ends, leaving region after region destitute of tolerance, reasonableness and human compassion. But if too many of these demagogues have been Democrats in the past, what a shocker it is today to see the party of Abraham Lincoln using the issue so cynically as an excuse to expand its bridgehead in the South. A two-party system so constructed runs backward at a time when the country needs not political anachronisms, but all the coordinated forward motion it can muster.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CHICAGO—Two weeks before the election the campaign pace suddenly slackened. For Pres. Johnson, it was because events had occurred in the Soviet Union and in Communist China that required both assessment and a chance to communicate with congressional leaders and the country. As for Sen. Goldwater, he simply slowed down.

The Republican candidate was slated to go once more from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific and back again—but the number of speeches was reduced. He preferred to spend his energies on television, it was said, where he might reach more people.

The Senator has never shown any enormous enthusiasm for the ordeals of the presidential campaign. Indeed, there is a good deal of evidence—fragmentary but significant—that he dislikes it intensely. He shook hands with voters during the New Hampshire primary last February and March, seemed awkward and ill at ease in the process, and vowed never to do it again.

A month ago he made one experiment with a whistle-stop train trip for five and a half days through states he must carry to be elected—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—and told reporters that he rather enjoyed it, that it gave him time for relaxation between the pressure of speeches. But thereafter he scheduled only two other whistle-stop tours—both for short distances.

Goldwater's television pace has not been strenuous, at least not yet. His appearances have been taped, not live, and they have invariably taken over only one network, which is scarcely the way to guarantee excitement and a large audience. This may reflect a lack of money but it is possible that it also reflects a sense of discouragement.

* * *

PRES. JOHNSON, who enjoys campaigning as much as Franklin D. Roosevelt did, has hit the trail with a vigor that left everyone traveling with him exhausted. And after the pause for international affairs, he started back again, with a schedule planned clear through Oct. 31, and no doubt beyond that to election night, Nov. 3.

It should be emphasized that it was the staff and traveling reporters, not Mr. Johnson, who ended up the trips exhausted. The President can take two-hour naps on board his aircraft, in private quarters and in bed, after a strenuous series of appearances, while the jets fly halfway across the continent.

Mr. Johnson has been hoarse occasionally, and his right hand has borne almost constantly the wounds of the handshaking multitudes.

His voice he has explained himself: it is usually strong in the mornings, although it may become strained from speaking through haphazard amplifying equipment to open-air audiences of 30,000 or so, and the hoarseness recurs. As for the hand wounds, which are superficial, one is reminded of Theodore H. White's report of John F. Kennedy in 1960, grimly hearing Ohio election returns showing he had lost the state and holding up his swollen, bruised hand remarking he had got that from Ohio.

So the President campaigns with zest, because he wants to win and is determined to win, because he gains strength through contact with the people, because he thinks that the more he lets people see him in person the more he can count on their trust.

* * *

SEN. GOLDWATER'S style is different. He does not campaign with zest or pleasure, quite obviously, and there is an odd impression of remoteness, of aloneness, about him even when he speaks to the packed arena, the leaping auditorium that sparks most politicians to their best efforts.

The campaign pace will pick up, no doubt, as the final accusations are hurled, as the moment of decision nears. But accusation is about the only theme Sen. Goldwater has been hitting recently, and there is presumably a limit to that.

Washington Reports:

National Defense Education Act Lauded on Coverage Extension

EXTENSION and improvement of the National Defense Education Act was one of the most important education accomplishments of the 88th Congress, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) and Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service program Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 700 radio stations.

The NDEA, Mrs. Green noted, was extended from coverage for science, mathematics and engineering students, to history, geography and English as well.

"We broadened Title III," she said, "so that equipment could be purchased in teaching the three additional subjects. We broadened the institute program so that teachers in these subjects could also attend institute programs either the year around or in the summer, not only for the foreign languages, guidance and counseling we have at the present time, but for teachers of history, geography, English, civics, disadvantaged youth and library personnel."

O'Konski said the inclusion of the other subjects was long overdue as well as "the extension of the forgiveness feature in the loans to teachers in private as well as public schools."

Mrs. Green said that failure to include private school teachers "has been a great injustice over the past years."

O'Konski called the old bill discriminatory. He also said that extension of the student loan feature "will be for the good of the country." Since the bill was enacted, 600,000 able and needy students obtained loans.

"REPAYMENT has been three times as fast as the law required and only one has been written off as a bad risk," the Oregon congresswoman observed.

The interest rate is 3 percent and is not payable until after the student leaves school.

O'Konski said this is a "great investment in our youth," and because of the greater resultant tax returns "has other advantages for the country."

The NDEA was extended for three years and the federally impacted areas part of the bill for one year, because Mrs. Green said, a study is being made of the latter in Congress and by the Office of Education. Both Mrs. Green and O'Konski declared that inclusion of the District of Columbia in the impacted areas section was long overdue. They spoke of the needs in crowded Washington schools, the "recreation areas that need to be opened in the evening so we'll get the kids off the street corners."

FEDERAL AID to public schools, at least for construction, is a likely possibility in the next session of Congress, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wisc.), left, and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Non-Interest Savings Accounts Cost Millions of Dollars a Year

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME families lose millions of dollars a year in potential interest payments by using Christmas clubs and other types of special-purpose accounts which pay no interest. Homeowners lose additional millions, in this case involuntarily, through "escrow accounts" required by mortgage-lenders for advance deposits toward payment of property taxes and insurance. You usually pay these advance deposits each month with your mortgage payment.

In New York State, Atty. Gen. Louis Lefkowitz considers this forfeiture of interest so unfair that he has announced he will ask the legislature to require banks and mortgage-lenders to pay at least some interest on club and escrow accounts. He reports that nationally about 14 million people had Christmas club accounts last year, with accumulated savings totaling $1,659,000,000. On this basis, we estimate that American families using Christmas clubs forfeit about $35 million a year in interest, since these savings usually could earn them 4 percent or more in regular savings accounts.

How much is lost through the failure of mortgage lenders to pay interest on escrow accounts is not known, but may well be between $50 and $100 million a year.

In many other ways, families pay millions to have other people discipline their savings. These include those types of life insurance which accumulate cash value; contractual purchases of mutual-fund shares which involve a serious cash penalty if you discontinue payments; passbook loans, in which you borrow against your own savings but pay a higher fee than your savings earn (which has value only if you needed some cash just before an interest-dividend date), and monthly installment and revolving budget accounts.

The interest you can earn on your savings, and by saving ahead for purchases, can be a useful tool towards family financial progress. If you save $20 a month at no interest, at the end of 10 years you have $2,400. But if these same savings earn 4 percent compounded semi-annually, you have $2,950.

Even a difference of 1 percent or so in the interest rate can make a noticeable difference in savings. One worker we met put $40 every month towards his children's education into a savings account downtown which paid 3.5 percent interest. He could have put these savings into the credit union right at his plant which paid 5 percent. At the end of 10 years, his savings at 3.5 percent would total $5,746. At 5 percent he would have $6,420.

ANOTHER COUPLE looking toward retirement sold their house, put the proceeds into a local bank, and rented an apartment meanwhile. The bank paid 3.5 percent while another savings institution on the same street paid 4.5 percent. In five years, the difference of 1 percent on that $7,000 would mean an extra $400.

If you are mature enough to be master of your own money, you don't need the enforced discipline of club-type savings. Some of these pay no interest while others do.

Usually credit unions pay the highest return: frequently 4.5 percent, with a significant number paying 5 percent. Savings and loan associations often pay 4.5 to 4.75 percent, some as much as 4.9 percent. Mutual savings banks in 18 states pay, usually, 4.5 percent with some in the Northeast paying as much as 4.75 percent. Commercial banks are more anxious to cultivate small savers nowadays, and many pay 3.5 to 4 percent. E Bonds pay 3.75 percent.

Tips on Saving:

- You're likely to carry out a savings program more successfully, and win family cooperation for saving, if you set up separate accounts for specific purposes. People are more apt to save for a specific goal than just in general.
- You'll save more by getting an early start. One family saves $20 a month for 10 years at 4 percent. It accumulates $2,850. Another saves $40 a month for five years. It deposits as much as the first family but winds up with $2,658.
- For those short-term savings, cash accounts are most suitable. E bonds earn no interest the first six months. Not until the third year do they earn over 3 percent. But they have an advantage for long-range savings, as for retirement or as an unemployment backlog, since you can postpone the tax on the increase in value. When you need to cash in E bonds, cash in first those you bought most recently, to protect the higher yield earned by the older ones.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

All You Do Is Snap the Shutter And the Result Is Pure Chaos

By Jane Goodsell

LET'S BROWSE through the photograph album: This a view of the mountain lake we went to this summer. Boy, what a beautiful place that was! The water was a deep, deep blue, and you never saw such wildflowers in your life! Gee, it's a shame this picture isn't in color. . . .

This is a snapshot of Molly's eighth birthday party. For an indoor picture, it has remarkable clarity of detail. You can almost read her name on the cake, and you can actually see the texture of the tablecloth.

No, that little girl isn't Molly. I'm not sure who she is. As a matter of fact, Molly doesn't seem to be in the picture, but see that arm reaching out in the lefthand corner? I'm pretty sure that's Molly's arm. . . .

Here's a picture of my husband holding a trout he caught at some lake or other. It would have been a really good picture if I hadn't cut off his head. This one's better because I got him all in. No, he's not small. He's over six feet tall. He just looks little because he's so far away in the picture. On second thought, I'm not sure that's him. I think maybe it's the man who had the cabin next door to us. . . .

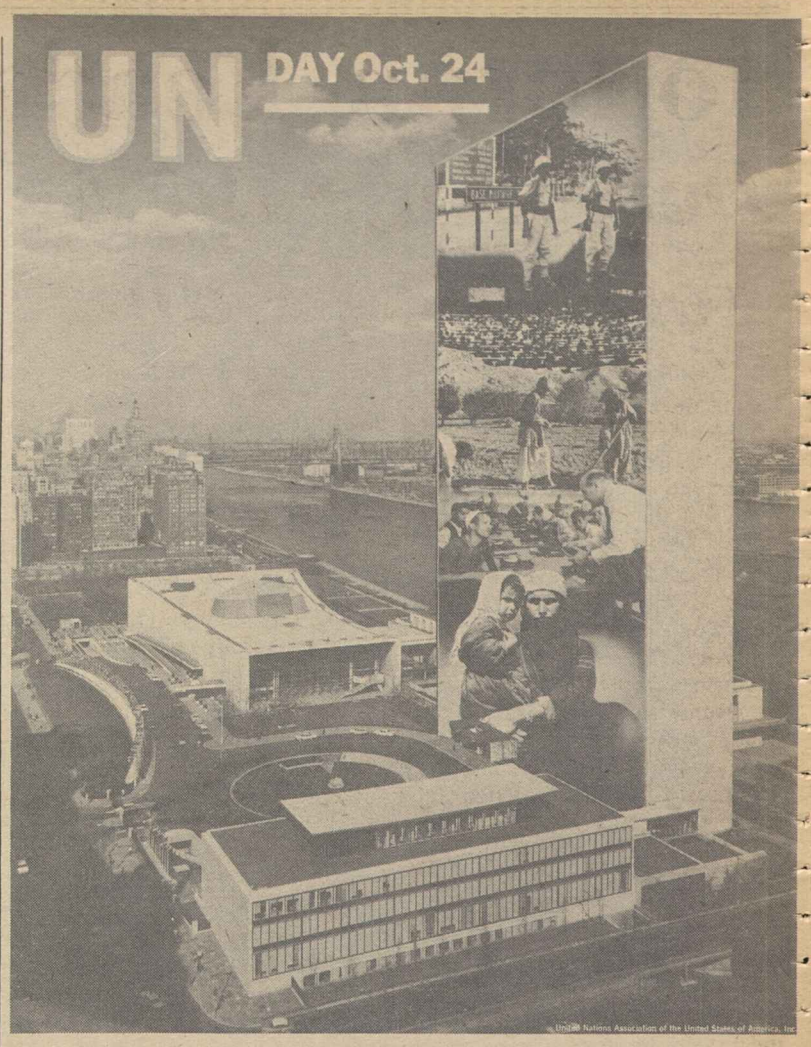
Hm, I wonder what this is? It's so dark it's hard to tell. Oh, I know! It's a picture of Katie when she was a baby, sitting in her highchair. It would have been really good except the flashbulb didn't go off.

OH HERE'S a really marvelous picture! This is a gas station we stopped at on our way to Yellowstone Park. No, that's not my husband. That's the gas station attendant. I can't imagine why we took a picture of him. Good though, isn't it?

This is a scenic shot of a waterfall. I think it's one we passed on our way to Yellowstone. Or maybe it's Horse Tail Falls on the Columbia River. I'm not just sure. Anyway, it's pretty.

Let's see now, what's this? It looks like a picture of our sofa with a sweater lying on it. No, wait a minute! That's Clare, our Siamese cat! Too bad we didn't pose her against a contrasting background. . . .

Who on earth are these people? I don't believe I ever saw them before in my life. Look at those women in old-fashioned bouffant skirts practically down to their ankles! And get a load of those hairdos! Have you ever seen anything so unbecoming in your . . . good grief, that's me!



Two-Front War:

New Book Dissects Extremism on Right

"**I AM IMPRESSED** by the type of people in it. They are the kind we need in politics."

This statement on the John Birch Society made by Barry Goldwater in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 29, 1961, and reported in Time Magazine for Apr. 7, 1961, is much more important for what it indicates about the Republican candidate for President of the United States than for what it says about the John Birch Society.

For it shows that Sen. Goldwater is not able to comprehend the basic anti-democratic purpose and methods of the Birch Society and its many allied groups whose activities form the subject of the new and excellent book by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, The Strange Tactics of Extremism (Norton, 320 pp. $4.50).

Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet turned to a study of right wing extremism out of their desire to awaken the American people to the forces which present a danger to our society. They believe that the more we know about the enemies of democracy, the more effective we will be in combating them.

For ten years or more they have been focusing their attention on the fight against communism, publishing three books, What We Must Know About Communism, The War Called Peace and The Iron Curtain. In their new book the Overstreets turn their attention to the other side of what they call a "two front war."

The book does not attempt to deal with every organization on the far right. The John Birch Society receives the greatest attention. There are also chapters on Dan Smoot, Carl McIntire, the Circuit Riders, Billy James Hargis, and the Church League of America.

The Overstreets have based their indictment of the Birch Society and its fellows on careful study and analysis of what the organizations say about themselves as well as what they do. Here are some of the characteristics of right extremism on which they base their judgment that it is an enemy of our democratic society:

The far right organizations are monolithic in structure. Decisions are made at the top, and orders go from the top down. Prospective members of the John Birch Society sign an agreement that they can be ousted at any time by a duly appointed officer without any reason.

THESE ORGANIZATIONS can never admit that they have been wrong. When the facts are against them, they respond more vituperatively and more hysterically than in their original statements. They are thus secure against any challenges to check their conclusions or examine the morality of their methods.

They practice a loose and irresponsible use of derogatory labels. Those with whom they disagree are Communists, tools of the Communists, or a part of the communist conspiracy. And the list goes all the way from former Pres. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles to David Dubinsky.

While claiming to fight only Communists, the extreme right directs its attack as much if not more towards known anti-Communists who do not go along with them. Thus every liberal becomes, in their eyes, a Communist or "Comsymp" or "traitor."

They infect the groups within which they work.

They describe as Communist every effort of our society to deal with basic social problems, such as civil rights, or unemployment.

It is these tactics and others like them that draw the sharp line between right wing extremism and conservatism. Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet see this difference clearly.

The inability of Sen. Goldwater to draw this important distinction makes it possible for him to praise members of the John Birch Society, and provides one major reason why he is unfit to be President of the United States.

Lawrence Rogin

Johnson Leads in Vote-Rich Midwest

Democrats Hope For House Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate races this year), and all five of them are Democrats. Three of them, at least, seemed two weeks before the election certain of winning and the other two were considered as likely to win.

● There are six governorships at stake (Minnesota's Democratic Gov. Karl Rolvaag was elected two years ago for a four-year term) and all of them except one are now held by Democrats. The solitary Republican seeking re-election, Gov. George W. Romney of Michigan, has steadfastly refused to give active support to Sen. Goldwater and is running an "independent" campaign. The Illinois GOP candidate, the young businessman-salesman, Charles H. Percy, is conducting an "independent" campaign.

● There are 87 House of Representatives seats, the majority of them held by Republicans, in the 7-state region. It is the area in which Democratic professionals think they have their best chance of scoring gains in congressional elections to offset possible losses in the once-solid Democratic South.

Cautious observers in the area do not put much credence in the "coattail" theory that a victory by Johnson for the presidency may pull in other Democratic candidates at congressional and state levels.

They expect a good deal of split-ballot voting.

Many do believe that industrialization of once-rural areas in the Midwest is producing a different voting pattern, and that with good candidates Democrats now have an even chance of victory.

ILLINOIS

Illinois is one of the nation's political prizes, a big state among the big 7 with 27 Electoral College votes. It appears to be going for Johnson, heavily.

The Cook County (Chicago) Democratic organization may not produce the majorities it once did (Republicans elected a county sheriff in 1962), but suburban and downstate voters seem to be shifting from Republican moorings in regard to the presidency.

One experienced political observer remarked, "Goldwater can't win without Illinois, and he can't win Illinois." Chicago's Democratic Mayor Richard Daley has raised his publicly-stated estimate of the probable Johnson plurality to 300,000. This compares with the late Pres. John F. Kennedy's razor-thin margin of 8,000 in 1960 and former Pres. Truman's almost equally narrow 1948 plurality. Private GOP polls showed Johnson with great strength in the normally Republican North Chicago suburbs a month ago. The apparent trend is verified by recent Chicago Sun-Times "straw vote" surveys indicating that the President is leading in some suburbs, and nearly even in others.

In four "downstate" counties lost by Kennedy in 1960—normally Democratic areas in the economically-depressed coal-mining country—the polls showed Johnson ahead by margins of 58 to 68 percent.

Percy, the young business executive running against incumbent Democratic Gov. Otto J. Kerner, walked a tightrope through the Republican convention to avoid offending Illinois Goldwater delegates. As the election neared, he seemed certain to run well ahead of Goldwater in the state, largely because he declined to identify himself with the presidential nominee.

Kerner is generally credited with a constructive administration and has labor-liberal backing for re-election. Registration jumped in the final days. The Illinois state government situation is confused by a court order knocking out state legislative districts as inequitable, which means that 177 members of the General Assembly must be elected at-large on an incredibly lengthy separate ballot sheet. Kerner was considered narrowly ahead, but the race seemed close.

All incumbent members of the House seeking re-election seem likely to win, observers here say, although in the 15th Congressional District a Democrat, Poppy X. Mitchell, is waging a hard fight against incumbent Republican Rep. Charlotte Reid.

MICHIGAN

Gov. Romney, the incumbent Republican, is being challenged by Rep. Neil Staebler, former state Democratic chairman, who appears to be in need of a smashing vote for Johnson to score an upset. Romney openly denounced Goldwater's political philosophy at the annual conference of state governors last June and has refused to endorse the GOP presidential nominee.

Johnson is considered far ahead of Goldwater for the state's 21 Electoral College votes.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, one of four midwesterners from the celebrated group of Democratic senators first elected in 1958, is considered well ahead of his Republican opponent, Mrs. Elly Peterson, who sought the GOP nomination only after various other potential candidates turned it down.

Local political observers say all five Democratic House members can expect re-election and that Raymond F. Clevenger, former state corporation commissioner, may beat incumbent Republican Victor A. Knox in the Upper Peninsula 11th District. Another Democratic gain is considered possible in the 18th District, where Frank J. Sierawski is opposing incumbent GOP Rep. William S. Bloomfield, and a Democrat, John J. Conyers, is rated ahead of Robert B. Blackwell, Republican, in the newly created 7th District.

INDIANA

Traditionally and heavily Republican, Indiana has 13 Electoral College votes and it is the closest state in the upper central area to being Goldwater country. But Johnson is rated as no worse than an even choice, and some voter surveys show him narrowly ahead.

Democratic Gov. Matthew Welch is ineligible for re-election under the state's one-term rule, and the candidates for governor are Roger D. Branigan, Democrat, and Republican Richard O. Ristine, with Branigan rated as running a strong race.

For the Senate, incumbent Democratic Sen. Vance Hartke—another member of the class of '58—is a slight favorite over Republican D. Russell Bontrager, who nevertheless is himself waging a hard campaign.

For House seats, two Democrats are given good-to-excellent chances of ousting incumbent Republicans. They are Max E. Hobbs of Fort Wayne over Rep. E. Ross Adair in the 4th District and Lee H. Hamilton of Columbus over Rep. Earl Wilson in the 9th District. Democrat Andrew Jacobs, Jr., is also considered ahead of Republican Don A. Tabbert in the Indianapolis 11th District.

WISCONSIN

Former Vice Pres. Nixon carried this state, which now has 12 Electoral College votes, over the late Pres. Kennedy in 1960, but Johnson is rated well ahead of Sen. Goldwater. In all other races, the contests are tighter, but incumbent Sen. William W. Proxmire seems to have pulled in front of his Republican opponent, Wilbur N. Renk.

Incumbent Democratic Gov. John W. Reynolds faces the same re-election troubles—accumulated grievances, fiscal problems—that plague state chief executives elsewhere. He has, however, help going against his Republican challenger, Warren P. Knowles, after trailing in earlier voter surveys.

The only congressional district that is considered possibly to be in a party-changing mood is the 1st District, including industrial Racine and Kenosha, where Democrat Lynn E. Stalbaum might defeat incumbent Republican Rep. Henry C. Schadeburg, according to some Democrats.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota, which gave its 10 electoral votes to Kennedy in 1960, is rated certain to give 12 to Johnson this year—particularly with the state's senior senator, Hubert H. Humphrey, as vice presidential nominee.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, another class of '58 member, is rated equally sure of re-election over Republican Wheelback Whitney, an investment broker.

If the Johnson-Humphrey-McCarthy tide runs high enough, local observers say that Democrat George P. Delay might defeat incumbent Republican Rep. Albert H. Quie.

IOWA

Pres. Johnson is conceded to be well ahead of Goldwater in the race for Iowa's nine Electoral College votes but more than this is stirring in this once Republican state.

"Iowa is a sleeper," one Democratic Party expert says, in claiming "excellent" chances that at least two congressional seats may be wrested away from Republicans. "The Democrats have two pairs of coattails here," says another, explaining that popular Gov. Harold E. Hughes, running for re-election, has basic strength of his own and is considered certain to defeat his Republican opponent, Evan Hultman, the state's attorney general.

The professionals claim that Iowa's present solitary Democratic House member, Rep. Neal Smith, will be re-elected, and that John C. Culver must be rated ahead of incumbent Republican Rep. James E. Bromwell in the 2d District (Cedar Rapids). GOP leaders do not privately disagree with the analysis.

Opinions disagree thereafter whether the 6th or 7th District should also be listed as the next most promising Democratic ground. Stanley I. Greigg, mayor of Sioux City, is challenging Howard Sokol, state representative, in the 6th. In the 7th, the veteran Republican Rep. Ben F. Jensen is hard pushed by John R. Hansen.

Astonishing as it may seem, Democrats claim that no Republican congressional seat in the state is "safe," not even the 3d District seat held by Rep. H. R. Gross, economy gadfly of the House. Democrats do not claim all seven seats; they say they have a chance in all of them.

A well-informed labor observer attributes the changing scene both to the strength of Gov. Hughes, who has proved vigorous and courageous as chief executive, and economic changes in the state. Iowa is no longer just rural and small town; it is becoming heavily industrialized, and labor's relations with several farm groups are excellent.

MISSOURI

Missouri went narrowly for Pres. Kennedy in 1960, giving the ticket a scant 6,000 plurality; Johnson is expected to do much better. The state has 12 Electoral College votes.

Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington, seeking a third term, is widely popular and is expected to defeat his Republican opponent, Jean Paul Bradshaw, a conservative Republican, without trouble.

The GOP, seeking to end the long Democratic monopoly in the state capital, nominated an able and respected candidate for governor, Ethan A. H. Shepley, former chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, but it would be rated as an upset if he defeated William E. Hearnes, now secretary of state.

Little change is expected in the present House of Representatives lineup of eight Democrats, two Republicans. The GOP is making a hard fight for the 4th District, where Rep. William J. Randall is the incumbent, but Republican James M. Taylor is still an underdog.

AT AKRON-CANTON AIRPORT, as at virtually every campaign stop he has made, Pres. Johnson draws a huge crowd—and mingles in it with obvious relish.

Younger Set Using Bookbag Stickers

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Politics comes naturally to Jackie Lou, Bernadette and John McDonough. Their father, a member of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 12, serves on the COPE committee of the Allegheny County AFL-CIO; their mother is active in Union Women United for Johnson and Humphrey.

The three youngsters wanted to do their share, too, and they came up with a new use for LBJ bumper stickers. They pasted them on their school bookbags and, as 11-year-old Jackie Lou wrote the AFL-CIO News, "every time we walk up the street, people see our stickers, and I know they will get out and vote for LBJ."

More Unions Vote Support For Johnson

Two more union bodies have voted "full and active support" of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, his vice presidential candidate, in their election campaign.

The executive board of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers called on members to support the Democratic candidates in order that an "enlightened Administration can be maintained." It declared the "overriding issue of the campaign is war or peace" and called Sen. Barry Goldwater, the GOP candidate for President, "trigger-happy."

Delegates representing 29,000 members of the United Federation of Teachers, New York City, voted to end a tradition of non-involvement in politics by endorsing Johnson and Humphrey. They voted also to raise funds for the ticket through a voluntary campaign in the schools.

UFT Pres. Al Shanker called on members to "rise to their responsibilities as citizens and teachers" and to meet head-on "the challenge to public education represented in the national contest" for leadership.

Canadian Woodworker On Territorial Body

Ottawa, Ont.—Stuart Hodgson, financial secretary of Woodworkers Local 1-217, Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed a commissioner of the Northwest Territories Legislative Council, governing body of Canada's northern territories.

CLERKS AS WELL AS CUSTOMERS turned out to hear Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey as the Democratic vice presidential nominee campaigned at a Dundalk, Md., shopping center. Local and state Democratic candidates joined him as he crisscrossed through the state.

House Gains Likely:

Ohio, Pennsylvania Leaning to Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

ently have 14 seats to 13 for the Democrats; in Ohio, the GOP margin is a lopsided 18-6.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Scott would normally be considered a strong favorite for re-election. The Democratic nominee, Genevieve Blatt, Pennsylvania's secretary of state for internal affairs, emerged from a bruising primary battle with a photo-finish victory or 513 votes after months of recounts and court litigation. Nevertheless, Miss Blatt is now credited with a real possibility of upsetting Scott.

Aggressive Campaigner

Part of the change is the result of her active, aggressive campaigning—two years ago she was the only Democratic survivor in the GOP takeover of state offices. And part is the result of the damage the Goldwater candidacy has apparently done to the Pennsylvania Republican ticket. The outlook is for a close race.

Democratic candidates are given a chance to capture four House seats now held by Republicans, while one Democratic seat is considered vulnerable.

The possible Democratic pickups include the 10th District, once represented by Gov. William W. Scranton (R), where Democrat James J. Haggerty is trying to unseat Joseph M. McDade. Democrats have hopes also that Ralph O. Samuel can upset veteran incumbent Willard S. Curtin in the 8th District; that N. Neiman Craley, Jr., can unseat George A. Goodling in the 19th, and that Joseph P. Vigorito can beat James D. Weaver in the marginal 24th District, which includes Erie.

Democrat George M. Rhodes of Reading, a former labor editor with an impressive record in eight terms in Congress, faces a tough battle in his enlarged 6th District, considered a very marginal area. His opponent is James B. Bamford, a former Reading mayor.

Ohio Senate Battle

In Ohio, Robert Taft, Jr., presently congressman-at-large, carried a famous Ohio name into his campaign against Sen. Stephen M. Young, who won his seat in the 1958 "right-to-work" upheaval. Taft is expected to run ahead of Goldwater; the key will be how much ahead.

The peppery Young has won against heavy odds before, and if Johnson runs strong in the state, he has a chance of doing it again.

In the congressional battles Democrats are hopeful of unseating Homer E. Abele in the 10th District with Walter H. Moeller, the former congressman. They also see a good chance of winning the 11th District with C. D. Lambros of Ashtabula. The incumbent, Oliver P. Bolton, is running statewide for congressman-at-large, and the GOP candidate in the district is J. William Stanton.

Republican incumbent Paul F. Schenck is considered vulnerable in the Dayton area 3rd District, where Rodney M. Love is the Democratic candidate. Democrats are also given a chance to upset Republicans in the 6th and 13th Districts.

Nobel Prize Group Backs LBJ Ticket

Thirty-three winners of the Nobel Prize have called for the election of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey because they have the qualifications for responsible leadership.

The great issue in the election is war and peace, the 33 distinguished Americans declared in a joint statement, and leadership of the U.S. on this issue requires responsibility, patience and understanding of the nature of a nuclear age.

"Pres. Johnson meets these qualifications," said the Nobel winners, "and his opponent does not." They added: "We salute his choice of Hubert Humphrey, a proven champion of reason and vision in world affairs, as his vice presidential candidate."

10-State Union Group Confers on Appalachia

Charleston, W. Va.—One hundred and thirty trade union leaders from 10 Appalachian states met with government and university experts here for a three-day discussion of regional problems and federal programs aimed at reviving the economy of this depressed mountain area.

The conference was sponsored by the West Virginia University Institute for Labor Studies and by the state AFL-CIO central bodies in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The program was coordinated by West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley and Stanley Hostler, acting director of the university institute.

In workshop discussion groups and in general sessions, participants heard and questioned top staff members of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, Asst. Labor Sec. Daniel P. Moynihan, and panelists from agencies dealing with area redevelopment, manpower training and the anti-poverty program.

Speakers included Author Michael Harrington, who termed the anti-poverty program under way only "the beginning of the beginning," and Jack Conway, Industrial Union Dept. director who is on a special assignment to set up the community action portion of the anti-poverty program.

Education, research and community services staff experts from the AFL-CIO, affiliated unions and state central bodies served as panel experts.

In closing discussion, delegates had high praise for the conference and adopted a resolution calling for a continued association of the 10 state central bodies to coordinate efforts in support of needed legislation, including the Appalachia development bill, and to keep union members informed on the various programs now being developed to improve the economy of the area.

Rubber Workers Give Scholarships

Chicago—Seven winners of Joseph W. Childs Memorial Scholarships were announced by Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers.

Named were Carmen Anthony Mannella, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Baranosky, Needham Heights, Mass.; Michael Scott Nesja, Eau Claire, Wis.; Steven R. Lester, Whittier, Calif.; Barbara Foell, Elmira, Ont.; Allan Jaworski, Passaic, N. J., and Larry Hassell, Waco, Tex.

Reuther Finds Training Class Dropouts Low

Detroit—The dropout rate for students who attended a technical training school sponsored by Auto Workers Local 412 was less than 4 percent, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported at "commencement" exercises here.

Reuther and Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.) lauded the 60 adult students who attended drafting, clay modeling and graphic illustration classes for the past 10 months to upgrade their skills.

The trainees, both men and women, ranged from 18 to 46 years in age. Local 412 provided teachers and most pupils. The parent UAW provided meeting rooms, equipment and program development techniques. The Chrysler Corp. and other firms furnished materials, advice and suggestions.

The training program, said to be the first of its kind, was financed by an initial $16,231 grant from the Labor Dept. under the Manpower Development & Training Act. Its purpose was to help workers, and the unemployed, prepare to meet job opportunities created by technological changes in industry and business.

Other speakers included Representatives Martha W. Griffiths and James G. O'Hara, both Democrats from Michigan. Congratulatory messages from Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz were read to the graduates.

Montana Farmers See Threat in 'R-T-W'

Four Montana farm leaders have warned that a drive to outlaw the union shop through a state "right-to-work" law is being pushed by the same groups that have been fighting rural electric and marketing co-ops.

Both Montana Gov. Tim Babcock (R) and GOP Presidential Nominee Barry Goldwater have been associated with the "right-to-work" campaign, the National Council for Industrial Peace warned. "The attack on free collective bargaining and farmer co-ops has become a major election issue in Montana," the council declared.

S. T. McFarland, president of Montana Associated Utilities, a statewide rural electric co-op, called on the state's farmers and workers to "join together" against "a common enemy." Failure to unite, he warned, "could mean disaster for all."

Similar statements were issued by George C. Borchers, president of the Western Montana Dairy Breeders Association; Riley W. Childers, chairman of the Montana Council of Cooperatives, and Leonard Kenfield, president of the Montana Farmers Union.

Childers warned that "any law that cuts the buying power of our best customers, the working people in industry, is a body blow to farmers."

'Morally Evil'

In another state where "right-to-work" forces have been active, Pennsylvania, the industrial peace council released a statement by Msgr. Charles Owen Rice terming the "work" proposal "morally evil."

Msgr. Rice, pastor of a church at Washington, Pa., and a writer and radio commentator, said legislation banning union shop agreements "would upset the present morally healthful balance" between labor and management. It would lead, he added, to "increased social discord and eventual loss of union protection by the very ones who need it most."

Montana Republicans Fan Race Bias in State

(Continued from Page 1)

pugnant" to all citizens and to responsible Republicans in the state.

Rev. Williams termed the broadcast "a move by the Republican Party to cloud the real issue of the dangerous so-called "right-to-work" law which the Republican Party is supporting in America today through its support of Sen. Barry Goldwater."

G. Richard Pattison, executive secretary of Montana Citizens Rededicated, in a letter to all clergymen in the state on the broadcast, noted that in addition to the appeal to racial prejudice the implication that there are job quotas established by law is "deplorable" because "there is no such language in the law."

No Connection

A "right-to-work" law is simply legislation to prevent a union and an employer from negotiating a union shop or any other form of union security agreement. It has been widely attacked by political leaders, editors, businessmen, members of the clergy, farm and other groups as a direct assault on free collective bargaining.

The Civil Rights Act—supported by a majority of both Republicans and Democrats in both the House and Senate—does not deal with union security. The act's section on fair employment practices prohibits discrimination in hiring by employers and unions.

In the long fight leading to passage of the act, racist and anti-civil rights forces launched a concerted campaign on the bill and the fair employment practices section as impairing the rights of union members.

No Quotas

One of the more blatant lies of that campaign—now picked up by the Montana GOP—was that job quotas for Negroes would be imposed. The Montana broadcast posed the possibility of Negroes moving "into labor centers like Butte, Anaconda or Great Falls and demand their right to work," demanding that "at least 30 percent of the jobs belong to Negroes."

The AFL-CIO, a leader in the fight to secure passage of the act, documented the lies and distortions in the anti-civil rights campaign, and with enactment of the law published and widely distributed a leaflet, "Civil Rights: Facts vs. Fiction," which said in part:

Facts vs. Fiction

"Fiction: 'A certain number of Negroes will have to be hired on every job, even if white people have to be fired to make room for them.'

"Fact: This is a myth. The law will properly put an end to discrimination in employment — including discrimination in seniority systems. But it does not in any way interfere with existing job rights. There are no 'quotas' established. As a matter of fact, 'inverse discrimination' even if intended to offset past evils, would actually be a violation of the law."

The Montana GOP broadcast said the law "was enacted for the protection of a minority race and declared that the right of a man to a job, even a union job, shall not be denied because of race or color."

Running Attack on LBJ:

Goldwater Pounds Immorality Theme

Sen. Barry Goldwater, entering the final weeks of his campaign for the presidency, maintained his running attack on Pres. Johnson, returning again and again to charges that the President runs the country by "twisting arms" and by "buying and bludgeoning votes."

"Immorality" emerged as the Republican's dominant theme in the final period before the Nov. 3 election. Addressing supporters at a fund-raising dinner near Baltimore, the Arizona senator also repeated his accusation that Johnson is "soft on communism."

He declared that the President had surrounded himself with "bosses—bosses of big cities, bosses of big unions and bosses of big business," and he equated all of these with "the corrupt, the immoral, the power mad and the radicals of the left."

Campaigning in Philadelphia, the senator declared that the nation is riddled with immorality that had trickled down "from top to bottom."

The Senator repeated for network television a speech keyed solely to what he termed "the breakdown of morals" and "crime in our streets," which he delivered originally in the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City a week earlier.

He charged that "the moral fiber of the American people is beset by rot and decay" and that this could be "corrected" only at "the top," where, he said, "it always starts."

Chides Supreme Court

He repeated criticism of the U.S. Supreme Court decision banning organized prayer in the public schools and implied that this, too, was a factor in the "moral crisis."

The Republican campaign's emphasis on crime and morality in government, almost to the exclusion of meaningful discussion of other issues, was heightened by a half-hour GOP television film originally scheduled for showing on NBC Oct. 22 at 2 p. m., in an admitted effort to reach women viewers.

The film was temporarily withdrawn at Goldwater's insistence, however, following deletion of a scene showing a model in a topless bathing suit and other footage at the request of NBC, and charges by Democratic National Chairman John Bailey that the film would "introduce smut into living rooms" in a "desperate grab for votes." The Democrats released the transcript of a story conference on the film—which a GOP official later acknowledged was accurate—in which the aim of the film was set forth as to arouse "raw and naked emotions," to "play on their prejudices."

Beer Can Theme

Titled "Choice," the film reportedly depicts rioting teenagers, the covers of pornographic books on a newsstand, several shots of a speeding limousine from which the driver throws beer cans, and other scenes aimed at supporting the Republican charge that the nation's morals have declined under Pres. Johnson.

Republicans also purchased a half-hour of time over the ABC network to enable Goldwater to express disagreement with Johnson's address to the nation following the ouster of Khrushchev as premier of the Soviet Union. The Arizona senator predicted that the Kremlin's new rulers would follow a "tougher" line in dealing with the West.

On a swing through parts of Ohio, Goldwater told crowds in such industrial cities as Youngstown, Mansfield, Canton and Akron that he really is a friend of labor in contrast to "some in Washington" who he said would deny workers the right to strike by imposing compulsory arbitration.

"I will defend the right to strike to my last breath," he said, "because that is the only weapon the working man has."

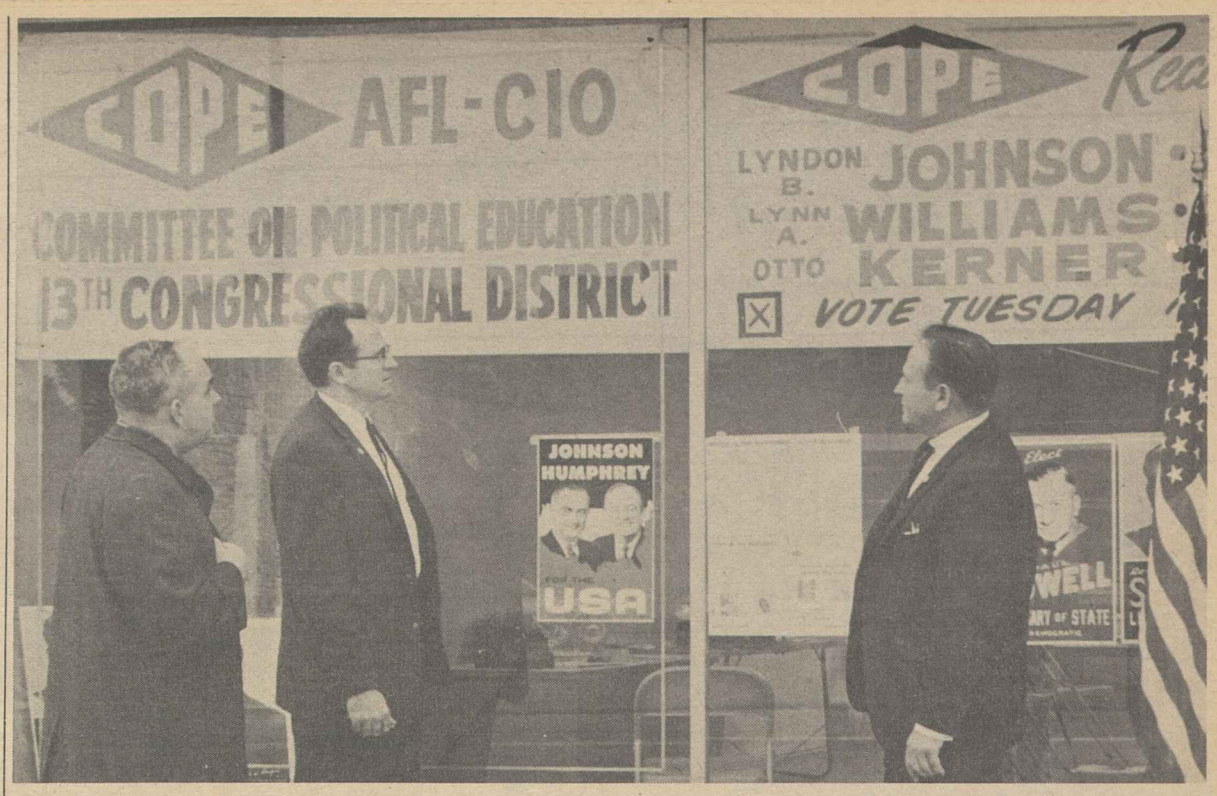
He made no mention in the heavily union cities, however, of his advocacy of state so-called "right-to-work" laws and his sponsorship of a bill that would outlaw union security contract clauses unless the individual states specifically permitted them.

The senator said he was optimistic over his election chances in the face of polls and surveys that give a commanding lead to Pres. Johnson.

Some Fear Defeat

But a number of state GOP officials do not share this optimism, and privately express the fear that Goldwater will drag lesser party candidates down to defeat. Neither Ohio's Republican Gov. James Rhodes nor Rep. Robert A. Taft, Jr., the GOP candidate for U.S. Senate, appeared with their party's standard-bearer on his tour through the state.

On the same midwestern swing, Goldwater set forth his philosophy on civil rights with the declaration that "forced integration is just as wrong as forced segregation." Addressing a $100 a plate fund-raising dinner in Chicago, he charged that the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he voted against in the Senate, "dangerously treads" into new areas. Government, he said, "can do little more than offer moral leadership and persuasion" in combatting racial discrimination in private affairs.



FOR 12 HOURS A DAY Monday through Friday this headquarters of the 13th Congressional District COPE in Chicago is open to help encourage support of labor-backed candidates. Looking over the window display are, from left, Irving Disch of Building Service Employes Local 73, secretary-treasurer of the district COPE; Rep. Edward A. Disch of Communications Workers Dist. 5, COPE chairman, and Carl Shier of the State, County & Municipal Employes, vice chairman.

Johnson Hits GOP 'Mudslinging' As Campaign of Desperation

(Continued from Page 1)

ours" that give "great weight to our need for a stable, sure and steady course on the basis of a tested bipartisan foreign policy."

- He went before the nation in a television speech carried by all three networks to warn that the emergence of Red China into nuclear capacity raised imperative issues about the world power balance.

- He called in the Cabinet and congressional leaders of both parties for full-scale briefings on the issues raised by Red China's nuclear test and the ouster of Khrushchev in the Soviet Union.

Raps GOP Tactics

The President as he resumed the political campaign slashed bitterly at the nature of the Republican attack on him.

He told an audience at the University of Akron in Ohio that the wisest advice ever given him about policies and campaigns by his political mentor, the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, was "just a minute."

"I am deeply conscious," he said, "of the immense power this nation commands. This power cannot be put into the hands of those who would use it impulsively or carelessly."

The President spoke in these terms when the Republican campaign was clearly in disarray, with scheduled plans to show television films on the theme of "morality" being hastily cancelled. One film show, according to Republican National Committee Chairman Dean Burch, was knocked out at the last minute by the personal orders of Goldwater himself.

The AFL-CIO News learned that two more films of a similar nature had been written, photographed and completed, ready for delivery, when the stop-order came. One of them stressed as its theme, the source said, violence in the street.

Pres. Johnson in St. Louis laid down a 10-point program for the conduct of the United States in confrontation with the Soviet Union and other Communist powers, warning that "some people" speak of nuclear war as if it were inevitable and speak of the atomic bomb "as if it were merely another weapon."

In words that could not be mistaken in meaning, he urged Republican moderates to vote against Goldwater in order to salvage the GOP's "international-ist" position. He did not mention the senator by name.

Johnson's Madison Square Garden speech prior to the emergence of Soviet and Red Chinese events was an extraordinarily candid exposition of his views about the changing nature of American society and the policies demanded.

There must be "a new creative federalism" in the future, he told his Liberal Party audience, involving a great deal more than traditional relationships between the federal government and the various states.

"The federalism of the future," he said, must include "all the institutions and government units whose influence and problems cut across traditional jurisdiction."

There must be "experimentation with . . . a new set of relationships between the federal government and the American city," the President said.

"I propose to work with your local officials and to present a series of proposals designed to meet the challenge of urban America," he said.

Akron Labor Fights Effort to Repeal Law Barring Housing Discrimination

Akron, O.—Presidents of two international unions with headquarters here have joined with local labor, church and civil rights leaders to fight a segregationist attempt to repeal the city's fair housing law.

The city charter proposition, petitioned on the ballot by the Akron Real Estate Board, would go even further than repeal of the ordinance prohibiting discrimination in sale or rental of housing which is not occupied by the owner. It would also bar the city from ever enacting any other fair housing law or regulation.

Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers and Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers are members of the Akron Committee for Equal Opportunity in Housing, which is leading the fight against Charter Issue No. 6. Other labor leaders on the committee include Sec. Leo E. Dugan of the Akron Labor Council and James Turner, director of the URW's Fair Employment Practices Dept.

The fair housing ordinance had been adopted by the City Council in July by a vote of 11-2. An important assist for citizen efforts to prevent repeal of the law has come from the Akron Beacon-Journal, which in a recent front page editorial opposed the charter proposition.

The Akron battle echoes the statewide campaign in California, where a proposition to repeal California's fair housing law also has been petitioned on the ballot.

There, too, labor has joined with church and civil rights groups to fight the segregationist real estate lobby and its allies among California "hate" groups.

Southern California's Democratic chairman, Mrs. Carmen H. Warschaw, charged in a recent speech that a joint campaign of "distortion and deceit" is being waged to repeal fair housing and elect Sen. Goldwater.

She said Democratic voters have been receiving anonymous "fright literature" in the mails and headquarters of the coalition opposing the repeal drive "have been harassed and threatened by bigots and extremists."

The AFL-CIO nationally has been working with groups fighting house segregation and a recent meeting of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing elected three labor members as vice president, Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee; Exec. Dir. Jack T. Conway of the Industrial Union Dept., and William H. Oliver of the Auto Workers. AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman was elected to the committee's board of directors.

Auto Union Seeks Pattern at Dana

Cleveland, O.—The Dana Corp. is in such a favorable profit position that it can afford, at a minimum, to accept the "pattern" contracts won recently from major auto makers, the Auto Workers said at the opening of negotiations here on a new contract covering 5,700 production, maintenance, office and clerical workers in 16 Dana plants.

The UAW's national agreement with Dana, supplier of Perfect Circle piston rings and other auto parts, has a Nov. 15 expiration date.

North Carolina Furniture Firm Votes Union

New York—The Furniture Workers have won collective bargaining rights at a major southern plant producing bedroom and dining room furniture.

Workers at the 83-year-old White Furniture Co. in Hillsboro and Mebane, N. C., voted for UFWA in a National Labor Relations Board election. The result was 240-139 with 22 ballots challenged.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said the victory indicates that workers in North Carolina, the "No. 1 furniture state," are ready for union organizing. The union, he said, intends to intensify its efforts to bring better wages, working conditions and improved job security to the industry.

Organizing activities, started last July, were carried to success despite harassment. Company attempts to enroll local merchants and clergymen in an anti-union coalition proved unsuccessful despite anti-labor editorials in the local weekly newspaper, the union reported.

A large rank-and-file committee signed letters sent to their fellow workers, distributed information and talked union in the plants.

September Tally Shows:

Jobs, Wages Rise To All-Time High

Better-than-seasonal improvements in non-farm and factory employment marked the job situation in September, the Labor Dept. reported in releasing detailed figures for the month.

Non-farm payroll employment reached an all-time record high in September of 59.8 million, with 100,000 of the increase from August tagged as more than seasonal. The non-farm job figure is 1.6 million higher than a year ago.

Factory employment moved up to 17.8 million, the highest level for the month in more than a decade, with the September gain 60,000 better than seasonal.

The department reported also that the average weekly earnings of factory production workers rose nearly a dollar to $103.94, a new high, and that hourly earnings moved up in three-fourths of the individual manufacturing industries. Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing was $2.56.

In a separate report the department said that five major labor market areas moved to categories of lower unemployment in September and the number of areas classified as having 6 percent or more unemployed dropped to 31, the lowest point since the spring of 1961.

Listings Down

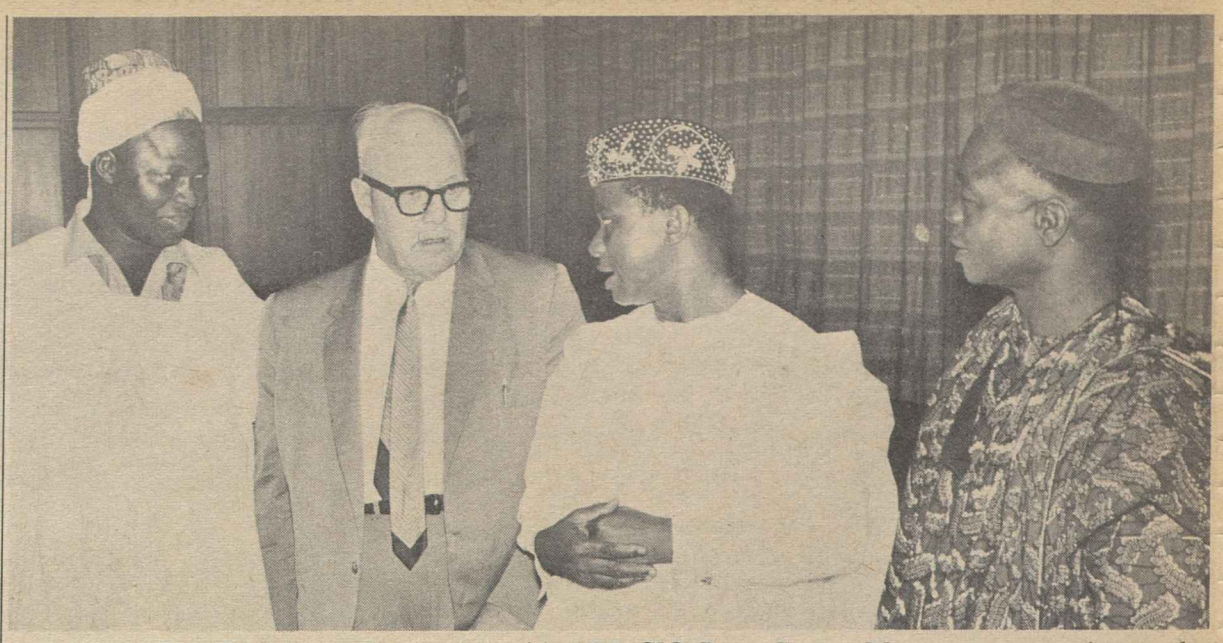
The Muskegon - Muskegon Heights, Mich., area was dropped from the substantial unemployment category, lowering the number from 32 in August to 31 in September. In September 1963 the number of major areas with substantial unemployment was 37.

On the overall employment report, the Labor Dept. said the workweek declined by three-tenths of an hour in September, the usual seasonable movement for the month, but that overtime hours remained unchanged at 3.3 hours, mostly in the high-wage, durable goods sector.

Employment in state and local governments was swelled by nearly half-a-million workers as the new school year began, with the expansion nearly 90,000 greater than expected. State and local employment has increased 340,000 since September 1963.

In contract construction, employment dropped slightly from August, but remained above the year-ago figure.

As reported earlier, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate hit 5.2 percent for September, essentially unchanged from August. The rate has ranged between 4.9 and 5.3 percent for the past five months. Unemployment at 3.3 million in September was down 350,000 from August and was at the lowest September level since 1959.



3 UNION LEADERS from Nigeria chat with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a reception at the federation's headquarters for a visiting group of African union officials. Shown here are Yunusa Kaltungo, regional secretary of the Nigerian Nurses Association; B. M. Udolkporo, general secretary of the Eastern Nigeria Development Corp. and Allied Workers Union, and Fidelis O. Nwadiashi of Nigeria's local authority staff union. The leadership group also included officials of Kenya and Uganda unions.

105 Youth Opportunity Centers To Give Job Guidance, Training

A nationwide network of Youth Opportunity Centers is being set up to combat the critical problem of youth unemployment, the Labor Dept. has announced.

The centers will be part of the federal-state public employment service. Some 105 metropolitan areas will have youth job centers, with at least one center in each state. Rural comunities will be served through reinforced personnel in 1,400 local public job centers and by mobile teams.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in announcing the youth job system, recited these "brutal facts":

- 5.5 million youngsters between 16 and 21 live in families with incomes below $3,000 a year.
- An average of 1.2 million youngsters last year needed help, with over 700,000 of them both out of school and out of work.
- The youth jobless rate has been nearly three times that of the rest of the labor force, often rising over 15 percent, and the gap is widening.
- Of the 30 million young people entering the labor force in the next decade, more than 8 million will not have completed high school and some 2.5 million will lack even a grade school education, handicapping them in the competition for shrinking unskilled work.

"Our hope for the future," declared Wirtz, "depends for its fulfillment upon the character, energy and wisdom of our young people. But today that hope is forlorn as far as too many young men and women are concerned.

"Uneducated and untrained to fill the jobs created by modern technology, they walk an aimless path darkened by poverty, prejudice and lack of purpose. Too often these conditions lead to delinquency and crime."

Wirtz went on to say that to accept the plight of today's youth as being beyond help would be "a cruel error." America's young people can know the satisfaction of working, of achieving goals and enjoying rewards, but they need help, he added, declaring that the Labor Dept. means to provide this help.

The new Youth Opportunity Centers will have the major responsibility for recruiting and selecting candidates for the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps, both created under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The NYC, administered by the Labor Dept., will provide work-training to about 200,000 disadvantaged youth in their home communities. Emphasis will be applied through schools on finding part-time work to enable high school students to complete their schooling.

The Job Corps, to be run by the new Office of Economic Opportunity, will provide work-training opportunities in camps for some 40,000 disadvantaged youth.

The centers also will be equipped to provide counseling, guidance and job placement services for young men who fail the Armed Forces Qualification Test because of educational deficiencies. It is estimated that as many as 800,000 young men during the next year will fail this test and be referred to Youth Opportunity Centers.

The YOCs also will service youngsters who qualify for literacy and vocational training under the Manpower Development & Training Act and those being counseled through regular employment service high school programs.

Special attention will be given by the YOCs to those youngsters who have not had the means of securing adequate education, training or employment, the Labor Dept. said.

The YOCs will be staffed in part by counselor aides and youth advisors, 1,700 of whom were trained this summer at 27 universities in methods of helping jobless youth.

10-24-64

U. S. Task Force to Aid Cities Hit by Shutdowns

Pres. Johnson has created a permanent task force of key government agencies to assist the economic recovery of communities faced with plant closings.

He ordered the Departments of Commerce and Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity to establish a permanent group to join with state and local officials and other community leaders in immediate action programs whenever large-scale layoffs occurred.

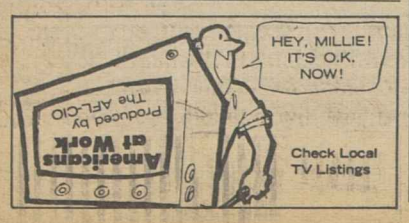
The President said:

"Although rapid economic growth during the past several years has sharply lowered the level of unemployment, and reduced the incidence of plant closings, individual cases of large-scale layoffs will undoubtedly continue to occur in a dynamic economy. The federal government must be prepared to move quickly to the assistance of communities affected by such layoffs."

The President said he had been impressed by the preliminary results of the South Bend, Ind., program set up with the closing of the Studebaker plant there.

Under the task force approach, the President said the following actions will be considered in communities faced with actual or imminent plant closings:

- Emergency and long-range programs to open job opportunities through the creation of new industries and the expansion of existing ones.
- An industrial procurement conference for local firms with federal procurement agencies to make available complete information on the possibilities and requirements of government contracting.
- Arrange for the approval and establishment of training programs under the Manpower Development & Training Act.
- Expand the existing surplus food disposal program of the Dept. of Agriculture.
- Arrange with the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration for the approval of mortgage forbearance agreements.
- Determine the possibility of establishing special programs for the employment of older workers.



TV Show to Stress Need For Aged Hospital Care

America's senior citizens—and their sons and daughters—will present the case for social security hospital care for the elderly in a half-hour television program to be shown Sunday, Oct. 25, over Columbia Broadcasting System stations. The scheduled time is 5 p.m., EST, although showings may vary in some cities.

Only one professional actor is in the cast—E. G. Marshall, who plays a leading role in The Defenders television series. But Marshall will just be the narrator in the National Council for Senior Citizens program. The stars will be men and women playing their real life role—telling of their first-hand experience with the high cost of hospital care for people living on modest, fixed incomes.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), co-sponsor of the bill to include health insurance under social security, will be on the program. So will Dr. Benjamin Spock, the baby doctor.

There will be clergymen of all faiths, active and retired workers, farmers, teachers.

The program is titled RX for a Nightmare. "It will tell the truth," Senior Citizens Pres. John W. Edelman declared, "and it will be a powerful answer to the American Medical Association's deliberate campaign to confuse the public."

The AMA, which was turned down by the network in an attempt to blanket the nation with spot announcements attacking social security hospital care, was given a half-hour free time by CBS to present its arguments. But the network also gave equal time to the senior citizen groups to present the affirmative case.

Trainee Information Unit Set in Newark

Newark, N. J.—The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training has opened the nation's seventh apprentice information center here in cooperation with the U.S. Employment Service.

Thomas D. Miller, of the USES, has been named director. The center will inform and counsel young people, regardless of race, creed or color, on opportunities for apprenticeships which will bolster the country's supply of highly-skilled artisans and craftsmen.

Pilots Approve Strike at TWA As Talks Lag

Chicago—Trans World Airlines pilots have voted by an almost 95 percent margin to call a strike if that should become necessary to obtain a new contract.

The Air Line Pilots said strike authorization was given by the largest vote in favor of a walkout in TWA history. The union polled its 1,800 members on TWA when negotiations with the company reached a stalemate Sept. 23 after more than a year of contract talks.

ALPA said improvements similar to those negotiated on other air lines are needed to "provide relief from excessive flying hours, unnecessarily long daily flight duty periods, and schedules providing insufficient time off between duty periods and trips." Members also want "more protection against premature career termination," the union said.

Negotiations started in September 1963 on contract terms due to terminate Nov. 6, 1963. No strike date will be set, ALPA said, until the National Mediation Board ends its mediating efforts and a "cooling off" period expires.

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LBJ, Humphrey Triumph Seen with Record Balloting

Senate Lead Safe:

Democratic Gains Predicted in House

By David L. Perlman

The political signposts pointed to Democratic gains in the House as the campaign entered its final days. In the Senate the outlook was for the Democrats to retain a heavy majority, close to or above their present 32-vote margin.

Most estimates of Democratic House gains ranged from 10 or 12 seats to as high as 25, depending on the impact of the presidential race.

The lower estimate presumed only modest assistance to Democratic congressional candidates from the big vote expected for the party's presidential ticket. The higher predictions assumed that a substantial number of Johnson supporters will vote for other Democratic candidates. The consensus was that heavy ticket-splitting will keep the victory from reaching the tidal wave proportions of 1936.

Since the Roosevelt era, Democratic congressional candidates have as a group outpolled the party's presidential ticket. This year, observers agree, it will be the other way around. It is the unknown impact of this turnabout which has caused some political experts to hedge their predictions more than usual.

The Senate picture was projected on a narrower screen, since 26 of the 35 seats up this year are held by Democrats and a number of contests are rated extremely close. Most estimates range between a net GOP gain of two Senate seats and a Democratic pickup of three.

A House gain for the Democrats would strengthen the Administration's base of support and weaken

(Continued on Page 11)

GM Strike Ended at Most Plants

Detroit — General Motors assembly lines began coming to life again as the Auto Workers voted to end a 31-day strike and to stand by for job recall in all plants where local-level agreements have been reached.

The vote to settle was by an overwhelming margin at plant ratification meetings around the country and at a General Motors Council meeting here. But 24 of the 130 GM plants were still negotiating on contract-covered working conditions as the AFL-CIO News went to press, and workers remained on strike at those plants.

In a parallel development the UAW set a strike deadline of Nov. 6 at plants of the Ford Motor Co. where local-level agreements have not been reached by the deadline—18 of the 87 Ford plants.

The UAW reached agreement

(Continued on Page 3)

THREE CANDIDATES and a trusted friend get together in Detroit. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic vice presidential candidate, and Rep. Neil Staebler, running against Republican incumbent Gov. George W. Romney, exhibit the canine campaigner for the Minnesota senator. At left rear is Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart, seeking re-election for a second term in Michigan.

Vote Total May Reach 75 Million

By Willard Shelton

An estimated 70 to 75 million Americans will go to the polls Nov. 3 to elect the nation's next President and Vice President. The opinion samplers unanimously predicted a heavy majority for the Democratic ticket headed by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, but acknowledged it was the votes in the ballot box, not the opinion surveys, that would be counted on election day.

Also to be elected on Nov. 3 are 35 U.S. senators, 25 of the nation's 50 state governors and all 435 members of the House of Representatives. In addition, 44 of the states will elect members of the state legislatures and tens of thousands of local officials and state officials below the rank of governor.

The estimated total vote of above 70 million would be an all-time high, surpassing the 68.8 million cast in 1960 for the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and a dozen minor-party candidates.

A total election turnout approaching the upper estimated range of 75 million, however, would be required merely to show the vote keeping pace with the country's population gain of approximately 3 million a year.

A high-level vote seemed to be likely because of at least two changed factors: Registration of Negro citizens, particularly in southern states, has increased sen-

(Continued on Page 12)

18 Democratic, 7 GOP:

25 Governorships At Stake in Election

"People have to have someone to get mad at, and recently it's tended to be the governor."

This sage comment was made by Wisconsin's Gov. John W. Reynolds (D), but it could have been said just as validly by a large proportion of governors, both Democrats and Republicans.

There are, of course, governors whose popularity has withstood the need to raise taxes, the often-frustrating battles with malapportioned legislatures, the periodic unearthing of petty and sometimes not-so-petty corruption. As a rule, however, governors have little job security, even in states which do not impose one or two-term limits.

25 Governor Races

This year, 18 of the 34 governorships now held by Democrats are up for election, along with seven of the 16 held by Republicans.

On the pure arithmetic, the odds should favor a Republican pickup of several state houses, especially since gubernatorial elections tend to be marked by more ticket-splitting and less party identification than other political contests.

Nevertheless a number of Democratic governors — including Reynolds — are counting heavily on drippings from the Johnson vote to pull them through against strong Republican challengers. Several Democratic candidates are given a chance to upset Republican incumbents for the same reason.

In the states held by Democrats, the party's candidates are considered certain to win in Texas and Florida and clearly ahead in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Mexico.

They are leading also, although by lesser margins, in Massachusetts,

(Continued on Page 10)

Meany Urges All Unions To Get Out Vote Nov. 3

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for a massive get-out-the-vote drive on Nov. 3 as a weapon against "complacency . . . the greatest threat to victory for the candidates we support."

The text of Meany's telegram to all affiliates and state and local bodies:

"Only a week remains before the American people will make their decision in this most pivotal election. The campaign is all but over. Probably the vast majority of citizens have already decided how they will vote. Now our responsibility is to do all we can to make sure every eligible citizen votes.

"Complacency, fostered by public opinion polls, is the greatest threat to victory for the candidates we support. If the Johnson-Humphrey ticket is to achieve overwhelming triumph, and if a liberal Congress is to be elected, Nov. 3 must produce the greatest outpouring of voters in the nation's history.

"Therefore I urge you to devote all the available energy of your organization to the AFL-CIO's get-out-the-vote drive on Election Day. Only in that way can we reap the benefits of our registration and education campaigns; only in that way can the security and progress of America be insured."

Labor-Industry Aides, Arbiters Back Johnson

Leading arbitrators and negotiators for both management and unions have joined in a call for the election of Pres. Johnson because he "has shown vigorously and consistently that he understands and believes in the principles of free collective bargaining."

Nearly 200 industrial relations experts warned that the election of Sen. Goldwater would risk a "return to the days of industrial warfare."

The newly-formed Industrial Relations Committee for Johnson and Humphrey is headed by Dr. George W. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania professor and one of the nation's most prominent mediators and arbitrators.

Sponsors of the committee, in addition to Taylor, are: David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation Service; Theodore W. Kheel, leading New York arbitrator; Harry W. Platt, permanent umpire for Ford Motor Co. and the Auto Workers; Ralph T. Seward, impartial umpire for Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Steelworkers; William Caples, Inland Steel Co. vice president; Robert A. Levitt and Burton Zorn, management attorneys; David E. Feller, Louis Sherman and Gerhard Van Arkel, labor attorneys.

The committee statement said the election of Johnson and Humphrey "would encourage the dynamic and evolutionary growth of democratic collective bargaining in the interests

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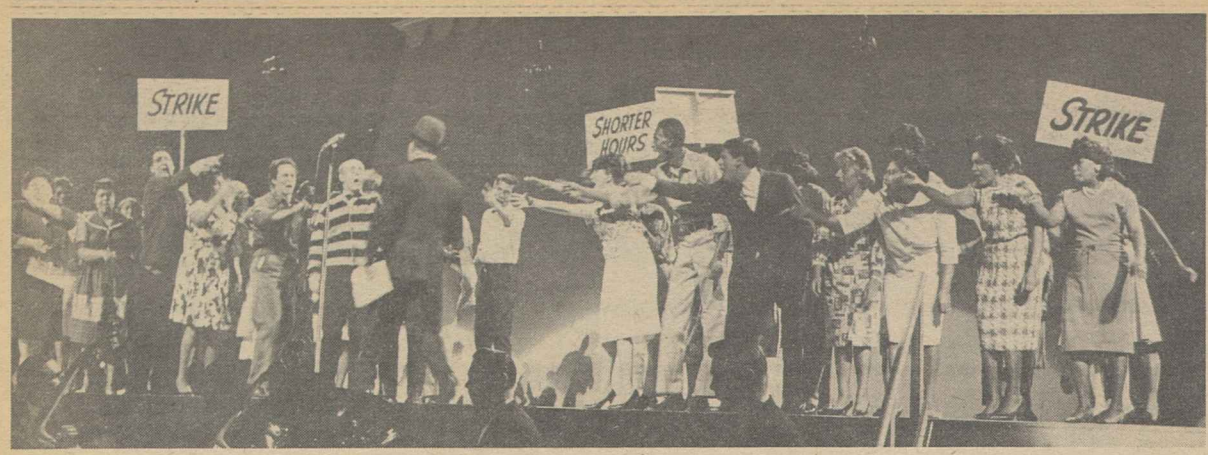

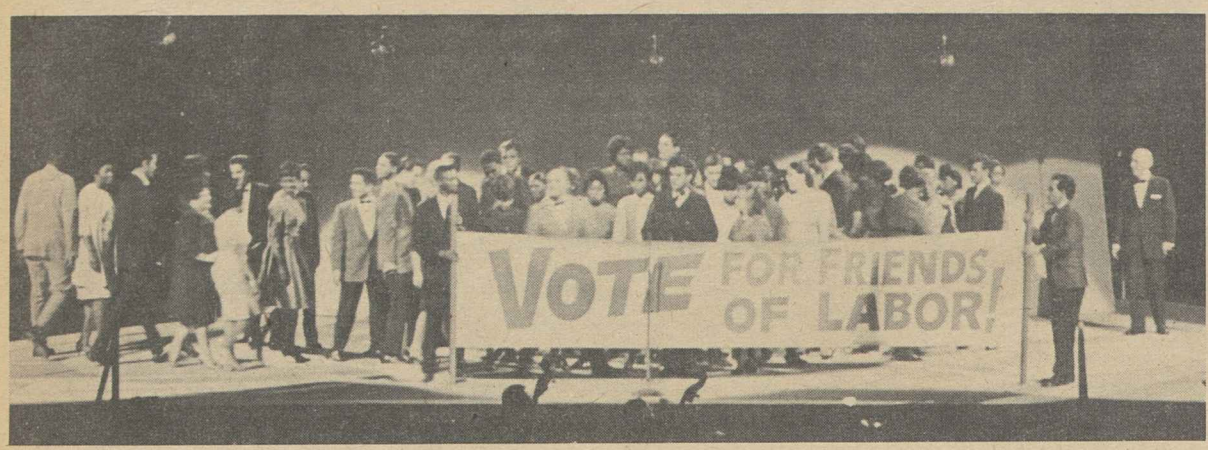

MAIDS, BELLMEN, WAITERS, elevator operators and other workers were the stars of Twenty-five Candles, the musical revue shown at Madison Square Garden to mark the 25th anniversary of the first contract between the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council and the city's hotel owners. Scenes from the revue are shown above.

New York City Hotel Workers Mark 25 Years of Union Gains

New York—A warning that organized workers will not let hotel owners turn the clock back on union gains of a quarter-century was made by Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council at a 25th anniversary celebration of the first collective bargaining agreement between the council and the New York Hotel Association.

The occasion also was marked by a musical play, Twenty-Five Candles, which combined music, stage, screen and dance techniques to tell the story of the hotel workers progress over a quarter of a century. The show's cast included more than 250 bellmen, maids, cooks, waiters, elevator operators, busboys, dishwashers and other workers and their children.

The pageant started with the depression period of the 1930s and traced developments in the industry beginning with the days when chambermaids earned $18 a month. It depicted the stormy era of bitter employer resistance to union organization, strikes and police brutality, anti-labor injunctions, passage of the Wagner Act and the early days of organizing.

It went on to show the signing of the first union contract in 1938, which ended 60 years of open shop conditions in the city's hotel industry, and recorded the growth of the council up to the present.

15,000 Attend

Some 15,000 hotel workers, trade union leaders and political dignitaries, including Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), viewed the pageant at Madison Square Garden. It was written and produced by top professional talent.

In his remarks following the pageant, Rubin recalled that when the first union contract was signed the hotel industry was bankrupt. Although it is financially sound today, he said, speculators are looking at hotels as a means of earning real estate profits.

"We urge hotel owners who feel they can change the character of the hotel industry to look back at its history," he declared. "You cannot treat these workers as bricks or mortar and throw them out in the streets."

Rubin was critical of owners who have announced that their hotels are to be torn down to make way for office buildings. He held that hotels are the first impression foreign visitors get when they come to this country, and asserted that "the human investment represented in this first impression is well worth protecting by continuing good labor-management relations."

"The days of the past are gone," he said. "Workers have made too many gains to permit anyone to take them away."

A message from Pres. Johnson was read to the audience by Zero Mostel, Broadway comedian. Other messages were received from labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Top Officers Renamed By Cement Workers

Montreal, Que.—The Cement Workers delegates re-elected Pres. Felix C. Jones, Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo and all other incumbent officers as they wound up the union's 12th convention here.

In the only contest of the election, incumbent Joseph M. Vierra of Santa Cruz, Calif., defeated Dist. 3 Rep. Wayne Sanders of Victorville, Calif., for the 8th vice presidency, 155 to 86.

In other actions, the convention:

- Increased salaries of all officers and representatives of the union 5 percent on Nov. 1, 1964, and another 5 percent a year later.
- Granted four weeks' vacation after 20 years' service to all of the union's officers and representatives.
- Overwhelmingly endorsed the Johnson- Humphrey ticket.
- Increased strike benefits from $25 to $30 per week.
- Changed the international's constitution to make mandatory the election of a registrar by each local union.
- Called on all of the union's Canadian locals to affiliate with the New Democratic Party.
- Urged more activity from locals on the legislative and political fronts, particularly through the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Heading convention speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress and Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CLC.

Louisville, Ky., was selected as the 1966 convention site.

ACWA in Montreal Posts Pay Gains

Montreal—More than 5,000 workers in the men's clothing industry will get wage hikes of 11 cents an hour on Dec. 7 and another 5 cents next June 29 under a new agreement between the Clothing Workers' Montreal Joint Board and the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc.

The pact calls for a wage reopener after 18 months if the cost of living continues to rise. The settlement, which includes a major medical plan covering all workers, an eighth paid holiday and other benefits, was based on an arbitration award by H. Carl Goldenberg, impartial industry chairman.

Air Line Pilot Takes 'Busman's Holiday'

Dallas, Tex.—First Officer James N. Swick of Braniff Airways designed and built a biplane in his garage, flew it 2,500 miles round trip to Rockford, Ill., for the Experiment Aircraft Association's national "fly-in" and won first prize for best original design among 300 homebuilt aircraft. He's a member of the Air Line Pilots.

Swick took two years to build the small plane he calls the Swickster I. It has an 18-foot wing span and a 150-horsepower engine using only nine gallons of gasoline an hour from 23-gallon tanks.

On Board Proposal:

Non-Op Rail Unions Open Contract Talks

Chicago—Eleven unions representing more than 400,000 off-train railroad workers have opened talks here with managers of 187 U.S. railroads to see whether contract agreements can be reached ahead of a possible strike deadline.

The parties have until Nov. 19 to work out contract terms resulting from recommendations made to Pres. Johnson Oct. 20 by an emergency board he appointed.

The board proposed that the non-operating unions and the rail managers negotiate three-year agreements providing wage increases of 9 cents an hour each year, improved vacation, holiday and welfare benefits, and strengthened protection against job slashes due to automation, business losses or the contracting-out of work.

Union representatives met first to discuss the board report and then with management negotiators. As the talks began, Chairman G. E. Leighty of the union committee said that "neither side has accepted or rejected the recommendations" of the seven-member panel that conducted hearings and issued a report.

The parties have 30 days from Oct. 20 to reach agreement. After that, both sides will be free to act unilaterally—the unions to stop work and management to put new wage rates and working conditions into effect on major railroad, terminal and switching properties.

Shopcraft Pattern

The board's job protection proposals were patterned after an agreement reached by the rail companies and six shopcraft unions recently, but went farther by extending severance pay and other benefits to workers displaced by a decline in business as well as technological changes.

The board also proposed an extra 2 cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1966, to cover the increased cost of present health and welfare benefits; a fourth week of vacation, an added holiday and $2,000 in life insurance coverage for retirees.

The unions involved are the shopcrafts—Boiler Makers, Firemen & Oilers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Railway Carmen and Sheet Metal Workers—and five other trades: the Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Railway Clerks, Signalmen, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

All are seeking improved job protection. The Signalmen won a wage increase in July and are not affected by the current wage dispute.

ILPA Votes To Censure Oregon Paper

The executive council of the Intl. Labor Press Association has voted to censure a member publication, the Oregon Labor Press, for supporting the cause of a secession movement against two AFL-CIO unions in the West Coast paper industry.

The council found that stories in the Oregon Labor Press, which admittedly were heavily slanted in favor of the rump group, constituted a violation of Point 1 in the ILPA Code of Ethics, which requires member publications to serve the best interests of the AFL-CIO.

Censure was voted, rather than the maximum penalty of suspension, because the weekly paper turned to objective coverage shortly after a directive by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called upon all AFL-CIO organizations to support the two unions against the secessionists.

The charges were brought by Richard A. Estep, editor of United Paper. James W. Goodsell is editor of the Oregon Labor Press. Both are ILPA vice presidents.

21 Fired in Union Drive Get up to 6 Years' Pay

Delaware, O. — Backpay of $151,092 has been given by the United States Air Conditioning Corp. to 21 workers and the widow of another worker, fired by the firm in 1958 for trying to organize an Auto Workers local.

After six years of legal battling, the company agreed to comply with two National Labor Relations Board decisions and two enforcing orders by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, according to a UAW announcement.

That means an election set aside July 19, 1960, because of company unfair practices will be re-run when the NLRB regional director decides the time is right. The UAW lost the first election, held Sept. 19, 1958, by a 134-63 vote.

UAW officers said they were pleased that "justice delayed was not justice denied" for Airco workers who "were fired only for seeking their right to join a union." In other cases, delays open to management under the law have prolonged payment of backpay by a dozen years or more, according to NLRB records.

The dispute began in the summer of 1958 when 22 workers were fired during a UAW organizing drive. The union filed charges which were consolidated with later charges when the UAW lost the election.

The NLRB upheld a trial examiner's rulings and went to court when the corporation refused to comply. The 6th Circuit enforced the board order in 1961, and again on Sept. 8, 1964, when management objected to the examiner's backpay rulings.

Under the court decree, five workers got backpay for almost the entire dispute period and must be restored to jobs comparable with their former jobs. Most of the others were rehired earlier for comparable work.

Papermakers Win At Box Plant

Westfield, Mass.—The Papermakers & Paperworkers won a 42-25 victory here in a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant of Boxmakers, Inc.

It was the third straight AFL-CIO win in a coordinated campaign started last spring by area unions in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

The Technical Engineers won 14-3 at the Crane Co. at Indian Orchard, Mass., and the Chemical Workers won by a 2-1 margin in a 125-worker unit at Tidy Home Products in Holyoke, Mass., Dir. John Livingston reported.

At Barber-Colman:

Sheet Metal Union Wins Long Strike

Rockford, Ill.—Sheet Metal Workers whose ranks held firm during a 20-week strike against the Barber-Colman Co. voted unanimously here to ratify terms of a strike settlement providing major gains for 2,500 production workers.

The new contract, first in 63 years for the once bitterly anti-union manufacturer of air conditioning components and textile machine tools, provides wage hikes of more than 27 cents an hour by May 1966; company-paid insurance premiums, major medical coverage for retirees, union dues checkoff, a 70 percent increase in shop stewards, more seniority benefits, an arbitration clause and other objectives of Sheet Metal Workers Local 573.

In a memorandum of agreement signaling the end of the strike, union and management negotiators agreed that strikers accused of picket-line violence will not be discharged, but their status will be held in abeyance until an impartial arbitrator rules on each case.

It was agreed that no criminal proceedings will be resorted to while the arbiter holds hearings. The union's nation-wide boycott and refusal to bargain charges against Barber-Colman will be dropped, and the firm will in turn dismiss complaints of secondary boycott and picket-line incidents.

Strong AFL-CIO Support

A factor of the strike, which started June 5 when contract negotiations broke down, was strong support by the AFL-CIO and its unions. Federation Pres. George Meany called the walkout in its early days "a classic example of a trade union's fight for survival" and the AFL-CIO Executive Council rallied wide support.

The memorandum of agreement provides that:

- All strikers shall return to their old jobs or an equivalent or higher job by no later than two or three weeks from the settlement.
- Union and management will work to create a climate of improved relations.
- The parties will cooperate in the increased use of company products.
- Foremen and union stewards will meet with the company labor relations director and the union's director of organization to learn of the responsibilities of both sides under the new contract.

Final settlement was achieved, union Organization Dir. Edward J. Carlough said, with the cooperation of union officers including Pres. Edward F. Carlough, Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, Atty. Donald Fisher and members of the executive board.

The Sheet Metal Workers won bargaining rights here in February 1963. After long negotiations an interim eight-month agreement was signed after which former management leaders sought to destroy the union and forced a decertification election.

Benefits Listed

Features of the new agreement are these:

- An average wage hike of 6 cents an hour, effective at once, plus three-fourths of 1 cent per hour in a wage adjustment and consolidation of 300 existing wage rate ranges into 19 labor grades, with increased maximum wage rates for some 95 percent of all jobs.
- A union-devised "wage point" formula, which early next year will provide in-grade wage increases ranging from 6 to 8 cents an hour for affected incentive employes and 8-11 cents an hour for affected non-incentive employes.
- Wage increases of 9 cents an hour in May 1965 and again in May 1966; and a second round of in-grade boosts for employes affected by the "wage point" formula.
- Two additional wage reviews under the formula at six-month intervals in 1966.

The union also won firmer union security, stronger grievance procedure, more seniority on recalls, transfers and promotions, new vacation pay formula, elimination of wage-cutting practices and other benefits in the 30-month contract package, whose value it put at 52-54 cents an hour.

HIGH-LEVEL HUDDLE brings top officers of the Auto Workers together at Detroit meeting where union's General Motors Council voted to approve national agreement with GM and end 31-day shutdown, provided local settlements also have been reached. Shown with union Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) are, from left, Irving Bluestone, Reuther's administrative assistant; GM Dir. Leonard Woodcock and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Auto Workers Return At Most GM Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

several weeks ago on national contract terms with Ford and GM. Ford locals did not stop work but GM locals did when a postponed deadline was reached, after repeated warnings by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the need for promptness in settling disputes over local working agreements.

The union won substantial improvements in its contracts with auto's Big 3—Ford, GM and Chrysler Corp.—and with American Motors Corp. Gains included wage increases, more relief time, better working conditions, early retirement at income up to $400 a month, and other benefits for auto's 575,000 workers.

GM Council Approved

UAW action to end the GM strike started with a meeting of 240 delegates from the GM locals. Council members voted to ratify the national agreement after an all-day explanation by GM Dir. Leonard Woodcock and Reuther.

Reuther reported that the national GM pact would put an additional $1.8 billion into the pay envelopes of GM members and their families over the three-year contract term.

In cents per hour, the Big 3 settlements are worth 54 to 60 cents an hour, excluding an estimated 3.25 cents an hour for an additional daily relief time of 12 minutes for production workers—a major union goal this year.

The UAW head said early retirement, vacation and holiday improvements helped achieve the UAW convention mandate for more job opportunities. He summed up national gains by saying "never before at the bargaining table have so many persuaded so few to part with so much under such painful circumstances."

The union came to terms with GM on national issues Oct. 5 after having started a walkout Sept. 25.

The UAW conducted a two-day strike against American Motors and achieved the Big 3 economic "package" with minor variations, retained most of the working conditions that management sought to scrap, and kept a modified profit-sharing plan.

The UAW reported that the AMC's Kelvinator plant workers have ratified a new contract geared to the economics of the appliance industry. A local plant agreement at the Grand Rapids, Mich., location was ratified also but the two AMC automotive plants, in Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wis., have not yet held ratification meetings.

Brass Pacts Set Pattern At Anaconda

Coordinated negotiations by several locals and three AFL-CIO international unions in Anaconda American Brass plants have set a wage increase "pattern" of about 30 cents an hour over three years, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has reported.

Two settlements to date have added about 6 cents an hour to previous Anaconda offers, on wages, vacations and other benefits, the IUD said. The unions represent 4,500 workers.

Major gains were reported in settlements with Anaconda by the Steelworkers at Ansonia, Conn., and the Auto Workers at Waterbury, Conn. The UAW struck the latter plant briefly but settled for an additional 3 cents an hour in non-economic areas.

The Waterbury local agreed to give up one-half cent out of the second-year wage increase of 6 cents an hour to guarantee service continuity for vacation purposes of 200 workers transferred from the company's Torrington, Conn., plant. The firm was unwilling to transfer vacation credits otherwise.

Negotiations were continuing at the Kenosha, Wis., plant represented by the USWA, and the Buffalo plant, where the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, unaffiliated, have bargaining rights. Due soon are contracts involving the Machinists at Kenosha, the UAW at Detroit and the USWA at Paramount, Calif.

The union coordinating committee set a 30-cent minimum goal at a meeting Sept. 29 in New Haven, Conn. Noting that historically the firm has settled for less than the industry pattern, the conferees agreed not to settle for an inferior agreement this year.

'Work' Foes Hit Shift In Political Ad Policy

The National Council for Industrial Peace has accused Oklahoma City television and radio stations WKY of "manipulating" their policy on paid political advertisements to suit the political aims of the stations' management. The stations are controlled by E. K. Gaylord, right-wing publisher of Oklahoma City's two daily newspapers. During the "right-to-work" referendum battle last spring, the Gaylord stations turned down a series of spot political advertisements from opponents of "right-to-work" on the grounds that quotations from prominent people could not be used without specific written permission.

Among those the station refused to air because it did not have a written release was a recording made by the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—even though the former First Lady was a founder of the industrial peace council and its co-chairman at the time of her death.

The Federal Communications Commission refused to intervene, and the attempt to ban the union shop was defeated anyway. But meanwhile a new election campaign rolled around and the stations did an abrupt about-face.

New Rules Proclaimed

They dropped the requirement for written consent of persons quoted and said statements by prominent figures could be used so long as the quotes are accurate and not out of context.

John M. Redding, director of the industrial peace council, wrote the FCC that while his group does not object to the change, "we feel the present action is politically motivated."

He noted that "now Mr. Gaylord is supporting the Republican candidate for the United States Senate in Oklahoma and once more he changes the rules to conform to what he now wants to do. Again the rules change is made in the closing days of a campaign."

Redding pointed out that "there are certain to be issues and elections in the future that will perhaps bring further twistings and turnings to suit the changing interests of the management of these radio and television stations."

Steelworkers Launch Civil Rights Institutes

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers have launched a wide-scale drive to implement the Civil Rights Act, Pres. David J. McDonald has announced.

A series of institutes is under way which will reach into each of the USWA's 30 districts in the United States and suggest the techniques of implementation to the entire international union administrative staff and the leadership of more than 3,100 local unions. Direction of the institutes is in the hands of the union's Committee on Civil Rights, of which Francis C. Shane is executive secretary.

Sessions have already been held in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Donora, Pa., and Columbus, Ohio.

"We intend to use all of the means at our command to make meaningful the civil rights law which we and so many others fought so long and so hard to have enacted," said McDonald. "Nothing less than full compliance with all it stands for will suffice."

The aim of the institutes is ultimately to familiarize all members of the union with the operational procedures and intent of the act and to dispel the misunderstandings many workers have had regarding the manner in which it is to be applied.

Representatives of top federal agencies, such as the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, National Labor Relations Board, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Army Material Command, have met with the union rights committee and expressed willingness to work with the USWA in its programming, McDonald said.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and state and local civil rights agencies have promised similar support and have participated in the institutes held to date.

Maritime Trades Dept. Names Legislative Aide

A. F. (Lonnie) Young, administrative director of the Boilermakers Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council, has been named legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Young had served with the Boilermakers since 1945.

Law Change to Help 100,000 Disabled

Social security amendments recently signed into law by Pres. Johnson will bring new or higher benefits to more than 100,000 totally disabled workers and dependents, according to Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball.

The new legislation removed a restriction on retroactive applications for disability insurance benefits. This restriction had caused some disabled workers and their dependents to be refused benefits or to receive reduced benefits.

He urged severely disabled persons who worked under social security for at least five of the 10 years before they became disabled to get in touch with their nearest social security office promptly if they have not yet applied for disability payments.

Studebaker Sued For UAW Retirees

South Bend, Ind.—The Auto Workers have filed suit in Superior Court here to prohibit the Studebaker Corp. from ending life insurance coverage for 3,226 retired UAW members who formerly worked for the auto firm.

UAW Local 5 Pres. Woodrow Frick and Regional Dir. Ray Berndt, announcing the action, said life insurance coverage for retired workers is "explicitly fixed" by the terms of the UAW-Studebaker contract.

The health security program in the contract provides life insurance and hospital-surgical-medical coverage for retirees and their dependents, as well as life insurance benefits for workers on extended sick leave, the union heads declared.

CHICAGO TURNED OUT this audience at State and Madison Sts. to hear Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, rip into Republican Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater's foreign policy proposals as "dangerous and irresponsible." The Minnesota senator planned a final swing from New York into the Midwest, the Mountain States and the Pacific Coast before the election.

State, Municipal Union Backs Johnson Ticket

Cincinnati, O.—The State, County & Municipal Employes abandoned a tradition of 27 years' standing when the executive board, at a meeting here, endorsed Pres. Johnson for re-election and Sen. Humphrey for Vice President.

The "clear division of philosophy on both domestic and foreign policy" between the opposing candidates, the board said in an unanimously adopted resolution, "compels us to break our tradition and endorse the candidacies of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey," the labor-backed Democratic nominees. The union never before has formally supported candidates for the two top offices.

"Sen. Goldwater and Rep. Miller," the board said, "have clearly demonstrated their hostility to the aspirations of the working men and women of this country.

"Both in their speeches and their records they have expressed opposition to everything the American labor movement stands for. They have expressed their antagonism to federal aid for the education of our children, federal assistance to eliminate poverty, federal programs to stimulate employment, and medical progress through Social Security for our aged.

"They oppose reapportionment of our state legislatures. They stand in opposition to the hopes and aspirations of the citizens of our country who are struggling for equal rights and human dignity."

Both Held Disqualified

Goldwater, the resolution said, has exhibited "frightening irresponsibility" in his concept of the U.S. role in world affairs, while Miller "has demonstrated that he is totally unequipped in knowledge and experience" to serve as Vice President.

The resolution continued:

"The record of Pres. Johnson and the record of Sen. Humphrey on the rights of workers, on education, on poverty, on medical care for the aged, on equal voting rights, on human dignity for all Americans and on responsible world leadership stands in sharp contrast to that of Sen. Goldwater and Rep. Miller."

A copy of the resolution was presented to Humphrey by SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and Sec.-Treas. Gordon W. Chapman at a Johnson-Humphrey dinner sponsored by the Hamilton County Democratic Committee.

The 12-member executive board that broke with the past and endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey slate includes a Roman Catholic priest, two Negroes and a Jew.

Roger Provost Dies, UTW Vice President

Montreal, Que.—Roger Provost, vice president and Canadian director of the United Textile Workers and a vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, died after a brief illness. He was 53.

Provost, who also was president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, was a member of the Montreal City Council until the recent reorganization of the municipal governmental structure and was active in the international trade union movement.

More than 2,000 government and labor officials from Canada and the United States attended funeral services, which were conducted under the auspices of the QFL.

UTWA Pres. George Baldanzi has named William Foley, Hamilton, Ont., and Georges Payette, Montreal, as national co-directors.

Meany Calls for Support Of Christmas Seal Drive

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged union members to support the 1964 Christmas Seal Campaign which starts Nov. 16.

In a letter to Dr. William L. Cooke, National Tuberculosis Association president, Meany noted that inroads are being made against tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. But, he added, "with tuberculosis still the number one killer among infectious diseases, and with acute respiratory infections still the major cause of time lost from school and work, it is clearly evident that the end of the battle is not yet within sight."

"Millions of Americans need attention because of these ailments," Meany said. "This work deserves and demands not only financial support but the time and talent of all of us."

California 'the Plum':

Alaska, Hawaii, Coast States Show Johnson Holding Lead

Los Angeles—The traditional Pacific Coast states plus the newer states of Alaska and Hawaii have a total of 62 Electoral College votes and the great prize, the plum, is California, with 40. A week before the election, California seemed safely in Pres. Johnson's column.

During the Republican Primary season, California was Sen. Barry Goldwater's victory-land, where he captured a huge bloc of delegates by a thin margin against Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and went on to his presidential nomination in the GOP national convention.

The Arizona senator, in the latter days of the present campaign, cancelled out scheduled speeches in other areas to concentrate on heavily-populated Los Angeles County, Orange County and San Diego. He cancelled out Wyoming and Nevada, cancelled out a speech in Northern California, and went hunting, to use his phrase, "where the ducks are"—or at least where he hoped the ducks might be available to his gunnery.

Republican professionals were not claiming California as Goldwater victory-land as the election neared. The issue, they acknowledged privately, appeared to be the scope of the Johnson victory. Both the Republicans and the Democrats have private voter-preference polls as between the President and Goldwater, and the question to them was whether Johnson's plurality would be large enough to re-elect Democratic Sen. Pierre Salinger and have an effect on congressional district elections.

This was generally the situation throughout the Pacific Coast. There was no state, nearing the eve of the election, that seemed safely Goldwater's.

Change from 1960

A Johnson victory in this region if it should happen, would represent a sharp change from 1960. The late Pres. John F. Kennedy, with Johnson as his running-mate, lost California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska, picking up only the Hawaii Electoral College vote. Nevertheless, late in the campaign this year Goldwater was apparently running downhill, and Johnson was holding a substantial lead.

Three Senate seats are at stake in Pacific Coast voting—Salinger's in California, Democratic Sen. Henry M. Jackson's in Washington, Republican Sen. Hiram L. Fong's in Hawaii. Only one governorship is at stake: Democratic incumbent Albert D. Rosellini of Washington is seeking re-election.

The guesses on Johnson's prospective majority are wide-ranging in this most populous state in the union. But the key fact is that in California the voters are highly skilled at ballot-splitting. Two years ago, Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown beat former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon by about 325,000 votes for re-election, but Republican Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel won by more than 700,000 over State Sen. Richard Richards.

The Republican Senate candidate against Salinger is George Murphy, a former actor, former song-and-dance man, who went into the executive side of the movie business and has been an active GOP leader for many years. He has been campaigning for the Senate seat for 15 months and although generally rated as a conservative has been ducking any direct identification with the Goldwater campaign.

Salinger, former press secretary to Kennedy and Johnson, is a native Californian, a former San Francisco newspaperman and Democratic political manager, who went to Washington about seven years ago to work with the Senate Special Labor Committee, the McClellan committee, and was taken by Kennedy in January 1960 as one of his inner staff.

Salinger has had trouble in forcing Murphy into discussion of other issues. But he won the Democratic primary against State Controller Alan Cranston and he is listed on the ballot as the incumbent senator.

A very heavy Johnson plurality —1 million or so—would be expected to sweep Salinger to re-election. Private claims by Democratic and Republican officials indicate that there is a dispute about the effects of a Johnson victory by only half a million.

In congressional races, Democratic Rep. James C. Corman is given the edge for re-election in the 22nd District against the GOP candidate, Robert C. Cline. Two other districts now held by Democrats, the 34th with Rep. Richard T. Hanna and the 37th with Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, are rated marginal because of the normal Republican character of Orange County and San Diego.

H. O. Van Petten, a Democrat, is listed by his party as a probable winner against Republican Rep. Del Clawson of Compton. John V. Tunney, son of the former heavyweight champion fighter, Gene Tunney, is making a hard effort to unseat Republican Rep. Patrick Minor Martin in a normally GOP district.

There are no statewide races for governor or senator in Oregon this year. Republican Gov. Mark O. Hatfield was re-elected two years ago, and both the state's Democratic senators, Wayne Morse and Maurine Neuberger, are in midterm.

OREGON

Three of Oregon's four House seats are held by Democrats and all are locally considered certain of re-election. In the 1st District, veteran Republican Rep. Walter Norblad died after the primary, and the district Republicans chose a conservative candidate, Wendell Wyatt, to run. The Democratic candidate, R. Blaine Whipple, is given a chance to win.

WASHINGTON

Washington State is a classic example of the freedom with which far western voters switch from party to party. It has a Democratic governor, Rosellini, and two Democratic senators—but six out of seven congressional districts are held by Republicans.

Johnson is considered well ahead of Goldwater and Sen. Henry M. Jackson overwhelmingly ahead of his Republican challenger, Lloyd J. Andrews. Democrats appear confident of regaining the 7th Congressional District (Seattle) with a freshman candidate, Brockman Adams, against Republican Rep. William Stinson.

GOP spokesmen say that Rep. Jack Westland, seeking a seventh straight term, will win despite a hard fight waged by the Democratic candidate, Lloyd Meeds.

Gov. Rosellini is sharply challenged in his re-election battle by Daniel J. Evans, GOP leader in the state house of representatives. Incumbent governors, of both parties, have been having difficulty in re-election tries because of the closeness with which voters are hit by tax rises, road and school problems and similar local issues, and Rosellini is seeking a third consecutive term.

HAWAII-ALASKA

Republican Sen. Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii is in a hard re-election fight against Democratic Rep. Thomas P. Gill. In Alaska the only significant battle is the return engagement of Lowell Thomas, Jr., son of the travelogue and adventure personality, against Democratic Rep. Ralph J. Rivers. Johnson is rated ahead in both states.

Johnson, Humphrey Get N. H. Labor's Support

Manchester, N. H.—Delegates to the eighth convention of the New Hampshire AFL-CIO unanimously endorsed Pres. Johnson for re-election and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey for Vice President.

They acted after Pres. Thomas Pitarys, in his keynote speech, built up a strong case for the election of the Democratic candidates and detailed the reasons for organized labor's opposition to the Republican slate of Sen. Barry Goldwater for President and Rep. William E. Miller for Vice President.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America had told the convention that election of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket is "essential to the survival of the textile industry in New Hampshire." Textiles account for about 12 percent of all factory employment in the state, he pointed out.

Pollock accused Goldwater of "complete indifference to the problems of the industry and the plight of its employes." The GOP nominee is recorded as opposing one-price cotton legislation, he said, and "to this day, all attempts to get Goldwater to make a meaningful statement on textiles have been fruitless."

He contrasted the record of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration, citing one-price cotton legislation, regulation of cotton textile imports, accelerated depreciation allowances, a U.S. research program to seek new uses and new markets for textiles, and tariff protection against excessive carpet imports.

The convention adopted a resolution calling for a state minimum wage of $1.50 an hour. The present law puts the wage floor at $1.15 an hour, with an increase to $1.25 effective Jan. 1, 1965.

Other Legislative Goals

Other resolutions called for improvements in unemployment compensation and workman's compensation benefits to yield two-thirds of the claimant's average wage, compared to two-thirds of the state average wage as at present; implementation of the Civil Rights Act, and easing of curbs on immigration.

Speakers in addition to Pollock included AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson and Assistant Reg. Dir. Franklin J. Murphy, and Ted Silvey of the National AFL-CIO staff.

Pitarys, Exec. Vice Pres. Joseph Moriarity and Sec.-Treas. Robert Hobart were re-elected to their eighth terms.

Plains States Seen Swinging to LBJ

Voters in Farm Areas 'Scared' By 'Radical' Goldwater Policies

By Robert B. Cooney

The Great Plains states appear to be swinging into the Democratic column for the first time since the Roosevelt sweep of 1936.

The stack of wheat, cattle and oil states—Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—are small in electoral votes—20—but they may provide some of the larger meaning of the 1964 elections.

The most reliable polls in the area and first-hand soundings show Pres. Johnson running strong in Kansas, South Dakota and North Dakota. Nebraska, which topped the nation in giving Nixon 62 percent of its vote in 1960, is leaning towards Sen. Barry M. Goldwater.

Given the higher caliber of Democratic candidates in these states and nature and strength of the Goldwater fraction, a big Johnson victory may well have these effects: the Republican Party will be shattered to its grass roots; struggling Democratic organizations will be in business; hard-core conservative Republicans will be unseated by liberal Democrats.

These are all "right-to-work" states and there are 12 House seats in the four states with Republicans holding all of them. Democrats rated as having a chance of taking 5 or 6 of these seats are pledged to support repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14b, which allows states to enact R-T-W laws.

Observers indicate Johnson would have to run strong—55 percent or more—to help many other Democrats over the top. A couple might do it on their own.

Surprising bonuses which have some chance of materializing include defeat and retirement from public life of such anti-labor, isolationist, conservative congressmen as Glenn Cunningham of Omaha and Don Short of North Dakota. Both are in difficulty, and face strong Democrats.

If the present picture holds through the election, and Johnson deals Goldwater a smashing defeat, it will confirm what has been rather apparent. The Goldwater forces have mounted an aggressive, vigorous campaign in the Plains states and the regular Republican organizations have been sidetracked and split.

This was pointed up most sharply in North Dakota. Sen. Milton Young (R), soon to turn 67, is campaigning harder than ever, by his own admission, and he is not even up for re-election. He is trying to save non-Goldwater Republicans and the regular party.

Young was one of the first to expose the John Birch Society in a heavily-documented Senate speech back in 1961, and just a few days ago, he said this in North Dakota:

"The curse of the Republican Party is that some far-right extremists in the John Birch Society are attaching themselves like leeches to the party."

The Birchites' chief objectives, Young warned his audience, are abolition of all farm programs such as rural electrification, price supports and reclamation projects. Young was immediately attacked by a Goldwater leader as a "Jekyl-Hyde" while the state GOP chairman appealed for unity throughout the Plains states.

There are cross-patterns which make it difficult even for homegrown observers to isolate and evaluate political factors. There are also disquieting subcurrents running, perhaps reflected in sizable "undecided" totals in polls. In Nebraska, the person in charge of running a telephone canvassing campaign summed up the response from voters in one word: "weird".

Farmers and ranchers have been unhappy over government farm programs and "unrest" was the word used for the situation in North Dakota. Wheat and beef prices have been down and unsteady. After the farmer referendum knocked out the government support program, the wheat-cotton bill was put through Congress which put back the price subsidy and added a formula through which farm income would be bolstered. The trouble may be, as in North Dakota, that the great majority of farmers wanted to continue wheat price supports but fell barely shy of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Goldwater scared the daylights out of farmers. Democratic candidates are reminding farmers of the Arizona senator's words, . . ."There can be no equivocation here—prompt and final termination of the farm subsidy program. I would get rid of the Agriculture Act."

That can scare farmers. Goldwater's statements on nuclear weapons also scared the farm population, according to veteran observers. In short, Goldwater is viewed as a radical rather than a conservative.

If there is a shift to Johnson as polls indicate, then other candidates on the ticket may be affected. There are arch-conservatives in this region whose voting records are identical to Goldwater's and who speak up for him.

Aside from the top of the ticket and the House races, the incumbent parties are expected to hold their seats in two Senate races and in four gubernatorial contests.

KANSAS

Biggest surprise in Republican Kansas, the nation's No. 1 wheat state, is the strength shown by Pres. Johnson in the vast 58-county farm district occupying the western two-thirds of the state.

Johnson got 54.5 percent and Goldwater 33.6 percent in a straw poll released 10 days before the election. The poll was taken by the Hutchinson News and two other papers in a balloting system known for reliability. It was the highest showing for any Democratic candidate in Western Kansas since the poll started in 1936.

Johnson has strong advantages in the state, which went 60 percent for Nixon in 1960. Religion is not a factor this time. Johnson is popular; he is looked on as a westerner and one who understands problems of the farmer.

The Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, whose president is a Republican running for the state legislature, has spoken out against Goldwater and the latter's attacks on the farm program and U.S. wheat sales to Russia.

With the GOP now holding a 5-0 advantage in House seats, capable Democratic challengers are given a chance of capturing two and possibly three.

Standing in line of fire on Goldwater is Republican Rep. Robert Dole, described by the Wichita Eagle as probably the most conservative legislator ever sent to Congress from this region. He took the seat vacated by conservative Wint Smith and openly embraces Goldwater.

Democrat Bill Bork could pull a stunning upset over Dole. Bork has been a county agent, farm director of the Hutchinson News and information director for a grain co-op.

In the gubernatorial contest, Rep. William Avery (R) is favored. Democrat Harry G. Wiles, a lawyer-businessman, however, is given "a chance."

NORTH DAKOTA

A strong Democratic-Nonpartisan coalition, with all-out backing from labor, promises to put this state in Johnson's column and reelect top Democrats. Johnson is expected to be strengthened by popular Gov. William L. Guy, the first Democratic governor since 1942 who won in the face of two GOP landslides in 1960 and 1962.

Democratic Sen. Quentin Burdick, who became the state's first Democratic senator in a close special election two years ago, is in a tough race but is expected to just pull through. He is opposed by Tom Kleppe, ex-mayor of Bismarck, who has set himself apart from Goldwater.

The farm price issue has been explosive in the light of unsteady wheat and beef prices. Goldwater had urged an end to price supports, but later tempered his position. This issue plays a role in the big western district, where state Sen. Rolland Redlin may upset veteran Republican Rep. Don Short.

In the eastern district, Rep. Mark Andrews is strongly favored. Sen. Milton Young (R) has been working hard to help Andrews stave off Democrat George Sinner. Two avowed rightwingers are running as independents, which could cut Andrews' vote.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Johnson will win South Dakota if the election results come close to reflecting his popularity shown in newspaper polls each month since July.

Lt. Gov. Nils Boe is favored to win the governorship over Democrat John Lindley, a former lieutenant governor. But it still appears close.

Rep. Ben Reifel (R), the first Sioux to sit in Congress, is heavily favored over George May. Rep. E. Y. Berry (R) is strongly challenged by Byron Brown, but is favored.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska, which led the nation for Nixon in 1960, appears to be in the Goldwater column. Nevertheless, a stunning congressional upset seemed conceivable. Omaha's Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R), after his fifth term and regarded as almost unchallengeable in the past, is in trouble. His opponent, Richard Swenson, a lawyer and brother of actress Inga Swenson, is running a strong race. Organized labor is united behind him as rarely before, he has the support of county courthouse leaders and active backing from classroom teachers and the Omaha Education Association.

The other two House races are put in the "possible" upset category, with Democrat Clair Callan opposing Rep. Ralph Beermann, and William Colwell campaigning by helicopter in the 39-county outstate district in an effort to upset the GOP incumbent, Rep. David Martin.

Sen. Roman Hruska (R) is considered a heavy favorite to be reelected as is Democratic Gov. Frank B. Morrison, who has enjoyed GOP support since farmers became angry with Republican farm policies in 1958.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE for Johnson and Humphrey was launched by nearly 200 management and labor negotiators and leading arbitrators. Among the founders, left to right, are David E. Feller, labor attorney; Dr. George W. Taylor, president of the committee and a leading arbitrator, and Ralph T. Seward, arbitrator and impartial umpire for Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Steelworkers.

Johnson Ticket Ahead In Key Border States

The border states appeared to be Johnson country as the campaign drew to a close. The civil rights issue has quieted down considerably, with indications of "backlash" sharply reduced while Negroes are expected to go close to 100 percent for the President.

With Johnson so clearly ahead, emphasis even on the part of Goldwaterites has shifted to state and local contests. The militant Goldwater and right-wing groups are now rather openly aiming to hold down the Johnson vote by urging whites to keep Negroes working so late they will be unable to vote and also planning to tie up polling places with excessive challenges.

This is how it looks in a few of the border states with key races:

OKLAHOMA

With Johnson conceded the top spot, attention swirls around the Senate race between state hero Bud Wilkinson and a vigorous Democrat, 33-year-old State Sen. Fred Harris. The contest is over the unexpired two-years of the seat held by the late Democratic Sen. Robert Kerr.

Wilkinson, though he has tied himself to Goldwater for the most part and though he signed a "right-to-work" petition two years ago, appears a winner. As one man put it, Wilkinson as coach of the University of Oklahoma's championship football teams, has been in every family's living room every Saturday for 17 years. Parents feel he has done a great deal for youth.

Organized labor is working hard for Harris, helped by the LBJ popularity which just scored 62 percent in a poll by a newspaper that backs Goldwater. The new Oklahoma Journal urged Harris' election.

Democrats are expected to retain the five House seats that they now hold. Democrat Douglas Martin is reported in an "uphill" fight to unseat the lone Republican, Rep. Page Belcher, who has a COPE record of 51 wrong votes and 5 right.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee is the only state where two Senate seats are at stake. Also up are 9 House seats, with Democrats now holding six of them.

Civil rights has diminished considerably as an issue, although it provides a backdrop. The Republican Party has been captured down to the precinct level, it is said, by Goldwaterites and white supremacists.

A highly reliable private poll taken about mid-October shows Johnson with 49 percent, Goldwater with 31 percent and 20 percent undecided.

For the unexpired two-year Senate created by the death of Estes Kefauver, liberal Democrat Rep. Ross Bass is considered a heavy favorite, strongly backed by organized labor, Negroes and lower economic groups. The private poll gives Bass 53 percent, with 27 percent for Howard Baker, Jr., son of the late Rep. Howard Baker. About 19 percent are undecided.

Sen. Albert Gore (D), seeking a third term, may face trouble but is still favored over Goldwaterite Dan H. Kuykendall. The private poll gives Gore 50 percent to 28 percent for Kuykendall, with 22 percent undecided.

In hot House races, Democrat George Grider is seen as a winner in the slugging match with businessman Robert James. Goldwaterite James defeated longtime Negro GOP leader George Lee for control of the Shelby County Republican Party.

Observers see a fighting chance to pick up a GOP House seat with Democrat Robert Summitt opposing William E. Brock III, wealthy candymaker.

Labor Relations Group Backs LBJ

(Continued from Page 1)

of free enterprise, free unions, free government and the people of a democratic nation."

It said that Johnson's "understanding of the necessity for an expanding economy with maximum employment places him in the great tradition of forward looking American chief executives."

The industrial relations experts noted that "Pres. Johnson has limited the use of government intervention in labor-management disputes to the necessary minimum."

"He has demonstrated his ability to achieve the delicate task of asserting the rights of government, where the vital public interest is at stake," they added, "while at the same time encouraging, rather than deterring the negotiation of voluntary agreements between management and labor."

Vote!

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 3, a stillness will settle over the land; the cheers, the clangor and clamor of the campaign will fade away as Americans, in the solitude of the voting booth, make their decisions.

The most immediate question is how many Americans will make use of the privilege of a secret ballot—the hallmark of a democratic system of government—to chart the direction of the nation in the next four years.

Current estimates place the probable turnout between 70 and 75 million, a record figure that would top the 68.8 million who cast ballots in the 1960 election. The trend of voting in American presidential elections has been upward since the 1930s with the exception of the wartime election of 1944 and the Truman upset victory of 1948.

The 1948 election holds a lesson for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and all its supporters, for the downturn of total votes cast in that contest has been analyzed as stemming from Republican over-confidence in a widely forecast victory for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

★ ★ ★

THE PROBABILITY of a record over-70 million turnout this year is encouraging, but it masks the essential problem of citizen participation in the decision-making process.

Participation in American elections has always been on the low side in comparison with other democratic nations. Even with the record turnout of 68.8 million voters in 1960, only 63.8 percent of the total number of persons of voting age actually cast ballots.

There are millions of Americans who are barred from voting because of movement from one area to another, disqualification for a number of legal reasons, discrimination and the difficulties of registration in many states.

But the single largest factor behind only roughly six out of 10 Americans of voting age actually going to the polls is a combination of cynical disinterest and general apathy.

★ ★ ★

IN 1964 there is hope for a sharp improvement in the total voter turnout. There are about 5 million more potential voters than in 1960. The recently adopted constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections should increase the size of the vote; another constitutional amendment will give residents of the District of Columbia the vote in the presidential election for the first time.

But it is essentially the vigorous nationwide campaigns, especially in the South, and the efforts of organized labor, civil rights groups and other community and civic organizations to get eligible persons registered and to the polls that provides hope for a massive tide of votes on Nov. 3.

If all of these factors operate favorably to produce a record number of votes, then there is every reason to believe that the American people will crush the Goldwater candidacy, reaffirm their faith in the principles and programs of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations and send to Washington a liberal Congress to carry forward that program in the coming years.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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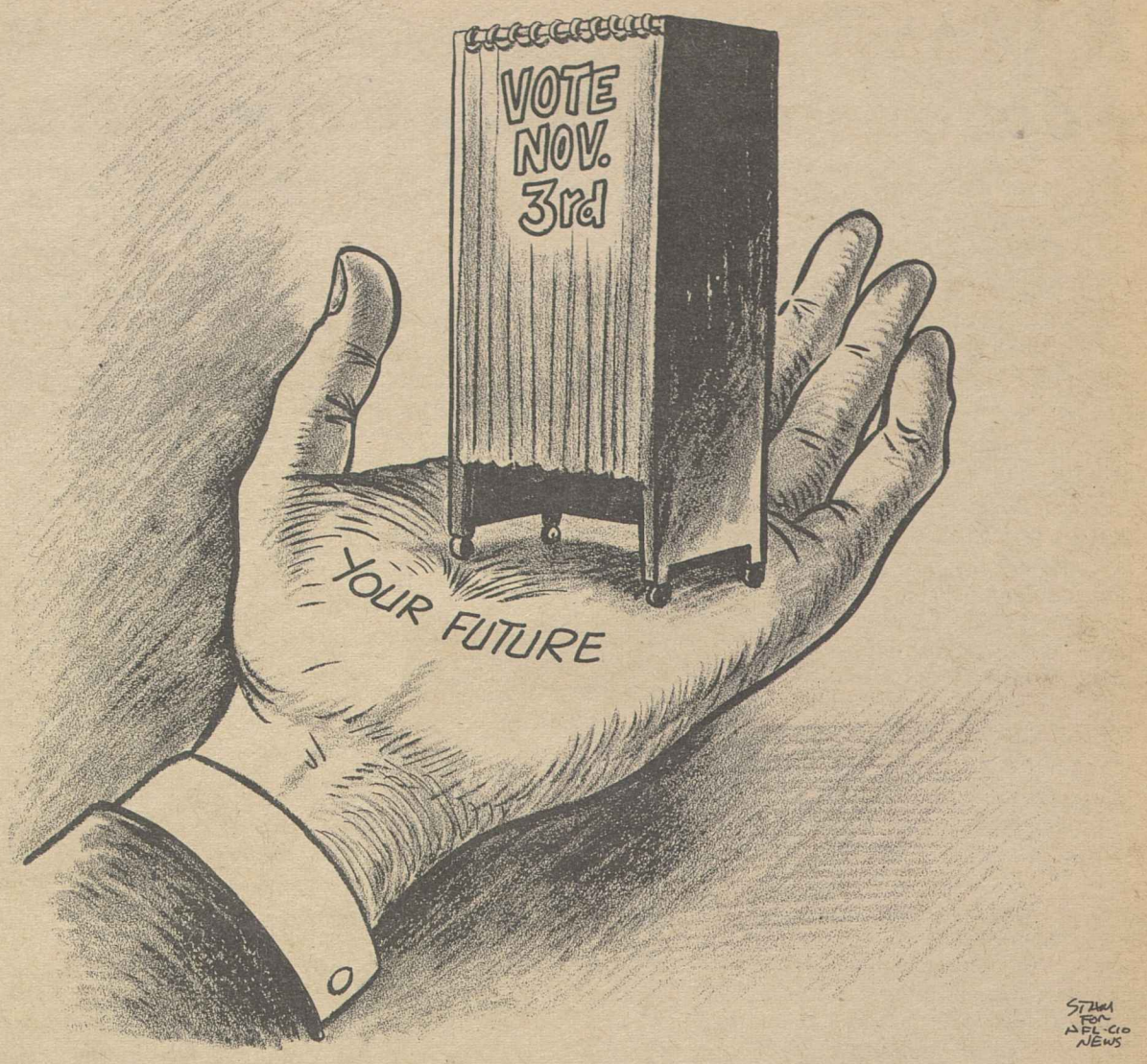


Dramatic Examples Cited:

Power of a Single Ballot Holds Lesson for Both Young and Old

EVERY TWO YEARS the clerk of the House of Representatives makes an official report on the statistics of the preceding election. Not a vote is missed, or even a write-in. Parties and candidates you never heard of have their votes tabulated.

The statistics account for the 68,836,385 votes cast in the presidential election of 1960. But, they also account for every individual vote that was cast. Not one was ignored as unimportant.

Yet in every election millions of Americans cast aside their votes as unimportant. They argue that there'll be a landslide for one candidate or another, so there's no point in bothering to vote. Or, on the other hand, they'll argue that such-and-such a candidate hasn't a chance so there's no use in voting for him, either.

At the same time, the official statistics every two years show with startling clarity the close margin by which many political victories are won and the immense importance of every vote.

The most dramatic examples of how one vote can affect an election have been cited repeatedly.

Pres. Kennedy, for instance, won the presidency by less than one vote per precinct. About half of 1 percent of the votes cast in Illinois and New Jersey swung 43 electoral votes into the Kennedy column. Without these votes, the election would have been thrown into the House.

To many people the "one-vote" argument sounds strained, something that happens once in a lifetime. It hardly seems possible that an election can be that close. Still, the 1960 statistical report shows that, repeatedly, a handful of votes has been the decisive factor.

Rep. J. Edward Roush (D-Ind.) won by just 2 votes out of 113,746 cast, necessitating a recount, which he again won.

Pres. Kennedy took Hawaii by only 115 votes out of 184,705.

Former Rep. M. Blaine Peterson (Utah) won by 68 votes out of 121,810.

Rep. Victor Wickersham (D-Okla.) won by 76 votes out of 136,308.

In the election of 1962:

The governor of Minnesota was elected by only 91 votes.

The governor of Rhode Island was elected by 398 votes, and the governor of Maine by 483 votes.

Minnesota's 6th District went Democratic-Farmer-Labor by only 384 votes while New York's populous 15th District went Democratic by only 383 votes.

Nor can it ever be forgotten that the late Pres. Kennedy won in 1960 by only 119,450 votes out of a total of 68,334,742.

A HANDFUL OF VOTERS in a handful of states could have changed that election and with it the history of the United States, if not of the

It is highly unlikely that Pres. Johnson's political opponents will ever let him forget that he was first elected to the Senate in 1948 by 87 votes.

For old-timers, there isn't too much news in statistics on close votes and the importance of not wasting a vote, but for the 10 million citizens who will be eligible to cast their first votes on Nov. 3, the lesson must be repeated again and again.

Pres. Johnson has proclaimed "National First Voters Week." In doing so he urged election officials, private citizens and citizen organizations to assist the new voters in every possible way.

He also urged the new voters:

- To go to the polls proudly, knowing that the duty they perform is the price of the privilege they hold.
- To exercise their franchise gratefully, realizing that it is essential to their future as free men and women.
- To make their choice carefully, understanding its importance to themselves and their fellow Americans.

The President's advice is good for all of us—old-timers as well as newcomers to the nation's polls. (PAI).

Progress by Workers No Accident—Humphrey

"I know of no other nation in the world where the working man can fulfill himself as he can in the United States," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey said in a statement for the labor press.

"And I know of no other time in the history of man where the working man enjoyed the respect, the income, the opportunities and the dignity that he does today in this country.

"As you well know, all this hasn't come about by accident. We have had men of vision in the labor movement, in business and in government who appreciate the value of free collective bargaining in a democratic society."

Morgan Says:

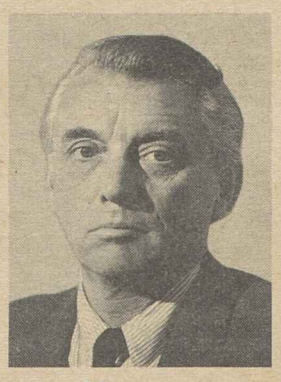
A Moral Crusade Is in Trouble —Because It Wasn't Very Moral

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

CHICAGO—It's a pity that the simple virtues Herbert Hoover grew up with and embodied have not emerged as more influential guidelines of American political and social life.

From West Branch, Ia., to the Waldorf-Astoria is not so far as jets fly today but 90 years lay between his birth in one place and his death in the other and during those nine decades the man who served as the 31st President of the United States became a living symbol of integrity.



Morgan

While greedy men were profiteering on World War I he was distributing food to the starving Belgians and Russians. While figures in Teapot Dome and other scandals were stealing everything but the Capitol dome during the Harding Administration, Herbert Hoover's public reputation remained unsullied. Although by the judgment of hindsight he lacked the penetrating foresight to deal quickly enough with the debacle of the Great Depression, he did not cause it, as some of his detractors alleged, and he endured to be revered in the earned rank, as the New York Times put it, of the nation's eldest statesman.

In a paraphrase reminiscence of the ex-President's appearance at the Republican national convention of 1948—an occasion which was wrongly billed as the grand old man's swan song—the Wall Street Journal recalls that he warned that "we cannot have personal liberty under government without economic freedom, . . . that we cannot be profligate of our substance without courting disaster, and . . . that if we waste our substance and curtail our liberties we will be swallowed up by distant enemies bent on our destruction."

The remarkable thing about that pronouncement is not so much what he said but that 16 years after Herbert Hoover said it the country, materially and economically at least, is vastly stronger even though the government in that interval, under both Democratic and Republican regimes, following courses of which the ex-President was often sharply critical. He was troubled too about the nation's moral decay and now along comes Sen. Goldwater with an attempt to make morality in government a major issue of this campaign.

But so far the Republican presidential nominee has pushed this case with all the conviction and credibility of a bartender distributing leaflets for the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the Dead Eye Saloon in Dodge City. He seems to be a little bit out of character.

While he and his running mate call for a purge of the mess in Washington, Rep. Miller continues to be stalked by the shadows of conflict of interest. The Sunday after Goldwater in devoutly Mormon Utah accused the Democrats of "ignoring God," Pres. Johnson went to church; the senator did not.

In a nationwide television appearance pretaped at the Norman Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Goldwater gave a kind of Sunday school lecture on the need for prayer in the public schools, implied that the Supreme Court decision ruling school prayers unconstitutional would lose us the cold war and, in effect, accused the Democrats of embracing atheism.

NOW THERE IS no doubt that many people across the land are sincerely troubled over the prayer issue but to pitch it as a kind of patent medicine cure-all for delinquency and a slippage of public morals is about as realistic as arguing that humming the Star-Spangled Banner will dampen the ambitions of the Communists.

Hypocrisy is the virus largely responsible for the ravages of the body politic in the moral area. If we acted on religious precepts half as strongly as we cling pompously to the pretexts of religion, the nation's conscience would be far clearer and we wouldn't need, as the Goldwater Republicans advocate, a constitutional amendment to undo a Supreme Court decision whose main purpose was to protect the sane and sacred concept of separation of church and state.

It isn't that crowds of callous Americans . . . are unconcerned about crime or the abuse of public trust. With care and thought and diffidence Goldwater might well have congealed public anxiety on these matters into a cleansing issue. Instead he chose the route of overstatement and, if he'll pardon the term, oversimplification. Lyndon Johnson may not be the most virtuous President in American history but neither did he invent original sin.

The American people may well want to hold the chief executive to account for a lot of things. But they do not appear to be in a mood to blame him for all the world's woes whereas great numbers of them seem disappointed in Goldwater as a mere echo of the choice they hoped for. . . .

Out here in the Midwest, where the conscience of such distinguished conservatives as Hoover and Bob Taft took shape, Goldwater's moral crusade is in trouble—possibly because it wasn't very convincingly moral in the first place.

Washington Reports:

Increase in White Collar Work Reflected By U.S. Job Service

THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT Service is not only seeking jobs for the jobless but for those who are now employed—not only for the unskilled but for the highly skilled, Louis Levine, its director, pointed out in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

"In recent years, as you know, professional, technical and managerial occupations have become increasingly important in the composition of the work force of this nation and in the job opportunities that are emerging," said Levine.

"In these occupations, there is a great deal of labor mobility. An engineer may seek a job today in California, though he is now working in Chicago, and tomorrow he may find employment in Connecticut.

"In this connection, the public employment service system becomes particularly important, because we have a network of some 1,900 offices throughout the country. Channels of communication, means of recruitment, means of meshing job market information and job opportunities with the qualifications of the individual can be carried on over broad geographical bases."

"Job markets in the U. S. are free labor markets," he continued, "in the sense that an individual exercises his own decision and initiative as to the means by which he will seek employment. . . . The object of the employment office is to match the hiring specifications with the qualifications of the job seeker, but the decision to accept employment on referral is entirely the worker's decision, and hiring is entirely the employer's decision."

LEVINE SAID that the decision as to whether the worker may or may not accept the job without being disqualified for unemployment benefits rests with unemployment insurance officials, according to state law, and not with the employment office.

In no case is there a fee, he pointed out, as in private agencies.

"We have gone into the whole subject of youth manpower services, including intensive counseling and vocational guidance services, occupational testing, referral to training and retraining programs," Levine said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE with Humphrey—The happy campaign, the sparkling campaign, in this long election period has been Hubert Horatio Humphrey's.

"Humphrey Leaves Them Laughing" was the headline over a New York Times story around the first week in October. And so he did, when he felt like it. The senator from Minnesota, toughened by experience in the Senate, conscious of the finger of destiny, has lost none of his familiar zest for honorable political combat.

One of his high moments came eight days before the election when he faced the hardboiled Democratic precinct captains of Chicago's Democratic organization—the heart of Mayor Richard Daley's so-called "machine"—and both "left them laughing" and immensely uplifted.

The Democratic candidate for Vice President has a great advantage over the gentlemen who took over the Republican party machinery after Sen. Goldwater's nomination. He knows that Chicago precinct captains are as patriotic as Arizona Republicans, and at least as honest and as devoted to the preservation of this country's basic principles as Johnny-come-lately Arizona and southern Republicans who have egged on Sen. Goldwater to cater to the alleged "white backlash," to traduce Pres. Johnson's personal sense of ethics.

"I believe that Franklin Roosevelt was right. I believed in the man. I believed in his program. I have no apologies for the work that was accomplished and the work that was undertaken," he told the precinct captains.

* * *

SEN. HUMPHREY'S campaign plane was a Lockheed Electra with great "HHH" initials painted boldly on its sides and below them the understated designation "The Happy Warrior."

The candidate for Vice President had his private quarters at the rear. But he is a gregarious man and he likes human contacts. He could take off his jacket and tie and wander along the aisle.

There were two Minnesota girls on the chartered plane, one time, as stewardesses employed by the airline. Humphrey invited their mothers aboard as his guests to fly part of the way from Minneapolis on the campaign trail. At Washington, D. C., airport, at 3 a. m., he commandeered some Important Person's chauffeur-driven black limousine and instructed the driver to take the young ladies home and then come back for the Important Person.

It was at the end of an 18-hour day. He had quelled hecklers at State and Madison Streets in Chicago, quelled them in Racine and Green Bay, Wis., and delivered on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison a closely-reasoned appeal to the students and graduate students to use their intellects in the field of foreign policy.

* * *

A "HAPPY WARRIOR" is a fine phrase to describe Humphrey during the September and October days.

He enjoys campaigning and he enjoys the recognition he gained from Pres. Johnson and the Democratic National Convention that nominated him. The campaign, which is thankfully now ended, was fought through golden weather. He saw the palms of southern California and scented the wine-sweet air of the northern Midwest.

About the Goldwater presidential campaign he had this to say:

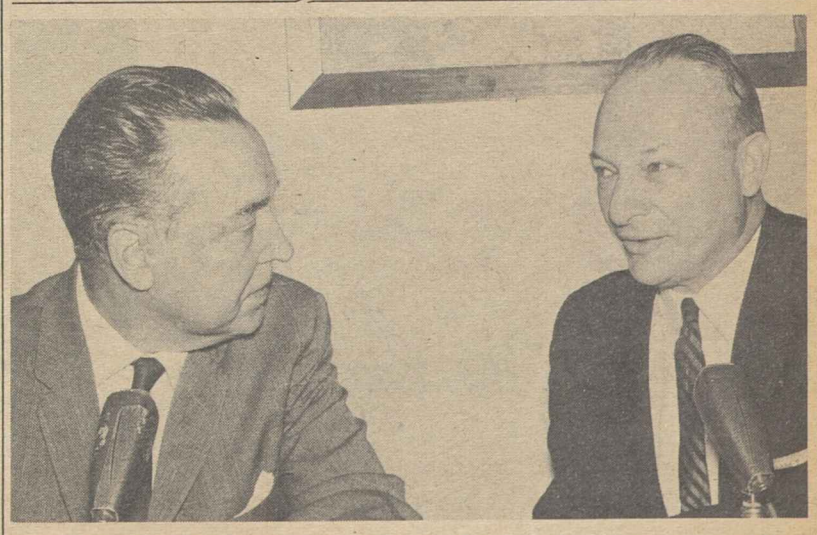
"We don't intend to let them demean America by talking about how bad we are, how weak we are, and how we have sold out to this and sold out to that. . . .

"American young people are no worse today than they ever were. They are better, they are smarter, they are more decent.

"American workers work hard and they produce more goods and better goods than ever before. And we don't need to be lectured by Sen. Goldwater about it."

The country, he said doesn't need any radicals—from the left or the right. "We don't need any Commies and we don't need any Ku Klux Klaners. We don't need any Birchites."

He "left them laughing" as he quipped that he would like to hear the word "that the emergency wards of your hospitals are filled with loyal Democrats fallen from fatigue and exhaustion" after the polls close Nov. 3. (Goldwater people bragged after the California Republican primary that "little old ladies in tennis shoes in Pasadena" had won for them.) Said Humphrey, it doesn't "build your character" to lose. Your character, he said, won't be hurt by "winning."



THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE is a key agency in aiding the jobless to get work whether they are skilled or unskilled, youths or family heads, Louis Levine (right), its director, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Harry W. Flannery was the interviewer.

How to Buy:

Turkey, the Poor Man's Meat, 'Reasonable' for Thanksgiving

By Sidney Margolius

YOU CAN LOOK forward to a reasonable Thanksgiving dinner. In fact, turkey—in heavy supply—is going to be a mainstay at many additional wage-earner dinners this fall and winter. It's interesting that poultry has become the poor man's meat, while meat to a large extent has become the luxury meal.

Otherwise, living costs are creeping up with more determination than has been noticeable for several years. Latest in the series of price hikes is an increase of 1-2 cents on bread in a number of cities, with bakers promising more hikes. One of the largest national bakers candidly says it has been trying to reduce discounts to retailers, but "we think that at this time price increases afford the greater opportunity for increasing profits." No double talk here about attributing the price hikes to "increased labor costs."

Other price increases have been announced on tires and on basic materials such as copper, other metals and roofing materials. Mattresses soon will cost 5 percent more as recent manufacturer boosts reach the stores.

Another source of concern is rising mortgage foreclosures. The Federal Home Loan Bank consolingly points out that the number of foreclosures is only about the same as in the late 1930's, and the rate, of course, is lower. But the fact is the number of families losing their homes this year has jumped 9 percent in one year, and is more than twice as much as in 1960.

Significantly for moderate-income families, the forclosure rate is much higher on the lower-price homes bought with small down payments under FHA mortgages, and also under VA, than under the conventional mortgages which require larger down payments.

November is a good month for clothing sales, with Veterans Day and subsequent sales offering reductions on coats and other outerwear. Here are buying tips:

Snow tires: While tire prices are rising, snow tires are not necessarily just an extra expense since they do conserve your regular tires, as well as providing better traction in soft snow (you still need chains on hard-packed snow and glare ice).

Children's wear: Once you get used to the idea of ski jackets, you realize that these are practical (as well as popular) for school and everyday wear. They provide warmth, yet are light in weight and usually are treated with water resistant finishes. Check the label to see if the garment has been treated for water-repellancy.

A MICHIGAN STATE University home economist, Barbara Stowe, tested seven types of jackets. She found jackets of cotton-rayon poplin lined with taffeta quilted to polyurethane foam and of nylon taffeta with a nylon pile knit lining, to be very satisfactory. These, too, were light in weight, did not shrink or stretch, especially if dry-cleaned, and were good insulators and windbreaks. In general she found that a jacket of a firmly-woven fabric with an inner lining of thick, resilient fabric provides most comfort in cold, windy weather, and that short-pile linings are more likely to retain neat appearance than long-pile.

Another helpful development is the wide availability of boys' slacks of 65 percent acrylic fiber such as Dacron and 35 percent cotton, in year-round weights, at prices around the $5 level.

Blankets: The U.S. Agriculture Dept. reports tests by the Minnesota Experiment Station found that all-wool blankets still are highest in warmth, and after repeated laundering retain their thickness better than those of synthetic fibers. The rayon blends were found to be soft and fluffy when new, but reacted poorly to launderings and were "highly flammable".

Wool blankets now are available with special shrink-proof finishes so they can be machine-laundered in warm water and retain their shape. In buying blankets look for close weave and a deep nylon hem. But the best values, especially for children, often are the so-called utility or camp blankets with whip-stitched edges.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Best buys are the large turkeys. Not only is the price per pound usually lower, but the yield per pound his higher than from smaller birds. In red meats, beef is relatively reasonable. Egg production is heavier this year with prices relatively reasonable.

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THE CASE FOR hospital insurance for the elderly under social security was aired in a public affairs special television program, "Rx for a Nightmare," presented by the National Council of Senior Citizens over the Columbia Broadcasting System network. Men and women from more than a score of walks of life appeared in the half-hour program, among them E. G. Marshall (left), star of TV's "The Defenders," who said he participated "as a civilian and not as an actor," and Dr. Benjamin Spock, world-famous authority on child-rearing.

'Rx for a Nightmare':

Great and Small Give Case for Aged Care

THE CLOTHES CUTTER from Baltimore waited uneasily "on the mark" in front of the television cameras.

His speech lighted up on the teleprompter—his own opinions on the need for hospital care for the aged transcribed as he had spoken them over the telephone a week earlier. Now in the studio where the program was being video-taped, the words seemed difficult and unfamiliar. Under the big lights, he tried to catch hold of the conviction that had given birth to the words.

"STAND BY, PLEASE," said the director—and the convention was there—in the words of the clothes cutter from Baltimore, the retired school teacher from Chicago, the tobacco farmer from Tennessee and the old man from the Bronx, who began to cry as he described how his health insurance policy had been cancelled.

One after the other, they explained briefly in their own words why old people need social security health benefits. Several doctors spoke. Dr. Benjamin Spock, whose "Baby and Child Care" is an all-time best-seller, introduced himself quietly as "a baby doctor from Cleveland."

Their personal stories made up a mosaic of real-life drama presented under the title "Rx for a Nightmare" over the CBS Television Network.

E. G. Marshall, senior lawyer of the "The Defenders" team, was the narrator. And the only actor in the show did not act this time.

Program participants were selected on the basis of recorded telephone conversations with producer-writer Millard Lampell during the week preceding the show. Lampell talked with scores of people across the country—famous and unknown people—whose names had been proposed by the National Council of Senior Citizens. He invited 20 of them to come to New York and repeat their statements about health problem of the aged over national television.

"We used an Alexander Graham Bell casting system," said Lampell, "and within 10 days we had found 20 people whose stories make up a real tapestry of Americana."

AARON JENNINGS, 64, flew the 1,500 mile round trip between Nashville, Tenn., and New York City to speak for less than a minute. He agreed to leave his farm in the TVA valley only if someone would take him to see "the lady in the water"—the Statue of Liberty—when he reached New York.

Max Block, 73, had not been to downtown Manhattan in 15 years, although he lives just a few miles away in the Bronx. He doesn't get around much because his wooden leg is old and unreliable and he "couldn't afford another if anything happened."

Lillian Herstein, 78, came in from Chicago to say a few words about the need for "a second Bill of Rights" including protection from the economic fears of old age and illness. Miss Herstein used to teach the Bill of Rights in the Chicago public schools. One of her pupils was Arthur Goldberg, who went on to become U.S. Supreme Court Justice.

The National Council of Senior Citizens, which claims a membership of more than 2 million, presented the program and urged its 1,800 affiliated clubs to arrange viewing parties and watch it.

CBS made free time available to both proponents and opponents of hospital care after the AMA had placed an order for a half-hour of network time as part of a multimillion-dollar pre-election propaganda campaign denouncing the health plan.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Wit Flashes, Epigrams Flower, But at Somebody Else's Table

By Jane Goodsell

A COUPLE of weeks ago, while browsing in a second-hand bookstore, I came across a how-to-do-it manual on the art of conversation. The chapter titled "How to Stimulate Interesting Table Talk" particularly appealed to me because I rather fancied the idea of operating as a latter-day Madame de Stael, in whose 18th Century salon wit flashed and epigram flowered.

I bought the book (which luckily was marked down to 49 cents) and studied it. It was full of helpful tips on how to stimulate lively debate and a free exchange of ideas by bringing up topics such as (1) news events; (2) current books; (3) provocative quotations; (4) controversial opinions, and (5) interesting and unusual facts.

Lately I've been doing just that, and the following dialogues are actual transcripts of the conversations inspired by my efforts:

"I came across an interesting piece of information the other day. Do you realize that of all the people in the world today only one-third eat with knife and fork? Another third use chopsticks, and the rest eat with their fingers . . ."

"I don't care much for Chinese food. The trouble is, it fills you up, but you're hungry again an hour later."

* * *

"Remember John Masefield's poem, 'Cargoes'?" It's always been a favorite of mine. It goes 'Quinquireme of Ninevah from distant Ophir, rowing home to haven in sunny . . ."

"Could I trouble you to pass the salt?"

* * *

"AS I RECALL, it was Shaw who said, 'My way of joking is to tell the truth. It's the funniest joke there is.'"

"Speaking of jokes, have you heard the one about the two old maids who went to Las Vegas? It seems there were these two. . . ."

* * *

"I was reading an interesting article on the effect of computers on national elections. It said that a situtation could arise in which a state like California, which is three hours behind . . ."

"California's a beautiful state, isn't it?"

* * *

"Peter de Vries made what seems to me a cogent comment on the present day decline in morality. He said that Hester Prynne in 'The Scarlet Letter' got an A for adultery, but today she wouldn't even rate a C-plus."

"The school our children go to doesn't give pluses and minuses."

Right Not Denied by T-H:

NLRB Backs Union On Picket Line Fines

Unions have a right not denied them by the Taft-Hartley Act to fine members for crossing their own picket lines during strikes, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in an action brought by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. against the Auto Workers.

The company charged the union broke the law when it levied fines against strikebreaking members after walkouts in 1959 and 1962 by Local 248 at the firm's West Allis, Wis., plant and by Local 401 at the La Crosse, Wis., plant.

The NLRB in a 4-1 vote upheld a trial examiner's finding that the locals acted lawfully in levying fines ranging from $20 to $100 after trials of offending members—174 crossed picket lines to work in 1959, and in 1962 some 34 members were fined.

The unions imposed fines only on their own members, and no claim was made that they endangered the jobs or working conditions of those fined. The NLRB majority, saying it would be hard to find a subject of more importance to a union than the loyalty of its members during "a time of crisis," declared:

"The Act (T-H) does not deprive a union of all recourse against those of its own members who undermine a strike in which it is engaged. When the strike is lawful and the picket line is lawful, we cannot hold that a union must take no steps to preserve its own integrity."

Members Have Duties, Too

Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., wrote in a concurring opinion that Sec. 7 of the law assures each employe the right to refrain from engaging in concerted activities but does not relieve him of "duties and obligations undertaken" as a union member.

"It must be remembered that the same statutory language relied upon to protect the right of the individual employe to refrain," he added, "also protects the right of the group of employes to engage in the concerted activity here involved."

Member Boyd Leedom said in a dissent that "one of the indispensable factors in any employment relationship is the employe's willingness to come to work" and "it seems undeniable that such willingness is impeded by any penalty imposed because of it."

The AFL-CIO filed a "friend of the court" brief in the case, as did the National Association of Manufacturers.

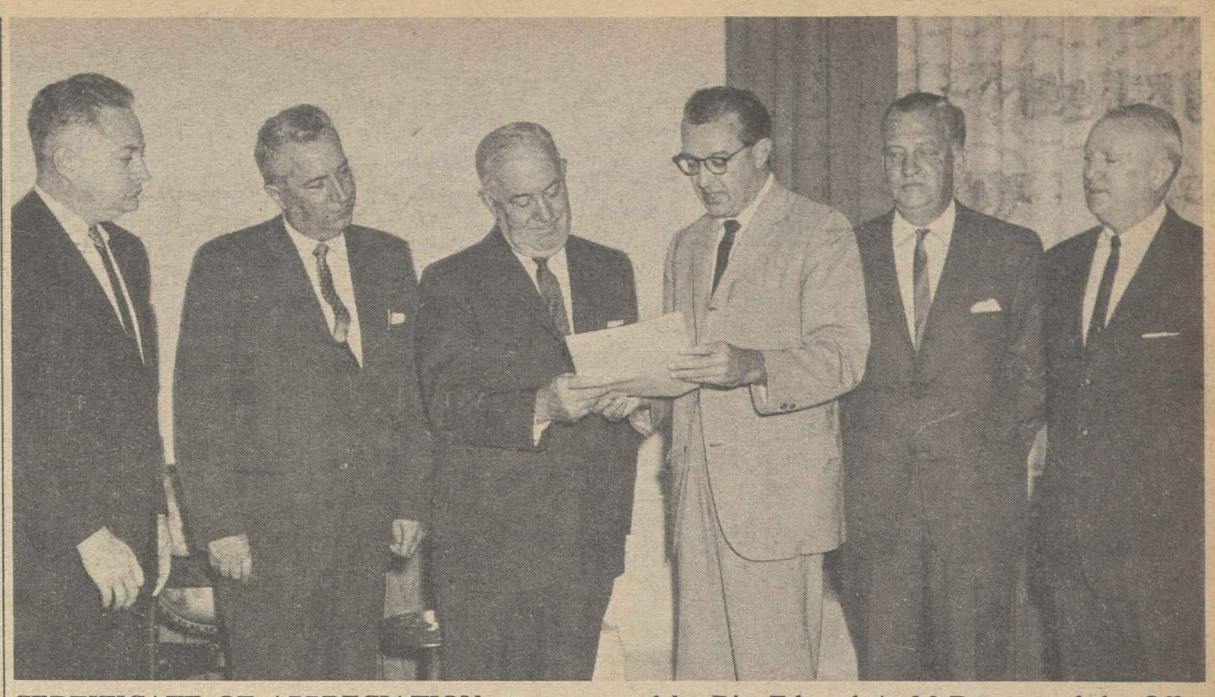
IBEW Gives Strike Notice To Illinois Bell

Five local unions of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have served a strike notice on the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. and will insist that all contracts be tailored to local conditions, they announced after a Washington, D. C., conference.

The unions have 11,000 members in the company's inside and outside plant departments and a three-year contract expiring in a year. They have authorized a strike unless agreement is reached on a wage reopener by Nov. 19.

The company has offered a $2.50 to $5 "package" settlement but the unions want an offer based on local conditions, the effect of automation on jobs and the financial condition of Illinois Bell "as a result of savings made possible by reductions in the work force," said Maurice Murphy, IBEW director of telephone operations.

Job classifications and titles vary from company to company, Murphy said, and the IBEW locals have decided not to be bound by settlements arrived at in other states. He said IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman has assured the locals they will have the "solid support" of the IBEW's 800,000 members.



CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION was presented by Dir. Edward A. McDermott of the Office of Emergency Planning to his assistant for labor, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Shown at the ceremony, are from left, OEP Assistant Dir. John E. Cosgrove, OEP Deputy Dir. Franklin B. Dryden, Keenan, McDermott, Dir. Edward L. Keenan of the OEP Resource Readiness Office, and his special assistant for labor, James H. Roddy.

Unions Urged to Seek Safeguards Against 'Indignity' of 'Lie Detectors'

Contract clauses protecting workers from the "indignity" of so-called "lie detectors" are suggested to unions in an article in the current issue of the American Federationist which examines the claims of infallibility made by many of their operators and sharply rejects them.

"The damage to an individual may be an accomplished fact before a judge or arbitrator can rule," says the article, a Collective Bargaining Report prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"Failing a 'lie detector' test frequently brands a worker as guilty not only by the company but, unfortunately, also by fellow workers who may have accepted the 'myth of infallibility' created by the 'lie detector' purveyors."

The fact that a specific employer has not used the "lie box," or asserts it does not plan to, "should not persuade a union to neglect closing the door" before the operator seeks to sell his services, the Federationist points out.

"It may be much easier to negotiate a preventive clause than to convince a company to end its 'lie detector' program," it adds.

"There have been suggestions that unions join with management in working out 'rules of the game' governing the use of the poygraph in employment relations. The trouble is that, while some protective guarantees might reduce or even possibly eliminate some of the abuses . . . they cannot remove the basic inadequacies of the polygraph in its use as a 'lie detector.' "

An increasing number of employers, the article points out, are requiring workers and job applicants to sign waivers "voluntarily" agreeing to submit to screening tests and "lie detector" tests whenever the company asks, and "granting" the employer the right to discharge those who fail or refuse.

The federal government has been one of the biggest users; among others are major firms in steel, copper, autos, meat packing, food processing, oil, electronics, mail order retailing and supermarkets.

'Guilt' Reactions

The "lie detector" is based on the premise that people have "uncontrolled physiological reactions to feelings of guilt that can be measured electronically," according to the article. Included are changes in blood pressure and pulse, breathing rate, and the electrical conductivity of the skin.

The so-called experts purport to translate these changes into guilt or non-guilt reactions on the basis that "either the act of lying or the fear of being caught in a lie is upsetting and causes emotional disturbances," the Dept. of Research says.

". . . It is a fact that these reactions don't occur in all people at all times in the same way," it continues. "It may be true that with the majority of people the attempt to deceive will cause all or some of the measured reactions. . . .

"But even when a reaction is recorded there is no assurance that it was triggered by the act of lying or the fear of being caught in a lie."

Some people can control their physical reactions, the article notes, and people who do not know they are lying—for example, the insane man who declares he is Napoleon—do not have the reactions of a liar.

"Any conclusion that a squiggle on the machine's graph is proof that the examinee is being deceptive is without foundation," it says.

The article cites impressive testimony before congressional committees disputing claims that the "lie detector" can give "valid and reliable" results and questioning the professional qualifications of many, if not most, operators of the polygraphs.

Trainmen Ask Amendment of Rail Labor Act

Miami Beach — The Railroad Trainmen ended their 32d convention here after a month of sessions with adoption of a legislative program calling for amendments to the Railway Labor Act tailored to the needs of rail workers.

One goal of the brotherhood is an amendment to reduce the time required to process 1st Division cases before the National Railroad Adjustment Board and to make all such awards final and binding. Under present law, money awards may be appealed by rail managements with resulting prolonged delays, the BRT said.

The delegates also adopted a call by Pres. Charles Luna for improved wages and working conditions, including a supplementary pension, and an intensified public relations program to tell the story of railroad work.

The convention was the shortest in BRT history. It re-elected Luna, Sec.-Treas. W. E. B. Chase, National Legislative Dir. Al H. Chesser and other officers.

Delegates approved a policy of seeking merger of their union with the Conductors & Brakemen and the Switchmen or of entering into an all-out representational campaign for members.

Hosiery Workers Fill Board Vacancy

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Hosiery Workers have elected Lacey Terry of Paducah, Ky., to a seat on the national union executive board succeeding David Williams, resigned. Terry is a veteran officer of the union's Paducah Branch 28.

Meat Cutters' Institute Names Medical Director

St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. Goronwy Owen Broun, Sr., former dean of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, has been appointed medical director of Meat Cutters Local 88 Medical Institute.

Broun has been on the medical school faculty since 1924, is certified in the field of internal medicine and is a fellow of the American College of Physicians.

4th Hospital Goes Union in Jersey Drive

Orange, N. J.—A spirited organizing drive to end poverty wages at New Jersey hospitals and nursing homes continued its whirlwind pace last week when workers at Hospital Center of Orange voted 225 to 18 to be represented by Local 1199, Drug & Hospital Employes, of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The victory was the fourth straight for Local 1188 since the campaign began in August. Earlier, the local won elections at St. Barnabas and Beth Israel hospitals in Newark and Clara Maass hospital, Belleville.

Pres. Leon J. Davis of the local also announced it had won bargaining rights at two more nursing homes employing 60 workers. They are Berkeley Hall Home, Berkeley Heights, and Workmen's Circle Home in Elizabeth.

Local 1199 is currently involved in negotiations for wage increases and other benefits for 1,100 newly organized workers at the four hospitals.

Targets in the continuing organizing drive are 25 hospital and nursing homes throughout the state.

School Guidance Staff Wins New York Pact

New York—School psychologists and social workers have approved their first union-won agreement with the New York City Board of Education.

It provides salary raises of $745 to $1,095, an additional $400 differential for those with doctor's degrees, a shortened work day and elimination of summer work.

Professional employes of the Bureau of Child Guidance, who joined Teachers Local 2—the United Federation of Teachers—approved contract proposals worked out in protracted negotiations, punctuated by a half-day work stoppage.

Plans for the mass resignation of the BCG staff on Oct. 21 were called off when agreement was reached in principle. Dr. Charles Miller, chapter chairman, said staff solidarity and support of the union were the keys to success in negotiations.

The new salary schedule establishes a new minimum of $7,945 a year and a maximum of $11,895, attained in 11 steps. It was agreed also that 50 percent of the raises are retroactive to July 1, 1964, and the remainder next Jan. 1.

The final contract draft will change the work day from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. to 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m., and eliminate all summer assignments for the guidance bureau.

AFT Pres. Al Shanker said the agreement proves that professional employes outside the teaching ranks can "attain the dignity and job improvements that flow from collective bargaining" through united union action.

Columbus Drivers Reject IBT Bid

Columbus, O. — Chain store drivers and warehousemen who left the expelled Teamsters two years ago have voted by an increased margin to stay in the AFL-CIO.

Voting in four units, the warehouse workers cast their ballots in a National Labor Relations Board election for directly affiliated Local 3027 and against the Teamsters by these margins:

Kroger Co., 90 for the AFL-CIO local, 19 for the IBT; A&P Stores, 44-19; Alber's Markets, 33-13; Food Hall, 8-6.

The affiliated local retained bargaining rights by a 75 percent favoring margin, as against some 66 percent in the original vote.

UNION WOMEN HAIL Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson as she stopped at Greensboro, N. C., during her recent southern tour. Hundreds of union women and wives of union men turned out to greet her, waving colorful signs of welcome.

Close Races Expected in Many Of State Contests for Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

North Dakota, Arkansas and North Carolina.

In the latter two states, tradition points to the certain election of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, but tradition is no longer an ironclad rule of southern politics.

North Carolina, after a period of moderately liberal Democratic governors, now has a conservative Democrat, Dan K. Moore, running against a Goldwater-supporting Republican. Moore is favored to win, but it could be close.

In Arkansas, Gov. Orval E. Faubus has unexpectedly strong opposition in his bid for a sixth two-year term from Republican Winthrop Rockefeller, former chairman of the state's Industrial Development Commission. The GOP candidate is several degrees to the right of his brother, the New York governor, and has waged a colorful campaign, complete with hillbilly bands. Faubus is expected to win, but an upset is conceivable.

In Vermont, no longer rock-ribbed Republican, Democrat Philip H. Hoff, who won with 50.1 of the vote two years ago, is slightly favored in a close race with Lt. Gov. Ralph A. Foote. Although Foote is considered a moderate, his running mate is a leader of the state's "right-to-work" forces.

Washington's Gov. Albert D. Rosellini has strong opposition in his bid for a third term from Daniel J. Evans, a GOP moderate who early in the campaign looked like a winner. However, late reports indicate that Rosellini may have pulled even.

Delaware is another state where the Democratic candidate—Charles L. Terry, Jr., former chief justice of the State Supreme Court—appears to be catching up. He is now given an even chance of defeating GOP Atty. Gen. David P. Buckson.

Indiana Race Close

The Democratic candidate in Indiana is Roger D. Branigan, who describes himself as a "middle-of-the-roader" with "liberal leanings." He is in a very close race with Republican Lt. Gov. Richard O. Ristine, who cast the tie-breaking vote for a labor-opposed sales tax.

West Virginia sources now think Democrat Hulett C. Smith has moved into a slim lead over former Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood, but it's still quite close.

One of the hardest fights of any incumbent Democratic governor is faced by Illinois' Otto J. Kerner. He is generally accorded high grades on his accomplishments, but he faces a GOP "glamour figure," Charles H. Percy, board chairman of the Bell & Howell Co. and one-time "boy wonder" of the business world. Kerner may get the help he needs from straight-ticket voting for the Democrats.

If the Democrats have their troubles, so do the Republicans in several states where they are seeking to retain governorships.

Utah Republicans appear likely to lose the governorship their party has held for 16 years. Democrat Calvin L. Rampton appears to have maintained a modest but firm lead over Republican Mitchell Melich in a state where the Johnson tide is running strong.

The Rhode Island voting machine has a straight-ticket lever, and Democrats have high hopes that it will bring in Edward P. Gallogly over Republican Gov. John H. Chafee. Gallogly benefits by having Sen. John O. Pastore as well as Pres. Johnson on the ballot.

A leader of the "Draft Goldwater" organization, Richard Kleindienst, is the Republican gubernatorial candidate in Arizona and is given a slight edge over Democrat Sam Goddard. The race is close enough, however, so that the seat could switch.

Ordinarily Democrat Neil Staebler would be given only an outside chance to upset Michigan's Gov. George W. Romney. But the prospects of a big Johnson victory has raised Democratic hopes, obviously worried state GOP leaders. In a close vote, the candidacy of a Detroit Negro minister on the Freedom Now Party could cut into Staebler's chances.

Republicans have held the governorship of Montana for 12 years and incumbent Tim M. Babcock hopes to keep it that way. He faces a strong challenger, however, in Roland R. Renne, former assistant secretary of agriculture and a former president of Montana State College.

Republicans are expected to keep the governorships of Kanasas and South Dakota, but Democrats have not written these states off.

Struck Railway Barred From Rules Change

Jacksonville, Fla.—The strike-bound Florida East Coast Railway has been ordered by the U.S. District Court here to cancel all changes it made in rates, rules and working conditions and to reinstate and maintain the terms of an existing contract with the Railroad Trainmen.

Judge Bryan Simpson granted the BRT petition for a temporary restraining order against the road, which has been operating with strikebreakers and foremen since non-operating employes went on strike early in 1963 for a raise that all other Class I railroads previously had granted.

The FEC put unilateral changes into effect 13 months ago and the court here has twice ordered it to go back to the status before the strike. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, hearing a company request for review, ruled that most changes by the FEC had been instituted "with no pretense at compliance" with the law and sent the case back to the lower court for further order.

BRT members have been observing the picket lines since the strike started. Delegates to the BRT convention at Miami Beach have made a $40,000 donation to the fund for distressed members on the Florida East Coast.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Candidates Are Listed In Gubernatorial Races

STATE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
Arizona	Sam Goddard	Richard Kleindienst
Arkansas	*Orval E. Faubus	Winthrop Rockefeller
Delaware	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	David P. Buckson
Florida	Hayden Burns	Charles R. Holley
Illinois	*Otto J. Kerner	Charles H. Percy
Indiana	Roger D. Branigan	Richard O. Ristine
Iowa	*Harold E. Hughes	Evan Hultman
Kansas	Harry G. Wiles	William H. Avery
Massachusetts	Francis X. Bellotti	John A. Volpe
Michigan	Neil Staebler	*George W. Romney
Missouri	Warren E. Hearnes	Ethan A. H. Shepley
Montana	Roland Renne	*Tim M. Babcock
Nebraska	*Frank Brenner Morrison	Dwight W. Burney
New Hampshire	*John W. King	John Pillsbury
New Mexico	*Jack M. Campbell	Merle H. Tucker
North Carolina	Dan K. Moore	Robert L. Gavin
North Dakota	*William L. Guy	Donald M. Halcrow
Rhode Island	Edward P. Gallogly	*John H. Chafee
South Dakota	John F. Lindley	Nils A. Boe
Texas	*John B. Connally	Jack Crichton
Utah	Calvin L. Rampton	Mitchell Melich
Vermont	*Philip H. Hoff	Ralph A. Foote
Washington	*Albert D. Rossellini	Daniel J. Evans
West Virginia	Hulett C. Smith	Cecil H. Underwood
Wisconsin	*John W. Reynolds	Warren P. Knowles

*Incumbent

Steps Up Attacks:

Goldwater Counting On Big 'Silent' Vote

By John M. Barry

Sen. Barry Goldwater makes his final reach for the prize of the presidency seemingly resigned to his inability to grasp it.

As the Republican candidate stepped up his campigning in the last week before the election, he was known to feel that while he had a chance to defeat Pres. Johnson, the chance was not an overwhelming one.

Nevertheless, there was a general feeling among his staff that the Arizona senator was "on the upswing," and that the wide margins given Johnson almost unanimously by the polls failed to reflect what they termed a huge "silent" vote for their man.

In addition to his barnstorming jet plane tours back and forth across the country, Goldwater also was expanding his television appearances in the final week of the campaign, and there were tentative plans to wind up with a "family-type" TV presentation on election eve from his home in Phoenix.

The senator himself seemed almost relieved that the arduous campaign was drawing to a close, and it was learned that he hoped in the final days to stress "positive" aspects of his program.

But as the week developed no positive programs were forthcoming.

Instead, the senator intensified his attacks on Pres. Johnson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, alternating with speeches assailing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which Humphrey helped steer through a Senate filibuster. It was, in the eyes of some observers, a thinly-veiled appeal to the so-called white backlash element among the voters.

Attacks Humphrey

In a speech at Austin, Tex., later repeated at other stops Goldwater exhorted enthusiastic crowds of his followers to consider not only the rival candidates for president, but also the candidates for the vice presidency "who would stand one heartbeat away from the presidency," a phrase he repeated so often it formed a refrain.

He then devoted all but the last moment of his talks to a slashing attack on Humphrey as part of "the curious crew that surrounds the President" and for his association with the liberal Americans for Democratic Action. The ADA, Goldwater said, may be an anti-Communist, anti-fascist group, but he charged "they are also the only active group that I know of in the United States who openly espouse socialism, whether they say so or not."

The speech went on, assailing the ADA and Humphrey for what Goldwater said were their positions against censorship of pornography, for trade with Red China, for federal aid to education, etc.

Finally, as he concluded his talk stressing the importance of the vice presidency, the Arizona senator mentioned his own running mate, Rep. William E. Miller of New York.

'Type You Like'

"I can tell you that Bill Miller is a conservative of the type you Texans like," he declared.

At almost every stop on the campaign trail, Goldwater referred to Pres. Johnson as an "arm-twister," a man who consorts with "the bosses of big cities, big labor and big business," an "interim president" so power-hungry he wants to extend federal control down to local school boards.

When his avid followers responded with loud boos, the senator cautioned in fatherly tones that this shouldn't be done, that Johnson after all was President, "and we don't boo the office of the presidency."

The GOP candidate answers charges that all this amounts to mud-slinging and muckraking with the acknowledgement that his side has engaged in some of this. But it is known the senator feels that he, not Johnson, is the most maligned candidate in the nation's history. He feels that his positions on major issues such as social security and control of nuclear weapons have been distorted by the Democrats, and that this has hurt him severely in the campaign.

Silent on Labor —With Reason?

Sen. Barry Goldwater feels his campaign speeches have covered his programs and policies on every major issue except one—labor.

And the reason he hasn't expressed his views on labor in a full-scale policy address, it was learned, is that his campaign advisers have cautioned him against it.

Goldwater cast the only Senate vote against the generally moderate Kennedy-Ives labor reporting bill in 1959, arguing that its provisions were not strong enough.

Building Service Union Names 10th Scholar

Fort William, Ont.—Marilyn Vranch will enter Waterloo, Ont., University on a scholarship awarded by the Building Service Employes—the 10th and last 1964 BSEIU award winner, determined because of later test schedules in Canada. Her father, Kenneth J. Vranch, is a member of BSEIU Local 268 here.

Democratic Gains Predicted in House

Party's Large Senate Majority Seen Safe; Increase a Possibility

(Continued from Page 1)

the conservative coalition. The division between supporters and opponents of the Administration's program has often been hairs-breadth close despite a 254 to 176 Democratic margin—257 to 178 if the five vacancies are awarded to the party last holding the seat.

The impact of Democratic gains could be greater than the net change in party lineup if the GOP captures several southern seats held by conservative Democrats who often vote with Republicans. However the Democratic pickup would have to be substantial—about 25 seats—to give the House a clearly liberal coloration.

The liberal-conservative division of the Senate after Nov. 3 could be affected by the nature of the party switches, as well as the number. Thus the defeat of several liberal Democratic senators by GOP right-wingers would have a greater impact than the replacement of an equal number of moderate Republicans by more liberal Democrats.

A consensus of reports from sources who have proved highly accurate in past elections and first-hand observations by AFL-CIO News correspondents give this picture of the congressional campaign:

EAST

From the northern tip of New England through the populous Mid-Atlantic area, marginal House seats held by Democrats have been strengthened by Pres. Johnson's presence on the ticket, while Republican seats have been weakened by the Goldwater-Miller candidacy.

While 54 of the 66 House seats held by Democrats in the 12 eastern states are regarded as "safe," only 27 of the 66 Republican seats are considered beyond the range of a Democratic victory. If a heavy majority of Republicans switching to Johnson go back to the GOP line in the congressional vote, the Democratic pickup would be limited to three or four. Otherwise, it could be substantially more.

The six Democratic senators up for re-election are all favored to win—in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

Republican Sen. J. Glenn Beall of Maryland is believed to be trailing Democrat Joseph D. Tydings. In New York, polls show Robert F. Kennedy now ahead of GOP Sen. Kenneth Keating, and Pennsylvania's Sen. Hugh Scott is in a close race with Democrat Genevieve Blatt. While Republican incumbents in Delaware and Vermont are considered ahead, neither is beyond the range of an upset.

SOUTH

In this 13-state area, Republicans have their best chance to make gains in both House and Senate, even though the Goldwater strength in Dixie now seems less formidable than earlier in the campaign.

Republicans now hold 14 of the South's 119 House seats. The GOP has candidates this year in 84 districts, 18 more than two years ago and 31 more than in 1960.

There are likely to be switches both ways, but the GOP is given a good chance for a net gain of two seats, conceivably more. The most likely inroads, however, are in districts where Republicans would be replacing conservative Democrats. On the other hand, Democratic candidates have a chance of unseating conservative Republicans in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia with liberal or moderate candidates.

The GOP is given a strong chance of capturing Democratic Senate seats in Texas and Oklahoma, with a possibility of taking one of the two Tennessee Senate races.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, a staunchly liberal Texan, is opposed by George Bush, son of the former Connecticut senator and a self-described "100 percent" supporter of Goldwater.

In Oklahoma, Football Coach Bud Wilkinson is making his political debut by opposing Democrat Fred R. Harris for an unexpired two-year Senate term. Wilkinson is helped by the fact that separate ballots are used for the presidential and congressional voting, minimizing the carryover effect of the Johnson vote.

Tennessee Senator Albert Gore (D), seeking re-election, and Ross Bass, veteran liberal congressman seeking to fill the term of the late Estes Kefauver, are both considered ahead, but not safe from upsets.

MIDWEST

Reports from the 12-state midwest region point to Democratic inroads in the GOP's congressional strength. Republicans now hold 73 House seats to 52 for the Democrats. Without the help of the Johnson vote, the outlook would be for little change. But with the anticipated top-of-the-ticket carryover, Democrats have high hopes of picking up six to nine seats with a possibility of more.

There are strong chances of Democratic House gains in Nebraska, Indiana and Iowa and realistic hopes for some net gains in Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota. Both Iowa and Nebraska presently have all-Republican delegations and no seat in either state is considered fully safe.

Only one Republican Senate seat is up this year in the region, and Nebraska's Roman L. Hruska is expected to hold it. The Democrats have seven seats at stake and are considered ahead in six—Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and North Dakota, although Sen. Quentin N. Burdick there faces a close race. In Ohio, Sen. Stephen M. Young has a strong challenger in Robert Taft, Jr. The seat is considered the most vulnerable to a Republican takeover.

WEST

There are a number of closely contested elections in this 13-state region, where the Democrats now hold 40 seats, the Republicans 29.

Some switches both ways are possible, but the overall outlook is for a net Democratic pickup of two to five seats, with the possibility of more with a slight tilt in the vote.

Republican seats in Utah, California and Washington are considered particularly vulnerable.

Two of the six Democratic Senate seats are considered safe—in Montana and Washington—and Democratic incumbents are leading in Nevada and Utah. Sen. Gale McGee in Wyoming and Sen. Pierre Salinger in California face very close contests.

In the three Republican-held seats, none of the GOP candidates is regarded as a certain winner. In Arizona, Gov. Paul J. Fannin is given a slight lead for the seat vacated by Barry Goldwater but Democrat Roy L. Elson has kept the race close. The New Mexico race between GOP Sen. Edwin L. Mechem and Democrat Joseph M. Montoya is considered neck-and-neck. In Hawaii, the Democratic challenger, Thomas P. Gill, is given a very good chance of unseating Sen. Hiram L. Fong.

Nominees in Contests For U. S. Senate Seats

STATE	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
Arizona	Roy L. Elson	Paul J. Fannin
California	*Pierre Salinger	George Murphy
Connecticut	*Thomas J. Dodd	John Lodge
Delaware	Elbert N. Carvel	*John J. Williams
Florida	*Spessard L. Holland	Claude R. Kirk, Jr.
Hawaii	Thomas P. Gill	*Hiram L. Fong
Indiana	*Vance Hartke	D. Russell Bontrager
Maine	*Edmund S. Muskie	Clifford G. McIntire
Maryland	Joseph D. Tydings	*J. Glenn Beall
Massachusetts	*Edward M. Kennedy	Howard Whitmore, Jr.
Michigan	*Philip A. Hart	Mrs. Elly M. Peterson
Minnesota	*Eugene J. McCarthy	Wheelock Whitney
Mississippi	*John C. Stennis	No candidate
Missouri	*Stuart Symington	Jean Paul Bradshaw
Montana	*Mike Mansfield	Alex Blewett
Nebraska	Raymond W. Arndt	*Roman L. Hruska
Nevada	*Howard W. Cannon	Paul Laxalt
New Jersey	*Harrison A. Williams, Jr.	Bernard M. Shanley
New Mexico	Joseph M. Montoya	*Edwin L. Mechem
New York	Robert F. Kennedy	*Kenneth B. Keating
North Dakota	*Quentin N. Burdick	Tom Kleppe
Ohio	*Stephen M. Young	Robert A. Taft, Jr.
Oklahoma	Fred R. Harris	Bud Wilkinson
Pennsylvania	Genevieve Blatt	*Hugh Scott
Rhode Island	*John O. Pastore	Ronald R. Lagueux
Tennessee	*Albert Gore	Dan H. Kuykendall
Tenn. (2-year term)	Ross Bass	Howard Baker, Jr.
Texas	*Ralph W. Yarborough	George Bush
Utah	*Frank E. Moss	Ernest L. Wilkinson
Vermont	Frederick J. Fayette	*Winston L. Prouty
Virginia	*Harry F. Byrd	Richard A. May
Washington	*Henry M. Jackson	Lloyd J. Andrews
West Virginia	*Robert C. Byrd	Cooper P. Benedict
Wisconsin	*William W. Proxmire	Wilbur N. Renk
Wyoming	*Gale W. McGee	John S. Wold

*Incumbent

ILPA Sets Up Lecture In Memory of Liebling

The Intl. Labor Press Association, composed of publications of AFL-CIO unions, has announced establishment of an A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture, to be delivered to the organization's convention each year by an outstanding figure in journalism.

The first lecture will be delivered by Samuel Lubell, whose political analyses are widely used in newspapers and on radio and television. He will speak Nov. 20 at the ILPA convention in the International Inn, Washington.

Liebling, whose critiques of newspaper performance—"the Wayward Press"—appeared in The New Yorker magazine over a period of about 20 years, died last December. He had addressed the 1961 ILPA convention in Miami Beach, precipitating such a lively discussion that the delegates voted to pass up lunch in order to continue it.

The idea of the memorial lectures originated with Leon Stein, editor of Justice, the Ladies' Garment Workers' paper, and currently president of ILPA. It was approved by the spring meeting of the ILPA executive council.

Announcement of the lectures was made in conjunction with the ILPA convention call. The sessions will run from Nov. 19 through 21.

Other convention highlights will include:

- Presentation of awards to winners of the ILPA's annual contest for member papers. The judging is done by the Nieman Fellows of Harvard University, some of whom will be present to discuss their choices.
- Three workshops on various aspects of readability and a fourth on radio and television techniques.
- An analysis of the 1964 election, and the legislative outlook in the 89th Congress, by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.
- A trip to the grave of the late Pres. Kennedy.

250,000 at Rally In Garment Center

More than 250,000 people poured into New York City's garment center Oct. 28 to hear Sen. Hubert Humphrey Democratic vice presidential candidate, exhort them to "remember E-Day, election day." The throng ran from 35th St. to 42nd St. on Seventh Ave., spilling over into the side streets.

Humphrey, giving a strong boost to the senatorial candidacy of former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, termed the late President's brother "the architect of the civil rights bill," and urged support of Kennedy against incumbent Repubican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating.

Federal Aid to Schools Seen Still A Key Issue

Despite the "impressive record" of the 88th Congress in the field of education, much remains to be done, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in a radio interview.

"One of the great unfinished tasks which Congress has in education is a program of thorough-going general aid to elementary and secondary schools," Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education declared.

He was interviewed on Labor News Conference, the federation's public service program on the Mutual Broadcasting network.

Sessions pointed out that the inequality of educational opportunities among states and school districts is growing. Six years ago, he noted, there was a $300 gap between the per pupil expenditures of New York and Mississippi. Last year, New York was spending $465 more than Mississippi for each child's education.

There are individual school districts, Sessions said, which spend more than $1,000 per pupil on education—contrasted with less than $200 in Birmingham.

"We need money for school construction that we don't have now, and states and localities in many cases simply do not have the resources to provide the kind of education which our nation requires today of every child," he declared.

He hailed the enactment of the college aid bill, providing federal grants and loans to colleges, universities and junior colleges "to build new classrooms to house the swelling number of college-age young people."

Sessions praised the Vocational Education Act, which "for the first time provides the flexibility of structure that means vocational education will be realistically related to the jobs that actually exist in the world around us."

He cited "important gains" in amendments to the National Defense Education Act that make more money available in student loans and expand the program to include additional subjects.

Speaking of the practical prospects for enactment of a broader aid to education measure, Sessions said Congress will "have to find some formula which is going to give as much aid as constitutionally possible to the non-public schools."

Henry Kirsch Joins Staff of AFL-CIO

Henry Kirsch, who has served overseas with the Joint Distribution Committee since Jan. 1, 1957, has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

A member of the Ladies' Garment Workers and formerly director of the Health & Welfare Dept. of the New York Joint Dressmakers Board, he directed JDC operations in Morocco for six years, in Italy for two years and in Tunisia for six months. The JDC is an international voluntary organization working in the areas of education, vocational training, community organization, public health and welfare.

Kirsch, who was graduated from Columbia University and obtained graduate degrees from New York University and St. Lawrence University, served as representative of the former AFL Free Trade Union Committee in Turkey and organized and headed the Labor Div. of the Free Europe Committee.

LBJ-Humphrey Hold Decisive Lead

New Record Seen In Voter Turnout

(Continued from Page 1)

sationally, and the rise of the Republican Party in the South means a contest, rather than a walkover, for Democratic candidates from the White House to the statehouses in most areas of the Old Confederacy.

The champions of Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican candidate, were reported from many states to have a fervency and determination that seemed likely to guarantee actual voting by all or almost all of the senator's potential supporters.

Both Pres. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey spent the last two weeks of the campaign warning against "complacency," against "apathy," against the temptation to believe the public opinion polls and stay home on election day.

It appeared likely that a tremendous amount of ballot-splitting might take place on Nov. 3, with voters marking the names of Johnson and Humphrey or their electors for the top national posts but switching to the Republican column to cast ballots for U.S. senator or state governor.

Senate Races Close

Any guess at the size of the ballot-switching potential was obviously speculative, five days before the election. But Republican professionals in New York, Pennsylvania and California freely acknowledged that Pres. Johnson would carry their states by heavy majorities — perhaps record-breaking majorities—and still had hopes that Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.) might win over former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, that Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa.) might defeat Genevieve Blatt, that former movie song-and-dance man George Murphy (Calif.) might overcome Sen. Pierre Salinger, former White House press secretary appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Sen. Clair Engle.

Johnson and Humphrey, in their late campaigning, concentrated heavily in states where Democratic candidates for the Senate, the House and for governor seemed to need them.

The margins given the Johnson-Humphrey ticket by all respected public opinion surveyors, including those engaged by Republicans for private polls, seemed fantastic as the election neared.

Gains Limited

Democratic realists did not claim that prospective triumph for the top of the ticket meant a landslide for the party as such. They estimated a possible net pickup of House of Representative seats in the range of 10 to 25 "assuming that party losses to Republican forces in the South are held to two or three seats."

"If Goldwater and the GOP congressional candidates get more than two or three new seats in the South, our present minimum estimate of a net gain of 10 members would be out the window," one of them said.

A pickup of 20 to 25 House members with liberal convictions would be needed to give the Johnson Administration an adequate margin for its programs on social security hospital care, the Appalachia bill, renewal of the area redevelopment operation and expanded development of manpower training and retraining, and an expanded anti-poverty drive.

The presidential campaign was acknowledged to have been one of the sorriest on record, with scandal-mongering and personal smears having taken the place of reasoned debate on basic issues.

Finger on Trigger

Johnson and Humphrey discussed the overriding issue of war and peace and "whose finger" could be trusted on the nuclear trigger. They hit the Republican candidate, Sen. Goldwater, on his record as having voted against major proposals in both foreign and domestic policy while the majority of Republican senators were joining a majority of Democrats in voting for the proposals.

To Goldwater, this discussion apparently seemed a "smear," and he often insisted he was a "peace-monger" rather than a "war-monger."

The Republican campaign deteriorated more than a month before election day to personalized attacks on Johnson's character and associates, alleged and actual. The use of epithet and vituperation was surprising, and the senator's personal intervention was required to halt the announced screening on national television of a Republican National Committee film with heavy emphasis on scenes of sex and violence—both attributed by implication to Johnson—and of naked appeal to racist passions.

Goldwater seldom discussed the issues involved in the bills he had voted against.

His themes instead were generalized ones—of an "over-concentration of power in the federal government" and of personal assault on the President as an "arm-twisting, head-banging" zealot allegedly "power-mad for the sake of power itself."

Johnson retorted that Goldwater seemed to be running against the office of the presidency rather than for it. Humphrey said the Arizona senator seemed to want to take charge of the federal government in order to liquidate and dissolve long-established programs.

OUTSTRETCHED HANDS greet Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson in downtown Los Angeles, where an ILGWU placard at this point demonstrates support of his re-election. The President hit the most heavily-populated areas of Southern California, including Orange County and San Diego, in his final Pacific Coast campaign journey.

Jack Conway Appointed to Poverty Post

Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been named by Pres. Johnson as director of community action programs in the Office of Ecnomic Opportunity, official name for the Administration's anti-poverty program.

He has taken a leave of absence from the IUD, expected to last for 60 to 90 days, to help organize and get into operation a program of financial and technical aid for the attack on need in urban and rural areas, on Indian reservations and among migrant workers.

He previously had been working with Sargent Shriver, OEO director, in planning the over-all campaign against want.

Conway, who is 47, was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1940 and did graduate work at the University of Washington. For 15 years prior to 1961 he was administrative assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers. He was deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency from 1961 to 1962, and has served on many federal and local commissions, agencies and advisory groups.

Graphic Arts Unions Reach Rights Pact

Philadelphia—An agreement providing for the hiring of the first Negro apprentice in the pressrooms of a major printer here has been announced by the Graphic Arts Employment Committee.

The committee, set up last year by union and employer groups to promote fair employment practices in the printing industry, said an integration agreement has been signed by Cuneo Eastern Press, Inc., three AFL-CIO unions and the employment committee.

The pact establishes an apprentice system for pressmen and a method of referring trainees according to qualifications and seniority from the production force to the pressroom, with the cooperation of directly affiliated Local 520, Printing & Paper Trades Auxiliary Workers, AFL-CIO, and Locals 4 and 11 of the Pressmen.

Based on current seniority lists, it was agreed that the first Negro apprentice will be designated by the Joint Apprentice Committee and Cuneo. A training program also will be established by Local 520 to assist members in qualifying as apprentices and trainees in the various printing crafts at Cuneo.

Agreement signers included Eugene Casey of Typographical Local 2, committee secretary; Chairman James Jones of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Human Rights Committee; Pres. Thomas Malin of Local 520 and Pres. Thomas A. Douglas of Local 4.

Others who helped achieve the agreement to resolve a complaint included AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Henry A. McFarland.

Teachers Local Sets Up Fund for Needy Students

Minneapolis—Teachers Local 59 here has created a student welfare fund to assist needy public school pupils and has set up an annual scholarship for University of Minnesota students.

Union Pres. Dale Holstrom said the first winner of a $300 scholarship is Melanie Steinman, selected by the university in accordance with the union's wishes.

AFL-CIO Cited for Help To Brazil Trade Unions

Activities of U. S. organized labor in Brazil are designed to help unions there become a bulwark in defense of freedom as well as to win higher living standards for their members, according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany spoke briefly at a dinner given by Juracy Magalhaes, Brazilian ambassador to the U.S., honoring him and Mrs. Meany in appreciation of the aid the AFL-CIO has given Brazilian workers through the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Magalhaes had hailed the institute's social projects and educational programs.

The former include construction of large-scale worker housing and a detailed program to improve living and marketing conditions in the northeastern area centered on Pernambuco, which has been hard-hit economically.

The education program includes training in worker education and the development of democratic free trade unionism. Graduates of AIFLD training courses were named intervenors, or interim heads, of eight Communist-oriented unions following the ouster of the Goulart government by the new regime. Another AIFLD trainee recently was elected to the Brazilian Social Security Board.

Guests at the dinner included Robert Sayre of the White House staff; Assistant Sec. of State Thomas Mann; Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver; Dr. Roberto Campos, Brazilian minister of economic planning; Ralph Burton, head of the State Dept.'s Brazilian section; Lincoln Gordon, U.S. ambassador to Brazil, and business leaders.

Meany is president of the AIFLD. Other institute officials from the ranks of labor attending the dinner included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, AIFLD secretary-treasurer; Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, a member of the board of trustees, and Serafino Romualdi, AIFLD executive director.

UAW Representative Dies in Canada

Hamilton, Ont.—Intl. Rep. Roy England, in charge of the Hamilton office of the Auto Workers since 1958, died here following a heart attack. He was 53.

10-31-64

Annis Ducks Debate With Dr. Spock

The National Council of Senior Citizens accused Dr. Edward Annis, past president of the American Medical Association, of taking a runout rather than debate social security hospital insurance with Dr. Benjamin Spock, nationally-known baby expert.

Annis cancelled his appearance on ABC-TV's Issues and Answers program when he learned that his opponent would be Spock. He is quoted as declaring that he would not debate with another doctor because that would give the impression that physicians are "split" on the issue.

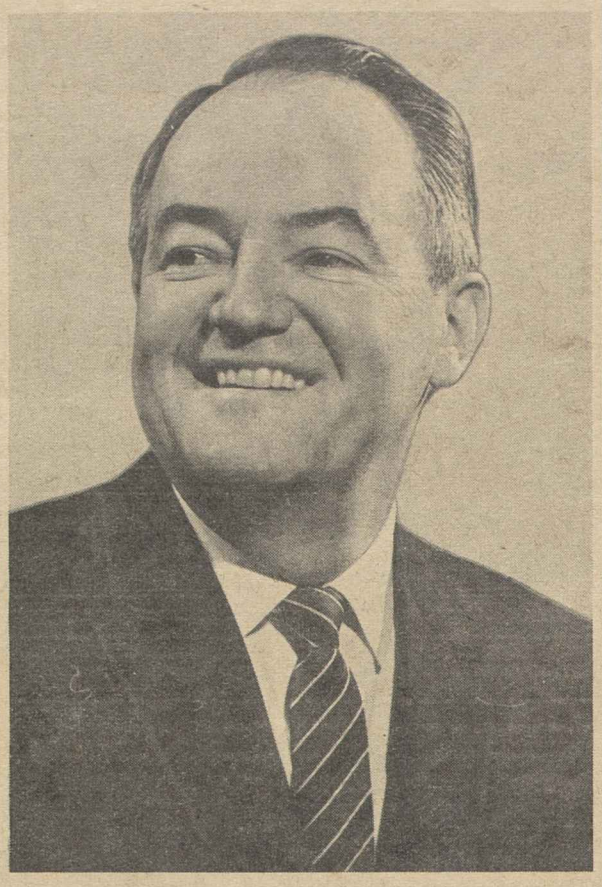
"The AMA cannot hide the fact that many doctors disapprove of the efforts of the iron-fisted AMA hierarchy to block social security health benefits for the aged," Pres. John W. Edleman of the senior citizens council declared.

Spock and three other doctors were among the participants in a nationwide television program presented by the council in support of the hospital care legislation.

Spock will appear as scheduled on the Nov. 8 Issues and Answers program. Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) will present the negative arguments.

Johnson-Humphrey Sweep Equals New Deal Triumph

LYNDON B. JOHNSON



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

AFL-CIO News

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Nation Repudiates Extremist Appeal

By Willard Shelton

The people gave Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey a stunning triumph, a true landslide victory, in the Nov. 3 election—and dealt what will probably turn out to be a crippling blow to control of the Republican Party by the "choice not an echo" wing that nominated Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

The Johnson-Humphrey sweep was sufficiently broad to command comparison with the 1936 ratification of the New Deal in the second-term re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Thanking the people for their votes from Austin, Tex., where he spoke after listening to the decisive election returns, Johnson appealed once again for the unity of the nation before the world.

The victory, he acknowledged, was "more than a victory of party or person" but a reaffirmation of "the achievements and policies that have emerged over generations from common American principles." He termed the triumph a "mandate" for a government serving all the people of all groups.

Humphrey in Minneapolis paralleled the President's acknowledgement that it was not a victory "participated in just by Democrats."

"Literally millions of people ordinarily of Republican persuasion saw fit to support the standard bearer of another party who is President . . . I want to thank those people," said the new Vice President-elect.

With rare exceptions, the tidal wave of votes was so strong that it engulfed prominent Republican candidates seeking new positions of leadership or seeking to retain long-established bases of influence in the great industrial, agricultural and commercial states that often vote Republican.

Senators Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.) and J. Glenn Beall (Md.)—both considered in the party's moderate-to-liberal group—proved unable to survive the disaster. Both had long service in the House before moving to the Senate.

Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., seeking election from Ohio to the Senate seat long held by his father and considered originally an almost certain winner, was overwhelmed by a Johnson-Humphrey vote so massive that even substantial ballot-splitting was insufficient to deny a thin majority, and re-election, to veteran Sen. Stephen M. Young (D).

Percy Defeated

Charles H. Percy of Illinois, protege of former Pres. Eisenhower, chairman of the party's platform committee at the 1960 Republican National Convention, was smashed by the Johnson-Humphrey majority in Illinois, losing his bid for governor to Democratic incumbent Otto J. Kerner.

Democrats gained a net of two new Senate seats to add to their 66-34 edge, picked up an apparent net gain of 37 new House seats to pile on top of their 257-178 existing margin, won state legislatures they had not controlled for decades, visibly knocked out Republican candidates for statewide office by the dozens, probably broke or delayed the careers of beginning Republican candidates for local office. Democrats retained a top-heavy majority of state governors, losing a net of one to make the margin 33 to 17.

The Goldwater forces that triumphed at the San Francisco convention last July boldly declared that they would fight to retain control.

The senator, in a concession-of-defeat statement delayed for 15 hours after it was mathematically certain that Johnson and Humphrey had been elected, congratulated the President as a "fellow

(Continued on Page 12)

37 Seats Netted:

Liberal Congress Takes Shape As Democrats Roll Up Gains

By David L. Perlman

The new 89th Congress will be the most liberal as well as the most heavily Democratic since the heyday of the New Deal.

Democrats rolled up a net gain of 37 seats in the House, despite Republican inroads in the South, for a 294-141 majority. In terms of Administration support, their pickup was even greater since several defeated southern Democrats voted consistently with Republicans.

Most marginal Republican seats in the East, Midwest and West fell to the Democrats—and so did a number of districts long considered "safe" Republican.

Democrats took 48 House seats away from Republicans, including seven in New York, five in Iowa, and four each in Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio and Washington. They lost 10 seats to Republicans, but seven of these were in the South.

In the Senate, with 26 seats at stake to only nine held by Republicans, Democrats scored a net pickup of two. This will give them 68-32 control of the Senate in January. **(See story, Page 2.)**

A few cliffhanger elections in both the House and Senate could change the numerical tally—but not the overall impact.

The magnitude of the House victory took most analysts by surprise. Massive ticket-splitting had been anticipated, and to some extent took place. But the tide of top-of-the-ticket votes was too strong to be stemmed.

The conservative coalition is not dead. But it has been bruised and decimated far beyond pre-election estimates.

Down to defeat went such GOP veterans as Ben F. Jensen, who had represented his Iowa district for 26 years. Swamped by the Johnson tide were Walt Horan of Washington, J. Edgar Chenoweth of Colorado and Earl Wilson of Indiana, all with 22 years of congressional seniority. Unseated in unpredicted upsets were Katharine St. George of New York and Thor C. Tollefson of Washington, 18-year veterans.

If the Johnson coattails swept aside long-entrenched Republicans in the North, so did the Goldwater coattails dislodge Democrats in three Deep South states.

Republicans captured five of the eight Alabama seats, ousting three incumbents with from 10 to 26 years of House seniority. A Goldwater Republican won a Georgia seat from a Democrat who, paral-

(Continued on Page 3)

October Joblessness Holds at 5.2 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate remained unchanged at 5.2 percent in October—with 3.3 million persons unemployed—the Labor Dept. has reported.

The government's summary job report said the changes in employment and unemployment between September and October were "mainly seasonal."

Total jobholders increased about as expected by 300,000 to 71.1 million, the report said. The rise occurred entirely in the non-farm sector, which totaled 66 million.

The non-farm total was 1.5 million higher than a year ago while farm jobs continued their long-term decline, falling off by 200,000 since October 1963.

Counted in the employment totals were 1.9 million in non-farm industries on short workweeks—part-timers who could not find full-time work. This total, however, was at its lowest October level since 1956.

(Continued on Page 9)

Meany Sees Mandate For LBJ 'Great Society'

The American people have given their "overwhelming mandate" to the Great Society, a mandate that "can and must be fulfilled," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement on the Johnson-Humphrey landslide victory.

In wires to Pres. Johnson and Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey, and in a general assessment of the election returns, Meany hailed the "unprecedented triumph" and said the AFL-CIO is "proud of the part our members played in this victory."

The election result, he added was a "victory by and for the American people—a demonstration to the world that sound, common sense and faith in the future are inherent elements in our national character."

In his wire to the President, Meany said "the American trade

(Continued on Page 11)

Democrats Strengthen Grip on Senate

2-Seat Gain Indicated in Upper House

Democrats strengthened their already-firm grip on the Senate in an election year in which they had much to lose and little chance to gain.

The Democrats went into the election holding a 66-34 plurality in the Senate. But 26 of their seats were up this year to only nine for the Republicans. The Democratic seats included 13 snatched from the Republicans six years ago in a series of upsets.

Twelve of the Democratic Class of '58 were up for re-election this year—Clair Engle of California having died in office—and all 12 won a second term. Two of the group, Frank E. Moss of Utah and Quentin N. Burdick in North Dakota, accomplished the rare feat of running ahead of the President, and most came through with greatly increased pluralities.

Nevada Race Close

Nearly final returns showed Democratic candidates unseating three Republican senators. One Democratic seat—in California—was lost to the GOP. In the closest Senate race, Democratic Sen. Howard W. Cannon in Nevada had a slim 165 vote lead in the unofficial returns. If confirmed in the official canvas, this would result in a net gain of two seats for the Democrats—a 68-32 margin in the 89th Congress.

In the nation's most publicized senatorial race, Robert F. Kennedy defeated Sen. Kenneth B. Keating by nearly 800,000 votes—well below Pres. Johnson's massive plurality in the state, but more than the margin New York had given John F. Kennedy in the 1960 presidential election.

Maryland's 70-year-old Sen. J. Glenn Beall was unseated by 36-year-old Joseph D. Tydings, who polled more than 62 percent of the vote. Tydings is the son of a former Maryland senator.

Hard-Core Rightist Beaten

While both Keating and Beall are generally labeled "moderate" Republicans, the GOP lost a hard-core conservative when New Mexico's Sen. Edwin L. Mechem was defeated by Democrat Joseph M. Montoya.

Mechem's COPE voting record during his one Senate term was 9 wrong, none right. Montoya, who has served in the House since 1957, had a perfect voting record for the 88th Congress; a 37 right, 2 wrong record for his entire service.

While the Republicans succeeded in winning a California seat when actor George Murphy edged out Pierre Salinger, they fell far short of their hopes in other states.

The GOP had been supremely confident of beating Sen. Stephen M. Young in Ohio with Robert Taft, Jr.—and most observers agreed with pre-election polls that this would be the case. It wasn't.

Riding in the trough of a 900,000 Johnson plurality in the state, Young won a narrow victory, a stunning upset.

Republicans had also eyed hungrily the supposedly vulnerable Senate seats of Ralph W. Yarborough in Texas, Gale W. McGee in Wyoming, and an Oklahoma Senate seat in which the incumbent Democratic senator had been defeated in the primary. They got none of them.

Yarborough, considered in "deep trouble" by the pre-election experts, coasted to victory with a 300,000-vote plurality over Oilman George Bush, son of the former Connecticut senator.

By closer margins, McGee beat John S. Wold in Wyoming and Democrat Fred R. Harris in Oklahoma scored against Republican Bud Wilkinson, who gave up football coaching to enter politics.

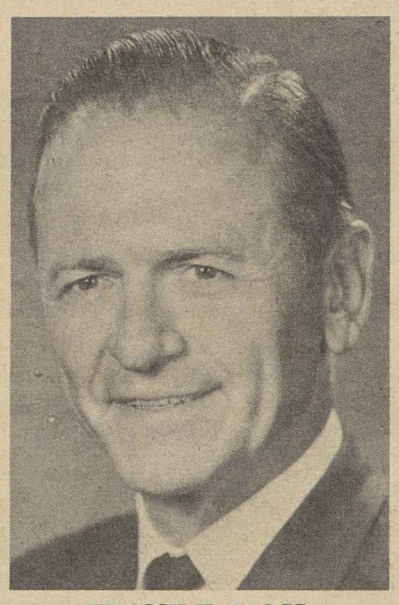
The experts were right in Pennsylvania. They saw it as a close election—and it was. Sen. Hugh Scott barely kept his seat in a seesawing race with Democrat Genevieve Blatt. It was close enough so that the absentee ballot count could conceivably reverse the decision.

In Hawaii, Republican Hiram L. Fong won re-election over Thomas P. Gill in a race which had been rated a toss-up. Fong's victory came in the face of a massive 4-1 landslide for Johnson.

With few exceptions, the Democratic senators posted bigger winning margins than they ever had before. And Republican candidates, winners as well as losers, almost all ran behind past performances and pre-election predictions.

The Minnesota Senate seat of Vice President-elect Humphrey will be filled by appointment of a Democratic governor.

JOSEPH M. MONTOYA
New Mexico Democrat



FRANK E. MOSS
Utah Democrat

35 Senate Winners

Arizona—Paul J. Fannin (R)
California—George Murphy (R)
Connecticut—Thomas J. Dodd (D)*
Delaware—John J. Williams (R)*
Florida—Spessard L. Holland (D)*
Hawaii—Hiram L. Fong (R)*
Indiana—Vance Hartke (D)*
Maine—Edmund S. Muskie (D)*
Maryland—Joseph D. Tydings (D)
Massachusetts—Edward M. Kennedy (D)*
Michigan—Philip A. Hart (D)*
Minnesota—Eugene J. McCarthy (D)*
Mississippi—John C. Stennis (D)*
Missouri—Stuart Symington (D)*
Montana—Mike Mansfield (D)*
Nebraska—Roman L. Hruska (R)*
Nevada—Howard W. Cannon (D)*
New Jersey—Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)*
New Mexico—Joseph M. Montoya (D)
New York—Robert F. Kennedy (D)
North Dakota—Quentin N. Burdick (D)*
Ohio—Stephen M. Young (D)*
Oklahoma—Fred R. Harris (D)
Pennsylvania—Hugh Scott (R)*
Rhode Island—John O. Pastore (D)*
Tennessee—Albert Gore (D)*
Tennessee (2-year term)—Ross Bass (D)
Texas—Ralph W. Yarborough (D)*
Utah—Frank E. Moss (D)*
Vermont—Winston L. Prouty (R)*
Virginia—Harry F. Byrd (D)*
Washington—Henry M. Jackson (D)*
West Virginia—Robert C. Byrd (D)*
Wisconsin—William W. Proxmire (D)*
Wyoming—Gale W. McGee (D)*

* Incumbent.

VANCE HARTKE
Indiana Democrat

GALE W. McGEE
Wyoming Democrat

STEPHEN M. YOUNG
Ohio Democrat

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
New York Democrat

WINSTON L. PROUTY
Vermont Republican

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
Texas Democrat

Democrats Score Major Gains In Michigan as Romney Wins

Lansing, Mich.—Precedents were shattered all down the line as Michigan Democrats scored their biggest election victories ever. Gov. George Romney escaped the flood of Democratic votes to emerge as the only Republican elected to statewide office and a potentially powerful figure in his party's national affairs.

Pres. Johnson's plurality over Sen. Goldwater was better than 1.2 million. Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart won by close to a million votes and Atty. Gen. Frank J. Kelley and Sec. of State James M. Hare chalked up pluralities of 700,000 votes.

For the first time the new delegation Michigan will send to Congress will have a Democratic majority. Democrats picked up four seats to win a total of 12 in the state's 19 districts.

And for only the second time in history Democrats won control of the legislature; the other time was in 1932. Romney will be the first Republican governor to work with a Democratic legislature.

Democrats also swept all education posts on the ballot—eight on the new State Board of Education and two each on the boards of Michigan State and Wayne State Universities.

An unprecedented wave of ticket splitting produced an easy Romney victory over his Democratic challenger, Congressman-at-large Neil Staebler, who lost by some 350,000 votes. A job upsurge resulting from increased auto production and a state cash surplus produced by taxes enacted before Romney took office were given major credit for his winning margin which exceeded pollsters' predictions.

All Democratic incumbents were re-elected in the congressional races. They are Representatives James G. O'Hara, Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Lucien Nedzi, John D. Dingell and Martha W. Griffiths. John Conyers, Jr., and William D. Ford won in reshuffled Democratic districts which lost incumbents in primaries.

Democrats elected in former Republican areas are Wes Vivian, Paul Todd, Jr., John Mackie and Billie S. Farnum. Defeated Republican incumbents are George Meader, Victor A. Knox and August Johansen. Republican Rep. John B. Bennett died before the primary.

Democratic gains in the legislature and in Congress are attributed to one-man, one-vote reapportionment of districts effected this year.

Michigan voters rejected by a 2-1 margin a state law advocated by Romney to substitute the so-called Massachusetts two-ballot system for the present Michigan ballot which permits straight party votes for both presidential candidates and state officers.

Gains Point Toward Liberal Congress

Democrats Chalk Up Increase of 37 Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

leling the position of some Republican candidates in the North, refused to say whether he supported Johnson or Goldwater.

The GOP even captured the only Mississippi district it contested. Rep. William A. Winstead had represented his district for 22 years. The last time he was opposed for re-election, in 1952, he won with 94.1 percent of the vote. His voting record in the 88th Congress was identical with that of Sen. Goldwater on the COPE scoreboard—all "wrong" votes. This year he was replaced by a Goldwater Republican.

But there was another side to the southern congressional shifts—which could add up to an overall gain for the Administration in terms of legislative support. Defeated in the Democratic tide in Texas were both of the state's Republican congressmen. Neither Bruce Alger nor Ed Foreman had ever cast a "right" vote on COPE's scoreboard. Their combined total of "wrong" votes was 50.

Few Democratic Upsets

There were a few setbacks for the Democrats outside the South, such as the defeat of Ralph Harding in Utah. But most of the Democratic seats which were marked as "in trouble" in pre-election tallies stayed Democratic.

Since the 1936 election, which produced an almost unmanageable 333-89 Democratic majority, the Democrats have ranged from a low of 188 House seats in 1946 to a high of 283 in 1958.

During most of this time, under both Democratic and Republican presidents, a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans has effectively controlled Congress. The balance between Administration supporters and opponents in the four years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration was precariously close on many issues.

Here is a tally of the congressional changes in states where House seats shifted parties:

Alabama—The party of Goldwater captured five seats. From eight Democrats to five Republicans, three Democrats.

California—One Republican seat to the Democrats; one Democratic seat to the GOP. Remains twenty-three Democrats, fifteen Republicans.

Colorado—Democrats gained two seats, making four-man delegation all Democratic.

Connecticut—Republicans lost their only seat. Six Democrats elected.

Georgia—Republicans picked up one seat in previously all-Democratic ten-member delegation.

Idaho—Republicans took one seat away from Democrats to split the two-man delegation.

Illinois—Democratic pickup of one seat to make it thirteen Democrats, eleven Republicans.

Indiana—A Democratic gain of two to make it six Democrats, five Republicans.

Iowa—A massive Democratic pickup of five seats. The previous 6 to 1 Republican majority now becomes six Democrats, one Republican.

Kentucky—A Democratic seat picked up from a conservative Republican. State now has six Democrats, one Republican.

Maine—Democrats picked up one seat, one Republican re-elected.

Michigan—New district lines make exact comparisons difficult, but the state's congressional delegation switched from eleven Republicans and eight Democrats to twelve Democrats, seven Republicans.

Mississippi—One supposedly safe Democratic seat new Republican; four other Democrats unopposed.

Nebraska—The formerly all Republican delegation is now two Republicans, one Democrat.

New Hampshire—Democrats picked up one of the two Republican seats.

New Jersey—A switch of four seats to the Democrats, making the delegation eleven Democrats, four Republicans.

New York—A big seven-seat gain for the Democrats to give them control of the delegation, 27 to 14.

North Dakota—One of the state's two Republican seats is now Democratic.

Ohio—A four-seat gain for the Democrats, to make it ten Democrats, fourteen Republicans.

Pennsylvania—Two seats switched Democratic. Delegation now fifteen Democrats, twelve Republicans.

Texas—The two Republicans lost to make all twenty-three Texas seats Democratic.

Washington—Democrats picked up four seats, kept the one they had. It's now five Democrats, two Republicans.

Wisconsin—Two seats switched Democratic, one seat switched Republican. The net gain of one seat makes it five Democrats, five Republicans.

Wyoming—Only one seat, but it switched Democratic.

NEW SENATOR from Oklahoma, Fred Harris, 35, greets wellwishers in Oklahoma City after victory over Bud Wilkinson, famed ex-football coach at the University of Oklahoma. Harris will complete final two years of late Sen. Robert S. Kerr's term. Harris is shown facing camera as confetti falls. Woman smiling behind him is Mrs. Harris.

South, Border States Turn Back Goldwater's Bid for Power Base

The 13 southern and border states turned back Sen. Barry Goldwater's bid to use the region as a springboard to the Presidency and essentially repeated the pattern of 16 years ago, when Southerners fielded a States Rights Party.

The 13-state region—including Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky—gave Pres. Johnson 98 electoral votes to 47 for Goldwater, a higher margin for the Democratic candidate than Pres. Kennedy scored in 1960.

Goldwater carried the four states won by Sen. Strom Thurmond in 1948—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina—plus, surprisingly, Georgia, which went Republican for the first time in its history.

The Goldwater victories in these five states helped the Republicans to pick up seven congressional seats—five in Alabama, one in Mississippi and one in Georgia. But the Republicans lost two seats they formerly held in Texas and one in Kentucky, giving the GOP a net gain of four in the region. The party retained the 14 seats it had won in earlier years.

The Goldwater southern strategy failed to produce results in the Senate races, where liberal Democrats won in Texas, Tennessee and Oklahoma. Nor did the Republicans succeed in winning the four governorships up in the area. Democrats scored easily in Texas, Arkansas, Florida and North Carolina.

New Lineup 101-18

The new House lineup for the South and border states in the 89th Congress will be 101 Democrats and 18 Republicans.

In the presidential race, although Goldwater added Georgia to the States Rights group, four states that had voted for Republican candidates in the past three presidential elections went into the Johnson column — Virginia, Florida, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

While the civil rights issue played the dominant role in the five states that went for Goldwater, voters returned to Congress members who had courageously voted for the civil rights bill—Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), Rep. Charles L. Weltner (D-Ga.) and Ross Bass, who won a two-year Senate term, the seat previously held by the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Despite determined Republican opposition, Yarborough, Weltner and Bass won along with Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Fred Harris, an Oklahoma state senator who took the measure of the GOP's Bud Wilkinson, the former University of Oklahoma football coach.

In House races in the region, Charles P. Farnsley, a former mayor of Louisville, defeated GOP Rep. M. G. (Gene) Snyder in Kentucky and Democrats Earle Cabell and Richard C. White defeated Texas Republican Representatives Bruce Alger and Ed Foreman.

The Republican gains were centered in Alabama, where the GOP picked up five seats of the eight at stake as the state went solidly for Goldwater. Actually, Alabama voters had no opportunity to vote for Johnson because there was no slate of Johnson electors on the ballot. The choice was the Goldwater slate or an unpledged slate initially set up by Gov. George Wallace before he scotched his own candidacy in favor of Goldwater.

The Republican pickups in Mississippi and George, while precedent-shattering for those states, reflected the spillover of the Goldwater vote.

In the other states of the region there was no change in the complexion of House membership, and Democratic Senators Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Spessard Holland (Fla.) and John C. Stennis (Miss.) won re-election.

Johnson's popular vote in the area was about 52 percent, despite the loss of the five states, topping the 49.2 percent Kennedy scored four years ago.

A major factor in the President's popular and electoral vote margin was the Negro vote, which turned out heavily as a result of an intensive registration and get-out-the-vote drive and Goldwater's opposition to the civil rights bill.

Analysis of the returns throughout the region indicated that the Johnson vote was strongest in the big cities while Goldwater strength was concentrated in the rural areas—traditionally heavily Democratic—and some of the new suburban areas.

Fair Housing Laws Lose; Maryland Backs Rights

State and local civil rights questions were given mixed treatment on ballots in three widely separated areas as repeal of fair housing laws was voted in California and Akron, O., and Maryland citizens approved extension of the state public accommodations law to all counties.

The California referendum went almost 2 to 1 in favor of Proposition 14, a constitutional amendment which would repeal state laws prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of housing and forbid enactment of similar laws in the future.

The measure, backed by real estate interests, had strong opposition from organized labor and liberal groups.

The opponents pledged immediate moves to seek a court ruling that the amendment is unconstitutional. While declining to have the proposition stricken from the ballot, the California Supreme Court nevertheless had expressed "grave" doubts over its constitutionality.

By a margin of about 30,000 ballots, Maryland voters made the public accomodations law effective on a statewide basis, extending it to the 11 counties excluded from coverage when it was enacted under the system which permits individual counties in the state to exempt themselves from certain types of state legislation.

The law prohibits denial of service on grounds of racial discrimination in restaurants, hotels, motels and other places of public accomodation.

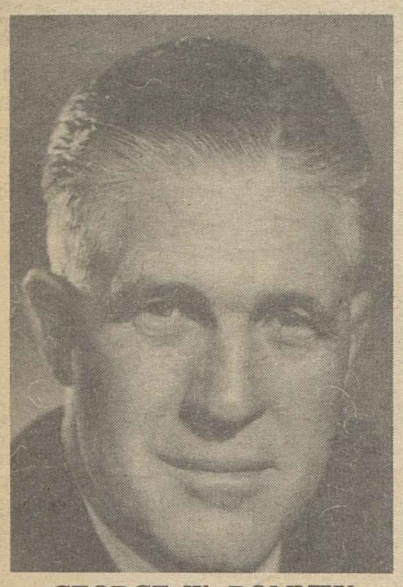
Federal Law Governs

Maryland is, of course, covered by the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, but in states having their own public accomodations laws, discrimination cases are first handled by state agencies and state courts, with subsequent recourse available in federal courts.

Akron residents voted repeal of a city fair housing law similar to California's. It had been enacted by the city council last July. With about three-fourths of the ballots counted, the margin for repeal was running about 4-3.

VICTORY SMILES adorn two Tennessee Democrats, who won Senate seats, and their wives. From the left, Rep. Ross Bass, his wife, Mrs. Albert Gore and Sen. Gore. Bass won a two-year Senate term over Howard Baker (R) and Gore was re-elected in a race with GOP nominee Dan Kuykendall.

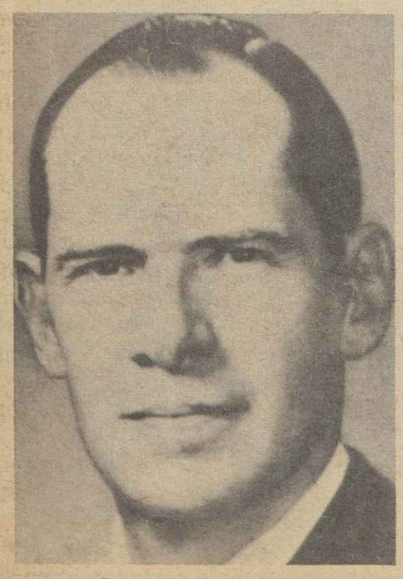
OTTO KERNER



GEORGE W. ROMNEY

ROGER D. BRANIGIN

PHILIP A. HOFF



SAM GODDARD

Only 5 Shifts:

Democrats Maintain Majority, 33-17, As GOP Picks Up Lone Governorship

Political stars rose and sank in the 25 gubernatorial contests, though the number of party switches was the smallest in years. Only five states switched, with a net gain to the GOP of one statehouse. Democrats won 17 of the contests and, with holdovers, the party ratio is now 33 Democratic governors to 17 Republicans.

Massachusetts, Washington and Wisconsin—all states which gave from 62 to 76 percent of their votes to Johnson and big pluralities to Democratic senatorial candidates—replaced Democratic governors with Republicans.

Arizona, which stayed with Goldwater, and Utah, which voted moderately for Johnson, switched from Republican to Democratic governors.

The two most closely watched gubernatorial elections—in Michigan and Illinois—brought no change in incumbents but did affect the political prestige of the candidates.

Michigan's Republican Gov. George W. Romney, who refused to endorse Goldwater, won a second term by a comfortable 335,000 votes in the face of a Johnson plurality of more than 1 million and a majority nearly as great for Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart.

Romney enjoyed a brief boomlet as a potential GOP presidential candidate this year and his triumphant emergence from the Republican debacle presumably will boost his political stock.

In Illinois, Charles H. Percy may still have a political future. But the defeat of the former "boy wonder" of the business world by Gov. Otto J. Kerner was a disappointment to Republicans. He tried to straddle the fence between support of Goldwater and appeal to anti-Goldwater independents—ran 200,000 votes better than the GOP presidential candidate, but 200,000 votes behind Kerner.

In other states:

ARIZONA—Sam Goddard, liberal former state Democratic chairman, upset a key Goldwater associate, Richard Kleindienst to take the state for the Democrats with 53 percent of the vote.

ARKANSAS — Gov. Orval E. Faubus had an easier time than expected winning a sixth term from Republican Winthrop Rockefeller with 58 percent.

DELAWARE — State remains Democratic with Charles L. Terry winning a close race the Republicans had hoped to take.

FLORIDA — An easy win for Democrat Haydon Burns. A 58 percent margin.

INDIANA — Indiana voters elected a Democrat to succeed a Democratic governor, a rarity in this normally Republican state. The winner is Roger D. Branigin by 56 percent.

IOWA—Democratic Gov. Harold E. Hughes ran ahead of Pres. Johnson to win with 69 percent.

KANSAS — William H. Avery, who gave up a House seat, was favored to keep the statehouse Republican. He did, but just barely.

MASSACHUSETTS—It takes a lot of ticket-splitting to overcome a Democratic plurality of more than a million votes in the presidential and senatorial columns, but Republican John A. Volpe succeeded. Volpe, a former governor, narrowly defeated Francis X. Bellotti who had earlier upset incumbent Gov. Endicott Peabody in the Democratic primary.

MISSOURI — No problem for Warren E. Hearnes to keep the state Democratic with 62 percent of the vote.

MONTANA—Republican Gov. Tim M. Babcock won re-election in a close contest with Roland Renne.

NEBRASKA—Democratic Gov. Frank Brenner Morrison was easily re-elected with a 60 percent plurality.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Gov. John W. King, who became the first Democratic governor in 40 years in 1962, will serve a second term with an astonishing 67 percent plurality.

NEW MEXICO — Gov. Jack M. Campbell, Democrat, had no trouble winning re-election by a 60 percent margin.

NORTH CAROLINA—No upset here as Democrat Dan K. Moore, somewhat to the right of incumbent Gov. Terry Sanford, won with 56 percent of the vote. Sanford was ineligible for another term.

NORTH DAKOTA—Democrat William L. Guy, who made news when he first was elected in Republican North Dakota, was the favorite and came through with a 56 percent margin.

RHODE ISLAND — Voters in this state can mark a straight ticket ballot—if they wish. But few did. While Pres. Johnson was winning 81 percent of the vote, and Sen. John O. Pastore was leading the ticket with 83 percent, Republican Gov. John H. Chafee won re-election with a comfortable plurality.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Nils A. Boe kept the statehouse Republican with 52 percent of the vote.

TEXAS—Democratic Gov. John B. Connally led the ticket to win with 74 percent of the vote.

UTAH — Democrats elected a governor for the first time in 16 years, Calvin L. Rampton by a 57 percent plurality.

VERMONT — Eyebrows were raised two years ago when Philip H. Hoff became the first Democratic governor in 100 years. His plurality then was 50.1 percent. This year it is 65 percent.

WASHINGTON—The tenure of Democratic Gov. Albert D. Rosellini came to an end after two terms. While Democrats were capturing everything else in the state, Republican Daniel J. Evans took 56 percent of the vote for governor.

WEST VIRGINIA—This "close one" didn't turn out to be so close as Hulett C. Smith kept the state Democratic with a 55 percent margin.

WISCONSIN—Democratic Gov. John W. Reynolds couldn't quite make it as Republican Warren P. Knowles took this close one.

Governors Elected

Arizona—Sam Goddard (D)
Arkansas—Orval E. Faubus (D)*
Delaware—Charles L. Terry, Jr. (D)
Florida—Hayden Burns (D)
Illinois—Otto J. Kerner (D)*
Indiana—Roger D. Branigin (D)
Iowa—Harold E. Hughes (D)*
Kansas—William H. Avery (R)
Massachusetts—John A. Volpe (R)
Michigan—George W. Romney (R)*
Missouri—Warren E. Hearnes (D)
Montana—Tim M. Babcock (R)*
Nebraska—Frank B. Morrison (D)*
New Hampshire—John W. King (D)*
New Mexico—Jack M. Campbell (D)*
North Carolina—Dan K. Moore (D)
North Dakota—William L. Guy (D)*
Rhode Island—John H. Chafee (R)*
South Dakota—Nils A. Boe (R)
Texas—John B. Connally (D)*
Utah—Calvin L. Rampton (D)
Vermont—Philip H. Hoff (D)*
Washington—Daniel J. Evans (R)
West Virginia—Hulett C. Smith (D)
Wisconsin—Warren P. Knowles (R)

*** Incumbent.**

Middle Atlantic Sweep Pays House Dividends

Democratic candidates collected rich dividends from Pres. Johnson's sweep of the populous Mid-Atlantic states, a political bellwether region which has swung with the winner in recent presidential elections.

While Johnson was collecting the 112 electoral votes of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia, Democratic candidates took two Senate seats and 13 House seats away from Republicans. In the process, they won control of both houses of the New York Legislature for the first time in 30 years and gained control of the Pennsylvania House.

Robert F. Kennedy, considered an underdog at one stage of his senatorial campaign, defeated Sen. Kenneth B. Keating in New York by some 800,000 votes—a landslide in any ordinary election year, although well below Pres. Johnson's record-breaking 2.5 million plurality. And a close friend of the Kennedy family, Joseph D. Tydings, was an easy victor over Maryland's Sen. J. Glenn Beall.

In other area races, two Republican senators won re-election by sharply reduced margins and two Democratic senators were returned to office with greatly increased pluralities. Democrats held on to governorships in West Virginia and Delaware which had been listed in the "doubtful" column in pre-election surveys.

7 New Seats

In New York State House races, the Democrats had been given an even chance to win the 5th District on Long Island with Herbert Tenzer. They did. But they also went on to defeat Rep. Stephen B. Derounian in the 3rd District, which the authoritative Congressional Quarterly had termed "the most staunchly Republican on Long Island." The new Democratic congressman is Lester L. Wolff.

The Democrats also unseated Rep. Katharine St. George, who had represented the Newburgh area for nine terms, with John G. Dow; six-term Rep. J. Ernest Wharton in the Poughkeepsie area with Joseph Y. Resnick; nine-termer Rep. R. Walter Riehlman of Syracuse with James M. Hanley, and in a "safe Republican" suburban Buffalo district, five-termer John R. Pillion lost to Richard D. McCarthy. Richard L. Ottinger upset three-term Rep. Robert L. Barry in the Yonkers area.

There were surprises, too, in New Jersey's congressional races. The Democratic victory of Paul J. Krebs of the Auto Workers in Newark had been expected, that of Thomas C. McGrath, Jr., over Rep. Milton W. Glenn in Atlantic City viewed as a possibility. But James J. Howard went on to win the Monmouth County area 3rd District and Mayor Henry Helstoski of East Rutherford unseated Rep. Frank C. Osmers, Jr.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D) won re-election by more than 650,000, running close to Johnson.

Pennsylvania's Senate seat has been tentatively retained by Republican Hugh Scott, but nearly 130,000 still-to-be-counted absentee ballots could switch this cliffhanger to Democrat Genevieve Blatt.

In the York area, Democrat N. Neiman Craley, Jr., upset Rep. George A. Goodling, and in the Erie district, Joseph P. Vigorito unseated Rep. James D. Weaver.

Delaware returned Republican Sen. John J. Williams but elected an underdog Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Charles L. Terry, Jr.

West Virginia re-elected Democratic Sen. Robert C. Byrd by a big margin and Democrat Hulett C. Smith easily won the governorship in what had been expected to be a close race.

The District of Columbia, voting for the first time, cast 167,778 votes for Johnson to 28,503 for Goldwater, the nation's largest percentage plurality for the President.

Injunction Granted In Studebaker Case

South Bend, Ind.—The Auto Workers announced that the U.S. District Court here has granted a preliminary injunction preventing Studebaker Corp. from halting life and insurance payments for 3,226 Studebaker retirees while the courts consider the issue.

The UAW said it has posted a $3 million bond to cover the potential liability of Studebaker for the continuation of the health security program.

The union declared in a suit filed Oct. 20 that its contract protects the retiree until he dies, is re-employed by the company or is hired by some other firm offering similar benefits. Studebaker, which closed its auto plant here last December, claims its responsibility ceased when the contract expired Oct. 30, 1964.

Cruikshank Predicts:

Hospital Care Heads Agenda for Congress

Hospital insurance for the elderly under social security and improvements in benefits will be the first order of business when the new Congress meets in January and "will pass early" in the coming session, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank predicted in a nationwide radio broadcast.

"You won't be up against the gun on adjournment," he explained. "If it is made the No. 1 issue, which the President promised, if it is put in that early, you won't be up against the deadlock of adjournment which forced the issue . . . this year."

Cruikshank's forecast was made on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System. He was interviewed by Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post and John Herling of the National Newspaper Syndicate.

The forces working for enactment of hospitalization under social security in the last session of Congress did not have the "same kind of leeway" they will have in the coming session, Cruikshank said.

"Priority was given the tax provision and the tax cut," he said. "I don't object to that and I think that most people wouldn't; that was a highly important piece of legislation to get through. But it meant that this issue came down toward the end of Congress when you faced a deadline and it gave a certain advantage, it put certain cards in the hands of the people who didn't want it enacted.

Situation "Different"

"Now, if it is No. 1 when Congress comes back in January, you will have an entirely different situation."

Cruikshank called it "a fair statement" when asked by Herling if he thought that Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee "kept Congress from working its legislative will" on hospitalization under social security.

He said that "certainly" both the social security tax rate and the amount of wage subject to tax will have to be raised to finance hospitalization protection, increased benefits or both.

If the same proportion of wages were subject to tax now as in 1935, when the Social Security Act became effective, he said, the base would be $12,800 a year instead of $4,800.

"And if we kept the tax in the same proportion to wages as in 1935, without raising the rate," he added, "you would have enough to pay for the whole hospital cost."

Wage Gains Won by UTW In Tennessee

Johnson City, Tenn.—New three-year agreements won by the United Textile Workers of America provide gains in wages, fringe benefits and contract protection for workers in the synthetic yarn industry, the union has announced.

New contracts, won by UTWA Local 815 in Lowland, Tenn., from the American Enka Corp. and by Locals 2207 and 2614 in Elizabethton, Tenn., from Beaunit Mills, Inc., were ratified by overwhelming margins at packed membership meetings, the locals reported.

The new Enka agreement calls for a 6-cent hourly wage increase Aug. 2, 1964, and again on Oct. 17, 1965, and a wage reopener Oct. 15, 1966; changes in the pension agreement including a hike from $1.50 a month per year of credited service to $2 a month; retirement at any age for total disability, and improvements in job bidding, job classifications, hospital benefits and health payments.

At Beaunit Mills the locals won a wage boost of 10 cents an hour effective Sept. 1, 1964, and another 6 cents Sept. 1, 1966, along with wage adjustments in the polymer unit; pension improvements like those at Enka, and language changes including a clause limiting subcontracting.

STAFF REPRESENTATIVES from six districts of the Steelworkers in Ohio discussed ways of making the Civil Rights Act workable at a conference in Columbus also attended by local union delegates from Dist. 27, the host district. Shown speaking is USWA Legislative Rep. John Sheehan. Others, from left, are Dir. Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Boyd L. Wilson of the USWA Committee on Civil Rights; USWA Staff Rep. Ernest L. Clifford; Warren Pate of the Ohio AFL-CIO; Exec. Sec. Francis Shane, USWA Committee on Civil Rights, and Dir. John S. Johns of USWA Dist. 27, who presided.

Consumer Prices Rise Seasonally

The Consumer Price Index, following a seasonal trend, rose two-tenths of 1 percent in September as food and clothing prices edged higher.

The index stood at 108.4 percent of its 1957-59 average. This meant that the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 period was priced at $10.84 in the latest tally.

At the same time, take-home pay of factory workers also moved to a new high. The weekly paycheck for a worker with three dependents, after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, averaged $92.98. This was 40 cents more than the previous high, set last June.

Seafarers' Taxi Local Tops Detroit Teamsters

Detroit—Transportation Services Local 10 of the Seafarers swamped the ousted Teamsters for the second time in four months in a bid to represent 2,000 Checker Cab drivers here and now faces a third National Labor Relations Board election.

The Seafarers, who represent 6,000 Chicago cab drivers and 2,000 in St. Louis, originally petitioned for an election here in the spring of 1962 and are girding for another vote late in December.

The latest tally by the NLRB showed SIU Local 10 with 394 votes, Teamsters Local 902 with 219, neither union 224, and 129 challenged ballots. That means a third election with Local 10 the only union on the ballot.

The AFL-CIO affiliate, in balloting last June, got 391 votes to 260 for the Teamsters and 189 for neither. But 312 votes were challenged and the NLRB voided the election after upholding a company objection to a marked sample ballot used by the Teamsters during their pre-election campaign.

An intensive drive by Local 10 during a 10-day period preceding the second election produced a favoring margin of 47 percent of the unchallenged ballots, with little likelihood the challenged votes would convert the plurality into a majority.

Members and officers of Transportation Services Local 777, Chicago, participated in the whirlwind organizing campaigns here.

Drive Dates to 1962

The Checker organizing drive began in the spring of 1962 after management prepared to reduce the schedule of commission payments for drivers. Labor board hearings consumed more than a year and another delay was necessary until a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in another case last March finally paved the way for a June vote.

Local 10 whipped the Teamsters in a separate vote here two years ago covering Checker Cab garage mechanics. The vote was 57-2 for the SIU affiliate. Efforts to negotiate a contract for the mechanics have been stalled while the drivers' election moved along its slow course.

Meany Heads U.S. Delegation Visiting Japan

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is leading a fraternal delegation of American trade union officials to the merger convention of three Japanese labor centers in Tokyo, Nov. 11. The three merging labor organizations are Zenro, Sodomei and Zenkanko, whose combined total membership on completion of the merger will be roughly 1.5 to 1.75 million members.

In the delegation are David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union; George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks, and James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks, all AFL-CIO vice presidents; and Jay Lovestone, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Mrs. Meany, Mrs. Suffridge and Virginia Tehas, Meany's secretary, are also making the trip. The trip had been planned since July, when a Japanese group headed by Seiji Amaike, secretary of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei Kaigi), visited the United States to invite Meany and a delegation of AFL-CIO officials to attend the merger convention.

The AFL-CIO delegation was to leave Nov. 5 and stop briefly in Hawaii before proceeding to Tokyo.

Rail Supervisors Ask Reduced Working Time

Miami Beach, Fla.—The 27th convention of the Railway Supervisors called for a six-hour day and a five-day week at its closing sessions here.

It did so in a report submitted by Pres. James P. Tahney which was approved unanimously by delegates representing mechanical, maintenance of way, communications and other supervisory employees on most of the nation's railroads. They came from virtually every state.

Tahney, reviewing a program keyed to a railroad industry undergoing technological and other revolutionary changes, also proposed:

- Supplemental pensions, made mandatory by the "increased cost of living." "Such pensions," he said, "are being accepted at a tremendous pace in non-railroad industries."
- Eleven paid holidays, currently there are seven. To these would be added the employe's birthday.
- Improvements in vacation provisions which would be changed to provide three weeks after one year and four weeks after five years, plus one additional day for each year of service after 15 years.
- Higher salary differentials for the second and third shifts.

The ARSA president also pointed up the necessity for a wage schedule geared to the rising cost of living and commensurate with the increased skill and responsibilities required of supervisors.

"A wage schedule which would meet these essentials and a program of improvements encompassing the proposals outlined here would fit the needs of railway supervisory employes in a changing industry," Tahney said.

The three-day convention reelected R. R. McGuire as financial secretary-treasurer and Fred Riehl, E. J. Bradley and E. C. Krebs as vice presidents. McGuire and Krebs reside in Chicago, Riehl in Oakland, Calif., and Bradley in New York City. Tahney and the other officers were not up for election at this convention of the union, which staggers terms of its officers.

ARSA, a member of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, observes its 30th anniversary Nov. 14.

Pilots' Forum Studies Air Safety Research

Chicago—Capt. Paul E. Soderlind, manager of the flight operations research division of Northwest Airlines, was presented with the 1964 Air Safety Award of the Air Line Pilots at the union's 11th annual Air Safety Forum here.

Soderlind was honored for studies, research and flight testing in the operation of jet aircraft in turbulence which resulted in the development of improved procedures to increase safety. His work has been recognized throughout the world.

At an aeromedical session Dr. Stanley R. Mohler, chief of aeromedical research for the Federal Aviation Agency, declared crew fatigue should receive greater consideration in investigation of airplane accidents.

ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby in the opening forum cited flight crew fatigue as one of the most pressing problems facing air transportation. The others, he said, are all-weather flying safety and more adequate airports.

Whether the goal of all-weather flying can be attained must be determined one step at a time, according to Capt. R. C. Gerber, a member of the ALPA All-Weather Flying Committee and a Pan American Airline pilot.

"To explore the problems and the possibilities of achieving the ultimate goal," he said, "a step-by-step approach of gradually lowering the ceiling and visibility minimums is necessary and each step in the lowering process must be accomplished by the provision of adequate ground aids, airborne equipment and associated requirements that have been thoroughly evaluated and tested at higher minimums before actual commercial operations are commenced at the lower limits."

Promotion of further development of an "arrester" system restricted to emergency use was stressed by Capt. Joseph Meek of Delta Air Lines at a session on airport development. The "arrester" facilities, to halt a plane landing too fast or suffering brake failure, would be similar to those used on Navy aircraft carriers.

Advances being made in airport fire fighting and rescue facilities were described by Capt. B. V. Hewes, who said that primary findings indicate a high rate of survival in crashes in the vicinity of airports.

The Mandate

THE STUNNING VICTORY of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey was a national consensus of the essential good sense and solid judgment of the American people and an overwhelming vote of confidence in everything that's wrapped up in the phrase "let us continue."

The Johnson-Humphrey landslide was all-encompassing. Each of the varied groupings that together make up America joined in the decision. All sections of the country—even the South—endorsed the programs and positions of the Democratic candidates.

The result is to strengthen the nation as never before; to cast aside the racists, the phony moralists, the peddlers of nostalgia wrapped in cotton-candy simplicity and to face up honestly to the difficult complexities of our times.

★ ★ ★

THE NATION has given a clear mandate to Pres. Johnson to move ahead with programs for more jobs, better housing and schooling and medical care, a major assault on poverty and all the other elements that are part of his plan for a Great Society.

It has given a mandate, too, despite the limited success of Sen. Barry Goldwater in the South, for firm enforcement of equal rights under the Civil Rights Act and has destroyed the somewhat sordid concept of a "backlash" against those who battle for basic moral standards.

It has made clear beyond question or doubt that in an age of nuclear weapons it will select leaders who have the wisdom, understanding and responsibility for coping with survival or destruction.

And in ringing terms of almost staggering pluralities it has denounced the extremists who would despoil freedom and democracy as it has come to full bloom in the United States.

★ ★ ★

THE AMERICAN LABOR movement has played a proud and determined role in helping build and shape the national consensus for Johnson and Humphrey. As an intrinsic part of the fabric of American society, trade unions understood early and well the nature of the challenge posed by the Goldwater-Miller candidacies. They responded with all their energy and resources to preserve the great advances of the past 30 years and to pave the way for new advances in the years to come.

To the millions of trade unionists who marked their ballots for Johnson and Humphrey there is the quiet satisfaction of having voted for a better tomorrow for all Americans, of having helped extend the concepts of social and economic justice, of having helped preserve an atmosphere of freedom and equality and democracy.

It has been a job well done for the nation and for the future of free, strong trade unionism.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870
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Katzenbach Says:

A 'Rising Tide' of Civil Rights Goal of Labor, Administration

The following is excerpted from an address by acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach to the recent Indiana AFL-CIO convention in Indianapolis.

YOU, AS MEMBERS of the labor movement, well know the power of propaganda—it has been used against you often enough.

In 1920, the eight-hour work day was described by one of the nation's most prominent businessmen as a "systematic anti-industry campaign, waged by the insidious elements of economic suicide, both within and without the ranks of radical socialism."

In 1936 a member of Congress declared that a minimum wage proposal was "regimentation of industry and it makes the Secretary of Labor the absolute dictator of all wages."

A year later the Fair Labor Standards Act was under consideration and another member of Congress predicted: "The minute you give the federal government authority to set wages and hours and establish conditions of employment you destroy the labor movement."

The labor movement and the republic have survived these dire predictions. Labor triumphed in its efforts to achieve humane hours, decent wages, and safe working conditions. The nation was not fooled, at least not for long, by fright or propaganda. Nor is it today.

Nevertheless, last spring and summer, we were treated to a new example of the same technique. In an effort to defeat the Civil Rights Act of 1964 we saw newspaper ads describing the act, in two-inch headlines, as a "Hundred-Billion Dollar Blackjack." We heard flat statements that the act would give so-called "federal inspectors" the power to dictate job seniority, racial balance in labor unions, and preferential promotions for minority group members. We heard absolute declarations that the act would make the Attorney General "a virtual dictator of America's manners and morals."

The language, like the language used to oppose earlier reform legislation, not only lacked restraint, but also lacked fact.

So much nonsense, so many untruths were uttered about the Civil Rights Act that I sometimes wondered if they were talking about the same act that Congress was considering.

This propaganda barrage, in the end, failed in its effort to block passage of the Civil Rights Act. But it nevertheless succeeded in raising some enduring doubts in the minds of many people.

In our efforts to set the record straight, we have been greatly helped by the AFL-CIO and particularly by its president, George Meany, who has stated unequivocally that "the AFL-CIO is for civil rights—without reservation and without delay."

I believe we have reached the time when we cannot simply talk about the "civil rights problem." Equal opportunity is no more a Negro problem alone than fair wages are a concern of the workingman alone.

Our great economic and social concerns are not issues of black and white. They are human issues. No American—black or white—should live in a rat-infested slum. No American—black or white—should attend a second-rate school. No American—black or white—should be without work if he is willing and able to work. And no American—black or white—should have to work for a wage that is not a decent, living wage.

IT IS THESE realistic, human problems that the Administrations of Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson have worked to solve. There are many examples of these honest attempts to cope with real problems.

Pres. Johnson's war against poverty is a symbol of our determination to build a better America.

Another example is the program started by Pres. Kennedy to prevent juvenile delinquency by offering new opportunities to young people in the slums.

The Administration recognizes the effect that slum living has on people of all ages, and is conducting the most extensive program of slum clearance and housing assistance in history.

The Dept. of Justice, under former Atty. Gen. Kennedy, initiated an unprecedented campaign against crime. In his administration of the department, convictions of racketeers rose from 18 in fiscal 1961 to 354 in fiscal 1964.

This Administration enacted a tax cut that will mean more spending money for the working man and continued growth to the economy—an economy that has never been more healthy.

It is because the labor movement has fought and won great battles in the past that it can so selflessly help others fight their battles today, knowing that the victories of one group are the victories of all. There is a saying that Pres. Kennedy sometimes quoted: "A rising tide lifts all the boats."

It is to continue America's rising tide that we—you in the labor movement and the Administration—are committed. We go forward not with fear and confusion, but with fact and confidence

Morgan Says:

Chinese Puzzle of Propositions Corrupts the Democratic Ballot

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

NOW COMES the final outrage, the ultimate indignity. The Australian ballot, conceived to preserve the democratic system via the secret vote, is being corrupted. Instead of offering a clear choice between candidates, a simple method of voting propositions up or down, the ballot in too many states has become a Chinese puzzle, the solution of which requires an encyclopedia, the local telephone book, a law degree and time—say half a day—for research.

Morgan

But there was neither the room nor the time in the polling booth for the conscientious citizen to utilize this necessary equipment in the thoughtful exercise of his right of franchise. The result: numerous mistaken votes and countless ruined ballots.

This bureaucratic nonsense is a threat to the open society. Voters of the republic, I say, arise! We've got nothing to lose but our chains of confusion.

Take, for example, the ballot in Illinois, an orange-colored monstrosity the size of a bath towel, soggy with the names of candidates for at least 198 separate offices. Because of an unresolved hassle over redistricting, candidates for the 177 seats in the state House at Springfield had to run at large, not just in their home constituencies. You could have voted the straight Republican or Democratic ticket, but that took care of only 118 candidates—the number each party put on its respective slate. If you voted the party line but then desired to cast the 59 remaining votes to which you were entitled, you had to pick them individually—from the list of the opposing party. Whatever you did, Illinois law allowed you only five minutes to do it in.

Louisiana asked its voters to ballot on 41 separate amendments to the state constitution. The forty-first read as follows: "Amendment to Article X, of the Louisiana constitution to add thereto a new section 10.1, to authorize the imposition of an additional seven-mill tax by the city of Kenner for garbage collection and disposal services."

Georgia led the nation with 117 separate proposals on the ballot, 28 of which asked for revenue to attract new industry. As if they realized this burden of propositions—not to mention selection of the national ticket and 75 state officials—was going to slow down the voting, Georgia lawmakers perversely decided to speed up the process. For the first time they wrote into the election code a voting time limit; where voting machines operate, it was one minute. Just to make things jim-dandy at the precincts, the voter did not mark his selection; he had to cross out the proposals he did not want. One incorrect mark on the Georgia ballot could void a whole section.

Democracy marches on. The 24th amendment to the U.S. Constitution makes it illegal to require a voter in federal elections to pay poll taxes and as a result more Negroes in the South voted in 1964. But poll taxes on a state level still have not been outlawed and in Virginia, for instance, unless you remembered to pay them by an obscure and little-publicized date, you could have found yourself denied a ballot.

THE LABELING—or the lack of it—on the ballot can be dangerously confusing. The minions of Harry Flood Byrd made sure of his re-election to a sixth term in the U.S. Senate from Virginia. With that tenure of office his name is widely known. But this time there were six people running against him, including a Republican named Richard A. May. Nobody, including Byrd, was given any party designation on the ballot but the senator's name was at the top of the list and May's was buried several names down.

Where the legal mind conniving for confusion excels is in the drafting of propositions. On the Texas ballot was a constitutional amendment which would "remove the authorization to transfer not exceeding 1 percent annually of the total value of the permanent school fund to the available school fund." You need more than a third-grade education to penetrate the significance of that one.

Perhaps the prize for deliberate deception should go to the California real estate lobby and other backers of Proposition 14. This would destroy California's fair housing laws, notably the Rumford Act, by constitutional amendment. By a clever psychological juxtaposition, to vote yes to protect the Rumford Act you had to vote no on Proposition 14. The confusion was compounded by the fact that a quick reading of the wording caused many California voters to conclude it was civil rights legislation and they were preparing to vote for it when actually the proposition dealt a crushing blow to civil rights.

Heaven deliver us from the perfect society but surely we can afford to repair the imperfections that besiege and bedevil the normal exercise of the secret ballot so extravagantly.

Washington Reports:

Appalachia Bill Priority Urged For New Session of Congress

THE APPALACHIA BILL, caught in the logjam of unfinished business at the end of the last Congress, should be a prior subject for action when Congress convenes in January, a Republican and a Democrat asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

"This shall certainly be my objective," declared Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D-Va.). "I think it will be one of the first 'musts,' since the governors of the 10 states [in the area] asked the government to act in this region as in the Tennessee Valley Area."

"We ought to get at this bill promptly after we come back in January," Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.) said. "Resources of all kinds—human and natural—meanwhile are lying there going to waste in the midst of misery and poverty."

Jennings said that a special measure to cover Appalachia is necessary, in addition to the Economic Opportunities or Anti-Poverty Act, because specific activities are needed in this by-passed region between the prosperous East and Middle West.

Roads are necessary, he said, to get goods and people in and out. Without them industry will not move in, although there is a huge labor surplus, and agricultural goods cannot be taken to markets.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the area is highest in the nation, Corbett reported, because of the automation of coal mines and abandonment of timber and other farming. Housing and health conditions as a result, he added, "are about the worst you can find anywhere.

"Perhaps as many as three-fourths of the houses lack plumbing or have very inadequate plumbing," he said. "To make matters worse, there is a shortage of doctors and dentists. Tuberculosis is widespread, communicable diseases of all kinds are well above the national average."

Jennings said the area has "some of the most beautiful scenery in the world, but there are no roads to get to it."

"Tourism could in itself be a profitable operation if we had arterial roads to bring visitors in," he maintained. "We're within one day's drive of the prosperous East and West."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE "WILL BE a real Republican comeback in the congressional races two years from now," said Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, GOP House floor leader, in commenting on the indicated net Democratic gain of 37 seats as a byproduct of the Goldwater disaster. Republican National Committee Chairman Dean Burch, an Arizona lawyer who once worked in the senator's Washington office, found the 1964 wreckage of the Republican Party as a national party "encouraging in several respects" and invited all those who had viewed Goldwater's nomination as an invitation to party suicide to join with him for more of the same.

A few more such "encouraging" victories and such promises of future "real comebacks," and the party of Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Willkie and Eisenhower could become a fragment, a permanent "fraction of a faction," to adopt the phraseology of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the Vice President-elect.

Republican House membership dropped, under Goldwater's leadership, to 141—less than one-third of the total of 435. Senate membership, even counting the late-changing Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, dropped to 32—less than one-third of the total of 100. The Democratic Party picked up 47 House seats in the 1958 election year of the "social revolution," as former Republican Rep. Wint Smith of Kansas called it, and held on to 24 of them through the next two elections. Now it has added 37 more. The Nov. 3 balloting swept to defeat scores of state and local GOP candidates in areas they ordinarily would have won.

* * *

SEN. GOLDWATER and Burch suggest that they will try to hang on to leadership. It may require a savage battle to dislodge them—but dislodged they will be, for there is no vitality in a Republican Party that misreads the temper of the times as they did.

A limited and self-centered group, exploiting accidents and apathy disabling Goldwater's natural rivals within the Republican Party, managed to nominate the Arizona senator. There was, unbelievably, an extraordinary self-delusion that the mood of sparsely-populated Arizona's Goldwater wing, of disgruntled white leaders of a few Gulf Coast states still sick with their unwillingness to cope with the moral issue of human rights, was the mood of the nation.

The senator once suggested that the only thing to do with the Atlantic Seaboard states was to "saw them off" and let them drift away. But can anyone think that Gov. Rockefeller of New York, if nominated, would have lost all the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac River, including the Atlantic Seaboard, all the states west of the Mississippi except Arizona, and all but five of the 13 southern and border states?

For the record, this observer believes that Pres. Johnson with slight slips in the heat of battle conducted an honorable campaign, waged on genuine issues and with no need for defensiveness on major policy matters. Sen. Goldwater was continuously and self-consciously defensive, because he found he could not possibly campaign for the presidency on positions he had claimed to occupy when he offered "a choice not an echo."

* * *

THE SENATORS at a news conference said, after the election, that Republicans in the moderate-to-liberal category would not "vote, or work I should say, for the top of the ticket." This was, he said reproachfully and blaming everything on others, "in direct contrast to times when the conservatives did not win at the convention when we would go out and work our hearts out for the more liberal or moderate members of the party."

That's not the way we used to hear it. We used to be told that the only reason the GOP lost elections was that "millions" of "real Republicans" were sitting on their hands, repelled by "me too" candidates, and that only the nomination of a "real Republican" would entice these mythical "millions" out of their sulks.

The field is open for candidates to replace Burch, with powerful Republican governors and state leaders appalled at the disaster that overtook their party. One obvious possibility is Ohio's Republican State Chairman and National Committeeman Ray E. Bliss, who fought six years ago to keep the Ohio GOP from identifying itself with a right-to-work proposal, who argues that modernized programs and more sensible organization efforts might lure city and suburban voters to think more highly of the GOP.

MUST LEGISLATION before the 89th Congress should include the Appalachia bill to aid the 10-state area along the Appalachian range, Rep. Pat Jennings (D-Va.), left, and Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Here Are Some of the Answers On What to do About College

By Sidney Margolius

THIS IS THE TIME high school juniors take preliminary college exams, seniors wonder what college to apply to, and parents wonder how to pay the bill.

This reporter recently had the opportunity to observe a unique college-counseling session for member families run by New York Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. The interest and determination of these moderate-income families to get higher education for their children was noticeable.

Equally noticeable was the dedication of the experts who gave a special helping hand to these families—Dean Charles C. Cole, admissions officer at Lafayette College and chairman of the College Scholarship Service, who administers the union's scholarship program, and Richard D. Rooney, financial aid officer of Oberlin College.

This union gives several scholarships a year to some of the brightest of its members' children. But the annual counseling session is of even wider usefulness. It reaches more people and provides expert advice that is not always available.

One of the most significant features was Cole's effort to encourage the youngsters and parents who came to the meeting. It is a fact that sometimes motivation is as important as money in getting to college. The Educational Testing Service found that while 32 percent of capable boys failed to enter college for financial reasons, 29 percent did so because of "lack of interest".

Actually, "lack of interest" may mask other lacks, such as discouragement about the money. But a New Mexico study of limited income students did find that early efforts to counsel youngsters on the importance of higher education are as vital as financial aid itself.

COLE ADVISED getting an early start on planning—even to sending for college catalogs in the sophomore year of high school to make sure you take the right courses to fulfill admissions requirements.

Here are representative questions the parents and youngsters asked:

"Who should go to college?"

Many people enjoy productive lives without going to college, Cole advised. Too, not everybody has the interest or drive. But many factors, including growth of technical occupations, make it more and more necessary to secure some higher education, and to help young people develop their capabilities.

"Is it hard to get into college?"

Cole advised that the nation's 2,000 colleges divide into three groups:

- The highly selective, consisting of about 200 colleges that have more applications than places. Many colleges in the East and in large cities especially are crowded, although some still have room.
- The moderately-selective colleges, a numerous group offering a student with a 75-80 average a good chance of admittance.
- Open-door colleges, admitting nearly any high school graduate with a reasonably good record.

Junior and community colleges are growing rapidly, Cole reported. They provide educational opportunities for three groups especially:

- Youngsters who are not scholarly but want some education beyond high school.
- Another group uses the community colleges to get the first two years at lowest cost.
- A third group uses the community colleges to get specific vocational training.

"Will the four-year colleges accept transfer credits?"

Many four-year colleges will give transfer credits in subjects which the college covers but may not in some others. If you take a general course at the junior or community college, most of your credits should be acceptable.

"What about evening courses for a youngster already working?"

This is a growing way of getting education, Cole advised. Usually it takes six or seven years to complete colleges this way.

"What about an applicant who is turned down?"

Two placement centers can help a youngster who has had no acceptance, say, by May, Cole said. These are the College Admissions Center, 610 Church St., Evanston, Ill., and the College Admissions Assistance Center, 41 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

"Can part-time work help pay expenses?"

Student earnings still are an important means of helping to finance college, Rooney advised. Students often can earn $200-$300 during the school year, and $400 or more during the summer.

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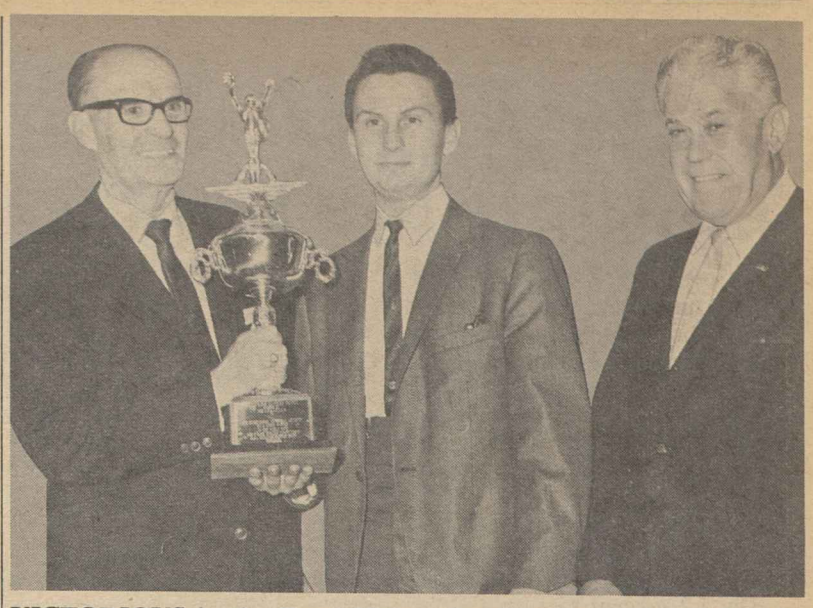


VICTORIOUS in the Boys' Haircutting Contest conducted by the Barbers & Beauticians at the National Barbers Show in New York was David Hansen (center), of Chicago Local 548. His skill won him the DePaola-Sanders Award from the union officers for whom it is named, Sec.-Treas. E. M. Sanders (left) and Pres. Joseph N. DePaolo.

After Progress in '64:

AFL-CIO to Seek More Housing Aids

THE FEDERAL HOUSING LAW of 1964 is basically an extension of previously existing legislation but it marks important progress.

Here are some of the things it does:

- It provides $1.5 million mostly in loan guarantees to help Americans get what Pres. Johnson called "an opportunity to live in a decent home and in a safe and decent neighborhood."
- It offers help for families in run-down or urban renewal areas who find it almost impossible to get financing for home repairs or who are forced to find new homes often at prohibitively higher rentals.
- It gives the Federal Housing Administration wider latitude to help middle-income families become home owners by increasing federal insurance on home mortgages. It would help home owners who are hit by heavy assessments to pay for such improvements as new sidewalks, sewers and other public improvements.
- It would help families which inadvertently find themselves owners of new homes that develop all sorts of defects that builders fail to remedy. In some cases homes have slid off foundations, have been undermined by floods, have developed cracks in the walls—all frequently representing a major tragedy unless builders can be forced to fix things up.
- It would extend financial aid to home owners who for one reason or another—unemployment or illness are important causes—find themselves unable to meet the payments on their mortgages. Frequently workers have lost their homes when lenders foreclosed on them. Under the new law, mortgages can be redrawn and help extended over the distressed period. The AFL-CIO has been trying to get such provisions enacted into law for the past 20 years.
- It continues housing aid for the elderly and extends it to rural areas which were barred in the past.
- It steps up public housing construction from 35,000 to 37,500 units a year, not much when compared with the need.
- It provides financial help for construction of public low-rent housing for farm labor and permits immigrant farm labor living permanently in the United States to occupy such housing. This is in line with the AFL-CIO program which seeks higher standards of housing for all farm labor.

HOWEVER, much remains to be done and the AFL-CIO Housing Committee is determined to renew the fight for a more adequate housing bill during the very first days of next year's 89th Congress.

Groundwork should be laid now for the enactment early in the next session of a comprehensive new housing and community development program that would measure up to the growing national housing needs and bring good homes and modern living conditions within the reach of every American family.

From Soup to Nonsense:

There Are Times When Life Just Smacks You in the Kisser

By Jane Goodsell

STATEMENTS I WISH I hadn't stated quite so emphatically:

"Of course I'm positive that James Monroe was the fourth president of the United States and if you don't believe me, look it up in the encyclopedia!"

* * *

"Pick a card. Any card. No, don't show it to me! Just look at it, and put it back in the pack. Now I'll close my eyes for a few seconds and concentrate, and then I'll tell you what card you picked."

* * *

"Oh heavens, I don't need a recipe! I've made that sour cream chocolate cake so often I can do it with my eyes closed."

* * *

"Sure, honey, I'll be glad to help you with your math assignment."

* * *

"Of course I'm not afraid to stay in the house alone. What's there to be scared of?"

* * *

"I know the manager personally, so I'm sure I won't have any trouble cashing a check."

* * *

"WHAT WE OUGHT to do is appoint a chairman to organize a committee to study the problem."

* * *

"Me get tired on a five-mile hike? Are you crazy?"

* * *

"Of course we're going on the picnic! I don't care what the weatherman says, it's not going to rain. There isn't a cloud in the sky."

* * *

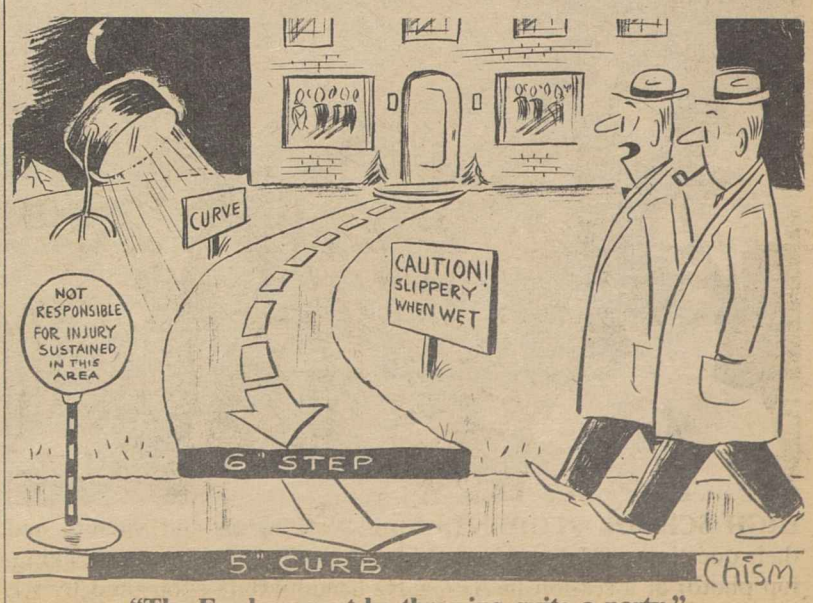
"Say, why don't we put a little excitement into the game by doubling the ante?"

* * *

"I've checked my figures 10 times, and they're absolutely accurate. This is one time when the bank did make a mistake."

* * *

"Oh, I couldn't possibly get them. I had mumps when I was a child."



"The Fowlers must be throwing quite a party."

Changes 'Seasonal':

5.2% Jobless Rate Persists in October

(Continued from Page 1)

The unemployment picture reflected no recent improvements, though it is better than a year ago.

The key seasonally adjusted rate has ranged between 4.9 and 5.3 percent for the past six months, the Labor Dept. noted, "consistently below the levels prevailing throughout 1962 and 1963." Last year, the jobless rate ranged between 5.5 and 5.9 percent.

The 5.2 percent rate for October means 52 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it.

The jobless rates for teen-agers and adult workers were practically unchanged between September and October, the Labor Dept. said, but were better than a year ago.

The teen-age jobless rate of 14.4 percent compared to 15.7 percent a year ago. The rate for married men—the family breadwinner group—was 2.8 percent compared to 2.9 percent a year earlier. Adult men were at 4 percent and adult women at 5 percent, both slightly improved.

An exception, however, was the higher-level unemployment of men 20-24 years old. These were the men who probably were counted among the teenage jobless and still have a high rate of unemployment, a Labor Dept. spokesman said. The jobless rate of the male 20-24 age group spurted from 8.2 percent in August to 9.0 in September and 9.1 in October; a year ago the rate was 8.5 percent.

Worst-off Unimproved

The long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—also remained unchanged at a total of 800,000. This total was 150,000 lower than a year ago, the report observed, with the improvement taking place among those unemployed six months or longer—the so-called "very long-term" jobless.

The total labor force was up by a quarter of a million—about the expected seasonal change—to 77.1 million, the report said.

The Labor Dept., which prefers to look at labor force changes over a period of time rather than month-to-month, pointed out that the total labor force in the four months since July averaged 1.1 million above the same period a year ago. This is somewhat less than the average over-the-year rise of 1.4 million shown for the first half of 1964.

Actually, the figures appear to be averaging out for the year about in line with the Labor Dept.'s long-term projections.

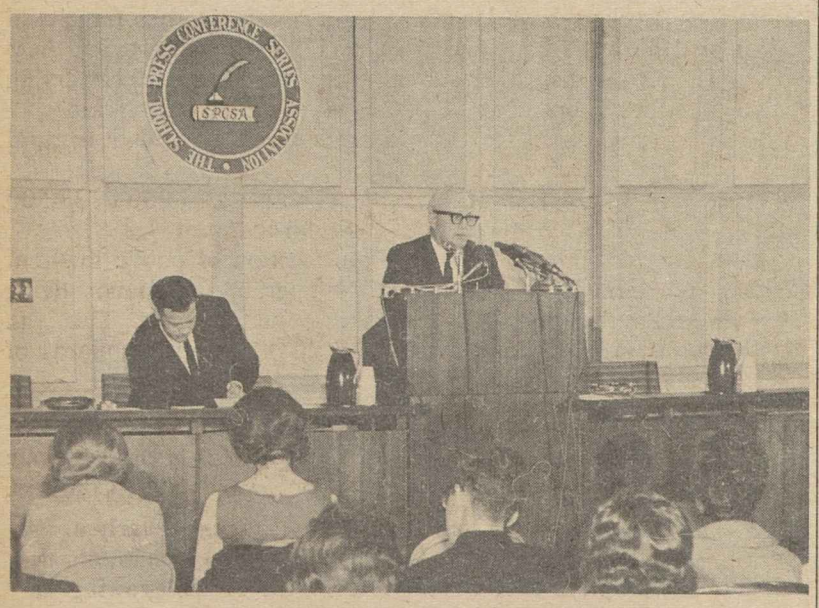
R-T-W Laws Seen Causing Strife, Chaos

A veteran mediator and former White House trouble-shooter, John R. Steelman, has warned that so-called "right-to-work" laws "would set back our progress in labor-management relations by half a century."

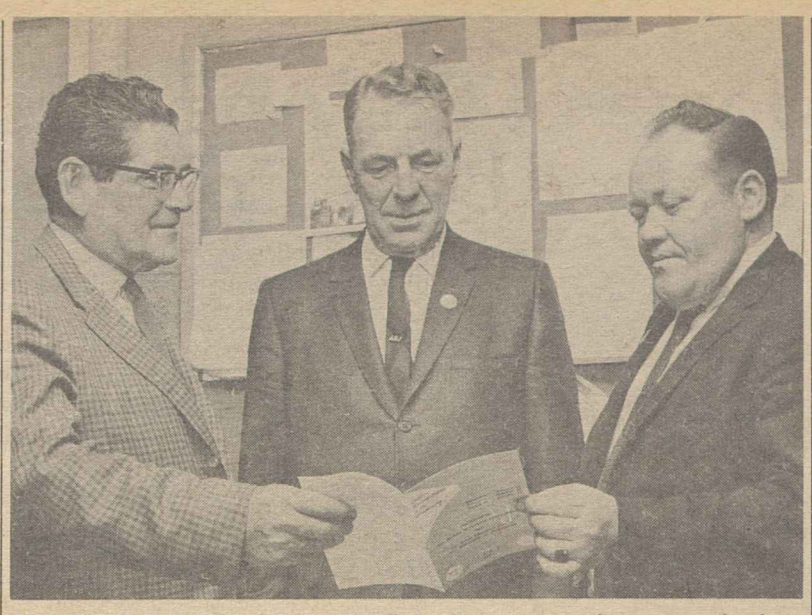
Steelman, a former director of the U.S. Conciliation Service and assistant to Pres. Harry Truman, said laws forbidding union shop agreements "serve no useful purpose" and would lead to "chaos in our industrial relations."

In a statement released by the National Council for Industrial Peace, Steelman said enactment of "right-to-work" laws "inevitably brings strife and bitterness into the highly favorable state of labor-management relations we have achieved."

He noted that work stoppages set a new postwar low last year, and commented: "This, together with the fact that more than 71 percent of the contracts between management and labor contain union security clauses as a result of true collective bargaining shows that the present formula for industrial relations is working well."



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS from Washington and vicinity had their questions on labor answered by Pres. George Meany (speaking, top photo) at a session in AFL-CIO headquarters sponsored by the School Press Conference Series Association.



LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES in the community were aired at a three-day conference conducted by the Greater Waterbury (Conn.) AFL-CIO in cooperation with the Labor Education Center of the University of Connecticut. Participants included John Glynn (left), acting director of the Labor Education Center; Mayor Joseph F. McNellis (center) of Waterbury and Pres. Richard Woodruff of the local AFL-CIO.

Labor Safety Unit Maps Driver Retraining Plan

Chicago—A program of retraining for older motorists whose driving skills may have been eroded by the years was given first priority by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council at its meeting here.

John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, who took office as chairman of the Labor Conference, named Larry Sheffe of the Auto Workers chairman of an ad hoc committee to implement the program.

Safety on the highways was emphasized at the NSC session because of the steady increase on traffic deaths. The conference also voted to continue the Labor Day Safety Campaign, which this year drew more than 6,000 requests from local unions for packets of safety material.

Connors, who had been vice chairman of the Labor Conference, succeeded Victor E. Whitehouse, safety director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Rep. J. George Eichman of the Machinists was elected new vice chairman. Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers was re-elected NSC vice president for labor.

In his report to the NSC congress, Whitehouse stressed the desirability of establishing safety departments in the AFL-CIO and international unions.

At a session on radiation Alan F. Burch, assistant research and education director of the IUOE, called for a flexible approach to safety standards as more knowledge of the biological effects becomes available. Intl. Rep. Edward J. Legan of the IBEW stressed the need of cooperation by both employer and employe to keep exposure to a minimum.

Chicago Accidents Cut

A driver training program has helped the Chicago Transit Authority to cut public accident rates by 40 percent over the last 10 years, John Baker, CTA superintendent of employment and training, told the conference. CTA drivers are members of Amalgamated Transit Div. 241.

Discussions also were held on air pollution in industry, the health and safety aspects of automation and industrial noise and hearing protection, successful union safety programs and "what to do when the bag breaks"—safety moves when a container of toxic or explosive chemicals breaks.

Interracial Group Cites Equity Chief

New York — Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Equity, the actors' union, and Mayor Arthur J. Holland of Trenton, N. J., have been given the annual James J. Hoey awards of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York for their "outstanding contributions to interracial justice."

USWA Wins Election Held 2 Years Ago

The Steelworkers have been certified, after a delay of 2.5 years, as bargaining agent for workers at the Alamo Iron Works in Corpus Christi, Tex.

Over the employer's objections, the National Labor Relations Board directed that ballots cast by the employes Apr. 25, 1962, be opened and counted. The tally showed that the 52 eligible voters cast 31 for the USWA and 21 against, with 3 challenged.

The challenged ballots were insufficient in number to affect the results. Thereafter the firm filed timely objections and the board ruled 3-0 that there was no merit in the employer's objections.

The ballots had been impounded after the original April 1962 vote pending a ruling on the employer's objections to another election, held Oct. 11, 1961, at the same firm's plant in San Antonio, Tex. Then the union filed unfair labor practice charges, according to the NLRB, and resulting hearings delayed a final decision and the union's certification as a bargaining agent.

The NLRB said union charges were disposed of in a settlement agreement reached last Mar. 31. Under it the Alamo firm posted notices agreeing not to interfere with employes' union rights and putting seven laid-off workers on a preferential hiring list for 180 days.

General Motors Pacts Ratified by IUE Locals

New national and local agreements between General Motors Corp. and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have been ratified by nearly unanimous votes of all affected IUE locals at membership meetings, the union has reported.

Close coordination between the IUE and the Auto Workers during 14 weeks of negotiations was called the key to a contract with major gains for 25,000 IUE members. IUE Pres. James B. Carey and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther called the coordination "unparalleled."

All of the improvements listed by GM workers as most important in a pre-negotiations poll were won, according to IUE-GM Conference Board Chairman Homer Pierce and Sec. William R. Pierce. Among them were:

- Basic pension benefit of $4.25 a month per year of service, with early retirement at age 60 at benefits up to $400 a month for 30 years' service.
- Workers now retired will get an increase in pension benefits of $1.45 per month for each year of service. New provisions for widows of workers have been added.
- Wages are increased by 2.5 percent but no less than 6 cents an hour in 1964 and 1965, and by 2.8 percent with a minimum of 7 cents an hour on Sept. 5, 1966.
- A special increase of 2 cents an hour in 1964 and again in 1966; an inequity fund equal to 2.5 cents an hour for each local; transfer of 9 cents an hour from the cost-of-living "float" to base wage rates; nine paid holidays, an additional week's vacation, insurance betterments, and other contract improvements including a special Christmas bonus.

UAW Seeks To Wrap Up Settlements

Detroit—Prospects for early settlement of contract disputes between the Auto Workers and two auto manufacturers were called uncertain here as local negotiators intensified their efforts to come to terms with Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

UAW Ford Dept. Dir. Ken Bannon visited Ford locals in Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago before reporting to union Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other UAW officers at a Nov. 5 meeting for a decision on union policy toward Ford.

GM workers who struck Sept. 25 have returned to work at plants where local agreements have been reached—all but about four. Ford workers stayed on the job, but some 12 locals have not to come to terms on local issues and may vote to strike.

The national pacts won by the UAW provide substantial gains for 575,000 workers at Ford, GM, Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. These include major improvements in wages, pensions and working conditions.

New Leaflet Explains Welfare Plan Bonding

A detailed explanation of regulations on bonding protection for employe welfare and pension plans under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act has been made available by the Labor Dept. in a new booklet aimed at aiding administrators of such programs.

Titled "Fidelity Bonding," it provides the answers to most of the questions asked of the department in letters and at public meetings. Copies of the 43-page booklet may be obtained without cost from local representatives of the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports or by writing that office in the Labor Dept., Washington, D. C. 20210.

GLANCE OF VICTORY was exchanged by Sen. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey (right) as the Democratic majority grew. Between them in the Vice President-elect's Minneapolis headquarters on election night is Mrs. Hubert Humphrey III.

Salinger Loses to Murphy:

Johnson Sweeps West Coast, Democrats Gain House Seats

The five-state Pacific Coast empire and its close-by southwestern states joined the country in producing a Democratic sweep for the ticket headed by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey with only a few significant variations.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona managed to win the five Electoral College votes of his home state by a thin margin while all others—California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska and Nevada—went heavily for Johnson-Humphrey, adding 65 electoral votes to the tremendous Democratic total.

Sen. Pierre Salinger, former White House press secretary appointed to fill a vacancy after winning the Democratic nomination last June, lost by about 170,000 votes to George Murphy, former actor, who waged a tactically faultless campaign. Murphy was considered to have gained an advantage by remaining silent about a state referendum outlawing fair housing laws, which Salinger openly opposed.

Sen. Hiram Fong (R) won a second six-year term by defeating Rep. Thomas P. Gill (D) in Hawaii despite an overwhelming vote for Johnson and Humphrey. Gill's House district remained Democratic when it was won by Mrs. Patsy Mink.

In the only two states electing governors this year—Arizona and Washington—the parties swapped victories.

Incumbent Democrat Albert D. Rosellini was beaten in his try for a third successive term in Washington, losing to Republican Daniel J. Evans, GOP leader in the state House of Representatives, despite a smashing Johnson plurality and heavy losses suffered by Republican House members.

Goldwater Aide Beaten

In Arizona, however, Democrat Sam Goddard, who lost narrowly to Republican Paul J. Fannin two years ago, upset a former field director of the Goldwater pre-convention forces, Richard Kleindienst. Fannin ran for Goldwater's abandoned Senate seat and won it from Roy L. Elson, former administrative assistant to the state's veteran Democratic Sen. Carl Hayden.

Goddard's victory was considered especially significant in establishing Democratic control of the state government in Goldwater's home state.

In Washington, Sen. Henry W. Jackson was overwhelmingly re-elected and Democrats took four House seats from Republicans—giving the party a 5-to-2 margin in the state. New Democratic victors were: Lloyd Meeks, 2nd District; Thomas S. Foley, 5th; Floyd V. Hicks, 6th; Brookman Adams, 7th. Republican incumbents beaten were Jack Westland, Walt Horan, Thor Tollefson and William Stinson.

In California, Democrat John V. Tunney defeated GOP incumbent Rep. Patrick Minor Martin in the 38th District but Edwin Reinecke, Republican, beat incumbent Rep. Tom Bane in the 27th.

Sen. Howard Cannon held a slim lead in Nevada over Republican Paul Laxalt. In Oregon, where there were no statewide races, three incumbent Democrats were re-elected to the House. Wendell Wyatt won for the GOP in the district held by the late Rep. Walter Norblad, also a Republican.

Left uncertain, in late returns, was the race in Alaska of Republican Lowell Thomas, Jr., against Democratic Rep. Ralph J. Rivers.

Rocky Mountain States Give LBJ Clean Sweep

Denver, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain states redeemed themselves from their pre-San Francisco Birchite reputation by going solidly for Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey in Tuesday's election.

In New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, all 25 electoral votes went by sizable margins to LBJ, in sharp contrast to Nixon's sweep of the region in 1960 and to the generally conservative results of the 1962 congressional and gubernatorial races.

Sweep in Senate Tilts

In the Senate contests, all four seats went to the Democrats. Frank Moss in Utah, Gale McGee in Wyoming, and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield in Montana all were handsomely re-elected, and in New Mexico Joe Montoya moved up from the House easily for a net gain of one seat.

In addition the region gave the Democrats a firm nine out of 13 House seats for a net gain of three. In a major upset, the Wyoming at-large seat went to Democrat Teno Roncalio, who defeated incumbent Republican William Henry Harrison, the son and grandson of former presidents.

One of Idaho's two Democratic seats fell to a Republican as two-term incumbent Ralph Harding trailed George Hansen by a narrow margin. Utah Democrats gained a seat with David King returning to Congress from the 2nd District. Both New Mexico seats remained Democratic and Montana's split delegation remained unchanged.

Two of the three gubernatorial races went to the Democrats. Jack Campbell was re-elected by a substantial margin in New Mexico, and Calvin Rampton recaptured the state house after 16 years in Utah. In the Montana gubernatorial race, incumbent Gov. Tim Babcock, a Goldwater supporter, eked out a narrow victory over Democrat Roland Renne.

Colorado provided the real congressional upset with four out of four seats going Democratic, including the 3rd District where freshman state legislator Frank Evans trounced 22-year incumbent Edgar Chenoweth. Redistricting by a GOP legislature failed in its intent of ousting House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall of the 4th District, who swept to a 2-to-1 victory.

In the new Denver-suburban district, State Sen. Roy McVicker defeated one-term Republican Don Brotzman, a strong vote-getter in the past, successfully linking him to Goldwater's candidacy.

Utah's surprise was the strong race by Moss, who won his second term and led Johnson by a 10,000-vote margin.

State legislative results were inconclusive in early returns, but strong Democratic upturns showed in several of the states. Right-to-work advocates appeared to have made some gains in New Mexico, however.

Labor, Liberals Hold Margin in California

Los Angeles—Pres. Johnson's lopsided victory included California, the most populous state in the nation, and put the state in the Democratic column for the first time since 1948.

But the sweep was not complete for labor and liberals, although on balance most observers agree California is in the liberal category despite a large contingent of extreme right-wing, vocal activists.

On the positive side was the whopping Johnson victory, with labor-liberal Democrats maintaining their margin in both Congress and the state legislature.

This was balanced against the defeat of Sen. Pierre Salinger by GOP Actor George Murphy.

Also on the loss side was the vain labor-liberal fight to prevent amendments to the state constitution which ban state anti-discrimination laws in housing and repeal California's full-crew laws for railroads.

There will be little change in the makeup of California's congressional delegation of 23 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

The impact of the election on California Republicans was less disastrous than it was nationally, with extreme right groups clinging to their role as leaders of the GOP here.

The effect on California Democrats was still unclear but Democratic Gov. Edmund Brown has probably improved his position because he, like organized labor, had been closely identified with Johnson in the campaign. His rivalry with Salinger in the Democratic primary was well known, but the governor and labor gave strong support to the former White House press secretary after the primary.

The Murphy-Salinger race must be viewed with these key facts in mind:

- Although, labor, Brown and Salinger's primary opponent, Alan Cranston, supported him strongly in the general election, it was conceded that the wounds of the primary battle were not healed completely, and this hurt the Democratic candidate.
- Murphy, regarded by the labor movement as, if anything, more conservative than Goldwater, nevertheless managed to avoid the effects of the Johnson landslide by refusing to endorse or work for Goldwater. Thus, many Californians regarded Murphy as a moderate Republican and Salinger as an "outsider," since he had been a resident of Virginia as presidential news secretary until he came back home to run for the Senate.
- Murphy refused to take a stand on the controversial measure to prevent anti-discrimination housing laws, while Salinger denounced the measure as contrary to all principles of civil rights.

Union observers agree Salinger's stand on the issue was morally correct, but that because of the confusion on the measure, Murphy gained politically.

The ballot measure, known as Proposition 14, may mean only a temporary victory for the real estate lobby, however, because California's Supreme Court has already indicated doubts about its constitutionality. An appeal to the courts has been started in an effort to remove the new constitutional provision.

The issue is also important nationally. A group calling itself the Association for the Protection of American Rights announced it will sponsor a "Freedom Amendment" to the U.S. Constitution modeled after the new California constitutional provision. Proponents of the measure freely concede they mean "freedom to discriminate" against members of minority groups when they seek such legislation.

Ticket-Splitting Plains States Go for Johnson

Pres. Johnson has swept the four Great Plains states—the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas—for the first Democratic victory there since FDR in 1936.

The wheat and cattle region produced one other surprise: Democratic challengers cracked the 12-0 House seat monopoly of the Republicans by winning 2 seats.

Generally, the voting patterns indicated some ticket-splitting though GOP strength held strong.

Of four governors' chairs being contested, evenly split between the parties, each party retained its two seats. With two Senate seats up, both the Republican and Democratic incumbents won re-election.

This is how the contests turned out in each state:

North Dakota—Democratic Gov. William L. Guy, with two two-year terms behind him, won the new four-year term over State Rep. Donald M. Halcrow.

Sen. Quentin Burdick, who became the state's first Democratic senator in a special election two years ago, won a full term in a close victory over Tom Kleppe.

An upset was scored in the big western district, with State Sen. Rolland Redlin ousting veteran Republican Rep. Don Short. The state's other House seat, in the eastern district, was retained by Rep. Mark Andrews (R) as he won over George Sinner.

South Dakota — Republican Lt. Gov. Nils A. Boe won the governor's chair vacated by the retired Gov. Archie Gubbrud, beating former Lt. Gov. John F. Lindley (D), and the GOP held its two House seats.

Nebraska — This Republican state, which went bigger than any other for Nixon in 1960, held out late into election night before moving into the Johnson column.

Democratic Gov. Frank B. Morrison, who usually wins Republican votes, was an easy third-term victor over 72-year-old Lt. Gov. Dwight W. Burney. Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R) had no difficulty in winning over Raymond W. Arndt.

A major House upset occurred in Lincoln's 1st District, with Clair Callan (D) beating arch-conservative Republican Rep. Ralph Beermann.

Republicans held the state's other two House seats. Rep. Glenn Cunningham won re-election, staving off a strong challenge from Richard Swenson. In the huge outstate district, Rep. David Martin held on in a close contest with Democrat William Colwell.

Kansas—Rep. William H. Avery (R) moved up from his House seat to win the governorship vacated by Republican John Anderson, beating Democrat Harry Wiles.

In the House races, Democrats failed to crack the GOP monopoly.

The two Democrats given the best chance to take GOP seats fell short. In the fight for Avery's seat, Chester L. Mize (R) bested John D. Montgomery. In the southeast Joe Skubitz (R) won a second term by beating off Reb Russell (D).

In the 58-county western district, conservative Republican Rep. Bob Dole won as he held off a strong challenge from William Bork. Rep. Robert Ellsworth (R) won handily over A. Clayton Dial and Rep. Garner E. Shriver (R) defeated former State Rep. Jack Glaves.

A. T. Hare Named To BSEIU Post

Arthur T. Hare has been elected 6th vice president of the Building Service Employes to fill an office vacated by the death of Thomas Kelly. Hare was president of BSEIU Local 6 in Seattle, Wash., and headed the union's Western Conference since 1948.

The union said Kelly's post as secretary-treasurer of BSEIU Local 250 in San Francisco has been taken by Timothy Twomey, local president. Elected to the latter position was Ed Collins, Local 250 business representative.

LBJ Takes All 6 States:

New England Sweep Sets Historic Mark

By John M. Barry

Pres. Johnson scored a smashing triumph in New England as he became the first Democratic presidential candidate in history to sweep all six states with their 37 electoral votes, capturing nearly 70 percent of the popular vote in the process.

The President's margins over his Republican challenger, Sen. Barry Goldwater, ranged from 3-2 in New Hampshire to more than 4-1 in Rhode Island. He took Vermont, a state which never before had given its Electoral College votes to a Democrat, by nearly 2-1.

The heavy pluralities for Johnson helped Democrats to pick up three congressional seats in the region and retain control of governorships in New Hampshire and Vermont. The party lost its hold on the Massachusetts State House, however.

A state-by-state rundown:

Connecticut—With Johnson winning all but 11 of the state's 169 towns and cities, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd almost matched the President's margin as he won re-election over Republican John D. Lodge, a former governor and brother of Henry Cabot Lodge.

The state will send an all-Democratic six-member delegation to the House, following defeat of the lone Republican, Rep. Abner W. Sibal, in the Johnson-Humphrey tidal wave. Sibal's successor in the 4th District is former Rep. Donald Jay Irwin, who had strong labor backing.

Maine — Democratic Sen. Edmund S. Muskie easily won a second term over conservative Rep. Clifford G. McIntire, and a liberal COPE-supported Democrat, State Party Chairman William D. Hathaway, captured McIntire's old seat over a militant Goldwater supporter.

Tupper Wins in Maine

Rep. Stanley R. Tupper, first Maine Republican to win the backing of the state COPE, won a new term after divorcing himself from the top of the GOP ticket.

Massachusetts — Splitting their ballots over local issues, Bay State voters gave Johnson a plurality of 1.1 million but rejected the bid of Democratic Lt. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti for the governorship in a tight race with former Gov. John A. Volpe. Bellotti had won a primary victory over the incumbent governor, Endicott Peabody.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, youngest brother of the late President, swamped his Republican rival to win re-election while still hospitalized from injuries suffered in an airplane crash last June. The state's lineup of seven Democratic and five GOP House members remained unchanged.

New Hampshire—Gov. John W. King, who in 1962 became the first Democratic governor in 40 years, matched Johnson's margin as he won a second term. The Democrats also scored an upset in ousting one of the state's two GOP congressmen. Former Laconia Mayor J. Oliva Huot defeated Rep. Louis C. Wyman, an ultra-right-winger, in the 1st District.

Rhode Island—Republican Gov. John H. Chafee scored a surprising triumph for a second term, surviving the Democratic tide that gave huge victories to Johnson and Sen. John O. Pastore and returned incumbent House members John E. Fogarty and Fernand St. Germain.

Vermont—Philip H. Hoff, first Democratic governor in more than 100 years, was re-elected by the same 2-1 margin Johnson scored. But the Democratic shift did not extend to other key races as Sen. Winston L. Prouty and Rep. Robert T. Stafford kept their seats in the Republican column.

Illinois Gives Huge Margin To Johnson

Chicago—The clink of the levers on the voting machines tolled a requiem to Sen. Barry Goldwater's hopes to claim the "Land of Lincoln" as Pres. Johnson topped the 847,000-vote margin of former Pres. Eisenhower in 1956.

Johnson carried 73 of the state's 102 counties, capturing 71 percent of the vote in heavily Democratic Chicago. He trailed Goldwater by 3 percentage points in the suburbs, but nailed down more than 54 percent of the ballots in usually Republican downstate areas.

Labor Helps Kerner

The avalanche of votes for Johnson plus a groundswell of labor activity at the precinct level brought victory for incumbent Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner by more than 210,000 votes. The landslide buried any 1968 presidential aspirations of Charles Percy, an Eisenhower protege whose heavily financed campaign was damaged by his on-again, off-again relationship with the Goldwater-Miller ticket.

The Johnson-Humphrey sweep switched the state's congressional delegation from a 12-12 standoff to a 13-11 edge for the Democrats. The supposedly "safe" 19th district, centering on the heavily industrialized Rock Island-Moline area, elected Gale Schisler, a political novice on leave from his job as principal of a small town high school, over Republican Rep. Robert McLoskey.

In Chicago, the Democrats easily held on to their nine seats, returning six incumbents and seating three newcomers. Sidney R. Yates, 9th District representative from 1948 to 1962, was returned to the House. He was defeated in his race for the Senate against Minority Leader Everett Dirksen in 1962.

HAPPY FIRST FAMILY heard the news of the Democratic victory at a rally in Austin, Tex. Acknowledging applause are, from left, Pres. and Mrs. Johnson and their daughters, Lynda and Luci.

LBJ Paces Democrats to Victory In GOP's Midwest Heartland

The historic midwestern strongholds of Republicanism toppled like dominoes as Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson won an overwhelming triumph in the eight-state area running from the Appalachian Mountains to the tier of states just west of the Mississippi River.

Johnson picked up 129 Electoral College votes—nearly half of the 270 he needed for a bare majority—in this upper central region that used to be the GOP's historic heartland, the party's foundation of strength when the Republican leader was the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

The Johnson vote margins over his Republican challenger, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, ranged from nearly a million to more than a million in the huge industrial and agricultural states of Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, and the Democratic tide elected or re-elected governors, senators and members of the House.

The only real Republican victor in the region was Michigan's Gov. George W. Romney, who repudiated Goldwater publicly at the annual Governors' Conference last June, tried to force modifications of the GOP platform at San Francisco in July, and then ran an independent race, refusing to push for the national ticket. Bucking an almost unbelievable Johnson indicated plurality of 1.2 million, Romney managed to win re-election over Democratic Rep. Neil Staebler by about 350,000.

The Johnson sweep helped re-elect incumbent Democratic Senators Philip A. Hart in Michigan, Vance Hartke in Indiana, William Proxmire in Wisconsin, Eugene J. McCarthy in Minnesota, Stuart Symington in Missouri.

It helped Democrats knock Republicans out of 17 of the 66 House seats they previously held in the eight-state area, leaving Democrats with a bulge of 64 to 49 for the region instead of the 47-to-66 deficit with which they entered the Nov. 3 balloting.

Gov. Harold E. Hughes, a strong candidate in his own right, was re-elected in Iowa over State Atty. Gen. Evan Hultman, and Indiana Democrat Roger D. Branigin defeated Richard O. Ristine to succeed incumbent Democratic Gov. Matthew Welch, who was ineligible to seek a second consecutive term.

The Johnson sweep in Ohio was so massive—Vice Pres. Nixon won the state in 1960 by about 273,000 votes but the Johnson-Humphrey ticket triumphed this year by more than a million—that it may have helped re-elect incumbent Democratic Sen. Stephen M. Young over the hard challenge of Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., son of the late senator.

Taft, who at one time was heavily favored, trailed Young by about 13,000 votes with almost all the unofficial tally counted, and withdrew an earlier "victory" statement, saying he would wait for the official tabulation.

Sweeney Beats Bolton

Rep. Oliver Bolton, who gave up his 11th District seat to run for Taft's place as representative at large, went down to defeat before Democrat Robert E. Sweeney of Cleveland, and the GOP also lost 3 other House seats to the surging Democrats.

Only in Wisconsin was the Johnson victory not sufficiently large to save an incumbent Democrat running for statewide office. Republican Lieut. Gov. Warren P. Knowles won by a narrow but decisive margin over incumbent Gov. John Reynolds, who was beset with the familiar local tax, school and highway problems that have made governors of both parties highly vulnerable in recent elections.

The "sleeper" state was Iowa, where the tide led by Johnson and Gov. Hughes defeated five of the state's six Republican House members, but Democrats also picked up four seats in Michigan, one net in Wisconsin (redistricting had abolished a Democratic district), one in Illinois, and two in Indiana as well as four in Ohio.

Ranking Democrat elected to Wisconsin state office was 28-year-old Bronson La Follette, who defeated incumbent Atty. Gen. George Thompson.

2 Legislatures Won

Democrats won the state legislatures in Michigan and Indiana, picked up strength in other state legislatures, swept the boards in some cases for statewide office.

Elected are the following new Democratic House members in areas previously held by Republicans:

Illinois—Gale Schisler, 19th District.

Indiana—Leo H. Hamilton, 9th; Andrew Jacobs, Jr., 11th.

Iowa—John R. Schmidhauser, 1st; John C. Culver, 2nd; Bert Bandstra, 4th; Stanley L. Greigg, 6th; John R. Hansen, 7th.

Michigan—Weston E. Vivian, 2nd; Paul H. Todd, 3rd; Raymond F. Clevenger, 11th. In addition, John C. Mackie won in a newly created 7th District.

Ohio—John L. Gilligan, 1st; Rodney M. Love, 3rd; Walter H. Moeller, 10th; Robert E. Sweeney, at large.

Wisconsin—Lynn E. Stalbaum, 1st; John A. Race, 6th, former GOP Rep. Glenn Davis returned, replacing a retired Democrat.

Meany Sees Mandate For LBJ 'Great Society'

(Continued from Page 1)

union movement, which worked for you with enthusiasm and determination, is proud that it placed its trust in you." He continued:

"We now look forward to working with you on the legislative front in carrying out the high purpose you have eloquently enunciated—in seeking to achieve the Great Society which the American people so resoundingly endorsed at the polls."

In his wire to Humphrey, he declared "we are delighted that the American people as a whole share the boundless confidence we have had in you since the beginning of your career in the Senate."

Meany's statement stressed that the major emphasis of the federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE) is on registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

"We have never doubted," he said, "that America would continue on the progressive road if only American voters came out in sufficient numbers. Obviously our confidence was justified."

Of the future, Meany noted the programs set forth by the President and Humphrey during the campaign, declaring "these are the goals labor has long sought. The people have given their overwhelming mandate to the Great Society. That mandate can and must be fulfilled."

Nation Rallies to Johnson, Humphrey; Landslide Sweeps Aside Extremist Bid

Democratic Victory Recalls New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

politician" on the "wonderful job" he had done in putting together his majority, but claimed in a press conference that what he called his own "conservative cause" had suffered no "hurt."

The Republican Party, he declared, must "cling to and strengthen [the] philosophy I represent." The moderate-to-liberal traditional Republicans who had found themselves unable to support him wholeheartedly, he said, were not the kind of leaders "we can build a Republican Party on" because "their concepts, in my opinion, have no difference at all with Democratic concepts."

Dean Burch, installed as Goldwater chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued a statement praising the senator for putting his defeat into "proper perspective" and declaring that election results were "encouraging in several respects."

Rep. William E. Miller, Goldwater's running-mate, abrasively rejected the beginning chorus of moderate-to-liberal Republicans demanding Burch's ouster and a reshaping of party machinery to represent its true range of opinion.

To most political observers, the scope, range and depth of the Johnson-Humphrey victory made the Goldwater-Burch-Miller reaction—an apparent pretence that nothing serious had happened—almost as nightmarishly unrealistic as the nature of the campaign that had ended in the party's disaster.

The Johnson-Humphrey triumph was almost total. Thanks to the electronic computers now brought to a peak of useful analysis of voting trends, it was possible to discover that all conceivable classes and groupings of Americans—by age or by economic rating, by residential area or ethnic derivation, by race or religion—participated heavily in the repudiation of Goldwater's "choice not an echo" and voted a mandate to the President and the new Vice President-elect.

Labor's forces carried out a register-and-vote campaign of unprecedented scope. Negro citizens, registered in record-breaking numbers, voted overwhelmingly against the senator who had denounced the civil rights bill as unconstitutional and unenforceable except by a "police state." So did a large majority of the white majority.

Goldwater fought on the defensive against issues that worked heavily against him, claiming repeatedly that he had been "for" social security, that he was a "peacemonger." But he had voted against the test-ban treaty, he had voted against expansion of the social security system to meet broader needs, he had given the impression to many voters of "hip-shooting" and reckless phrases.

City Majorities Up

The great cities rolled out, with few exceptions, greater Democratic majorities than they had given in 1960; the percentage of the Democratic vote climbed among high-income and upper middle-class suburban dwellers as well as among union and non-union workers; it climbed among farmers and homemaking women and climbed in the small-town rural areas.

The presumed "backlash" to the civil rights issue, vigorously exploited by Republicans in their code-term references to "violence in the streets," simply dissolved into nothingness—not on a state level, necessarily, but emphatically in the election of national leaders and members of Congress.

New England went solidly for the Democratic ticket. The Mid-Atlantic States, the Midwest, the Plains States, the Mountain States, the Pacific Coast states, even the South and Border States, gave huge majorities to Johnson and Humphrey.

The Democratic presidential margin was an indicated total of more than 42 million votes to fewer than 26 million for Goldwater and Miller, an indicated division approaching 61.5 percent.

The victory was more decisive than either of former Pres. Eisenhower's, than Roosevelt's in 1932, 1940 or 1944.

Nixon Did Better

Even in the section where Goldwater won five of his skimpy bag of six states—the South and Border States—he did less well than former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in 1960, when a religious issue was added to bitter-end resistance to civil rights advances.

The hard-fought, exceedingly narrow election of 1960 was almost a sweep for Nixon west of Mississippi River. But after four years of the Kennedy-Johnson program, Goldwater assailing that program managed to turn the western regions into a Republican total disaster area, salvaging only his home state of Arizona by a thin majority.

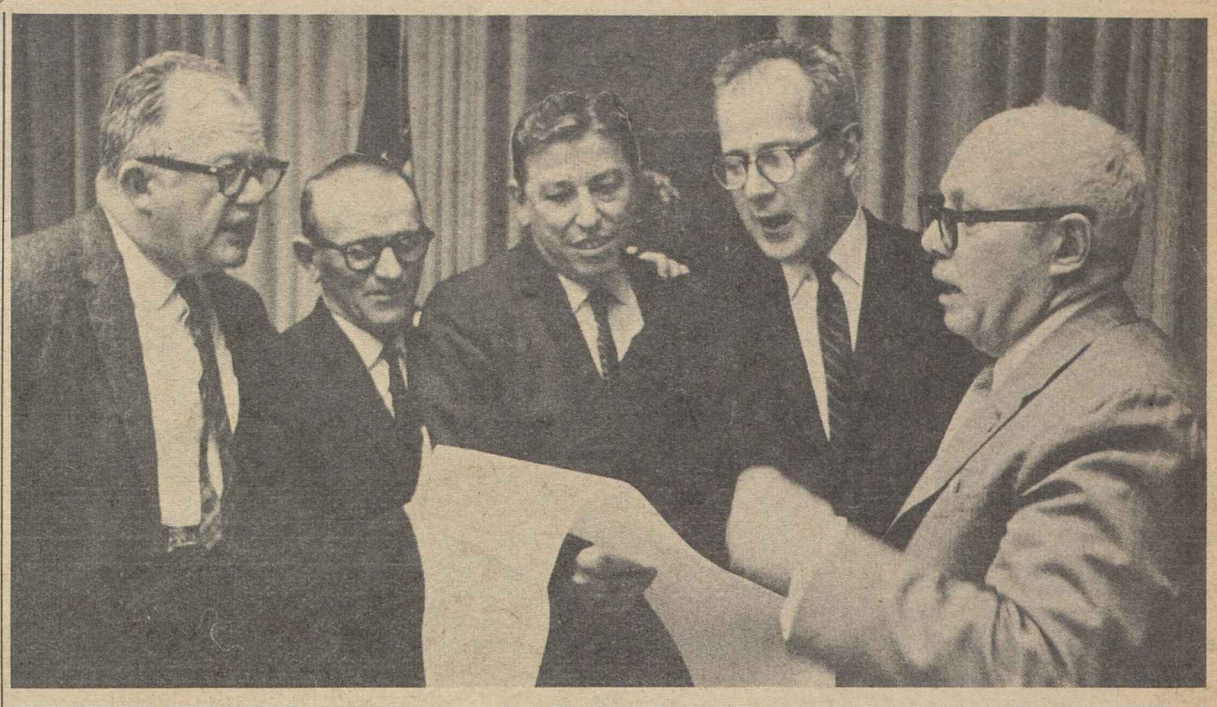
The Big Seven industrial states—those with 21 or more Electoral College votes—all went for Johnson-Humphrey. So did seven of the eight next most populous states, those with 12 to 17 Electoral College votes.

All the midwestern Upper Central states, all the Mountain states, all the Pacific Coast states were won by the Democratic leaders.

Goldwater won the Republican nomination in California last June 2 by capturing the GOP primary against New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller by fewer than 60,000 votes from more than 2 million cast. He was drowned on Nov. 3 when California gave Johnson and Humphrey a majority that might be as high, in final figures, as 1.3 million out of more than 6.7 million ballots.

The "southern strategy" that was the key to Goldwater's entire campaign—both in the pre-convention period and in the election itself—collapsed into wreckage. It was argued, and accurately, by the hot-eyed zealots who master-minded the campaign to win the nomination for the senator that they could build on some 260 southern delegates, add the Rocky Mountain small states, add California and a few traditional midwestern states, and dominate the convention.

These planners—Peter O'Donnell of Texas, Jean Tool of Colorado, Burch himself, John E. Grenier of Georgia among them—also mapped a drive to duplicate this coup to capture the Electoral College. But everything came unhinged. Only five of the 13 southern and border states could they win; Kentucky, Oklahoma, and six states of the Old Confederacy voted for Johnson and Humphrey; everything else they dreamed of voted for Johnson and Humphrey except Arizona.



ELECTION RETURNS excite interest of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and others at federation headquarters. From left, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke and Dir. Al Barkan, Wirtz, Meany.

Victories Won by 60 to 80 Percent Of Candidates Endorsed by Labor

Candidates endorsed by organized labor won from 60 to 80 percent of the Senate, gubernatorial and House races in the Nov. 3 election.

The highest percentage of victories for labor-supported candidates was scored in the Senate contests, where 25 of 31, or 80 percent, of the aspirants backed by unions won election or were leading in close races.

In the gubernatorial contests 14 of 22 candidates carrying labor endorsements were victorious for a 63.6 percent result.

In the U.S. House of Representatives labor endorsed 350 candidates and 233, or 66.5 percent, were elected or leading as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Endorsements by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) are made at the state and congressional district level except for the presidential race, where endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket was made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the General Board.

In a few races candidates carrying support of unaffiliated unions, such as the Mine Workers, or the backing of groups of AFL-CIO unions, such as the rail unions, were elected although not endorsed by state or congressional COPE organizations. In only a handful of the Senate, House and gubernatorial elections did labor organizations differ on formal endorsements.

Endorsements by unions are based primarily on the records or espoused programs of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues, as well as foreign policy and civil rights.

There were some 116 House seats where labor did not formally support either candidate and four Senate and three gubernatorial contests where there was no endorsement.

The 1964 results showed a continuing improvement in the success of labor endorsed-candidates over the past four years. In the 1960 House elections, labor-backed nominees scored about 55 percent; in 1962 the figure moved up to 60 percent; and last Tuesday the results approximated 67 percent.

Sanchez Wins By Landslide In Puerto Rico

San Juan, P.R.—Roberto Sanchez Vilella has been elected governor of Puerto Rico succeeding Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, who did not choose to run for a fifth term.

Sanchez was the candidate of the Popular Democratic Party, which Munoz founded 26 years ago. The party won the right to name its choice for residential commissioner in Washington, D. C., and also elected mayors of all towns except this one, where the municipal council selects the mayor. The island has 76 towns.

The final vote for governor was: Popular Democrats 479,479; Statehood Republicans 277,182; Christian Action Party 25,095; Independence Party 21,905; others 1,364.

Munoz was Puerto Rico's first elected governor. Sanchez has been a close associate for nearly 20 years.

Electoral Votes

States	Johnson	Goldwater	States	Johnson	Goldwater
Alabama		10	Montana	4	
Alaska	3		Nebraska	5	
Arizona		5	Nevada	3	
Arkansas	6		New Hampshire	4	
California	40		New Jersey	17	
Colorado	6		New Mexico	4	
Connecticut	8		New York	43	
Delaware	3		N. Carolina	13	
D. of C.	3		N. Dakota	4	
Florida	14		Ohio	26	
Georgia		12	Oklahoma	8	
Hawaii	4		Oregon	6	
Idaho	4		Pennsylvania	29	
Illinois	26		Rhode Island	4	
Indiana	13		S. Carolina		8
Iowa	9		S. Dakota	4	
Kansas	7		Tennessee	11	
Kentucky	9		Texas	25	
Louisiana		10	Utah	4	
Maine	4		Vermont	3	
Maryland	10		Virginia	12	
Massachusetts	14		Washington	9	
Michigan	21		W. Virginia	7	
Minnesota	10		Wisconsin	12	
Mississippi		7	Wyoming	3	
Missouri	12				
			TOTAL	486	52

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Liberal Tide Sweeps States, Reverses Four-Year Trend

3 Union Groups Unite:

Japanese Merger Hailed by Meany

Tokyo—The new Japanese Confederation of Labor was welcomed into the family of national labor centers by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who told the founding convention here that its formation marks "a milestone on the road of free world labor progress."

"Viewed in the light of the tense world situation," he said, "it is most urgent for the Japanese workers to build a united and democratic strong trade union movement—a movement dedicated solely to promoting social justice, freedom and peace."

3-Way Merger

The JCL was formed by merger of three central bodies, Zenro, Sodomei and Zenkanko, will represent more than 1.5 million members, and will affiliate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Meany headed an AFL-CIO delegation to its founding convention that included Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, and George Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks, all AFL-CIO vice presidents, and Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone.

Meany in his speech outlined the role of the free trade union in a troubled world and briefly discussed what the AFL-CIO is attempting to do in the United States.

"Whether mankind will live in peace, prosperity and freedom depends largely on the will, determination and capacity of free world labor to help defend and extend freedom and social justice," he declared, "and to pursue a practical and realistic rather than an impractical and bombastic policy in its striving for peace.

"No one can exaggerate the importance of the trade union movement in modern society. Democracy cannot live anywhere without an effective free and democratic trade union movement. At the same time, we emphasize that there can be no

(Continued on Page 2)

3rd Dispute Clouds Rail Bargaining

A contract dispute over a new Presidential Emergency Board recommendation that 30,000 rail firemen and enginemen are entitled to a wage increase has added to the uncertain railroad bargaining situation, which already has involved 400,000 off-train workers.

Board No. 164 unanimously recommended to Pres. Johnson that 160 major U.S. railroads negotiate contracts with the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen raising wages by 18 cents an hour over a two-year period for firemen and hostlers, retroactive to Jan. 15, 1964, and by $1.75 a day for engineers represented by the union—the latter to match a raise given last June to the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

The recommendation brought labor and management back to the bargaining table for an exchange of proposals based on the board report. The parties have 30 days to reach agreement, but after that they may strike or impose a lockout.

Also in Washington, 11 unions representing 400,000 non-operating railmen continue their efforts to win agreement from management

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YOUNGEST MAN elected to Congress in 167 years is Jed Johnson, Jr., Oklahoma Democrat, who won't reach the minimum age of 25 until Dec. 27. Young Johnson, shown here with his sister and mother, is the son of the late Rep. Jed Johnson, who served 20 years in the House.

15.5 Million Votes:

Record LBJ Margin Spurs Party Gains

By Willard Shelton

Nearly complete returns from the Nov. 3 election give Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson a popular vote margin of 15.5 million, the highest in history. The President's stunning triumph helped the Democratic Party to win a net increase of 38 House members and two senators and to upset Republican control of several state legislatures.

The President's margin was produced in a total vote of more than 69 million Americans. Although that figure set a new record, it was only slightly above the 68.8 million who voted in 1960 and fell substantially below the 72 million who would have voted had the 63.1 percent of 1960 been equaled.

Only two House seats and one Senate seat remained undecided a week after the election—the Senate contest between incumbent Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) and Paul Laxalt in Nevada, the House contests between Rep. Ralph J. Rivers (D) and Lowell Thomas, Jr., in Alaska and between Rep. Carleton J. King (R) and Joseph J. Martin in New York's 30th District.

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Legislative Outlook Brightens

By David L. Perlman

The outlook for liberal legislation at the state level is the brightest in many years as Democrats won majorities in legislatures long controlled by conservative Republicans.

A nationwide Democratic tide was aided by court-ordered reapportionment in several states. It cost Republicans their majorities in both houses of six legislatures and one house in at least seven other states. The lone Republican gain was the pickup of the Oregon lower house.

Pattern Reversed

The victories reverse the trend of the past four years which saw Democratic gains of 1958 whittled away by Republican pickups.

An AFL-CIO News survey found state labor leaders generally optimistic about improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, enactment of state minimum wage laws or increases in existing laws, better schools and other labor goals. In Indiana, Democrats pledged to repeal of "right-to-work" won both houses of the legislature for the first time since 1936 and elected a governor.

A court-written reapportionment helped the Democrats win control of both houses of the Michigan legislature for the first time since 1932. And new seats added by reappor-

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Foundation Slates TV Drama

The third annual television drama produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation will be broadcast over the NBC-TV network at 1:30 p.m. (EST) Sunday, Dec. 13, it was announced by Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the foundation and an AFL-CIO vice president.

This year's play, "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," is built around the issue of automation, particularly in terms of its impact on the concept of work as a social good.

The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute. Its annual TV programs are incorporated into the Eternal Light series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Labor Counts Both Gains, Losses In 'Mixed Bag' of Ballot Questions

Voters picked and chose among scores of referenda issues on state election ballots and the result was a mixed bag of advances and setbacks for labor's position.

On the plus side, South Dakota voters repealed a Republican-sponsored law which reduced unemployment benefits for many workers. Arkansas adopted a permanent registration system, New Hampshire approved a reapportionment plan, and a number of states approved labor-supported bond issues for schools, roads and recreation facilities.

A major setback was repeal by three states of full crew laws, which railroad unions say are needed to assure safe operation. Repealer votes in Arizona, California and North Dakota were ascribed by rail unions to "fall-out" from the continued "featherbed" propaganda of the railroads and heavy spending for "saturation" advertising. The results are expected to bring renewed campaigns against similar laws in 12 other states.

Maryland's approval of a statewide public accommodations law was overshadowed by California's constitutional amendment barring laws prohibiting discrimination in sale or rental of housing.

Oregon labor saw the initiative it had petitioned on the ballot go

(Continued on Page 8)

CLOSER COOPERATION between 22 unions whose members make musical instruments was stressed at the fourth annual conference of the National Piano, Organ & Musical Instruments Council. Shown seated, left to right: Carl Scarbrough, Furniture Workers, board member; Council Dir. Fred Fulford; Chairman James Cerofeci; Board Member Gordon Kollmar, and Vice Chairman Paul Monachino of the East Rochester, N. Y., Piano Workers (Ind.). Others shown are from the Machinists, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Carpenters, Electrical, Radio & Machine workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Rubber Workers, and directly affiliated Federal Local 21108 of Hagerstown, Md., organ makers.

Music Instrument Council Tunes Unions to Organizing, Bargaining

Memphis, Tenn.—Reports that 1964 has been a boom year for musical instrument makers preceded adoption here of an intensified organizing and collective bargaining program at the fourth annual conference of POMI—the National Piano Organ & Musical Instruments Council.

Delegates from 22 local unions, meeting at the Hotel Peabody, voted to step up efforts to organize the "open shop" plants remaining in the industry.

They voted also to continue the close working relationship that has led to more effective collective bargaining and greater benefits for organized workers in the industry.

The conferees discussed methods of protecting union workers against the threat of plants that "run away" to low-wage areas, and agreed to resist any layoffs that may result from the industry's use of imported piano actions and other non-union parts.

This report was made on industry conditions:

- Americans now own more than 40 million musical instruments as against 23 million in 1950.
- Amateur music-making is skyrocketing, and so is industry income. Sales of instruments, sheet music and musical accessories during 1963 surpassed the combined dollar value of all spectator sports, cameras, comic books and playing cards.
- Music by non-professionals was second only to reading among the public's leisure-time activities.
- Retail sales of all music products were 7.3 percent higher in 1963 than in 1962. Dollar volume of $680 million may rise to $700 million this year.

Piano Sales Jump

The conference heard reports that more pianos have been sold in the last five years than in any similar period since the 1920s and that piano manufacturers predict sales of 250,000 units for 1964, an increase of 10-15 percent.

Sales in the organ and fretted instrument industry continue to rise, with guitar sales at $40 million in 1962 and 1963 sales up 40 percent. It was reported band instrument makers predict a rise of 19 percent in sales this year, the conference learned.

The delegates also reported that expansion, mergers, and diversification continue to trouble the industry. The trend of larger firms to buy out family-owned plants is a continuing problem, as is the establishment and relocation of highly-automated plants in unorganized low-wage areas.

Excise Tax Repeal Urged

Dir. Fred Fulford reported that the council has asked to testify before the House Ways & Means Committee to urge repeal of the 10 percent excise tax on musical instruments and, to achieve the goal, is cooperating with the national AFL-CIO, the Musicians, and industry groups.

Fulford, who is secretary-treasurer of the Furniture Workers, said his union has launched an organizing campaign among 1,000 workers at four Chicago area plants of the Hammond Organ Co.

The delegates studied a detailed analysis of 31 union agreements and reported on negotiations. Speakers included Fulford, Chairman James Cerofeci, who is president of UFWA Local 102 in Long Island City, N. Y.; UFWA Vice Pres. Carl Scarbrough of the host Local 282, and Don Daugherty of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The conference re-elected Fulford, Cerofeci and Sec. Bernard Griffeth of Machinists Local 1553, Rockford, Ill. Also elected were Vice Chairman Paul Monachino of the unaffiliated Piano Workers, East Rochester, N. Y., and six board members.

Delegates were present also from locals of the Carpenters, Rubber Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Federal Local 21108, Hagerstown, Md.

'Don't Buy' Ban Helps to Settle 3-Month Strike

Cleveland, O.—Successful settlement of a three-month strike against the Auer Register Co. here has been announced by the Furniture Workers.

UFWA Local 450 ended its walkout with a new three-year agreement protecting wages and working conditions achieved during 22 years of formerly harmonious relations and uninterrupted production.

The union also ended a nationwide "don't buy" campaign against Auer products. Largely contributing to the outcome, it said, was the "consumer education" program of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., all-out support by the Cleveland AFL-CIO and many other union bodies, and the courage of the workers themselves.

The new agreement, besides preserving wage and other gains, also called for dismissal of all workers hired since the start of the strike; immediate reinstatement of all strikers with full seniority and other rights; withdrawal of all charges against the union and its members by the management.

The walkout resulted, the union said, from an ultimatum by new Auer management that would have frozen the wages of present employes for three years and reduced minimum classification rates by 54 to 81 cents an hour.

Meany Bears Greetings:

Japanese Federation Hailed as Milestone

(Continued from Page 1)

free trade unions in any country without democracy. . . . Democracy and dictatorship never mix. There is no such thing as a democratic dictatorship or a dictatorial democracy.

"Free trade unions are a vital element in the democratic way of life. As such, they have nothing in common with dictatorships. When free trade unions enter into joint actions with the front organizations set up by the Communists or their fellow-travellers, totalitarian movements are strengthened and the democratic ideal is blurred."

Freedom Basic to Unions

Unless a trade union is free, he asserted, "it cannot protect and advance" its members' interests.

"What is more," he added, "only a truly free trade union can be socially responsible for its membership and loyally serve the nation as a whole. If the trade unions of any country want to remain free, they must guard against falling under the control of any foreign or domestic political party or government. When a union is subverted by Communists or their followers, it cannot be responsible or realistic. It loses its perspective."

The "responsible" union, Meany declared, helps "increase the volume of production" and at the same time insists that the workers "get their rightful share of the wealth they produce." The "task of conquering poverty" he went on, confronts the labor movement of every country, but "even the best" social legislation "can never be a substitute for strong free trade unions" though it "can help much."

Also to be faced head-on by labor bodies—as the AFL-CIO is doing at home—are the problems posed by automation, the struggle to wipe out racial discrimination, and the fight "against the remnants of the old and the menace of the new colonialism, Communist imperialism," he said.

Meany recalled that the friendship between the Japanese and American people "did not begin yesterday." Each country and its labor movement has its own problems and difficulties, he said, but they also face common problems.

"I am sure that close and expanding cooperation between the Japanese and American labor movements," he said "would go a long way towards insuring a relationship between our countries based on mutual confidence, equality and justice."

Reciprocal Trade Backed

At a news conference before his speech, Meany declared the AFL-CIO supports a liberal trade policy and believes in reciprocal trade with free peoples in all parts of the world.

Workers, regardless of their country, have common interests and face common problems, he said, emphasizing the importance of free trade unions joining hands to seek improved working conditions.

The AFL-CIO supported Pres. Johnson in the election campaign "because it believed in what the President stood for," he said, stressing that it is not tied to any political party.

U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer entertained the AFL-CIO delegation at a breakfast.

Meany Views Election As Victory for Progress

Honolulu, H. I.—The election results constitute "a victory for those who believe in progress" and a "defeat for those who advocate a return to the 19th Century," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at a news conference here.

The vote was "much more" than a victory for the Democratic Party and a personal triumph for Pres. Johnson he said, and added:

"I think it's a good thing for the country. I think it's a good thing for the free world."

He said he saw no evidence of any "white backlash" in the Democratic landslide. The "grievances" that developed after enactment of the Civil Rights Act had faded into "local differences" which did not reflect anti-Negro reaction by the time the voters got to the polls, he said.

Meany stopped here en route to Japan for the inaugural congress of the new Japanese Confederation of Labor. Accompanying him were three AFL-CIO vice presidents—Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks—Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, Mrs. Meany, Mrs. Suffridge and Virginia Tehas, Meany's secretary.

Met by Governor

They were met at the airport by Gov. John A. Burns, Sen. Daniel Inouye, Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, all Democrats; AFL-CIO Rep. A. S. Reile and delegations of union officials and members from all parts of the islands. Meany was guest of honor at a luau to which the party was welcomed by Pres. James Dooley and Exec. Sec. Harry Boranian of the Honolulu AFL-CIO.

At his news conference he expressed the hope the tax cut will increase employment and discounted the fears held by some that wage hikes might touch off an inflationary spiral.

"Production is increasing all the time," he pointed out, "and we think that wages should increase, too. By keeping up purchasing power, we can help the employment situation."

He added that a shorter workweek, "in the final analysis, is the only answer to unemployment."

Factory Hiring Sets 5-Year High for Month

The rate of new hiring by U.S. factories in September was at the highest September level since 1959 and the layoff rate was at the lowest level for the month in almost 10 years, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The total factory hiring rate dropped from 51 per 1,000 to 45 in September, a more than seasonal decline, the BLS said in a monthly report. The layoff rate and the quit rate were both at 15 per 1,000.

A MEMORIAL WREATH is placed at Punchbowl National Cemetery in Hawaii by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on behalf of the Hawaii AFL-CIO during the federation president's stopover in the 50th state en route to the founding convention of the new Japanese Confederation of Labor in Tokyo.

GM Pacts Wrapped Up:

Auto Strikes Seek Industry 'Pattern'

Detroit—The Auto Workers reached contract settlements covering all 350,000 General Motors Corp. employes Nov. 9 but took to the picket lines to win improved terms for another 55,000 members employed at Ford Motor, Mack Trucks, Inc., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. and other auto, truck and parts plants.

Local working conditions were the major issues at nine Ford plants with 25,000 workers, but a full range of unsettled contract matters brought strikes on varying deadlines at Mack, Allis-Chalmers, White Motor Co. and among 6,400 skilled trades workers in Detroit tool and die shops.

Two assembly plants in St. Louis and Louisville reached local settlements with the UAW, but seven others stayed out while negotiations continued here with local and national Ford officials.

Dir. Ken Bannon of the union's Ford Dept. said some Ford plants have refused to grant conditions that other plant managements have agreed to. Local agreements have been reached by 69 bargaining units but the union set a strike deadline at 18 unsettled units and later sanctioned strikes at nine.

100,000 Still Working

The union came to terms with Ford on a national contract Sept. 18, but warned then and later that local plant agreements would have to be settled. Ford has 124,000 UAW-represented employes, and some 100,000 remained at work while contract terms were reduced to writing.

The UAW won major contract gains from GM after a national strike ending Oct. 26. But strikes over local issues continued until agreements were reached with the last of 130 GM plants.

Some 6,000 UAW members struck Mack Truck when a contract extension expired and management refused to make an economic offer.

The union wants a new contract based on the industry "pattern" won by the UAW. Issues include working conditions, work rules changes, seniority, and correction of area wage differentials. Mack plants are at Allentown, Pa., Bridgewater, N. J., Hagerstown, Md., and Cortland, N. Y.

At Allis-Chalmers, nearly 11,000 employes struck for contract terms like those won in October from Caterpillar Tractor and other farm implement firms. Plants are at West Allis, Wis., Springfield, Ill., LaPorte, Ind., La Crosse, Wis., and Cedar Rapids, Ia. National negotiations resumed in Milwaukee as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Nearly 4,000 UAW members walked out at White truck plants in Cleveland and Exton, Pa. The old contract, scheduled to expire Sept. 15, had been continued on a day-to-day basis. The union said management has offered to meet the Chrysler contract "pattern" if the union changes incentive pay, seniority and other contract protections of 25 years' standing.

Talks with the Detroit Tooling Association for 6,400 workers in 59 job shops were broken off Nov. 9 and the UAW set up picket lines. Later, Local 155 reached agreement with one non-assocation employer on a 63-cent "package" of wage, pension and fringe benefits, the union said.

JOURNEY'S END in 1964 negotiations is reached by Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton of General Motors Corp., shown handing signed agreement to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right. Union negotiators won major benefits in new national agreement and improved working conditions in local plant pacts. Last of 130 GM plant managements to settle with the UAW was Fisher Body plant in Atlanta, Ga.

Three Disputes Affect 430,000 Rail Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

on another emergency board proposal. That board, on Oct. 20, proposed a three-year contract with wage raises of 9 cents an hour each year, protection against layoffs, and increased fringe benefits.

Six of the 11 unions represent railroad shopcrafts—the Machinists, Boiler Makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Railway Carmen, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They have a separate case involving wages alone, and decided to meet Nov. 16 in Chicago to discuss serving a strike notice and setting a deadline.

Any one of the three disputes could lead to a work interruption, but the unions are still hopeful of a settlement based on the needs of workers for economic benefits in keeping with their railroad prosperity and protection against further job shrinkage.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the committee representing the 11 off-train unions said railroad jobs have shrunk from 2 million in 1920 to 700,000 now while railroad revenue units have increased by more than 50 percent.

Negotiations are at a critical stage, said Leighty, who is president of the Railroad Telegraphers. Talks could continue right up to a Nov. 19 deadline or even beyond, if an agreement seems within reach, he said. The deadline is 30 days from the date the emergency board made its report to the President on ways to end the dispute short of a strike.

Some of the unions are dissatisfied with the size of the recommended increase, and believe it should be at least 8 cents higher. The employers are reported unhappy with the board's recommendation that workers who lose jobs because of a decline in business are entitled to severance pay or recall to work when conditions permit.

Job Formula

The unions have offered a formula similar to one reached recently with two railroads in the event of their merger, the Pennsylvania and New York Central. The formula provides that jobs may be lopped off when business declines by more than 5 percent, but must be resumed when business picks up.

Board proposals in the non-op dispute were patterned after a recent agreement between managements and six shopcraft unions, but also included expanded job protection provisions.

In the dispute over wages of firemen and enginemen, the railroads contended that firemen on freight and yard diesel locomotives are not entitled to an increase because another panel set up by Congress in 1963 gave the railroads the right to lay off those firemen.

A board headed by Ronald W. Haughton, arbiter, disagreed with the employers, finding that "the right to continue working until retired, discharged for cause or otherwise removed from the working list by 'natural attrition' does not suggest that road freight and yard firemen must gear their standards of living to 1961 wage levels for the rest of their working lives."

The ruling on firemen came in November 1963 as the climax of a five-year dispute over management efforts to eliminate crewmen it said were unneeded. The BLF&E holds that firemen are necessary in every engine cab as helpers and lookouts and points to an increased rate of accidents in 1964.

The long dispute over the firemen held up settlement of other contracts involving many of the 23 rail unions, labor spokesmen said. Each dispute takes a year or more to settle, and meanwhile other reopening notices are served.

Shoe Unions Win Key Pacts In Joint Talks

St. Louis—Almost identical increases of 13.9 cents an hour in wages and other benefits have been won by two unions of shoe workers for 21,600 employes of two leading firms.

New two-year agreements were negotiated by the United Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe Workers in joint talks with the Brown Shoe Co. and International Shoe Co.

The Brown pact covers 4,000 USWA members in 15 plants and 4,600 Boot & Shoe Workers in 17 locations. Ratification meetings are being held at union halls in Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee.

The contract with Brown provides 2 percent rate increases on Jan. 1, 1965 and a year later, with an additional 2 percent to be added Jan. 1, 1965, to lower-paid jobs; an increase in retirement benefits to provide a maximum of $52.50 a month; group hospitalization, holiday and piece rate improvements, and 32 non-monetary changes.

At International, the new contract benefits 9,000 USWA members in 27 plants and 4,000 Boot & Shoe members in nine factories, located in Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. It is subject to membership ratification.

It calls for general wage increases averaging 12 cents an hour, effective last Oct. 1 and extending to Sept. 30, 1966. Also provided are improvements in pension benefits, group insurance, an eighth paid holiday, "spot" wage increases for some workers, and 35 union-sought contract changes.

Utility Strike Dispute Goes To U. S. Court

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won a legal skirmish with the Iowa Power & Light Co. over the utility company's right to prevent a strike by court injunction.

Judge William C. Hanson of the U.S. District Court here has ruled that his court is the proper forum for an injunction suit brought by the power company against the IBEW and its Local 499.

The suit involves a dispute over the terms of a collective bargaining agreement between the union and the company. Management claimed the IBEW had breached the contract, and got a county court injunction against a strike without giving the union notice or a chance to be heard.

The union declared strike action was lawful because the contract had expired. The Iowa AFL-CIO convention supported its position on Oct. 1. The convention urged enactment of a state law prohibiting such injunctions, and cited the ruling by the Pottawattamie County Court as an example.

Pending action by the Iowa legislature, the IBEW moved to have the suit transferred from county to federal court, and succeeded. The union said the ruling is significant because the Norris-LaGuardia Act restricts federal court power to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Legislative Program Set By Rhode Island Labor

Providence, R. I.—The Rhode Island AFL-CIO, reporting success in its register-and-vote campaign on behalf of labor-endorsed candidates, will work for establishment of a state consumer council, amendment of the state labor relations act to protect all types of workers, and widened coverage of state and federal minimum wage laws.

Meeting here for the third biennial convention since merger, some 560 delegates from more than 280 unions saluted the late Pres. John F. Kennedy in a memorial tribute and took a series of actions designed to improve state labor effectiveness.

Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, who gave the Kennedy memorial address at the opening session, said the most fitting tribute to Kennedy was the election of able candidates and the defeat Nov. 3 of the extremist point of view.

The convention re-elected Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown for another two-year term; returned three trustees without opposition, and chose 40 of 43 executive board candidates by secret ballot.

Delegates voted to increase the board from 35 to 40 members to give more representation to smaller unions. They authorized the appointment of a board committee with power to make endorsements of political candidates in future, with the proviso that no committee members may "hold or seek" political office.

The officers reported that prior to the Nov. 3 election, the state labor body distributed more than 350,000 items of political information including voting records, bumper stickers and pamphlets; assigned many members to polling places on election day; added hundreds of new voters to the registration lists, and helped elect a state assembly that would be aware of worker needs.

Convention speakers included Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Hugh Thompson; Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes; Pres. Salvatore Camelio of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO; and Franz Daniel, New England coordinator for the federation's Industrial Union Dept.

William Ladyman Fills CLC Post

Ottawa, Ont.—William Ladyman of Toronto, a vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since June 1963, has been appointed a general vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

He succeeds the late William Jenoves of Toronto, a vice president of the Bricklayers, who died recently. Born in England, Ladyman came to Canada at the age of 16 and joined IBEW Local 1037 in Winnipeg, Man., in 1932. He held local and district offices until 1948, when he was appointed an international representative.

CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin said action to fill the regional vice presidency left vacant by the death of Roger Provost, Montreal, was deferred until a later meeting of the Executive Council.

Air Line Union Beats Off Raid By Teamsters

Chicago—A raid by the expelled Teamsters on the Air Line Employes was beaten back in an election among nearly 2,000 clerical, reservation and station employes of National Airlines.

The vote, announced by the National Mediation Board, was 977-842 in favor of ALEA, which has been certified as bargaining agent for another two-year term.

Union officers, calling the defeat "stunning," said the Teamsters spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to raid the ALEA's bargaining rights. Union Pres. Victor J. Herbert expressed thanks for support extended the ALEA during the campaign by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who had said the best interests of National's employes would be served by "continued adherence to the ALPA." He added:

"This raid is typical of the disruptive tactics employed by Teamster leaders in the effort to offset the effects of their bad reputation among informed working people, and their declining support among their own members."

The Air Line Employes, affiliated with the Pilots, represents more than 6,000 employes of 17 airlines. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt leadership.

Metal Trades Sign Pact At Kittery Navy Yard

Kittery, Me.—The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council and the Kittery Naval Shipyard have signed a first contract covering more than 5,000 ungraded, non-supervisory employes.

The agreement covers such areas as hours, leave, safety, training and grievances.

The Way Is Open

THE BRUISING DEFEAT suffered by the conservative coalition emerges as the single most significant factor of the congressional elections.

This coalition of Dixiecrats and conservative Republicans has stymied and defeated progressive legislation and policies since its formation in 1938. It has blocked or forced the scuttling and serious compromising of programs under every President since Franklin D. Roosevelt. It has been especially effective in the U.S. House of Representatives.

And it is in the House that the effectiveness of the conservative bloc has been seriously impaired by the Nov. 3 elections.

The new House in the 89th Congress will have 295 Democrats and 140 Republicans, the largest Democratic margin since 1936. The 68-32 Democratic margin in the Senate also is the largest since the landslide Roosevelt victory of 1936.

* * *

THE EXISTENCE of the conservative coalition cutting across party lines has made party division an uncertain measure of the progressive or liberal nature of a Congress. But, again, in the 1964 elections, the victories and defeats were clearly measurable.

The Democratic pickup of 38 seats was scattered throughout the nation except in the Deep South. The new members ran almost unanimously as Kennedy-Johnson Democrats, pledged to support the Administration's programs. They are outside the scope of the coalition's narrow, conservative and at times reactionary views.

The Republican gain in the South—a net of four—was simply a question of replacing Dixiecrat members of the coalition with conservative Republican members. But the heavy Republican losses outside the South, in nearly all cases, were in the ranks of the GOPers who were key members of the coalition.

The Republican congressional members who escaped the Johnson-Humphrey landslide included moderates or liberals, many of whom linked up in the past with liberal Democrats to oppose the conservative bloc.

The Dixiecrat-GOP coalition suffered a severe defeat in the elections, but it is not dead. It is difficult to estimate its strength overall, but reliable political observers agree that it lacks the power to block Administration-supported programs.

* * *

THE DECIMATION and weakening of the conservative coalition opens the way for long overdue congressional reform of rules and procedures, a move blocked in the past by the conservatives who used the antiquated organization of Congress as a base of operations against progressive and liberal legislation.

The 26-year reign of the Dixiecrat-GOP grouping in the House has run its course. The way is now open for consideration and passage of legislation long stymied or emasculated, or not even offered for fear of a thumbs-down from the coalition.

The momentum of a liberal, progressive victory must not be allowed to expend itself in aimless bickering. The conservative coalition in past years has shown a remarkable ability to maneuver and regroup. It must not happen in the 89th Congress.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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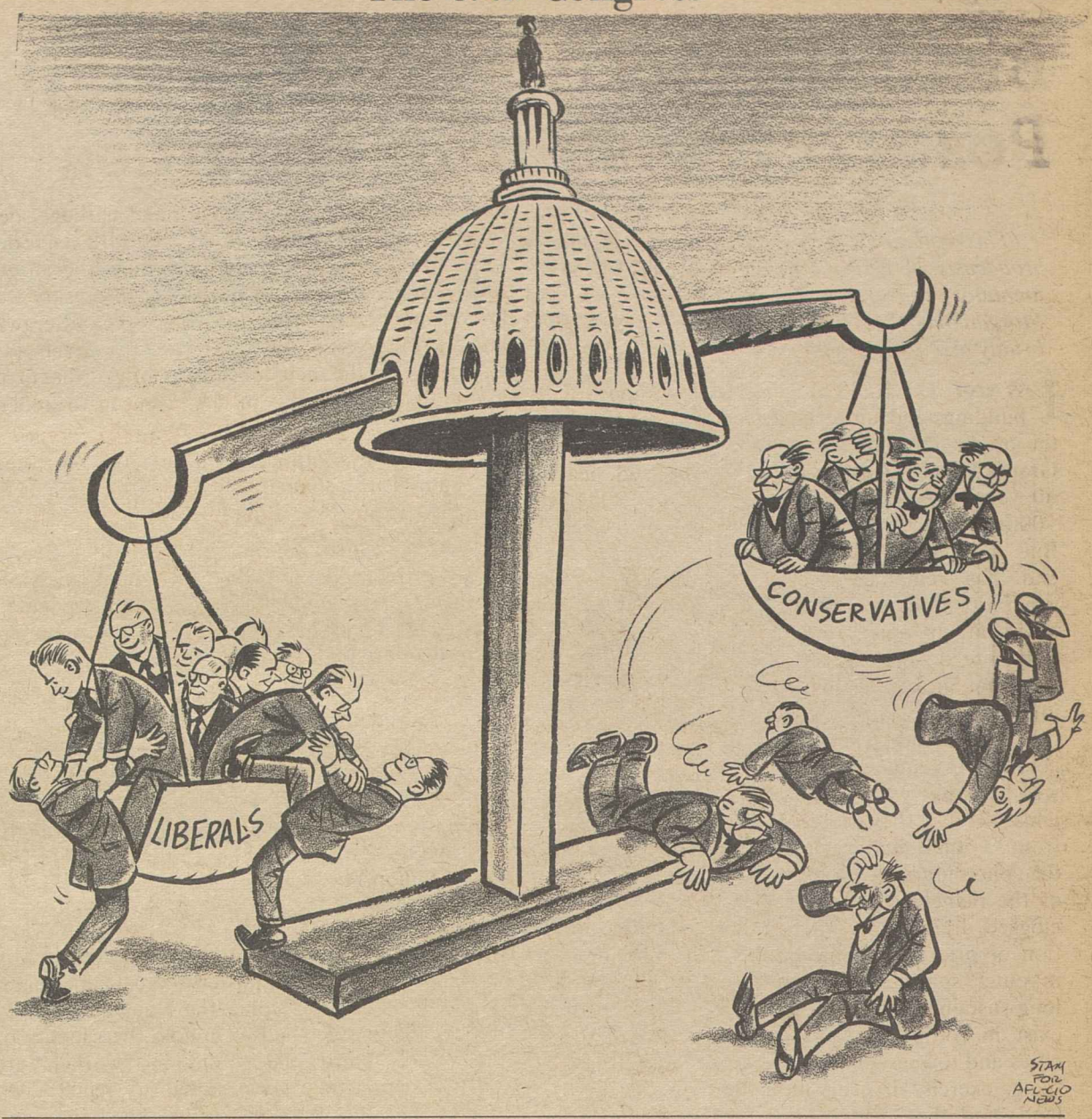
The 89th Congress



'Choice' Was Clear:

1964 Election Results Destroy Myth of Latent Conservatism

OF ALL THE MYTHS that have distorted American politics for the past 30 years, the most persistent is the one that there were millions of citizens who failed to vote because they were never given a real "choice" between liberalism and conservatism.

Sen. Barry Goldwater built his campaign on that myth with his promise that he would give the American people "a choice, not an echo."

"Me, too" candidates were excoriated by conservative Republicans on the ground that they were really "New Dealers" and "Fair Dealers" at heart and were unworthy of conservative support.

Over and over again the American people were told that Democratic victories did not reflect the real will of the American people.

Sen. Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination almost entirely on the basis that he represented the new voice and the new philosophy that would bring out of the political woodwork millions of frustrated conservative voters.

The 1964 election has smashed that myth beyond repair by any method of political reckoning.

If there are millions of American voters who haven't been going to the polls because they had no real choice, where were they on Nov. 3?

If there are millions of American voters who have been waiting for the chance to vote for a "real" conservative, why didn't they vote for Barry Goldwater, who became a national figure entirely on the basis of his extreme conservatism? Instead, they gave him a bare 26 million votes as compared with 41 million for Pres. Johnson and the 34.1 million they gave "Me, too" candidate Nixon in 1960 and the 35.5 million they gave "Me, too" Pres. Eisenhower in 1956.

Purely on the basis of numbers, it is clear that there is no sizable frustrated right wing vote in the country awaiting prayerfully its conservative deliverer. In fact, on the basis of the actual election statistics, the Republican Party threw away up to 10 million votes simply by nominating a man whose appeal was clearly directed to the mythical millions.

New England and the Middle West have long been strongholds of Republican power. Yet they turned their backs unmistakably on the champion of the far right. Vermont, for the first time in more than a century, rejected the Republican presidential nominee, while Ohio—the stronghold of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, "Mr. Republican" himself—rejected Goldwater overwhelmingly.

Such Republican moderates as Romney of Michigan and Scott of Pennsylvania—and even defeated Keating in New York and Taft in Ohio—ran more than a million votes ahead of Goldwater. Most of the 50 Republican seats lost in the House were held by Goldwater supporters. The GOP's few House gains were made almost entirely in the Deep South on a purely racist issue.

IN FACT, somewhere along the line, Goldwater himself obviously realized that he couldn't win on a campaign based on repudiation of the social legislation of the past 30 years. He went into the New Hampshire primary gaily downgrading social security. Then when he was humiliatingly defeated, he suddenly became an ardent champion of the social security system. Obviously he didn't fool many people; New Hampshire again rejected him, this time by a 64 to 36 percent margin.

That Goldwater and his extreme right wing followers were overwhelmingly repudiated by the American people is the clearest lesson of the election. The moderates within his own party—the men who were tossed out so cavalierly at the Republication convention—now have the task of rebuilding their party.

The 1964 election has proved conclusively, also, that you can't beat a positive program with a non-program. The Goldwaterites got the kind of platform they wanted—airy generalities based on right wing cliches. Almost two-thirds of the American voters rejected them, their candidates and their non-program.

It is now up to the Republican moderates to take the party back into their own hands and come up with a program that will answer the needs of the American people in the atom age.

At least they can start with the myth of the millions of latent right wing hidden voters out of the way. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Biography of a Slum Building Poses a Question of Priorities

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

I WANT TO REPORT on the biography of a building, and unfortunately it is not bathed in the bright, intriguing adventures of Vicki Baum's Grand Hotel. This building was erected nearly 60 years ago as an edifice of hope at 311 East 100th Street in New York City's East Harlem. But it quickly became and has remained for generations a creaking tenement, an open, running sore on the face of the Great Society, a stinking slum.

Morgan

This rich and powerful country is, and always will be, beset with problems. Today they range from a malfunction in the photographic probe of the planet Mars to a clogged drain in the kitchen sink. But the question of priorities is important. Soaring triumphs in outer space cannot be logically achieved or long sustained by a nation a fifth of whose people exist in rotting homes, the slums of America's cities and towns. It would be an edifying, if horrifying, exercise if every non-slum dweller in the land, and that includes most of us, could visit 311 East 100th Street in East Harlem.

We are losing the battle against the encroachment of ghastly blight in housing. To win, it requires urgent, coordinated efforts by government at every level and this will never be achieved unless the public is aroused. We won't be aroused unless we are shocked into looking beyond the opulence oozing around us and see for ourselves the conditions in the slums. If a personal visit is impossible the next best step I can think of at the moment is to read the biography of 311 East 100th Street. Its life-and-death story is contained in a new book, Let In the Sun. It was written by a New York World Telegram & Sun reporter named Woody Klein.

Klein knows what he is talking—and writing—about. He has reported on the criminally-corrupting decay of big cities for a decade.

What is a slum anyway? "More than anything else," Klein writes in Let In the Sun, "the thing that depressed me and made me want to quit my assignment at the end of each day . . . was the overpowering stench of the slums. It comes from decades of overpopulating a building, from the nauseating mishmash of uncollected garbage, decayed food . . . rotten wood, rat dirt, and the sweat of human flesh steaming through the airless hallways. It creeps out of the walls and poisons the air you breathe; it seeps into your skin and crawls into bed with you at night; it infests the streets and sidewalks of the neighborhood. After [the first] month of enduring this misery, I began to understand what the word slum meant."

Then in more intimate detail he goes on to tell the outrageous, shameful story of the tenement house on East 100th Street.

"What disturbs me more than anything else," writes Klein, "is not that the slum exists—almost every schoolchild knows it is there—but that most of us have developed such a tough skin that we don't even feel it any more."

We soon will, though, at the present rate of decay. "The slums are spreading so fast that city planners can't provide enough decent housing to keep up with the present rate of deterioration." Slums cost municipalities seven to 10 times the tax earnings they yield. Thirty-eight million Americans live in slums today. By 1975 that figure will be 45 million."

WHO IS TO BLAME? First, Woody Klein finds government officials and the landlords guilty because they abused the power to create and maintain this "home." "Second, the tenants are guilty because they have failed to uphold the sanctity of this home. Third, the community workers are guilty because they have failed to reach deep enough into the dark rooms of this house and bring sunlight to the people inside."

What to do? Klein broaches a 10-point program: a housing manager for every major municipality; strict enforcement of building and health laws by a properly staffed central inspections department; update urban renewal and tax legislation so the federal housing coordinator can render uniform help and so the profits will be taken out of slums; protect a community's "character" by building on vacant land and expanding neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation programs; mobilize youth, including those living in slums, to help kindle a spirit of self-help among slum-dwellers; relocate welfare families from privately owned slums to rehabilitated municipally-operated dwellings; bring civic groups into the housing program; vastly expand public housing; require all private sponsors of government-supported housing to activate racial integration; encourage labor and business to finance and construct more housing for their own membership or employes.

That's a large order. But so is shooting the moon. Is the project to "Let In the Sun" on 38 million slum dwellers less important?

Washington Reports:

Peace Corps Creates Conditions To Eliminate War, Says Shriver

THE PEACE CORPS may show us the way to win the peace in the second half of the 20th Century, Sargent Shriver, its director, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

"Winning the peace this time is going to be more complicated than winning previously, because there is no substitute for peace today and we cannot use the threat of war," Shriver told the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace, which gave him its annual peace award.

To the extent that the Peace Corps represents the late Pres. Kennedy's "attitude toward life, toward our country, and the world, I think it is penetrating much deeper and creating better conditions for international peace than many of us ever dreamed it could," he said.

He quoted a Bolivian leader's explanation of the corps' success: "It's because they come to help us, to live with us, to learn from us, not just to teach us. They learn our language, our culture, our politics, even our religion. And when faced with a problem, they try to find a Bolivian answer. They don't try to impose American ideas on us. In the past, we were opposed to suggestions from outside, but we open our minds and hearts to the Peace Corps volunteers."

SHRIVER gave a number of examples of Peace Corp receptions:

In Panama, where Panamanians hid volunteers from marauding mobs seeking North Americans.

In Tanganyika, where the volunteers were invited to join demonstrations against South Africa.

In Lima, Peru, where volunteers live with the poor on the side of a garbage mountain in the same kind of cardboard and tincan shacks, and one was elected to the board of directors of the slums.

In Afghanistan, where the Peace Corps is the first group to be invited anywhere in the country, instead of being confined to the capital city as the United Nations, the Red Cross and others.

Shriver said he was told that the Arab countries would not accept Jewish volunteers.

"Then we just won't go," he said he replied. "Today, the Peace Corps is operating in four nations connected with the Arab League. In every one we have Jewish volunteers, and we haven't had an incident yet."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE VOTE TABULATIONS reveal that a smaller percentage of people of voting age cast ballots in the recent election than the 63.1 percent taking the trouble to go to the polls four years ago. This is attributed to some degree to a so-called "pattern" of recent years that shows fewer voters turning out when one of the candidates for President is the White House incumbent.

The overall estimate that only 60.6 percent of Americans of voting age went to the polls this year does not give a complete picture, however. The large industrial states did considerably better than that; so did some of the New England, Atlantic Seaboard, midwestern and Rocky Mountain States.

It was smallish voter turnouts in the southern states that dragged down the national average.

Only North Carolina and Tennessee went above 50 percent—North Carolina, 52.2 percent and Tennessee 51.2 percent. Mississippi, where Negro citizens are not registered in large numbers, was lowest with only 33.2 percent of its voting-age population casting ballots; next lowest, with 34.1 percent, was Alabama, where electors pledged to Pres. Johnson were not allowed on the ballot.

South Carolina showed a percentage of 38.5 and Georgia 39.4. Virginia managed to get 40.9 percent of its voting-age residents to the polls, Arkansas 43 percent, Texas 44 percent, Louisiana 47.1 percent, Florida, 49.9 percent.

Even allowing for this, the national average permits no complacency. Barely six of 10 persons 21 years of age and over (in four states the voting age is earlier) cared enough to go to the polls. Some millions, of course, are in transit and some are ill; some are felons who have lost voting rights. But the number of deliberate non-voters obviously is enormous and in our kind of country it is perennially disturbing.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN financial managers ended up the campaign with a surplus—not the $2 million originally suggested or even the $1.2 million calculated later, but apparently something around half a million dollars. This may be enough to give a leg up to the new party managers—if and when coming—but it also lends credence to the story that Sen. Goldwater learned about Oct. 23, 10 days before the election, that the fight was all over and he wasn't going to be elected.

The fight was over, for practical purposes, when the senator's operators refused to allow any changes in the party platform drafted by them in San Francisco, when the convention howled down Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.) for attempting to get some changes, when the senator himself uttered his arrogant "extremism is no vice" phrase defying those moderate-to-liberal elements in the party he clearly had to have in order to have a chance for election.

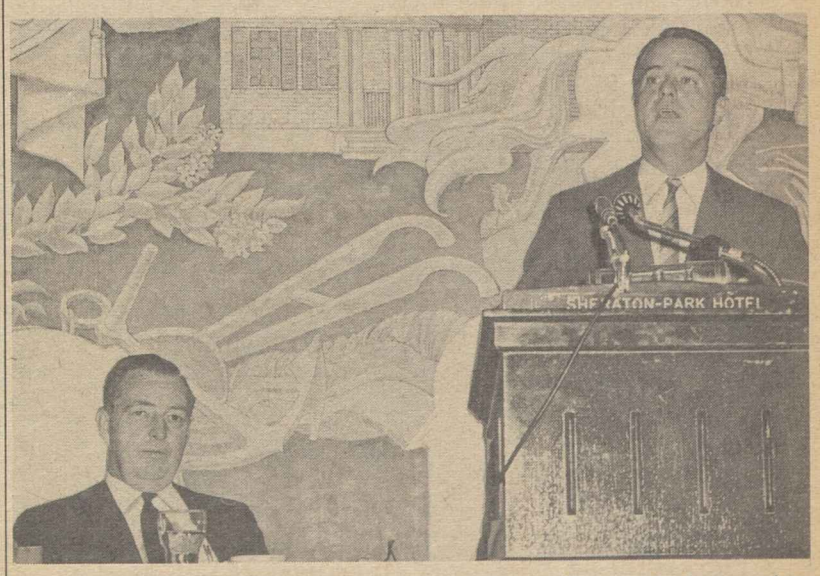
It was certainly over when Johnson chose Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota as running-mate—a fully matured, experienced and much respected Democratic leader, the architect of the civil rights bill in the Senate, knowledgeable in foreign affairs. The contrast with Goldwater's choice, Rep. William E. Miller (N. Y.), who had never served on either the Foreign Affairs or Armed Services Committees of the House, was enormous.

It can be acknowledged, however, that in the last 10 days of the campaign Goldwater noticeably slowed down, performing only the minimum of campaign activities needed to maintain a pretense, and it may be that he had just got the word.

* * *

A SURPLUS in the bank is not the most important thing a major political party needs after an election debacle.

It needs fresh ideas, fresh faces, a willingness to concede that it made a mistake in a disastrous experiment, a willingness to start rebuilding from the ground up toward the creation of a revitalized national party offering the voters a conceivably acceptable alternative to the other major party in power.



SARGENT SHRIVER, director of the Peace Corps, declaring that the corps has changed the image of the United States all over the world, called it the possible key to winning the peace. Shriver received the annual award of the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace, whose president, Dean William Moran, Jr., is seated at his right. Excerpts from the talk were carried on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

The New House of Representatives

(Numerals denote district; AL: At Large)

ALABAMA

1. W. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. George W. Andrews (D)*
4. Glenn Andrews (R)
5. Armistead I. Selden (D)*
6. John H. Buchanan (R)
7. James D. Martin (R)
8. Robert E. Jones (D)*

ALASKA

AL Ralph J. Rivers (D)*†

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2. Morris K. Udall (D)*
3. George F. Senner (D)*

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2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)*
3. James W. Trimble (D)*
4. Oren Harris (D)*

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8. George P. Miller (D)*
9. W. Donlon Edwards (D)*
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11. J. Arthur Younger (R)*
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)*
13. Charles M. Teague (R)*
14. John F. Baldwin (R)*
15. John J. McFall (D)*
16. B. F. Sisk (D)*
17. Cecil R. King (D)*
18. Harlan Hagen (D)*
19. Chet Holifield (D)*
20. H. Allen Smith (R)*
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)*
22. James C. Corman (D)*
23. Del Clawson (R)*
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)*
25. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)*
26. James Roosevelt (D)*
27. Edwin Reinecke (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)*
29. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)*
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)*
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)*
32. Craig Hosmer (R)*
33. Kenneth W. Dyal (D)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)*
35. James B. Utt (R)*
36. Bob Wilson (R)*
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)*
38. John V. Tunney (D)

COLORADO

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2. Roy H. McVicker (D)
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)*

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3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)*
4. Donald J. Irwin (D)
5. John S. Monagan (D)*
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7. James A. Haley (D)*
8. D. R. Matthews (D)*
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13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)*
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)*
15. Edward J. Patten (D)*

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AL E. S. Walker (D)

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19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)*
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)*
21. Charles A. Vanik (D)*
22. Frances P. Bolton (R)*
23. William E. Minshall (R)*

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3. Carl Albert (D)*
4. Tom Steed (D)*
5. John Jarman (D)*
6. Jed Johnson, Jr. (D)

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2. Al Ullman (D)*
3. Edith Green (D)*
4. Robert B. Duncan (D)*

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2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)*
3. James A. Byrne (D)*
4. Herman Toll (D)*
5. William J. Green (D)*
6. George M. Rhodes (D)*
7. G. Robert Watkins (R)
8. Willard S. Curtin (R)*
9. Paul B. Dague (R)*
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)*
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)*
12. J. Irving Whalley (R)*
13. Richard S. Schweiker (R)*
14. William S. Moorhead (D)*
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)*
16. John C. Kunkel (R)*
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)*
18. Robert J. Corbett (R)*
19. N. Neiman Craley (D)
20. Elmer J. Holland (D)*
21. John H. Dent (D)*
22. John P. Saylor (R)*
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)*
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)*
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)*
27. James G. Fulton (R)*

RHODE ISLAND

1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)*
2. John E. Fogarty (D)*

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)*
2. Albert W. Watson (D)*
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)*
4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)*
5. Thomas S. Gettys (D)
6. John L. McMillan (D)*

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Ben Reifel (R)*
2. E. Y. Berry (R)*

TENNESSEE

1. James H. Quillen (R)*
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. William E. Brock III (R)*
4. Joe L. Evins (D)*
5. Richard Fulton (D)*
6. William R. Anderson (D)
7. Tom Murray (D)*
8. Robert A. Everett (D)*
9. George W. Grider (D)

TEXAS

AL Joe Pool (D)*
1. Wright Patman (D)*
2. Jack Brooks (D)*
3. Lindley Beckworth (D)*
4. Ray Roberts (D)*
5. Earle Cabell (D)
6. Olin E. Teague (D)*
7. John Dowdy (D)*
8. Albert Thomas (D)*
9. Clark W. Thompson (D)*
10. J. J. Pickle (D)*
11. W. R. Poage (D)*
12. James C. Wright (D)*
13. Graham Purcell (D)*
14. John Young (D)*
15. Eligio De La Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)*
18. Walter Rogers (D)*
19. George H. Mahon (D)*
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)*
21. O. C. Fisher (D)*
22. Bob Casey (D)*

UTAH

1. Laurence J. Burton (R)*
2. David S. King (D)

VERMONT

AL Robert T. Stafford (R)*

VIRGINIA

1. Thomas N. Downing (D)*
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)*
3. David E. Satterfield (D)
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)*
5. William M. Tuck (D)*
6. Richard H. Poff (R)*
7. John O. Marsh, Jr. (D)*
8. Howard W. Smith (D)*
9. W. Pat Jennings (D)*
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)*

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly (R)*
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)*
4. Catherine May (R)*
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brockman Adams (D)

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R)*
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)*
3. John M. Slack, Jr. (D)*
4. Ken Hechler (D)*
5. James Kee (D)

WISCONSIN

1. Lynn E. Stalbaum (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)*
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)*
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)*
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)*
6. John A. Race (D)
7. Melvin R. Laird (R)*
8. John W. Byrnes (R)*
9. Genn R. Davis (R)
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)*

WYOMING

AL Teno Roncalio (D)

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*Re-elected.
†Subject to Recount

Legislative Outlook Brightens in States

Liberal Tide, Reapportionment Produce Upsets Across Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

tionment was a major factor in enabling the Democrats to win the Iowa Legislature for the first time in 30 years and capture the Wyoming lower house they had last held in 1958.

Partial returns strongly point to the election of all 118 Democratic at-large candidates for the Illinois House, leaving the Republicans only the 59 seats remaining for the minority party. The unique statewide election, requiring a mammoth special ballot, was ordered by the courts when the state failed to meet a reapportionment deadline. Voters could mark a straight party slate for 118 candidates and vote for up to 59 of the opposition slate, or pick and choose in whatever manner they wished.

Both Houses Won

It was the heavy Johnson vote which was credited with sweeping the Democrats to control of the New York Legislature for the first time in 30 years and to victory in both houses of the Maine Legislature—a feat last performed in 1910.

Both houses of the Utah Legislature switched to Democratic and the Democrats picked up one house of the previously all Republican legislatures in Colorado, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They took the Montana Senate, and may have won the Nevada Senate. They broke a tie to gain a majority in the Alaska House and achieved a tie in the Ohio Senate.

In making their first net gain in control of legislatures since 1958, the Democrats sharply reduced the number of all-Republican states, where both houses and the governorship were controlled by the GOP. There were 11 such states going into the election. Now the number is down to four.

The Democratic inroads will also be significant in reapportionment battles to come. The court's one man, one vote ruling still leaves considerable leeway in establishment of districts, and a party in control of both the legislature and the governorship can be counted on to make the best of its opportunity for future political advantage.

States in which significant legislative developments took place are listed below. Recounts or delayed tallies may change some of the numerical totals of party breakdowns but are not likely to affect party control.

Alaska—The House, previously split 20-20, now becomes 28 Democrats, 12 Republicans. Democrats added two in the Senate for 17-3 control. Victories of COPE-endorsed candidates are seen opening the way for labor goals, including expansion of community colleges, increased unemployment and workmen's compensation, and anti-strikebreaker legislation.

California—The John Birch Society fielded eight candidates running under the Republican label and elected one to the State Senate—John G. Schmitz of Orange County. The Senate remains 2-1 Democratic; Republicans picked up three seats in the lower House, which becomes 49-31 Democratic.

Incorporation papers have been filed for a new "right-to-work" committee, although the president of the national committee is quoted as saying that the unit is being set up for a "long range program" and not an immediate attempt to ban the union shop. The 1958 "work" referendum was a major factor in the election which gave the Democrats control of California's legislature and governorship.

Colorado—A 41-24 Republican majority in the House has been changed to a 43-22 Democratic majority. Republicans continue to hold the Senate, but a Democratic upset winner was Joe Donlon, business manager of Local 113 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who became the first Democrat ever elected from the Colorado Springs area.

Connecticut—The state's legislative election was cancelled by court order after a special session adjourned in September without being able to reach agreement on reapportionment. The divided legislature—Democratic Senate and Republican House—must come up with a temporary reapportionment formula by Jan. 30 or the courts will do the job.

Delaware—Democrats strengthened their control of both houses.

Illinois—Anticipating Democratic control of the House, 118-59, labor sees hope for a state minimum wage act and improvements in workmen's and unemployment compensation. The GOP retains the Senate, despite a three-seat Democratic pickup.

Indiana—Democrats won both houses by big margins for the first time since 1936, 77-23 in the House and an apparent 37-13 edge in the Senate. The State AFL-CIO reports that the Democratic legislators are pledged to repeal of Indiana's "right-to-work" law, with the drive to begin as soon as the legislature convenes.

Iowa—Another dramatic turnabout, as the Democrats took both houses for the first time in 30 years. With seats added in a partial reapportionment. a Senate Republican majority of 38-12 was transformed to a Democratic 35-24 margin, and the House, previously 79-24 Republican, became 100-24 Democratic.

While many of the new Democrats are from rural areas, labor sees "a very good chance" for improvements in social insurance benefits, writing a fair reapportionment plan and "doing something about the state's 'right-to-work' law." Twelve of 13 union members who ran for the legislature were elected.

Kansas—Republicans maintain control despite a Democratic pickup of five seats in the Senate, nine in the House.

Maine—A massive turnabout as Democrats captured the legislature for first time in 54 years. Previously heavily Republican, it is now 29-5 Democratic in the Senate, 79-72 in the House. Labor reports the outlook is "very good" for its program, with the "right-to-work" threat dead.

Massachusetts—While voting in a Republican governor, Massachusetts citizens elected a more strongly Democratic legislature.

Michigan—The labor-led fight for reapportionment of the Michigan Legislature, finally achieved through court action, paid off handsomely. The Senate is at least 23-15 Democratic, a switch from 23-11 Republican. The House became 72-38 Democratic, a turnabout from 58-52 Republican. While Gov. Romney won re-election, Democrats captured all other state posts. They control both houses for the first time since 1932. Among newly elected Democrats are two Michigan AFL-CIO staff members—Coleman A. Young and Robert Dingwell.

Missouri—An already heavy Democratic margin in the House became even more so with a pickup of at least 21 seats.

Montana—Democrats picked up control of the House by a substantial margin and held the Senate.

Nevada—The previously Republican Senate is now 8 Democrats, 8 Republicans and one independent—a former Republican who had tried unsuccessfully to run as a Democrat. The House remains Democratic, but has been dominated by conservatives in past sessions.

New Hampshire—This formerly heavily Republican legislature is still Republican, but by reduced margins as the Democrats picked up at least five seats in the Senate—with an outside chance of winning two more in recounts—and 29 in the House. For the first time the governor's council is Democratic, 4-1. Its function is to ratify gubernatorial appointments.

New Mexico—Despite a Republican pickup in the House, Democrats maintain legislative control. But party divisions here are not an accurate guide to liberal-conservative strength and a major battle is shaping up over proposed "right-to-work" legislation.

Bills to outlaw the union shop were only narrowly defeated in 1963 and 1959, and a new group called "New Mexican Right to Work, Inc.," has submitted a charter application signed by 350 sponsors. The group said it will press for action when the legislature convenes in January.

New York—It has been 30 years since the Democrats last controlled the New York Legislature, and nearly as long since they had a majority in even one house. The chief factor in this long Republican rule had been a malapportionment heavily favoring traditionally Republican areas. The massive Democratic vote Nov. 3 changed a 33-25 Republican majority in the Senate to 34-24 Democratic, and an 88-65 GOP margin in the lower house to 88-62 Democratic. Among those defeated were the Republican leaders of both houses.

Ironically, this turnabout came on the eve of a special reapportionment session of the lame-duck legislature, which Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) said he will convene in December. This would allow the defeated Republicans to draw up the new district lines.

The State AFL-CIO strongly protested the move, wiring Rockefeller that "the present legislature no longer represents the choice or the will of the citizens of New York."

North Dakota—Democrats won control of the House for the first time in history, 65-44, and picked up eight seats in the Republican-held Senate. "Outlook for labor's program much better," the State AFL-CIO reported.

HAWAII VOTERS sent Mrs. Patsy Takemoto Mink to Congress. The 37-year-old Democrat, a member of the State Senate, is the only woman among this year's freshman class of congressmen.

THE CAMPAIGNER who helped pile up Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's million-vote margin in Massachusetts was his wife, Joan, he declared from the Boston hospital bed where he is recovering from a broken back suffered in an airplane crash.

Nebraska — The moderate-to-conservative unicameral legislature is nonpartisan, and under federal court order to reapportion. In re-electing Gov. Frank B. Morrison (D), Nebraska voters gave him a Democratic lieutenant governor and state treasurer, replacing Republican incumbents. The new lieutenant governor is Phil Sorensen, brother of the late Pres. Kennedy's key aide, Theodore C. Sorensen.

Ohio—Democrats cut heavily into GOP majorities, winning a 20-20 tie in the Senate and picking up 13 House seats to reduce the Republican margin to 75-62. The legislature is in a special session called before the election to handle congressional redistricting. However, in view of the reduced GOP margin for the 1965 legislature, it is likely that the Republicans will seek to adopt a legislative reapportionment, which requires a three-fifths vote and then must be submitted to referendum.

A major upset in the election was the defeat of Senate Republican Leader C. Stanley Mechem, a 12-term veteran from Columbus, by Charles L. Pancake, president of Local 1466 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The State AFL-CIO sees little prospect for positive gains in the new legislature, but believes the liberal strength will be sufficient to block harmful or regressive legislation.

Utah—Another complete turnabout as Democrats took the legislature from the Republicans, 15-12 in the Senate and 39-30 in the House. Much of labor's program, the State AFL-CIO reports, is reflected in the Democratic state platform.

Oregon—The Oregon House. previously Democratic but actually run by a coalition of Republican and Democratic conservatives, is now 32-28 Republican, a pickup of three for the GOP. The Senate is 19-11 Democratic, a drop of two in the party's majority. Despite the defeat of the labor-sponsored workmen's compensation initiative, some improvements in benefits are expected. Congressional redistricting is expected to bring a major fight. The legislature overall is judged "not too friendly" to labor.

Pennsylvania—Democratic capture of the House, 115-91, will spur a drive to amend the harsh unemployment compensation law passed last spring and bring an effort to ease the high 5 percent sales tax. It also assures the defeat of any "right-to-work" move in the legislature. The Senate remains Republican but, in the Pottsville area, GOP State Sen. Paul L. Wagner, a 26-year veteran, was upset by Albert Nagle, president of the Schuylkill County Labor Council and a member of the Aluminum Workers.

South Dakota—Republicans control but Democrats picked up 8 Senate seats and 14 House seats. The 16 Democratic senators and four of the 19 Republican senators had COPE endorsement.

Tennessee—Slight GOP gains were at the expense of conservative Democrats. In a key race, the first Negro elected to the legislature since 1876 defeated the head of the state's Goldwater Labor Committee.

Texas—Despite further losses by the small Republican minority, the legislature remains under conservative domination. Labor sees a fight to prevent doubling of tuition at state colleges, and to block a higher sales tax and removal of exemptions on food, drugs and work clothing. It considers it "almost inevitable" that reapportionment will come from federal court action and not from the legislature.

Washington—Election of 67 percent of COPE-backed candidates in the House and 81 percent in the Senate encourages labor despite Democratic loss of the governorship. In the previous House, eight Democrats had joined with the GOP minority to form a coalition which stalled labor's program. With a Democratic pickup of at least five seats in the House, regular Democrats are expected to regain control. A John Bircher from Spokane failed to win a second term. The legislature is under court order to adopt a reapportionment plan as its first order of business.

West Virginia—Democratic pickups make both houses "substantially more liberal" with the outlook for labor's program "excellent," State AFL-CIO says.

Wisconsin — Democrats picked up six seats in the lower house to win 52-48 control, two in Senate lessen the GOP margin. The state previously had a Democratic governor with a Republican lieutenant governor and attorney general. Now it's just the reverse. Democrats picked up the secondary state offices while losing the governorship.

Wyoming — Republicans, who had pushed through a "right-to-work" law in the last legislature, lost control of the lower house for the first time in six years as the Democrats picked up all seats added through reapportionment to win 34-27. GOP control of the Senate was cut to a single vote.

15.5 Million Votes:

Record LBJ Margin Spurs Party Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

The solid Democratic House majority of 295 to 140 Republicans looked adequate to support rules changes that would strip conservative committee chairmen of their power to bottle up legislation urged by the national Administration.

It was not clear what form these changes might take—whether by adding the speaker of the House and one or two other Democrats to the Rules Committee long dominated by conservative Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, by reviving the "21-day" rule allowing legislative committee chairmen to bring up their own bills if Smith refused to allow them to move through the Rules Committee, or by some other step.

Power Reduced

Certain facts, however, were clear:

- The blockading power of the ancient conservative Republican-conservative southern Democratic coalition in the House was bent if not broken.

The catastrophic defeat of Sen. Barry Goldwater carried with it defeat for conservative Republican members of the House rather than liberal members. The replacement of five Democrats in Alabama, one in Georgia and one in Mississippi by Republicans added no compensatory strength to the coalition; the southern Democrats knocked out of their places were themselves members of the conservative bloc.

- Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) was left with a decimated handful of troops, so that the maximum 140 votes he might contribute to coalition drives is less than at any time since 1938. He cannot deliver all of these.

- Substantial changes will take place in committee memberships even if Democrats do not take advantage of their increased majority to claim more places on legislative committees.

Goldwater, stepping out of the Senate, will be replaced as ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), with Sen. Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) moving up to No. 2. Prouty will be ranking GOP member of the District of Columbia Senate committee, succeeding Sen. J. Glenn Beall (Md.), who was defeated.

Three Republican members of the tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee are gone: Representatives Victor A. Knox (Mich.), Bruce Alger (Tex.) and Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.) all were defeated by their constituents.

On the House Appropriations Committee, both Rep. Ben F. Jensen (Ia.) and Rep. Walt Horan (Wash.) were defeated and Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) moves up to the spot of ranking Republican.

On House Public Works both Democratic Chairman Charles A. Buckley (N. Y.) and Rep. Clifford Davis (Tenn.), third ranking, were defeated in the primaries; the new chairman will be Rep. George H. Fallon (Md.).

Of lesser immediate committee significance was the defeat of Republican Rep. Jack Westland (Wash.), who was fourth-ranking GOP member on Interior & Insular Affairs. Westland led the House group of some 50 Republicans pledging allegiance and support to Goldwater, in advance of the party's primary in California, as prospective nominee. The voters knocked him out.

In the aftermath of the Republican election disaster, many in the GOP called for the scalps of National Committee Chairman Dean Burch, handpicked for the post by Goldwater, and John E. Grenier of Birmingham, who organized an 11-state solid bloc of southern Goldwater delegates for the convention, then saw most of the states with a preponderance of Electoral College votes move to Johnson.

Burch said he would call a meeting of the national committee early in January to discuss all issues, including that of his chairmanship. The nation's 17 GOP governors planned a conference for early in December.

WELCOME to the "club," says Sen. Daniel Brewster (D-Md.), right, to fellow Maryland Democrats Joseph D. Tydings, left, and Carlton Sickles. Tydings won a seat in the Senate and Sickles was re-elected as representative at large.

State Ballot Questions Yield Gains, Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

down to defeat as voters rejected the move to improve workmen's compensation benefits and set up an exclusive state insurance program.

Listed below are states where referenda actions were of more than local interest:

Arizona—State's full crew law repealed. A labor-supported constitutional amendment was adopted permitting the legislature to make school aid payments on the basis of need.

Arkansas—Voters approved a labor-supported amendment abolishing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in any election (although tax remains in effect as a revenue measure) and establishing a permanent registration system. Registration permitted up to 20 days before an election and a voter remains on the books so long as he votes at least once every four years.

California—In addition to adopting labor-opposed propositions barring fair housing laws and repealing full crew laws, voters approved labor-supported bond issues for beaches, parks and state construction. They defeated a labor-opposed attempt to set up a privately-operated state lottery monopoly and barred pay television, on which the State AFL-CIO took no position.

Maryland—In line with labor endorsement, voters retained a statewide public accommodations law and established annual legislative sessions with a modest boost in pay for legislators. Previously the state has had biennial general legislative sessions, with a short budget session in the interim year.

Massachusetts—Approved four-year terms for state officers, starting in 1966, and gave legislature power to appoint successors in emergencies—all labor endorsed. Adopted over labor opposition requirement for two-thirds vote in both houses to pledge credit of state. Rejected a pay raise for legislators, but approved, in a city referendum, a raise for Boston police.

Michigan—By a 2-1 margin, voters rejected a labor-opposed "Massachusetts ballot" for Michigan elections which would have eliminated a straight ticket voting box. It was passed by the legislature but petitioned to referendum, which prevented it from taking effect this year.

New Hampshire—Approved labor-supported constitutional amendment reapportioning legislature on population basis. Proposed pay raise for legislators received majority, but failed of needed two-thirds.

New York—Two labor supported housing issues defeated. One would have authorized an additional $165 million bond issue for slum clearance loans to cities and added $7.5 million a year to the state's subsidy to help keep rentals down. The other, a constitutional amendment, would have made public housing more flexible by extending it to "persons whose housing needs cannot be met by unaided operation of private enterprise."

North Dakota—Railroad full crew law repealed.

Oregon—Labor-sponsored initiative to improve workmen's compensation benefits and establish exclusive state insurance fund lost by nearly 3-1. However, opponents have said they will support all features except the exclusive state fund in the legislature. Oregon voters abolished capital punishment; labor took no position.

South Dakota—An intensive labor campaign helped bring repeal of a law reducing both amount and duration of jobless benefits for many workers. Allegedly designed to curb benefits for seasonal and construction workers, it actually would have hit any worker who had been unemployed during the same period of the previous year, regardless of cause.

Washington—All bond and financing proposals endorsed by labor were approved—to acquire outdoor recreation land for public use, to build schools and to construct a new juvenile institution to replace two inadequate facilities now being used.

West Virginia—Adopted by 4-1 margin labor-supported "better roads amendment" authorizing up to $20 million a year in bond issues for the next 10 years to meet state's share of federal highway funds.

Liberal Victories Boost Support for 14b Repeal

Additions to liberal strength in the 89th Congress "may open the way for repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act" which permits states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws, the National Council for Industrial Peace declared.

The council, in an analysis of the Nov. 3 elections, said the "right-to-work" issue was "very important" in the overwhelming defeat handed Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, an advocate of repressive, anti-union legislation.

The NCIP noted that the National Right-to-Work Committee made a maximum effort on Goldwater's behalf, and that the issue of union security became a national issue because of the Republican candidate's "strong and consistent advocacy of the crippling legislation."

The Democratic Party platform flatly pledged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act section permitting "right-to-work" laws.

Every state in which laws to bar labor and management from negotiating union security provisions were an issue showed large majorities for Pres. Johnson, the council said. These included Maine, Vermont, Delaware, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Montana, New Mexico, California and Washington.

State Repeal Also?

Results in the election of a number of state legislatures raised the hope also for possible repeal of state "right-to-work" laws, the council said, especially in states such as Indiana, Wyoming and Utah.

The council pointed also to Pennsylvania, where the National Right-to-Work Committee has been pushing for a state law for the past two years. A heavy Democratic vote was registered for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket in the state and the Democratic Party won control of the lower house of the legislature.

During his career in the Senate, Goldwater introduced legislation to create a national "right-to-work" law as well as other punitive and restrictive anti-labor measures.

Mexico City Housing To Open Nov. 17

The John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing Project in Mexico City, completed for the Graphic Arts Workers under the auspices of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, will be opened Nov. 17.

Its 96 buildings will house 18,000 persons. Its construction, part of the AIFLD's program of helping to further free democratic trade unionism in the Western Hemisphere, was made possible by a $10 million, 20-year loan by the AFL-CIO and some of its affiliates placed through the investment guarantee plan of the Agency for Intl. Development.

Office Union, Shipping Line In New Pact

New York—The Office Employes, in negotiations observed by an African white collar union officer, reached agreement with American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, Inc., on a three-year contract providing major gains for company office workers.

The observer was General Sec. Babs Alade Animashaun of the National Bank of Nigeria staff union. Present at the invitation of union and management, he said he was "impressed" by the high standards of the negotiations.

The new pact replaces an agreement with an Oct. 31 termination date. It provides three general wage increases of $4 a week each year; an automatic system of increments within grades with a minimum and maximum salary; a welfare fund, promotional increase system, and improved vacation and sick leave clauses.

The contract provides a sizeable tuition-aid program for employes taking job-related courses. Under the pact, a minimum salary of $66.33 a week for messengers in the current agreement becomes $74.33 on the second anniversary date of the contract. It was agreed also that the maximum current salary of $196.41 a week for staff assistants will rise to $204.41 on the second anniversary date.

Al Gord Elected UIU Vice President

Philadelphia—The Upholsterers have elected Al Gord of Seattle, Wash., as a vice president to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Vice Pres. Reed Stoney. Gord was business agent of UIU Local 6.

11-14-64

Two Unionists Among New Congressmen

Two active trade unionists are among the newly elected congressmen—both Democrats who won seats long held by Republicans.

Paul J. Krebs, an international representative of the Auto Workers, won in the Newark, N. J., area's 12th Congressional District, which had been held by Republicans for 26 years. Krebs, who for six years was president of the former State CIO, won with 52 percent of the votes the seat vacated by retiring Rep. George M. Walhauser (R).

In Wisconsin's 6th District, Machinist John A. Race of Fond du Lac became the first Democrat to represent the district since 1938.

In a district labeled "safe Republican," he received 51 percent of the vote to upset 7-term Rep. William K. Van Pelt, a member of the GOP's right wing who voted against the Civil Rights Act. Race is chairman of the IAM bargaining and grievance committee at the Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co. and is a past president of his local.

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Meany Assails Extremists As Peril To U.S. Freedom

Rail Crafts Reject Pay Proposal

Chicago—Unions representing 140,000 shopcraft workers on 187 U.S. railroads have rejected a Presidential Emergency Board proposal for an across-the-board wage increase as "inequitable" and have set 6 a.m. Nov. 23 as the deadline for a nationwide walkout.

"Only if railroad management changes its course and negotiates a satisfactory settlement" before the deadline can a strike be avoided, said Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. at a press conference here.

A seven-member board headed by Richardson Dilworth, former mayor of Philadelphia, recommended to Pres. Johnson Oct. 20 that management settle an 18-month dispute over wages by giving shopcraft workers and five other crafts an increase of 9 cents per hour for each of three years, or as near that figure as possible on a percentage basis.

The shopcrafts, in negotiations with employers, contend their wage levels have fallen behind those of similar employes in other industries and therefore the board's recommendation was inadequate.

The employers' committee has "not only declined to consider" any further increase for skilled workers but "has not made a commitment to accept even the board's recommendations," said Fox.

5 Other Unions

Federal mediators continued their efforts to help settle the shopcraft dispute and another involving wages, working conditions and job protection for the five other non-operating unions—the Railway Clerks, Railroad Telegraphers, Signalmen, Maintenance of Way Employes, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Fox gave this background of the shopcraft dispute:

The employes involved are as a group the "most highly skilled in the railroad industry"—Machinists, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Carmen, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Firemen & Oilers. All but a few are skilled trades workers.

Pay Out of Line

Despite their skills, wages of the group have been adjusted over the years on a flat cents-per-hour basis with the result that pay rates of skilled mechanics have fallen, Fox said, "far below those of similarly skilled employes in outside industry."

This year, for the first time in many years, the shopcrafts launched their own wage movement and "consistently and vig-

(Continued on Page 2)

FRANCES PERKINS, who set up the Bureau of Labor Standards when she was secretary of labor, was the guest of honor at the bureau's 30th anniversary observance. Her well-wishers, from left, are Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Iona College Speech Hits 'Infection'

New Rochelle, N.Y.—Attacks by extremists on the integrity of American institutions and leaders under the guise of fighting communism were vigorously assailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Iona College.

"I can conceive of nothing more divisive of our national strength, nothing more dangerous to the preservation of freedom, no greater service to the cause of our enemies abroad," he declared.

"If the day should come that they infect enough of our citizens to have a controlling effect upon our choice of national leaders and national policies, we shall be face to face with disaster.

"Equally dangerous is complacency and indifference."

Sources of Strength

He called on the nation to preserve and build "our primary sources of strength" in the struggle for freedom—"our moral values, our concern for our brothers, and our freedom to seek and act upon the truth no matter where it leads."

"Let us not, in fear and frustration, borrow the faults of our adversaries," he urged, "the paranoid delusions, the suspicion and distrust, and the weakness for easy answers and demagogic appeals which vent their hostility not upon the real enemy, but upon our own representatives and fellow citizens."

Some 500 members of the college faculty and student body were present for the special convocation at which Meany was honored. It was the first of a series of acedemic ceremonies marking the 25th anni-

(Continued on Page 5)

Tribute to Kennedy:

Housing Era Dawns For Mexican Labor

By Al Zack

Mexico City—For 3,104 Mexican families, dawn on Nov. 17 signified something much more than just another beautiful, sun-kissed day. It signified the dawn of opportunity. For that was the day on which the John F. Kennedy memorial housing development was dedicated, the dawn of a new era in workers' housing in Latin America.

These 3,104 families, most of them from the ranks of the Mexican Graphic Arts Workers Union, were seeing the tangible results of a nine-year-old dream.

In 1955, the Graphic Arts Workers decided to do something about the housing conditions under which they lived. In 1964 they had accomplished their dream, because, said Senator-elect Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.) they had "creativity and courage" and the "partnership of the AFL-CIO."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Executive Council, told the dedication audience that the occasion marked "an historic step in the development of social progress between labor organizations in this hemisphere."

"Today we see the dreams of some become a reality and the spirit of solidarity united in a common cause in the climate of brotherhood," he said.

More Than Housing

The John F. Kennedy memorial housing project is much more than just another housing project. It is a major tribute to the Alliance for Progress and the man who fought for it, the late President of the United States.

It began with the dream of workers who wanted to live in decency and who were determined that their children should have a better world than they had known. It culminated

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Labor Dept. Bureau Hails 30-Year Gain

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards marked its 30th anniversary with a proud glance backwards and an optimistic look into the future.

Speakers from labor and government predicted a new resurgence of state legislation protecting workers as a result of reapportionment of legislatures on a one man, one vote basis.

The result, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther F. Peterson said, will be "more understanding of worker problems by legislatures more representative of urban and suburban populations."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler concurred in part. But in remarks prepared for the bureau's all-day anniversary conference, he warned that the needed improvements won't come about without "great battles." It will take, he said, "attention, aggressiveness and pressure" from labor and its allies.

Guest of honor at the anniversary observance was Frances Perkins, secretary of labor during the Roosevelt Administration. She belied her 82 years as she recalled vividly the conditions which had prompted her to set up the new unit in the Labor Dept.—to do a job that no one else was doing.

Miss Perkins spoke of workers dying of undiagnosed silicosis, being poisoned by radium and lead, working long hours for low pay, being cheated of wages by employers, living in states with no workmen's compensation laws. While a few states, such as New York and Wisconsin, had effective

(Continued on Page 4)

Three Union Leaders On Automation Unit

Three AFL-CIO vice presidents have been nominated by Pres. Johnson to serve on a 14-member commission created by the 88th Congress to study the impact of automation and recommend policies for use of new technologies.

Named to the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress, subject to Senate confirmation, are Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, Albert J. Hayes and Walter P. Reuther, presidents of the Communications Workers, Machinists and Auto Workers, respectively.

Chairman of the commission is an economist, Pres. Howard R. Bowen of the University of Iowa. He formerly served as president of Grinnell College and was on the faculty at Williams College and the University of Illinois.

The commission is broadly representative of business, labor and the public with members who are expert in economics, engineering, sociology, industrial relations and the law.

The unit, under the legislation creating it, will submit a final report to Congress and the President by Jan. 1, 1966.

The 1963 AFL-CIO convention had called for such a commission to spell out "ways in which the

(Continued on Page 4)

Jobless Rate Stays at 5.2% For October

By Robert B. Cooney

The non-farm job picture showed "continued strength" in October, the Labor Dept. has reported, although the extent of the job gain was blurred by the General Motors strike.

Non-farm payroll employment totaled 59.8 million for the month, about the same as in September. But manufacturing employment fell about 250,000 more than expected —"a direct effect of the auto strike," said a Labor Dept. spokesman.

Since the monthly detailed job report is based on employer payroll data, strikers are not included in employment totals because they are off the payroll; neither are they

(Continued on Page 11)

PRESS CONFERENCE in Chicago hears announcement that 140,000 shopcraft workers on U.S. railroads will walk out Nov. 23 unless satisfactory settlement of wage dispute is reached. Pictured left to right, seated, are Intl. Rep. W. F. Blythe of Sheet Metal Workers; Pres. Michael Fox, AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., at microphones; Vice Pres. Thomas Ramsey, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Vice Pres. Edward H. Wolfe, Boiler Makers; standing, right, Dept. Sec.-Treas. Howard Pickett and Assistant Pres. George L. O'Brien of Railway Carmen.

Shopcrafts Set Strike, Reject Rail Pay Report

(Continued from Page 1)

orously urged a separate consideration of our case."

Management just as vigorously urged that the shopcraft wage proposals be studied along with two other pending disputes involving non-operating employes.

The President then, for the first time in history, appointed a seven-man emergency board "with the obvious intent that it hear the three cases separately and concurrently through the use of panels." Fox added:

"The board itself noted this to be the President's purpose but brushed it aside as 'impractical.' Thus the hoped-for separate consideration was denied us and the evidence upon which we relied in support of our case was ignored" by the Dilworth board.

The shopcrafts declare a railroad mechanic now is paid just less than $2.75 an hour while rates of similar craftsmen in other industries "generally are in excess of $3 an hour and, in the construction industry, more than $4 an hour."

The emergency board gave no consideration to this inequity, said Fox, and recommended another flat across-the-board increase for all non-operating employes. It recommended further that, with respect to the shopcrafts, a 9-cent hourly increase "should be in percentage terms . . . so as to recognize the special problem of these skilled craftsmen whose rates are low compared to those in outside industry."

"This places the shopcrafts in an impossible position" because they would have to correct the "recognized inequity" in rates of skilled workers by correcting it at the expense of the lesser-skilled workers and placing rates of the lower-skilled below those of employes with similar skills in the other non-operating groups, as Fox sees it. He concluded:

"Our duty to the employes . . . leaves us no choice except to fix a strike date under the authorization" voted by members of the shop unions last April. "We stand prepared to make a fair and equitable settlement. We deeply regret any inconvenience this may cause the public."

Fox said he will notify other union heads of the strike deadline and ask their cooperation. The only major railroads not involved would be the Southern Railway and the Florida East Coast, operated by strikebreakers for 22 months.

Whaling Men Win Right to Union Election

Members of the crews of the whaling ships Sioux City and Lynn Ann may vote in an election asked for by the National Maritime Union, the National Labor Relations Board has decided.

Contrary to the regional director and the employer, the board ruled that the crewmen are employed by the company and not by the captains, and therefore may be represented by a union in collective bargaining.

The case involved Robert Casebeer and Herman Foland of San Francisco, who operate the Golden Gate Fishing Co. The employer is in the business of catching whales on the high seas, and owns, equips, maintains and insures two whaling vessels.

The employer claimed, and the NLRB regional director agreed, that the captains are independent contractors who hire the crew. The board disagreed, finding that, while the captains control the selection and size of the crews and have full discretion as to the actual catching of whales, the owner pays the crews, has full claim over all whales caught, and otherwise acts the part of a true employer.

A secret ballot election was ordered within 30 days.

Cleveland Adopts Strikebreaker Curb

Cleveland, O.—A law banning professional strikebreakers and their agents from operating in the nation's eighth largest city was signed by Mayor Ralph Locher (D) here after its passage by City Council. Several score communities have enacted similar laws.

Councilman Arthur Kruczyk, who sponsored the law, said violators may be fined up to $1,000 and may be jailed up to six months for each offense. The measure, supported by the Cleveland AFL-CIO and other groups, is designed to protect the rights of union members.

Two Unions Reach Pacts With Rails

Chicago—One on-train union has voted to approve a wage increase offered by railroad managements and another has reached tentative agreement on a similar offer.

Pres. Charles Luna of the Railroad Trainmen said his union's general chairmen have approved wage and vacation improvements offered by Chairman J. E. Wolfe of rail management.

BLFE Meets Nov. 30

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen said he and Assistant Pres. M. W. Hampton will meet with general chairmen here Nov. 30 to vote on ratification of the terms of the proposed agreement.

The BRT agreement calls for increases of $1.75 per basic day for yard and road conductors; $1.44 a day for yard helpers and road brakemen; and corresponding increases for dining car stewards, yardmasters and other BRT-represented employes of Class 1 railroads.

All increases are retroactive to last July 12 in a contract which has two years to run. A fourth week's vacation will go to workers with 20 or more years of service, effective Jan. 1.

Gilbert said the BLF&E agreement covers 28,000 firemen, engineers and hostlers and generally parallels the wage increases recommended by Presidential Emergency Board No. 164. Also it provides up to four weeks of vacation.

Under the offer, engineers will get a wage raise of $1.75 per basic day retroactive to June 1. Other BLF&E-represented workers will get increases of 9 cents an hour or 72 cents a day retroactive to last Jan. 15, and another 9 cents next Jan. 1.

Credit Union Rolls Top 15 Million

Madison, Wis.—Credit union membership in the United States passed the 15 million mark for the first time in October, showing an increase of 400,00 since Dec. 31, 1963, according to CUNA Intl., formerly the Credit Union National Association.

With Wage Raise:

Tobacco Union Wins Reduced Workweek

Norfolk, Va.—The Tobacco Workers have negotiated a shorter workweek, a lower retirement age and a pay raise for 6,500 employes of the American Tobacco Co. in three states.

Union Pres. John O'Hare predicted that the new agreement will soon become the pattern for the industry, as it normally is the pacesetter. Already, he said, the 8.25 percent hourly wage increase in the agreement has been extended to 3,700 union members at Liggett & Myers plants under a prevailing wage clause in the Tobacco Workers contract.

The three-year American Tobacco contract provides:

- A reduction in the workweek from 40 hours to 37.5 hours.
- An 8.25 percent hourly wage increase, which will result in an approximately 2 percent raise in take-home pay after adjustment for the shorter hours.
- Reduction in the retirement age for a full pension from 65 to 62 and an increase in the retirement benefit formula which will provide a bigger pension for those retiring next year at 62 than that received previously by employes who retired at 65.
- Additional classification pay adjustments of 5 to 15 cents an hour for some 50 jobs.
- Two days' funeral pay for a death in a worker's family.
- An increase in sick pay from $35 to $40 a week for up to 24 weeks.

The wage increases were retroactive to Nov. 2, and the other contract changes will take effect Jan. 1, 1965.

The historic shorter workweek agreement was hailed by management as well as labor.

"By reducing the workweek," American Tobacco Co. Pres. Robert B. Walker declared, "the company is sharing with our employes the benefits provided by increased automation and thus is in keeping with the trend of the times."

TWIU Vice Presidents Howard W. Vogt, George Benjamin, Homer Cole and E. G. Harvey assisted in negotiations. Local union presidents on the negotiating team were Leslie D. Branch, Richmond, Va.; David C. Overman, Durham, N. C.; Radford G. Powell, Reidsville, N. C., and Fred S. Moran, Louisville, Ky.

During the negotiations, the company reaffirmed its intention to continue to make all technological adjustments through attrition, without layoffs.

White Collar Alliance Set On Airlines

Three AFL-CIO "white collar" unions with more than 20,000 members have announced they are joining forces "to combat and solve mutual problems in the airline industry."

In a joint statement, the presidents of the Railway Clerks, Air Line Employes and the Air Line Dispatchers said they are banding together:

- To keep "undesirable" elements from gaining a foothold in the industry.
- To help organize the industry's many unorganized white collar workers.
- To defend themselves against the airlines' mutual aid pact.

"This large craft and class of airline employes," said Railway Clerks' Pres. C. L. Dennis, Dispatchers' Pres. Robert Commerce and ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert, "have been neglected too long. It is our intention to insure them a just place in the airline 'family' regarding job security, wages and working conditions." Another objective, the three chiefs said, will be to eliminate duplication of activities.

The ALEA, affiliated with the Pilots, recently defeated a raid by the expelled Teamsters on members working for National Airlines. The affiliated union won certification again as bargaining agent for nearly 2,000 clerical, reservation and station employes.

Free World Auto Unions Urged to Link Strength

Frankfurt, Germany—The free world's 1.5 million auto workers must use their combined strength to help win a full and fair share of "the wealth they produce," UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the opening session here of a world automotive conference called by the Intl. Metalworkers' Federation.

Only by so doing, said the president of the Auto Workers, "can we . . . take human welfare out of competition on the world automotive market."

Presiding as president of the IMF's automotive department, Reuther reported his union has just won "the greatest gains ever achieved by us in a single set of negotiations" and offered to help raise the living standards of all automotive workers.

Reuther told delegates from 30 nations that the giant international corporations that employ them "know no national boundaries and are not inhibited by national loyalties" and their policies have a significant impact upon the welfare of all free world citizens.

It is "imperative," he declared, "that they be made to temper their pursuit of profits with a measure of social responsibility." Requiring them to do so, he added, "is a task not only for governments but for the free labor movement as well."

Reuther pointed out that through centralized control, auto corporations attempt to play each national group of workers against others by threatening that all will lose work if they move "too rapidly to raise their wages and living standards."

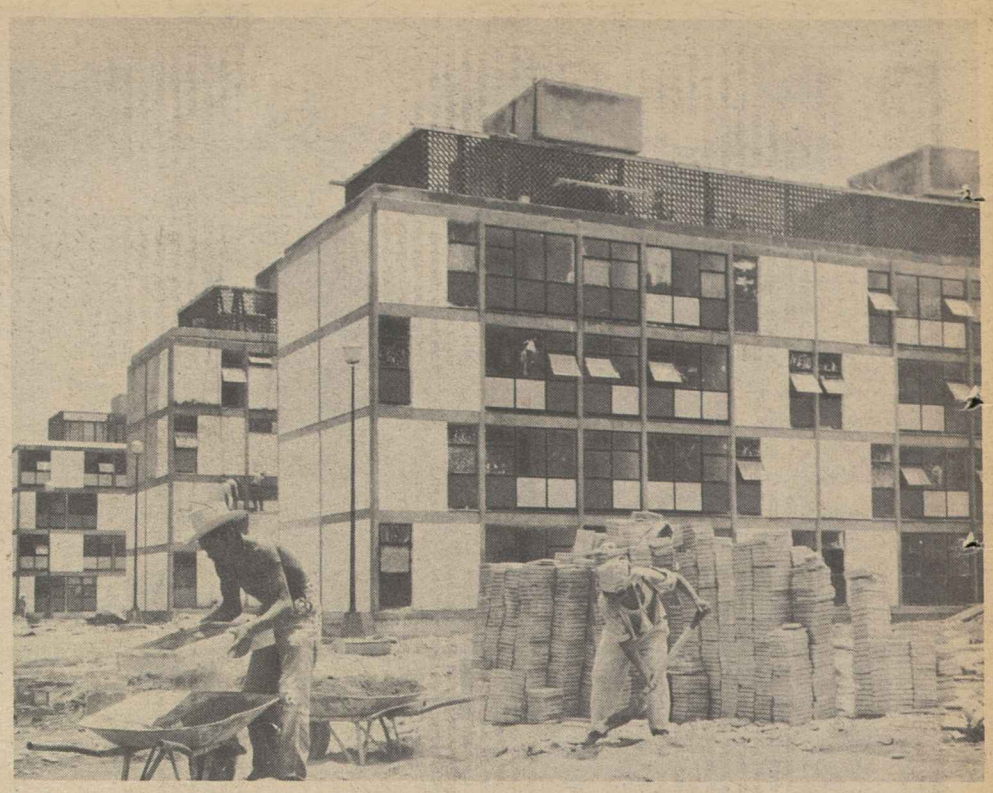
"All this makes it imperative," he said, "that we harmonize wages and social benefits by raising the living standards" of those workers who are not "getting their fair share" of the wealth they produce.

The conference will hold separate meetings for delegates from each major corporation. It will also exchange information on wages, social benefits, working conditions and management policies to "lay the groundwork for closer future cooperation," said Reuther.

'Work' Foe, Wife Die in Auto Crash

Albuquerque — Henry Kiker, chairman of the New Mexico Council for Industrial Peace, and his wife Barbara died Nov. 12 in an auto accident en route to Santa Fe.

ONE WEEK BEFORE his assassination, Pres. John F. Kennedy looked at a model of the proposed Mexican workers' housing project, to be financed by the AFL-CIO and some of its affiliates under the Alliance for Progress program, and found it good. With him and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany are William C. Doherty, Jr., (left) and Capt. Robert Clay of the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.



THE $10 MILLION PROJECT looked like this as it went throught the final stages of construction. The development, between downtown Mexico City and its airport, was sponsored by the Graphic Arts Workers Union of Mexico and consists of 96 pleasant new buildings, such as those above, a shopping center and other structures necessary for community life. The project was dedicated this week with Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne representing the AFL-CIO.

Labor-Aided Kennedy Memorial Opens New Mexican Housing Era

(Continued from Page 1)

in a breathtakingly beautiful project of 94 four-story buildings of two and three-bedroom apartments, colorfully arranged around central parks, with each apartment planned for a maximum of light and air and view. It began in poverty; it will end in ownership. Each of the apartments is being purchased on a 20-year plan. The major financing, $10 million worth, came from the unions of the AFL-CIO.

Workers' Dream

Between the dream and the reality came years of trial and headache. The workers initially assessed themselves 6 percent of each paycheck, an average of 15 pesos or about $1.10. With this money, they bought land. But construction costs far outran this assessment and, seven years later, their ambition and their plans had not been translated into reality.

Then, the brand-new American Institute for Free Labor Development, a brainchild of the AFL-CIO, entered the picture and undertook to find the $10 million financing. The technical and financial problems were many, but they were successfully overcome with the loan that was fully guaranteed by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

It was precisely the kind of support program Pres. Kennedy had envisioned in his Alliance for Progress.

On Nov. 15, 1963, exactly one week before the assassination, Meany showed Pres. Kennedy a scale-model of the project. The youthful President was elated. A few minutes later, speaking to the AFL-CIO convention, he hailed the project as a model of what he hoped could be accomplished in people-to-people, worker-to-worker undertakings in the Western Hemisphere.

Death Intervened

Ground for the project was broken in early December 1963, but instead of the atmosphere of gaiety with which the planners had expected, there was an atmosphere of deep grief. For John Fitzgerald Kennedy was dead.

The members of the Graphic Arts Union, by a spontaneous, unanimous vote, decided to name their project after the martyred President.

So, on Nov. 17, 1964, when the project was dedicated and the first unit was occupied, the chief speaker was the brother of the late President, himself just elected as a senator from New York.

Robert Kennedy, speaking in slow and measured tones and obviously personally affected by the moment, recalled that this project "was one of the last matters my brother thought about before his term as President was ended."

Kennedy, the senator-elect said, had "a special affection for the people of Mexico City because of the greeting they had given him and he strongly hoped to return to Mexico." But, he added, "he had a special feeling and affection for this project; it was of great interest and concern to him."

The senator explained that it was not only the creativity and the courage of the people involved in Mexico City; "it was the enlightened support given to it by the AFL-CIO, always a leader in social welfare gains in our country."

15,000 at Dedication

The 15,000 persons who crowded into the square under a brilliant, cloudless blue sky included many of the families who would soon make their homes in the white concrete buildings, marked by brilliant color splashes and great expanses of windows to let in Mexico City's bright sunshine and sparkling breeze.

Beirne a day earlier had translated the project's meaning from dollars into personal terms. He told a news conference at the Mexico City Press Club:

"To really understand what this means, you have to see where these people lived and how much they have improved themselves and their families."

Of the AFL-CIO's participation, Beirne said:

"We translated what we said about brotherhood into action. In other words, we put our money where our mouth was."

The long-range planning in the project is apparent from a few statistics. Eighty-one percent of the land has been left open for gardens and recreation areas for children. Four schools will be erected on the project grounds. Several shopping centers and a theater will be built later.

The complexities of financing this unique arrangement, which Sen.-Elect Kennedy called "only a start in mankind's fight for a better world for our children," were solved through the cooperation of the Confederation of Mexican Workers and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

The Mexican government and its National Housing Fund (FOVI) also played a major role in bringing the project into being.

But none of these would have been possible, as speaker after speaker emphasized, if the Graphic Arts Workers hadn't dared to dream nine years ago of decent homes.

Antonio Vera, secretary-general of the Graphic Arts Workers of Mexico, recalled for the dedication audience the dreams of this 5,000-member of local union.

The President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, in a special message read by U.S. Ambassador Fulton Freeman, paid tribute to those dreams. The project, he said, was not only a fulfillment of their dreams, but of those of the man whose memory it honored.

"John Fitzgerald Kennedy, early in his term as President, envisioned a closer relationship between the peoples of the Americas. He saw clearly the hopes and aspirations, not only of his own people, but of the peoples of all the Americas. Holding this ideal, he set in motion the idea of the Alliance for Progress which these ceremonies so vividly typify."

Then Johnson, echoing the views expressed repeatedly by all of the participants in the ceremonies, looked to the future:

"This housing project is more than just mortar and wood, more than foundations and walls. It is a symbol of what free men working together can achieve."

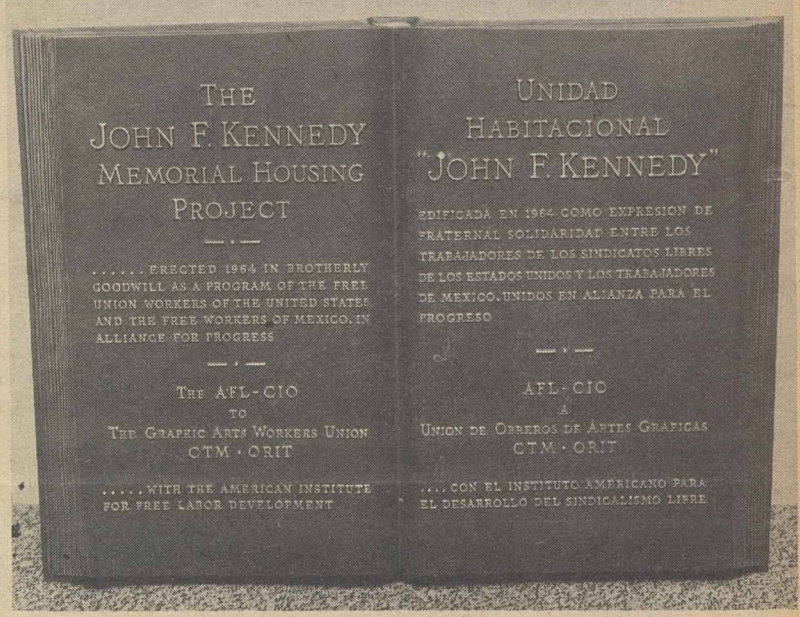
Others to Follow

Predicting it would be followed by other housing projects throughout Latin America, Johnson said:

"What has been accomplished here has been achieved through a spirit of cooperation which can lead to the realization of even greater things for all the nations of this hemisphere."

In that spirit, the President of Mexico, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, unveiled the plaque which officially dedicated the John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing Project.

It was, as Robert Kennedy and Beirne had said, "only a start" toward what must be and can be accomplished in the Western Hemisphere. But it clearly was, in Robert Kennedy's words, "a memorable promise for the future, a magnificent tribute to my brother."



SYMBOL OF COOPERATION between free labor in the United States and in Mexico is this plaque. The Graphic Arts Workers Union named the development after the late Pres. Kennedy following his murder.

'Racist' Concepts Laid To Real Estate Boards

The successful fight of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and its California affiliate to win voter approval of Proposition 14 in the recent election has "opened a Pandora's box of evils that "will sustain and extend racial ghettos and increase racial tensions and conflict," the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing has predicted.

"By misleading the people of California into believing they were protecting private property rights, the promoters of this referendum have actually moved to undermine the economic, social and political stability of the entire community," the committee said in a statement signed by Pres. Charles Abrams, Chairman Algernon D. Black and Exec. Dir. Edward Rutledge.

"It is clear that the federal government cannot enter into partnership with a state which has written housing discrimination into its constitution—thus California may deny itself the vast economic benefits of urban redevelopment."

The committee declared that the "cynical role" played by the NAREB and the California Real Estate Association "runs counter to the basic policy of our government, to the commitment of our people, and to the prevailing posture of the American business community."

The promoters of the amendment, which struck down the state's non-discrimination housing laws and amended the state constitution to prohibit such legislation in the future, were described as "the only major segment of American business that seeks, despite their protestations, to impose a 'superior race' concept" on the country.

The committee is composed of 37 major civil rights, civic, religious, labor and minority group organizations. Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights is a member of the board of directors.

Meantime, at the 57th NAREB convention in Los Angeles, Pres. Ed Mendenhall, of Hight Point, N. C., praised California voters for approving Proposition 14. He declared that private property rights are more important to basic human rights than are the civil rights of minority groups.

Steel Union Adds Units In Quebec Zinc Mines

Montreal, Que.—The Steelworkers won bargaining rights in two more units in Quebec's new $100 million zinc mining and refining industry when miners at New Hosco and Orchan, near Matagami, voted overwhelmingly for the union.

The USWA already had won an election in the Noranda Mines smelter at Valleyfield and have applied to represent employes of Matagami Lake Mines.

Mondale Set For Humphrey Senate Seat

Minnesota Attorney Gen. Walter F. Mondale will be appointed to the Senate for the two years remaining in the term of Vice Pres.-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey.

Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag said he will name the 36-year-old attorney general who won a second term two years ago with one of the biggest pluralities ever given a statewide candidate.

Humphrey said he will resign from the Senate this year so as to allow his successor to be sworn in as a member of the 88th Congress — thus gaining valuable seniority over newly-elected senators who will take office in January.

Mondale, who set up a consumer protection service and exposed charity frauds during his tenure as attorney general, came to national attention during the Democratic Party convention this year when he played a key role in working out a compromise solution to the delegate claims of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Humphrey praised Mondale as an "unusually able public servant" and predicted that he will become an "outstanding" senator.

SIU Appoints Meyer To Washington Post

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers has announced the appointment of Thomas L. Meyer, veteran seaman and union official, as the SIU's Washington representative.

Meyer is 54. He began sailing as an engine wiper, was a ship's electrician until 1952, and since has been Baltimore port agent and then SIU business agent in San Pedro, Calif.

LABOR CONFERENCE on Civil Rights presents plaque to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph for "outstanding leadership" in civil rights and labor fields. Shown at Chicago ceremony, left to right: Morris Bialis of Ladies' Garment Workers and Chicago AFL-CIO, conference chairman; Jacob Siegel, chairman of sponsoring Jewish Labor Committee, and Randolph, who is president of Sleeping Car Porters.

Three Union Leaders On Automation Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

government can meet its responsibility to share the costs and to alleviate the losses of automation job displacement" and to "pioneer in the social, political and economic aspects of automation to the same extent that our science and industry have pioneered in its physical aspects."

The act setting up the commission prescribes four major areas of study:

- A general assessment of the role and pace of technological change.
- A forecast of the impact of technological change during the next 10 years, including specific effects on occupations, industries and geographical areas as well as the over-all effects on the nation's economy, manpower, human values, etc.
- A consideration of the unmet community and human needs to which modern technology might be effectively applied.
- An exploration of the most effective means of channeling technology into promising directions and the relationship between government and private investment in applying new technology.

Specific Movers Sought

In addition to recommending appropriate policies for labor and management to follow, the commission has been asked to recommend specific steps that should be taken by federal, state and local governments in meeting their responsibilities in supporting technological change and to help prevent and alleviate the adverse impact of change on displaced workers.

The other members nominated by the President are:

Patrick E. Haggerty, president, Texas Instruments, Inc.; Philip Sporn, retired president, American Electric Power Co.; John I. Snyder, president, U.S. Industries, Inc.; Benjamin Aaron, professor of law and director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles; Daniel Bell, chairman, Sociology Dept., Columbia University; Edwin Land, president, Polaroid Corp.; Robert H. Ryan, president, Regional Industrial Development Corp. of Southwestern Pennsylvania; Whitney Young, executive director, National Urban League; Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, president, Anna M. Rosenberg Associates, public and industrial relations consultant; Robert M. Solow, professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Labor Standards Unit Marks 30th Birthday

(Continued from Page 1)

state labor departments and a body of social legislation, most state agencies had little authority, inadequate funds and small staffs.

The establishment of the federal bureau, Miss Perkins said proudly, was "one of the original guns fired in the war on poverty."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Bureau Dir. Nelson M. Bortz, several state labor commissioners, former Labor Dept. officials and experts from labor and industry took part in the program.

In panel discussions:

- Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. stressed that states need, in addition to comprehensive safety codes and legislation, "competent staff, including fully trained safety inspectors who are well paid and not subject to political appointment or removal."

Noting the great gap between states, Gritta cited Mississippi's expenditure of only 5 cents a year for each worker to promote occupational safety, and Oregon's $2.33 per worker expenditure. While each safety inspector in Oregon oversees conditions of 9,000 workers, Mississippi has only one safety inspector for each 400,000 workers.

- Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes called for both federal and state action to expand coverage of labor standards, including minimum wage laws, to more workers. The service trades, he pointed out, are both an expanding field and one whose workers "most need the protection of various kinds of minimum standards." He told the gathering:

"If anyone deserves the special attention of all government—federal, state and local—it is precisely the service workers. Yet they are the people who have been left out most often when standards legislation has been passed."

Schnitzler told the conference that "the gap between the accepted goals of workmen's compensation and the actual protection provided injured workers is far too wide."

Contract Benefits Cited

He pointed out that union contracts provide benefits which ignore state boundaries—on wages, retirement and working conditions. But, he noted, if members of the same union employed by the same company are injured on the job, their compensation would vary widely according to the state workmen's compensation law.

In most states, he added, "there are more game wardens to protect wild animals than there are safety inspectors to protect our working citizens."

Pay Up 4 Percent In Transit Pacts

Hourly wage scales of local transit employes rose by 4 percent under union contracts between July 1, 1963, and July 1, 1964, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. The increase was 11 cents for operators of surface cars and buses, 12 cents for those on elevated and subway systems.

Rates rose during the year for more than 98 percent of the 63,000 employes in the bureau's annual survey of union scales in cities of 100,000 or more population. Scales averaged $2.74 for surface operators, $2.94 for elevated and subway operators.

Locals Propose Steel Pact Goals

New York — Guidelines for Steelworkers' negotiators were outlined here at a meeting of 700 local union leaders who voiced their opinions on what 500,000 members hope to get from the 11 basic steel firms in forthcoming negotiations.

At the close of a two-day session, Pres. David J. McDonald told newsmen that plant-level committees will seek to settle local issues first and then will open talks on national issues about Dec. 15.

The union's 170-member Wage-Policy Committee sat in on the meetings to get grassroots reactions before formulating proposed contract improvements.

Asks 'Coalition of Conscience':

Randolph Lists Goals In Civil Rights Fight

Chicago—A. Philip Randolph called for a "coalition of conscience" to achieve the goals of the civil rights movement as he addressed 750 unionists attending the 10th Labor Conference on Civil Rights here.

Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Sleeping Car Porters, said these goals are:

- A war on poverty going beyond the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. "Billions must be spent on housing, public works and schools," he said.
- Quality, integrated education for all American children.
- New laws to assure Negroes their voting rights if the Civil Rights Act of 1964 fails to do the job.

Elements Listed

Randolph said the "coalition of conscience" should include the civil rights organizations, labor groups, the major church organizations and others interested in the cause of human freedom.

The conference, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the Chicago AFL-CIO, presented a plaque to Randolph "in recognition of outstanding leadership in civil rights and labor movements."

Civil Rights Awards presented at the conference luncheon included trophies to the Federation News, publication of the Chicago AFL-CIO; Gilbert Cornfield, member of Teachers Local 189 and a labor attorney; Machinists Lodge 113 and Chicago Fur & Leather Workers Local 45F.

Scroll awards were given to the Chicago Union Teacher and Interval, publications of the Chicago Teachers Union; No. 1 News, magazine of Chicago Flat Janitors Local 1; Mrs. Tobie Schein, Chicago Teachers Union; Painters Local 237; and Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 1.

New Project Announced

Thomas E. Faul, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago AFL-CIO, announced that the central body has approved a new civil rights project —legal aid for individuals who have civil rights complaints but cannot afford to engage attorneys. He said the Chicago AFL-CIO is selecting a panel of lawyers for the project.

Morris Bialis, a board member of the Chicago AFL-CIO and a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was conference chairman. He declared that any attempt to cut off funds of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission will be met by stiff labor opposition. State Sen. John A. Graham (R) has threatened to scuttle FEPC appropriations in the 1965 General Assembly.

Jacob Siegel, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, said that Pres. Johnson now has a mandate from the American people to implement the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Randolph declared that the civil rights movement is working to enforce the new law. He expressed gratification at the landslide received by Johnson and pride in the role played by Negro voters.

"The Negro has developed a new sense of his political power," Randolph said. "He must use that power as does labor—to defeat his enemies and elect the friends of justice."

Workshops Held

Five conference workshop sessions covered national and state civil rights legislation, immigration, employment, local union civil rights programs, housing and community facilities.

The conference urged:

- Full enforcement of state and federal civil rights laws.
- Full labor support for changes in immigration laws introduced by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.
- Continued local union and community action to help immigrants adjust to a new life here with special attention to informing newcomers of their union and community rights and responsibilities.
- Support for the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, with more funds and staff.
- Union support in the General Assembly for more state matching funds for Manpower Development & Training projects.
- Use and support of the Chicago Apprenticeship Information Center.
- Establishment of local union civil rights committees.
- Implementation of the Hauser and Havighurst reports on the Chicago school system to speed up integration and improve the quality of the education offered.
- Use of union pension and welfare funds for investment in low-cost, integrated housing and loans for mortgages on integrated housing.

White Collar Pay Study Finds 2-5 Percent Rise

A survey of more than 1 million employes in private industry shows that salary levels rose 2-5 percent in the year ending last February-March for most of the clerical, technical, professional and administrative jobs studied, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Among the larger groups studied, increases in salaries averaged 2.8 percent for accountants, 2.9 percent for clerical workers and engineers, 3.3 percent for chemists, 3.6 for engineering technicians.

The survey was made by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics and will be used as a basis for comparing federal salaries with the general pay levels in private industry. About 75 selected occupational levels were included.

BLS reported that, for the three-year period beginning in February or March 1961, average salary levels rose from 7.7 to 11.7 percent for the 12 groups surveyed.

Median increases were 8.3 percent for clerical levels, 9.9 percent for lower-professional and administrative levels, 10.4 percent for fully experienced workers.

Among all work levels, average monthly salaries ranged from $259 for filing clerks to $2,024 for attorneys in charge of legal staffs for business firms. Salaries for engineers varied from $612 a month for college graduate-trainees to $1,707 for those dealing with highly complex engineering programs.

For accountants, the range was $520 to $964 a month; attorneys, from $604 for trainees to $2,024; stenographers, from $356 for general stenographers to $402 for seniors.

Iona Confers Honorary Degree:

Extremists Scored by Meany As 'Divisive' Threat to Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

versary of the founding of the college by the Christian Brothers of Ireland.

The Iona president, Rev. Brother Richard B. Power, in conferring the honorary degree, praised the AFL-CIO president as "an intrepid fighter against communistic and other corrupting influences in the labor movement and an insistent voice for interracial justice."

The doctoral citation, delivered by Rev. Brother Leo R. Downey, chairman of the philosophy department, acclaimed Meany as a "staunch champion of the world's working men" and an "implacable foe of corruption and communism."

In his address, Meany drew a parallel between the objectives of the college and of the AFL-CIO, and stressed the need for education in today's increasingly complex world.

The college, he said, is built on the proposition that education is a basic need if each individual is to realize his full potential and make his maximum contribution to society.

"You have sought to minimize the economic barriers to a higher education and to make it available without regard to race, creed or color," he continued. "And you have maintained the principle that higher education in its true meaning must enlarge the perception of moral values and personal responsibility for the course of human affairs.

"American labor embraces the same aspirations and seeks the same goals."

He recalled that the first unions made universal free education one of their prime objectives, and that ever since, organized labor has been seeking to extend opportunities for education, improve its quality and quantity, and eliminate social and economic barriers to its fullest utilization.

"Adequate education is a prime condition to survival in this complex modern world," Meany declared. "The future of our democracy and the continued existence of human freedom depend upon an informed public, capable of reasoning among a bewildering array of constantly shifting alternatives."

The changes going on in the world, he emphasized, call not only for the elimination of illiteracy in its traditional sense, but also of "social and political illiteracy, the illiteracy of bias and prejudice and the illiteracy of indifference."

"We can never go back to simpler and more placid times," he said. "Nor can we afford to make believe that we have no responsibilities as individuals for the course of national or world events.

"It is futile to struggle blindly against the realities of modern life or to deny their existence. We must learn to live proudly and intelligently with these complexities and with our responsibilities as citizens of a free democracy.

"This requires education in its best and highest sense, and education grounded upon those principles which do not, or should not, change—the moral and ethical values of humanity and the duty of a man to his brother."

In recent years, Meany pointed out, communism has lost much of its appeal as a forerunner of escape from poverty and oppression. As a result, he maintained, the free world has a "splendid opportunity" to expose it as a fraud instead of a system of human betterment, "and to further demonstrate the superiority of democracy, under freedom, as the means to achieve the higher goals of mankind."

"We are doing so today," he declared, "in moving to eliminate the remnants of racialism and to enlarge and protect the civil rights of all of our citizens without regard to creed or color. We have embarked upon a far-reaching effort to find and correct the causes of poverty and to expand the horizons of opportunity for all Americans.

Friends in Need

"We have taken the lead in supporting the aspirations of the newly-emerging nations for freedom, national development and human progress. Our representatives visit and work with these people not as agents of subversion and chaos or the vanguard of empire, but as friends in need, with no other aim than to help in the realization of their goals under freedom.

"These are great tasks and great opportunities."

The U.S. labor movement, Meany pledged, will do its share to help the country meet the challenges of the age positively and constructively.

"We rely upon teachers such as you have here, who have devoted their lives to the cause of education," he concluded, "and upon the students who are the beneficiaries of such teaching, to help provide the inspiration, the dedication and the capacity for leadership required for the survival and progress of freedom at this vital time in history."

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FILM of the Clothing Workers, "The Inheritance," opened a three-week commercial engagement at the Carnegie Hall Cinema in New York with a gala performance that brought out (left to right) Robert Ryan, the narrator; Judy Collins, featured folksinger, and ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Clothing Workers' Film Given Public Premiere

New York—The Clothing Workers' award-winning 50th anniversary film, "The Inheritance," is being given its first commercial showing, a limited three-week run at the Carnegie Hall Cinema.

On hand for the premiere were film actor Robert Ryan, who is the narrator, and folk singer Judy Collins, who brought some of the songs from the soundtrack back to the stage live after the showing.

Originally commissioned for the ACWA's 50th anniversary celebration this year, the film expands beyond the story of the growth of a single union to unfold the history of organized labor in this country over the past 60 years.

It is a tribute to the millions of immigrant workers who poured into America at the turn of the century. Looking at the world through their eyes, "The Inheritance" documents their struggle against poverty, misery, and unbelievable deprivation and their continuing search for freedom in a fast-changing world.

In time, the film spans the period of more than a half-century from the immigration sheds of Ellis Island to the civil rights struggle in Birmingham. It moves through the birth pains of the ACWA, the tumultuous strikes of the steel and coal workers in the 1920s and '30s, through World Wars I and II, to the relative industrial maturity of the present day.

Film Award Winner

"The Inheritance" is the work of film and television producer-director Harold Mayer. It recently won a Gold Ducats award at the Intl. Film Festival in Mannheim, West Germany.

Millard Lampell did the script, and George Kleinsinger composed and conducted the original musical score. The soundtrack features the voices of noted folksingers including Lampell, himself, who was one of the original members of the Almanac Singers.

Completed with the full cooperation of the ACWA executive board, the film drew upon the specific experience of the union's three top officers: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg.

Conference Awards Cite Labor Safety Programs

Chicago—Labor safety awards for outsanding efforts in 1963 were presented here to seven unions and four union leaders.

Awards in the form of plaques were given the winners by Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers during the National Safety Council's 52d annual convention and exposition.

Wharton is the Council's vice president for labor and head of the labor conference, which established the labor awards program in 1961 to recognize superior contributions by the labor movement.

Harry Read memorial awards, named in honor of the late assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, were presented to the following:

Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 8-12058 of Niagara Falls, N. Y., for a well-rounded safety program; Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 3 of Long Island City, N. Y., for a successful program with continuity; the Washington, D. C., office of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for a full-time safety program; Operating Engineers Local 150, Chicago, for over-all programs stressing safety training; Machinists Lodge 851 of Joliet, Ill., for active participation in community safety programs, including the promotion of seat belts; Goodyear Local 2 and Firestone Local 7 of the Rubber Workers in Akron, O., for programs emphasizing training.

Individual Winners

Citations for individual effort in accident prevention were won by William McCullough of Ontario Hydro Employes Local 1000, Toronto, Ont., the first Canadian award winner; Murray Miller, health-safety coordinator for Bakery Local 3 of Long Island City, N. Y.; Safety Dir. John R. Kumpel of the Rubber Workers, Akron, O., and Safety Dir. Lloyd D. Utter of the Auto Workers, Detroit.

Overtime Sought For Pharmacists

The Retail Clerks have filed a suit in U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia asking that Drug Fair-Community Drug Co., Inc., be ordered to pay overtime and penalties to nearly 200 pharmacists.

The union said it filed the suit on behalf of its Local 400 after a substantial number of pharmacists charged the firm had violated overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act which became effective last Sept. 3.

The suit was said to be the first of its kind in the retail field. The act provides that an employer who breaks the law is liable for "liquidated damages" equal to the underpayment.

Auto Workers Narrow Disputes at Ford Plants

Detroit—The Auto Workers reached a strike-ending "pattern" agreement with the Allis-Chalmers farm implement firm and then concentrated on settling the last two local level agreements at Ford Motor Co. plants.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told newsmen on his return from a world automotive congress in Frankfurt, Germany, that he hopes for a quick settlement of disputes over work loads, overtime and other local working conditions at Ford.

The last two plants involved were the Ford manufacturing plant at Sterling, Mich., with 6,200 workers, and the Wayne, Mich., assembly plant with 3,000 UAW-covered employes. They were among the nine that struck over local issues. All others have reached agreement, the union said.

The strikes involved only 22,000 of Ford's 124,000 workers but the firm laid off 90,000 others when shortages of axles and other parts developed.

The Allis-Chalmers agreement was recommended by UAW negotiators for ratification by 11,500 workers in five plants. Won after a 10-day strike, it provides wage, pension and early-retirement gains won in previous auto and agricultural implement contracts.

Wages and working conditions of more than 16,000 additional UAW members are at stake in three other strikes. The union has won two settlements in the walkout of 6,400 members against 59 tool and die shops here. Unsettled are strikes of 6,000 members at four Mack Truck plants and 4,000 White Motor Co. workers at three locations.

First Negro Named Flight Dispatcher

Arlington, Va.—The Air Line Dispatchers have announced the promotion of member Ted Nelson of Utica, N. Y., to the position of flight dispatcher for Mohawk Airlines.

ALDA said Nelson is the first Negro to dispatch for an American air carrier since the federal government first laid down the requirements for licensed dispatchers 26 years ago. The union said the calling requires a high degree of professional knowledge and skill along with the ability to withstand severe pressures, including in-flight emergencies.

Report Studies Clerical Jobs For Women

The girl looking for her first job or the housewife returning to the labor force can get a steer in the right direction from a new study, "Clerical Occupations for Women—Today and Tomorrow," just made public by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept.

The clerical field, it declares, is undergoing "the most significant change since the invention of the first office machines" due in part to "automation and other technological trends." The nation gives employment to 10 million clerks, it says, of whom 7 million are women. By 1975 the total is expected to reach 14 million.

The study discusses job opportunities, duties, educational and skill requirements and earnings in 21 occupations, including seven in which two-thirds of the jobs are held by women—secretary, stenographer, bookkeeper, typist, cashier, telephone operator and office machine operator.

In the decade between 1950 and 1960, the median age of the woman clerical worker rose from 30 to 36 years, the study shows. However, it continues, women over 45, "and even some over 30," still find it more difficult to get jobs than younger women although employers "have rated older workers high in reliability, emotional stability and loyalty to the job."

The number of Negro women in clerical work increased from about 74,000 in 1950 to about 182,000 in 1960—three times the growth rate for white women in clerical jobs, the report says.

The Year Since Dallas

THE YEAR that has passed so quickly since that horrible moment in Dallas is in its way the nation's own testament to John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In his thousand days the young President, representing a new generation of Americans come of age to leadership, brought a courageous vision of America and the world as it could be and clothed this vision with vigor and eloquence and style.

His "let us begin" rallied a nation to new directions that brought it out of the desert of economic recessions. His New Frontier gave the world a new respect for America's democratic leadership and its ability to bring an easing of world tensions.

John Kennedy's vision was a long one, the vision of a man who understood the world he had grown up in and the nature of the changes that were being wrought in the second half of the Twentieth Century. He had hoped to lay the groundwork for his programs and policies in the early years of his Administration with a view to consolidation and advancement in the anticipated second term of his leadership.

Then came the completely inexplicable assassin's bullet in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and the vision was shattered for the moment in the drumrolls of a funeral march.

★ ★ ★

BUT THE FLAME never went out. Lyndon Baines Johnson's "let us continue" brought to fruition the Kennedy vision of equal rights for all men, of new economic policies designed to provide continuing wellbeing for the nation, of a wide range of programs to extend and improve the ideals of social justice and equal rights in a democracy.

And then, earlier this month, the nation passed judgment. It rejected with an almost awesome margin of votes the challenge to the vision and the policies of the young President and to Lyndon Johnson's extremely successful implementation and extension of those policies.

The verdict of the people was "let us continue" so that John Fitzgerald Kennedy's eloquent vision would move closer to realization; so that the country itself would become his memorial.

Pres. Johnson's magnificent victory was a fulfillment of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and also a new beginning as the President charts a course toward a Great Society of peace and prosperity and justice with special emphasis on the underprivileged one-fifth of the nation that is not sharing in the well-being, in the opportunities of a relatively affluent country.

★ ★ ★

THE MEMORY of John Fitzgerald Kennedy is fresh and vibrant as the nation mourns on the first anniversary of his death. For the nation well remembers the words of his inaugural address:

"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.

"The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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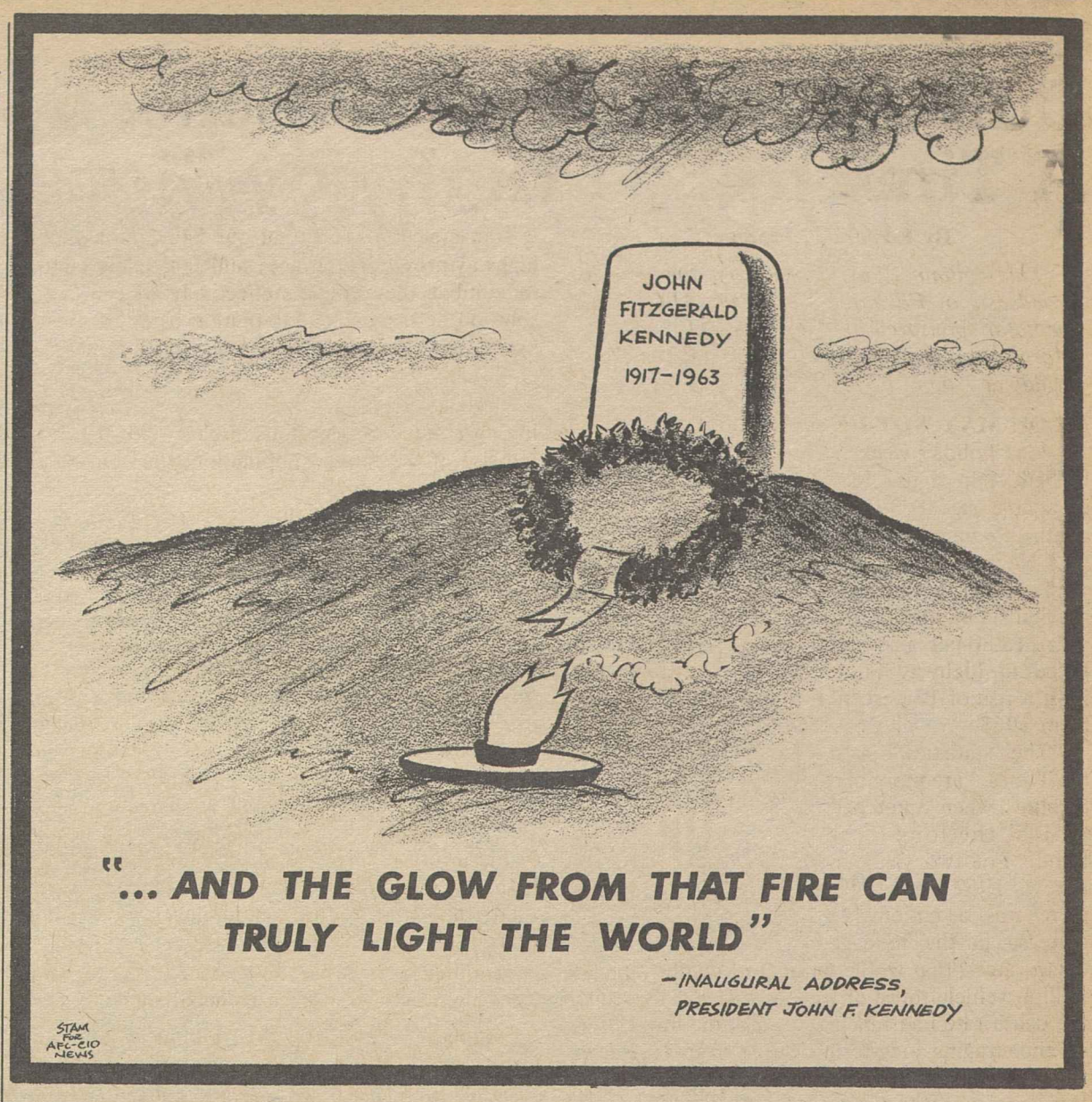


Reprinted from the AFL-CIO News of Nov. 30, 1963

Labor Mourns:

Anniversary of Kennedy's Death Recalls Great Loss to World

The following is excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Council on the death of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy adopted at an emergency meeting Nov. 26, 1963.

THE INCREDIBLE LOSS of Pres. Kennedy has put a stunned world in mourning.

Taken from our midst in madness and violence was a young man of stature and strength, a man with a zest for life, who had gaiety and wit and wisdom beyond his years. And even more, taken from us was a leader of greatness and courage and compassion—a humanitarian whose love of his fellow man was broad beyond belief.

All who love freedom and their fellow man now mourn. Aside from his immediate family, none mourn him more than the working people of this world, the voiceless millions bowed with grief. Only a handful of them knew him personally. But to all he was their leader, their champion, their friend.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy earned their confidence, their trust, their friendship. He gave them courage and a sense of destiny. He led them toward great victories over adversity that only a man of compassion could understand.

Most of all, John Kennedy understood the degradation and humiliation that millions of Americans of different race and religious belief know in too many parts of our land. A descendant of immigrants, a communicant of a religious faith that also knew persecution, Pres. Kennedy put his heart and strength into the struggle for civil rights.

More than any President since Abraham Lincoln, whose fate he shared, John Kennedy brought to America understanding of the struggle, appreciation of the plight of the victims of discrimination and segregation, determination that America must —and would—win this battle against hatred.

And never did John Kennedy lapse into the smugness of victory. No success meant relaxation to him. He knew always that there were new goals ahead, new victories needed, new enemies of mankind to be conquered.

The prosperity which marked his 1,031 days in office was only a source of partial satisfaction to him. As he told us only a week before his martyrdom, partial prosperity is not enough; there can be no satisfaction while millions go jobless

That was typical of John Kennedy for across the whole spectrum of American life—economic and social—John F. Kennedy stood for progress. He had no low horizons. He had faith in the limitless capacity of America and of Americans. He was a realist in both foreign and domestic affairs and he faced the realities without fear.

It was that very courage which, when the Soviets challenged us with their Cuban missiles, brought the world through one of its most perilous periods. The surprised respect which that crucial event won from the Communist world, and from our allies as well, may well go down in history as a turning-point in mankind's struggle for peace and freedom.

* * *

FOR EVEN as we Americans thought of him as our leader, John Kennedy was much more than that. He was not only a national leader but a world leader. He had the respect of presidents, prime ministers and kings; and somehow he had also won the faith and confidence of the world's people, in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America alike.

There are few men in any age—men who can combine in themselves the fresh eye of youth with the wisdom of experience; the warmth of instinct with the coldness of necessity; the scholar's grasp with the politician's astuteness—men who dare to dream great dreams and yet dare to be practical as well.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was such a man and, because he was, our sorrow is all the greater.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council speaks for workers everywhere in mourning the loss of this great and beloved man, a loss all the more terrible for the manner in which it was suffered. We extend to his widow, whose magnificent courage during these tragic days has won the admiration of all; to his children, to his parents and to the other members of his family our most profound condolences.

To his memory, we pledge our unstinting devotion to the building of the world of which he dreamed—a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men.

Morgan Says:

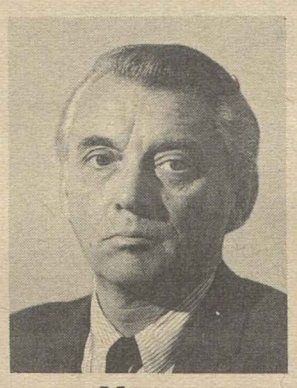
Dangerous Holiday Weekend A Time to Eye Highway Signs

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

YOU MAY NOT BE superstitious, but on the long holiday weekend it would be a wise idea to believe in signs. Highway signs. And the inescapable signs of the time showing that traffic deaths are increasing at an alarming rate.

A New York Times editorial noted gravely some weeks back that in just the first six months of this year 21,280 persons were killed in highway fatalities, a rise of 12 percent from 1963.



Morgan

"The statistics," said the Times, "are more disturbing when matched against the long-term trend. For two years in a row, 1962 and 1963, there was a nationwide increase in the mileage death rate —that is, the number of deaths per 100 million vehicle miles of travel. In 1961 this mileage death rate had reached an all-time low of 5.2, an encouraging long-term decline from 18.2 from 1923-27. Unless the balance of 1964 shows a large, unexpected improvement in safety—and the second half of the year is, for various reasons, usually more deadly than the first half—the full year toll can be expected to set a record surpassing the 43,600 deaths of 1963.

"Safer cars, safer highways, safer drivers, more careful pedestrians—these are about all we have to rely on for reducing death on the road. Government, by modernizing highways of built-in greater safetly, has spared thousands of lives. But the process is necessarily slow.

"The man behind the wheel has it almost exclusively within his power to make an immediate improvement in the death rate. But the pedestrian could, by looking out for himself, save a good many lives too. Nearly a third of those killed so far in New York State (for example) were on foot."

Such statistics of slaughter make warfare resemble a marble game on a vacant lot by comparison. The total U.S. casualties in South Vietnam, deep personal tragedy though each one represents, cannot begin to match the mechanical murder and suicide on U.S. roads—and it is too easy for us to forget that personal tragedy is involved in these figures, too. Besides those killed, reflect on the thousands maimed for life.

I am not at all sure that our $40 billion superhighway program embraces sufficient safety factors to combat the problem effectively. How can a solution be a satisfactory solution if, as the Times points out, the mileage death rate continues to climb?

The new turnpikes and expressways are curving, in a sense, in a vicious circle. With the lunging rise of the human population, the automobile population is bound to soar too, at least as long as the economy does not falter. Repeatedly the experience of the traffic experts has been that a new thruway or beltway or arterial attracts more traffic without necessarily easing to any marked degree the jams on other routes.

RECORDS REVEAL that high speed is the most lethal cause of accidents, yet cars on the new big highways are traveling faster and faster. That raises another problem. At such high speeds route signs have to be bigger and bigger if a driver is to catch his turnoff soon enough—and safely enough not to menace the rushing flow of traffic in other lanes. Dusk or rainfall at a major highway interchange produces a blurring nightmare that Henry Ford could never have envisioned.

Another hazard that the heavier traffic on king-size highways intensifies is headlight blindness.

Superhighways cost $1 million a mile or more now. Add to that the cost of landscaping the medians which separate the going from the coming streams of cars as a buffer against head-on collisions and a screen against headlight glare. Add another item of improved directional and route signs and the lighting thereof and you confront a problem of rocketing expenditures that will make the popular exercise of the 1960s of attempted federal budget-balancing look like an equation in second-grade arithmetic.

There is a certain fascinating madness to all this. One vital support of the American economy is the production of steel for the production of cars.

This requires the construction of more and more highways to put them on so that the more and more people who buy them can get to the office and the supermarket more handily and escape more quickly on holiday weekends to the countryside which is rapidly being bulldozed away to make room for wider thoroughfares which quickly become new bottlenecks, increasing the lethal hazards to the motoring public which is trying to speed home to watch TV or scramble to the hinterland for a little respite from the monoxide fumes and the monstrous tieups which nobody would dream of doing without.

Washington Reports:

'Domestic Peace Corps' Seen Vital Part of War on Poverty

WANTED: Men and women over 18 for difficult work in grim surroundings. Must be willing to live in slums. Long hours guaranteed. Pay, $50 a month and living allowance.

That's an ad for VISTA, Volunteers in Service to America, a kind of domestic Peace Corps, as projected by an imaginative reporter.

VISTA is an integral part of the President's war against poverty, Glenn Ferguson, a former Peace Corps official now recruiting for VISTA, explained on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Volunteers in the war against poverty, he said would be high school graduates of any age boom 18 to 80 who can provide day-care, assist elderly citizens, provide recreational or community development assistance, teach plumbing, carpentry, or other building trades, and teach pre-school youngsters. They would receive training of from four to six weeks, serve 12 months, and live in the area they serve.

Ferguson said that VISTA recruits will be an essential part of Community Action programs, working closely with community organizations set up under the program, and with local and state public agencies.

He said VISTA does anticipate that its recruits will face physical or other dangers.

"I think the greatest danger is the question of adjustment," he went on. "Very few Americans who are not among the one-fifth who need help—who are not in the poverty cycle—understand the reality, psychology and posture of poverty. We will seek in the training period to give volunteers from middle-class America some idea of this way of life to reduce the difficulty of adjustment.

VISTA DIFFERS from the Peace Corps, said Ferguson, in that "we are asking Americans to help Americans, to work in a country they supposedly understand, where the people accept the basic tenets of democracy. The reality will be that the volunteers will be exposed to situations which they don't understand. The level of frustration will be high."

The VISTA program, he suggested, may help influence more Americans to be nurses, social workers, public program people, groups now in short supply.

"There are still too many Americans today in terms of these needs, too few who respond to this kind of challenge," he declared.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton is on vacation. His column will be resumed in the issue of Dec. 5.)

RIGHT WING extremists who have been blanketing the country with propaganda and who played so vicious a role during the presidential election are being challenged by two highly responsible organizations.

One of them is the National Council for Civil Responsibility, which is monitoring radio and TV programs of 10 leading right wing organizations and will issue a digest of their contents.

The council is headed by Dr. Arthur Larson, former assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, and is supported by the Public Affairs Institute, a non-profit research organization in Washington.

The council will send transcripts to any organization or person subject to radio attack. There are more than 7,000 radio and TV programs weekly put out by right wing groups such as the Manion Forum, America's Future, Church League of America, White Citizens' Council and the Rev. Carl McIntire.

"We plan to challenge the spokesmen for the radical right with their own words," Larson said. "For too long they have filled the air with noxious propaganda, but there has been no physical record."

* * *

THE COUNCIL is sending a five-minute "antidote" to the right wing broadcasts called "Spotlight on Extremism" to more than 30 radio stations. It also has published a pamphlet.

Among its members are Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, and Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers.

Monitoring of the right wing propaganda is being done by Group Research, which for some years has specialized in research on the right wing.

Another organization which has shown deep concern over the growth of right wing propaganda is the National Council of the Churches of Christ, made up of 31 of the leading Protestant denominations in the country. The council has come under frequent fire from right wing extremists and fundamentalist sects that accuse it of "modernism."

In its publication, Information Service, the church group has made a comprehensive review of material on the nature, methods and objectives of right wing extremists and their propaganda and organizations. Calling attention to the role of the extremist groups in the presidential election, the council declared that the challenge now "is to the basic philosophy of democracy and to government itself as we have known it."

* * *

INFORMATION SERVICE carries reviews of three major books on extremist organizations: "The Strange Tactics of Extremism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Danger on the Right," by Arnold Foster and Benjamin R. Epstein; and "The Christian Fright Peddlers," by Brooke R. Walker. The service also includes a review of an article on the John Birch Soicety by the Rev. Robert A. Graham, S.J.

"This special issue is devoted to exposure of an ugly fact in present-day American life—methodical attempts to destroy our country's democratic processes and its free institutions by irresponsible extremists and their network of groups," said Fletcher Coats, director of the National Council's Office of Information.

"Particular reference is made in this study to what appears to be savage and often hate-fed extremist attacks on the nation's organized churches and their boards and agencies, including the 31-denomination National Council of the Churches of Christ.

"It is now time to draw attention to this situation that affects all Americans as a national community, and to expose the nature and extent of organized groups which would radically modify our free institutions and social processes, and bring about a closed American Society." **(PAI)**

VISTA, the domestic Peace Corps now being recruited for the war against poverty, offers Americans an opportunity to help Americans, Glenn Ferguson (right), a recruiter, said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program. The interviewer is Harry W. Flannery.

How to Buy:

Buying Insurance for Students Calls for Long, Careful Scrutiny

By Sidney Margolius

WE'RE GETTING more inquiries about insurance than any other consumer question that worries families, with the exception of food costs. The reasons for the confusion are understandable: families feel impelled to buy many different types of insurance; most people are not experienced in buying it, and the great variation in policies covering the same risk adds to the perplexity; and insurance is subject to "hard" selling.

If you are considering insurance as a form of saving, you need to compare how large a fund other types of saving would accumulate in the same period. If you are buying as a form of protection, you must compare with at least two other insurers to see what their policies offer in relation to cost.

The latest mail-order campaigns seem to be centered on life insurance for students and on specialized health insurance plans, including insurance for non-drinkers and accident insurance for seniors.

Mrs. M. D. asks about an insurance plan for students that she is considering "investing in" for her daughter, now in her second year of college. The cost seems "ridiculously low" but she has "seen too many offers that did not live up to the advertising."

In this plan, the company charges $40 a year for $10,000 of term insurance. At age 28, the policy automatically becomes $10,000 of straight or whole-life insurance (which includes cash value), and the premium jumps to $149 for men and $135 for women.

Another reader, Mrs. A. C., asks about a similar "college insurance" plan that many of her friends and she are interested in but that "sounds too good to be true." This plan charges $20 a year for the first four years, for $10,000 of insurance for students under 24. Then the policy converts to whole-life insurance and the cost jumps to $150, with dividends which may reduce it.

These plans, while they are still on a term basis, undoubtedly are inexpensive. That's because term insurance at this age usually is cheap to buy because of the low mortality of this age group.

The costs of these policies when they convert to straight or whole-life (also called ordinary life) also are not out of line with charges by other insurers for similar insurance, although we have seen a few that are lower.

But the real questions are does a youngster actually need life insurance, especially a girl, and especially this much; and can this insurance really be considered the best investment for a youngster when other forms of saving can accumulate a bigger fund?

The cash-surrender value is what you really need to compare. For example, in one of these policies, the cash value at the end of three years of the whole-life plan is only $62. In comparison, putting $135 a year (the girls' rate) into a savings account paying just 4 percent interest (many credit unions and savings associations pay more), would amount to $438.

THIS IS NOT to say that the insurance company has kept all the rest of the money. It has taken some for its selling and administrative expense but it also has provided you with insurance during this period.

Similarly, in the second plan you would pay in $980 during the first 10 years for the policy combining insurance and savings, but the cash value at the end of the tenth year would be only $290.

Some people feel that an insurance-plus-cash value policy forces them to save. In that case, it is urgent to compare cash values among different policies of the same whole-life type. Even though some companies may charge the same premiums as others, there may be a significant variation in cash-surrender value.

On the score of the insurance part of these policies, it does not seem useful to insure the lives of girl students with no dependents. There may be more purpose to insure boys who subsequently will have families to protect. It may do no harm to take out such insurance during the student years, especially since this guarantees that the student will have insurance later no matter what his health and insurability are at that time. Then, before the low-cost term insurance converts to the higher-cost whole-life policy, you can review whether you want to continue, or are in good enough health to get other term insurance and use other forms of saving.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Do You Realize You're Living With Tomorrow's Antiques?

By Jane Goodsell

SOME DAY, in some dim and distant future a hundred or so years from now, people will view the 20th Century as the olden times. The Jet Age will take its place in the history books, and it will seem as remote as the Jeffersonian Era.

Contour chairs and fluorescent light fixtures will be sold in antique shops, and our descendants will view contemporary (to us, that is) pop art as period pieces. Our great-great-great granddaughters will plant ivy in our quaint old electric casseroles, and boast to each other of the adorable old-fashioned plastic coffee mugs they picked up in out-of-the-way antique shops.

"You know how difficult it is to find genuine 20th Century plastic," they'll say. "It's terribly rare."

Our clothes—our stretch pants and bulky sweaters and madras sports shirts—will look as out-of-date as knee breeches and hoop skirts; and our drip-dry fabrics of orlon and dacron and viscose rayon will seem as quaintly old-fashioned as linsey-woolsey.

Our miracle drugs—tranquilizers and antibiotics—will seem as outdated as sulphur and molasses is today. Our spectacular 1965 cars with their disc brakes and recessed front grilles and tilted steering wheels will be as obsolete as the Stanley Steamer. Our descendants will shake their heads in wonderment and murmur, "Imagine what it must have been like to drive one of those relics!"

EVERYONE WILL GASP in amazement at the low cost of living back in 1964 when you could buy a car for less than $3,000 and filet mignon cost only $1.79 a pound.

A few split-level houses will be preserved as historic monuments. Ladies, appropriately garbed in picturesque 20th Century costumes, will lead schoolchildren through them on guided tours. The children will exclaim in astonishment at our funny old sunken bathtubs, our quaint television sets and our old-time electric can openers. An occasional artifact, as unfamiliar as a stereopticon is to us, will puzzle them into asking, "What's that?"

"That," the guide will explain, "is an authentic reproduction of an old-fashioned motorized barbecue. Your great-great-great grandparents probably used one very much like it."

That's posterity for you. Deflating, isn't it?

UNION INDUSTRIES Information Center, an exhibit hall and trade center designed to serve as a clearing house for information on union-made products, has been opened at 20 E. 15th St., New York City, by the Union Label & Service Trades Council of the metropolitan area and the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of the State AFL-CIO. Director of the center is Harry Avrutin (right), secretary-treasurer of the council, who is showing a union label toy dog to Council Pres. Charles J. Garrahan.

Survey Shows:

Consumer Attitude More Optimistic

CONSUMERS JUDGED both their personal financial situation and the general business outlook in a more confident and optimistic manner in September than three months earlier, University of Michigan Survey Research Center reports.

An unusually large number of middle and upper income families reported salary or wage increases during the summer, but the greatest improvement in attitudes was in the long-range economic outlook.

"It was concluded from past survey findings that the anticipation of the tax cut strengthened consumer confidence," the report says. "Yet the actual reduction of tax withholdings which took effect in March 1964, was not received with enthusiaism since most people felt that the amount of increase in their take-home pay was quite small and made no great difference to them.

"While those feelings persisted during the summer, consumer sentiment improved in this period. The frequency of increases in before-tax income was very high prior to September 1964; the American people on the whole were aware of prosperous economic conditions; a substantial proportion also knew that good times have endured for a fairly long time; the notion that a new recession would recur soon was held by fewer people than in earlier years."

Between June and September 1964 the proportion of family units (income between $5,000 and $20,000) expecting good business conditions during the next five years jumped from 39 percent to 45 percent.

"THE FREQUENCY of expenditures on cars, other durables, or additions to homes appears, according to survey data, to be related to favorable developments in salaries or wages rather than to awareness of benefits from the tax cut," the report states.

Survey evidence on accelerated debt repayments was obtained. A relatively large proportion of respondents reported that in 1964 they repaid installment debt faster than scheduled.

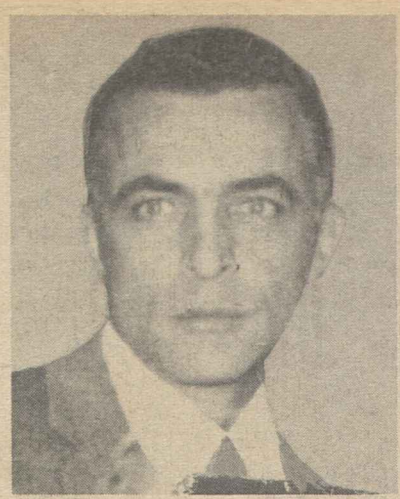
In summing up the consequences of its findings, the report concludes:

"Since consumer sentiment has become more optimistic, decisions to embark on major expenditures should become more frequent. Recent debt repayments and increases in savings also point to greater readiness to spend. A further increase in the rate of saving does not appear probable. The prospects are that the economy will be stimulated by substantial consumer demand during the Christmas season and also in the spring of next year, when fiscal policy will provide a much smaller new stimulus than in the spring of this year."

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

SEN. CLINTON P. ANDERSON

". . . less than 50 cents a week for freedom from fear."

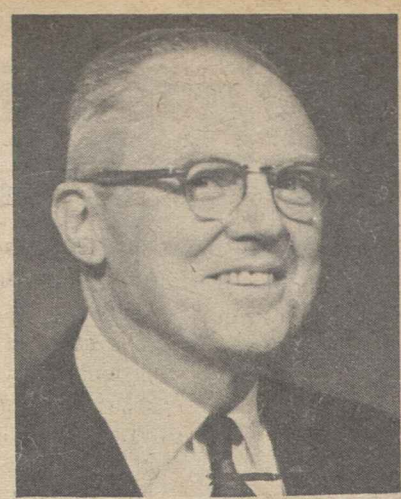


GEORGE OLIVER

". . . I'd be the one who'd have to stand it. . . ."

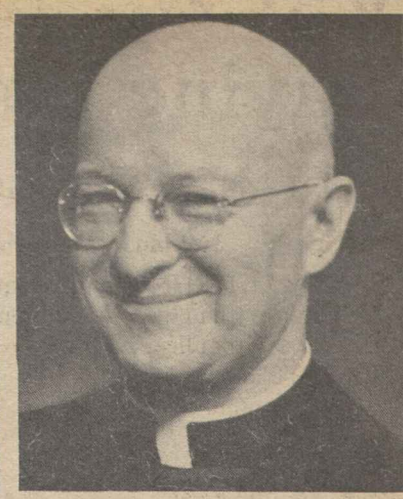
MARY WILLIAMS

". . . the demoralization that sets in" going on relief.



REV. LILBURN MOSELEY

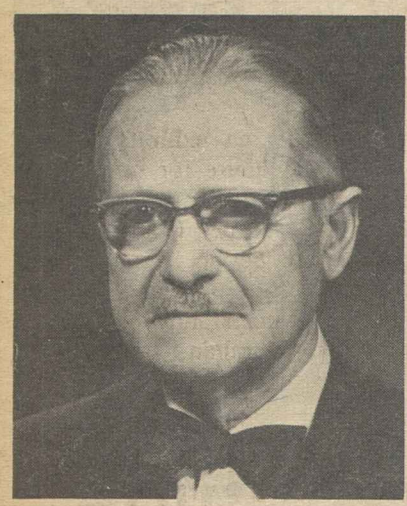
"You are witnessing the death of the spirit. . . ."



MSGR. R. J. GALLAGHER

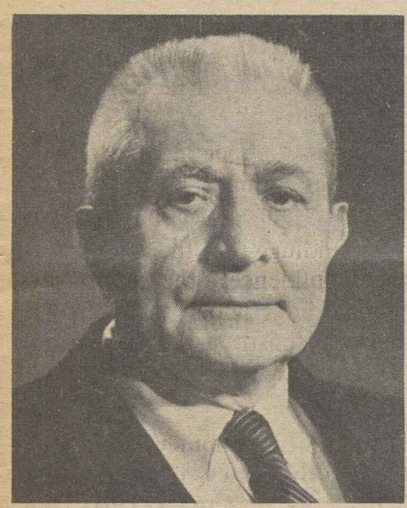
". . . in the best American tradition."

'Rx for a Nightmare' Presented on Film As People Speak Up for Hospital Care



WALTER NEWBURGHER

"I would rather live a couple of years less."



MAX BLOCK

"You have to be J. P. Morgan to afford" insurance.

LILLIAN HERSTEIN

"Social Security . . . we take it for granted."

The televised appeal for social security hospital insurance that hit with such impact when it was shown during the presidential campaign is now available for rental or purchase by labor and other groups.

Entitled "Rx for a Nightmare," it was produced for the National Council of Senior Citizens and presented on time made available by the Columbia Broadcasting System TV network after an American Medical Association program denouncing the social security plan.

The NCSC presentation was simple but powerful. It consisted of more than a score of people telling in their own words why they think Congress should enact a law providing old-age hospital protection—a thread woven into the fabric of drama by the narration of E. G. Marshall, television actor who regularly stars in "The Defenders" and who told the audience he was not acting, but participated "as a citizen."

The program brought together the great and the obscure—those who had led the fight for the program, such as Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), and those who see in it a personal safeguard against disaster, demoralization and even death.

Among the less-knowns were not only elders but younger people. Melvin Denlein, Baltimore clothing cutter, for example, explained to the TV audience that he had "just an average man's salary" to provide for his two children and his 71-year-old father.

"If my father gets sick—I mean, if he was to get really hit with a hospital bill," he asked, "well, who'd take care of it? It'd have to be me. Something like that—it would kill everything. It would hit my future and my children's future. I'm up to here now. One more thing and I'd drown."

What Denlein meant was pointed up by two physicians. Said Dr. John Knowles, director of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston:

"First-rate medical treatment is expensive. And it's going to get more expensive. It has gone past what the ordinary citizen can deal with by himself—most of all, if he's elderly."

"If it's an elderly patient and I know he can't afford it, I can forget to send him a bill," said Dr. Benjamin Krugman, for 25 years a family doctor in Paterson, N. J. "But when I have to send him to a hospital, that is it—there's nothing I can do."

One of the senior citizens who appeared on the program was Max Block, 73-year-old retired fur merchant from New York who carried private medical insurance for 40 years—and then put in a claim when he had a coronary attack. The policy was cancelled when the next payment was due.

"At my age, he said, "the kind of insurance I need, you have to be J. P. Morgan to afford it."

Marshall as narrator summed everything up pretty succinctly: "Medical care for the aged isn't just a problem for grandpa, out there watching the kids in the playground, or grandma back in the kitchen," he said. "It touches us all."

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has copies of "Rx for a Nightmare" for sale and for rent, and is urging local unions and central bodies to place orders promptly so the film can be shown to labor and community audiences before Congress turns to consideration of social security hospitalization when it convenes in January.

The film includes sound, is 16 mm. wide in black and white, and runs for 26 minutes. The rental price is $3, the sale price $50. It may be ordered from the Film Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. The department is preparing a discussion guide for use with "Rx" which will be distributed without charge to renters or buyers.

TV Appeal for Elderly Built on Human Drama

The case for hospital insurance for the elderly under social security was built up from the raw material of drama by Millard Lampell.

Lampell's is a name long associated with liberal causes and their documentation. He is the author of "The Lonesome Train," folk cantata often heard as part of radio memorials to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. He wrote "No Hiding Place" for the Eastside-Westside television drama series, winning a Sidney Hillman Award and the Anti-Defamation Award. In all, he has won nine such honors including the coveted Peabody Award. He adapted John Hersey's novel, "The Wall," into a Broadway play.

LAMPELL

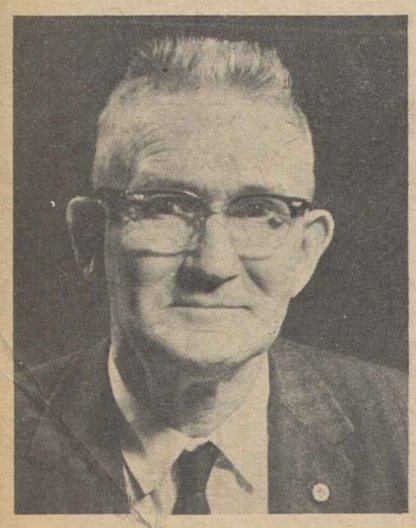
When he undertook to make "Rx for a Nightmare," he determined to piece together an anthology of stories that demonstrated the need and desire for hospital care under social security.

The National Council for Senior Citizens supplied him with a long list of supporters in all parts of the country. He got on the telephone and talked to them, transcribing the conversations as people of all ages and in all stations of life detailed the "why" of their backing.

Twenty stories were put together, like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. The people who supplied them were taken to New York, and on television repeated them in the words they had used over the telephone.

"Rx for a Nightmare" has the impact that only honesty can produce, Lampell asserted. He added:

"Some viewers found it hard to believe its authenticity—because the characters said such beautiful things—but authentic it was, as authentic it had to be in order to conform with Federal Communications Commission regulations governing free time broadcasts."

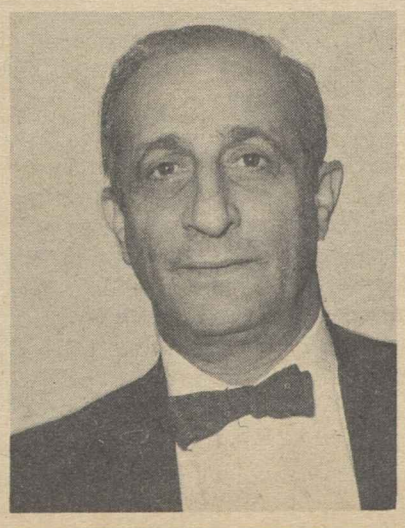


AARON JENNINGS

"There has been a wonderful change. . . ."

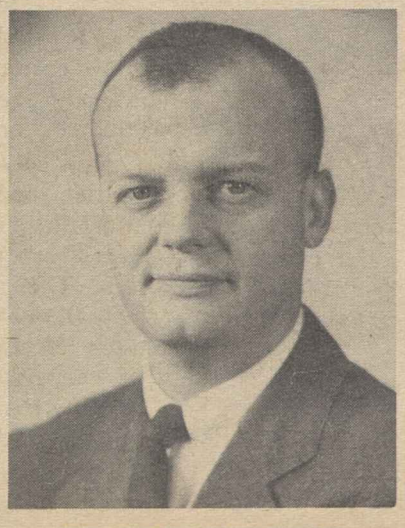
DR. CALDWELL ESSELSTYN

". . . not getting the medical care they need."



DR. BENJAMIN KRUGMAN

"You know they're worried about high costs."



DR. JOHN KNOWLES

". . . and one illness wipes them out."

MELVIN DENLEIN

"I'm up to here now. One more thing and I'd drown."

FREEDOM RIDERS, a group of paintings by May Stevens inspired by the struggle for freedom by Negroes in the South, is on display through Dec. 9 in the Art Gallery of the United Federation of Teachers in New York. Miss Stevens, whose work has been shown in one-man exhibitions in this country and in France, is teaching at Queens College.

Bolling Asks House Democrats To Clean Up Committee System

Rep. Richard Bolling has called on his Democratic colleagues in the House "to chase the conservative foxes out of the liberal chicken coop."

The Missouri congressman said the time is ripe to crack the power of nominal Democrats who vote like Republicans and who use their key House committee posts to block Administration programs.

Bolling, a leader of his party's liberal wing, urged that seniority be made second to party loyalty and responsibility in making committee assignments and choosing committee chairmen.

He proposed more power for the speaker and for the House Democratic caucus. The election results gave Administration Democrats both the mandate and the numerical strength to make "whatever reforms are needed," he said, to correct the abuses which have developed under the present system of "legislative feudalism."

The most recent AFL-CIO convention also called for congressional rules reform at the start of the 89th Congress. Until it is achieved, the federation said, "America will be trying to resolve its automation and atomic age problems with a horse-and-buggy legislative mechanism."

Seniority is "a valid, just and workable principle in many areas of human activity," the AFL-CIO said, but not in Congress. The House committee structure, under both Democrats and Republicans, "is in the hands of rural congressmen who represent a distinct minority in America's population."

Bolling made these specific suggestions in a letter to House Democrats:

- The speaker of the House—or the Democratic leader when the GOP controls the House—would have the exclusive right to nominate Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee and the Rules Committee. The speaker would also propose the chairmen of all committees.
- The Democratic caucus would either confirm or reject the nominees. If his choices were turned down, the speaker would then propose substitute names.
- The Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee, as at present, would constitute a committee on committees and nominate Democratic members of other committees. However, the caucus would have the right to reject any nominee by majority vote.

Bolling said seniority would doubtless remain the method of selecting most committee members. He stressed, however, that "the implied threat of party discipline . . . would give pause to the member who would bolt his party's program."

Author of Book

Bolling, a member of the House Rules Committee, has written a book on the need for congressional reform which will be published in February. He presented his proposals in advance of publication because, he said, since the election "the warm winds of reform have been gently circulating in the halls of Congress."

He suggested that the present seniority-based system, developed in a move to correct the once-absolute power of the Speaker, went too far the other way.

"Men whose political philosophies more nearly reflect the Republican position have been allowed to rule important committees simply on the basis of a long tenure in Congress," he declared.

By way of contrast, Bolling noted, "the Republican Party has shown itself to be more responsible in this area than we Democrats." GOP members of the three most important House committees—Appropriations, Ways & Means, and Rules—nearly all reflect the conservative point of view.

No Risk Seen

He acknowledged that abuses of leadership power had taken place under strong, centralized leadership. But he said the provision for rejection of the nominees to committees by the full Democratic caucus would overcome this risk.

Under his proposals, Bolling said, "the party leader would become the true leader of a legislative team . . . His ability to veto or to replace a man completely out of step with his party viewpoint would nevertheless be subject to ratification by the majority of the members of his party. It would place final legislative responsibility where it belongs—on the majority of the Democratic Party."

Johnson Urges Speed On Aged Hospital Care

Pres. Johnson has told House Democratic leaders he wants early action on two priority bills—social security hospital care for the aged and Appalachia development.

Both measures were passed by the Senate last year but left hanging in the House. With the cooperation of committee chairmen, they could be reintroduced and sent to the floor without a repetition of lengthy hearings held during the 88th Congress.

The President also asked Speaker John W. McCormack and Majority Leader Carl Albert to draw up a list of other leftover bills which can be moved early in the session. The 89th Congress convenes Jan. 4.

Although a new Congress normally spends its first weeks getting organized, the President made it clear that he would like to see the early-session pace stepped up to clear the deck for new legislative proposals he will submit.

Albert told newsmen that he and McCormack gave the President an optimistic forecast about both the hospital care and Appalachia bills. When asked by reporters if June was a likely target for House passage of the hospital care bill, Albert said he hoped for action before then.

Earlier, House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills had promised to bring the hospital care proposal up in his committee soon after Congress convenes if the President so wished. Mills opposed including hospital benefits as part of social security last year, but indicated that he might consider supporting a program under which the benefits would be provided through a separately-financed fund.

The proposed program of large-scale aid to the 11-state Appalachia region had House committee approval this year, but didn't reach the floor because Administration leaders couldn't count the votes to pass it. The election results, with a massive 38-seat net gain for the Democrats, make approval by the 89th Congress virtually certain.

Another holdover measure, sidetracked last year for lack of votes, was a bill to give additional funds to the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Earlier, the President had said he will ask Congress to repeal or reduce "nuisance" federal excise taxes amounting to at least $550 million. He has not yet spelled out which taxes he will seek to eliminate.

The New Senate

Senators, including holdovers, who will take office in January are listed below. The re-election of Sen. Howard W. Cannon [D-Nev.] is still in doubt, subject to recount. Walter F. Mondale is listed as a senator from Minnesota on the basis of Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag's announced intention to appoint him to the unexpired term of Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey.

*Symbols: * Re-elected; † New senator.*

ALABAMA
Lister Hill (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)

ALASKA
E. L. Bartlett (D)
Ernest Gruening (D)

ARIZONA
Carl Hayden (D)
Paul J. Fannin (R)†

ARKANSAS
J. W. Fulbright (D)
John J. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA
Thomas H. Kuchel (R)
George Murphy (R)†

COLORADO
Gordon Allott (R)
Peter H. Dominick (R)

CONNECTICUT
Thomas J. Dodd (D)*
Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)

DELAWARE
J. Caleb Boggs (R)
John J. Williams (R)*

FLORIDA
Spessard L. Holland (D)*
George A. Smathers (D)

GEORGIA
Richard B. Russell (D)
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Hiram L. Fong (R)*

IDAHO
Frank Church (D)
Len B. Jordan (R)

ILLINOIS
Paul H. Douglas (D)
Everett McK. Dirksen (R)

INDIANA
Birch Bayh (D)
Vance Hartke (D)*

IOWA
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
Jack Miller (R)

KANSAS
Frank Carlson (R)
James B. Pearson (R)

KENTUCKY
John Sherman Cooper (R)
Thruston B. Morton (R)

LOUISIANA
Allen J. Ellender (D)
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
Edmund S. Muskie (D)*
Margaret Chase Smith (R)

MARYLAND
Daniel B. Brewster (D)
Joseph D. Tydings (D)†

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)*
Leverett Saltonstall (R)

MICHIGAN
Philip A. Hart (D)*
Pat McNamara (D)

MINNESOTA
Eugene J. McCarthy (D)*
Walter F. Mondale (D)†

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
John Stennis (D)*

MISSOURI
Edward V. Long (D)
Stuart Symington (D)*

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)*
Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis (R)
Roman L. Hruska (R)*

NEVADA
Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
Norris Cotton (R)

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)*
Clifford P. Case (R)

NEW MEXICO
Clinton P. Anderson (D)
Joseph M. Montoya (D)†

NEW YORK
Robert F. Kennedy (D)†
Jacob K. Javits (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
B. Everett Jordan (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)*
Milton R. Young (R)

OHIO
Frank J. Lausche (D)
Stephen M. Young (D)*

OKLAHOMA
Fred R. Harris (D)†
A. S. Mike Monroney (D)

OREGON
Wayne Morse (D)
Maurine B. Neuberger (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph S. Clark (D)
Hugh Scott (R)*

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)*
Claiborne Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Olin D. Johnston (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
George McGovern (D)
Karl E. Mundt (R)

TENNESSEE
Albert Gore (D)*
Ross Bass (D)†

TEXAS
Ralph W. Yarborough (D)*
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
Frank E. Moss (D)*
Wallace F. Bennett (R)

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R)
Winston L. Prouty (R)*

VIRGINIA
Harry Flood Byrd (D)*
A. Willis Robertson (D)

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)*
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)*
Jennings Randolph (D)

WISCONSIN
Gaylord Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)*

WYOMING
Gale W. McGee (D)*
Milward L. Simpson (R)

Message to Peruvian Business:

Meany Calls Unions Vital to Free Society

Lima, Peru—A "strong, independent democratic trade union movement" is an "absolute essential" to the existence of a free government and can play a major part in creating and maintaining a free society, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a speech read for him at the 5th Inter-American Conference of Business Executives here.

"Your interest, perhaps, revolves around the preservation of private enterprise," he said. "Yet it should be apparent to all, in every free country, that private enterprise is not enough in itself. There must be, for example, a broad system of social security, using the term in its general sense. Such a system can be partly established by collective bargaining, but our experience has convinced us that its basic structure must be established by law. . . .

"Government action is sometimes decried as 'government interference.' But it is our profound conviction that government has an obligation to promote and maintain economic prosperity for all the people—for everyone."

The labor movement he advocated as a factor in a free society, he said, must be one "free from management domination; free from government control, and free from corruption and communism alike."

"I think it is fair to say," he added, "that many in the free world do not thoroughly understand this point; and it is certainly true that the free world has not, as a whole, adequately utilized trade union movements as partners in the struggle against totalitarianism."

Economic growth, industrial development, private enterprise "and all the rest" are not ends in themselves, Meany maintained, but "means to a greater end—a better life for all."

"This is what we in the AFL-CIO have in mind when we seek to encourage the development of free, democratic, independent trade unions in nations around the world and in Latin America in particular," he told the business executives.

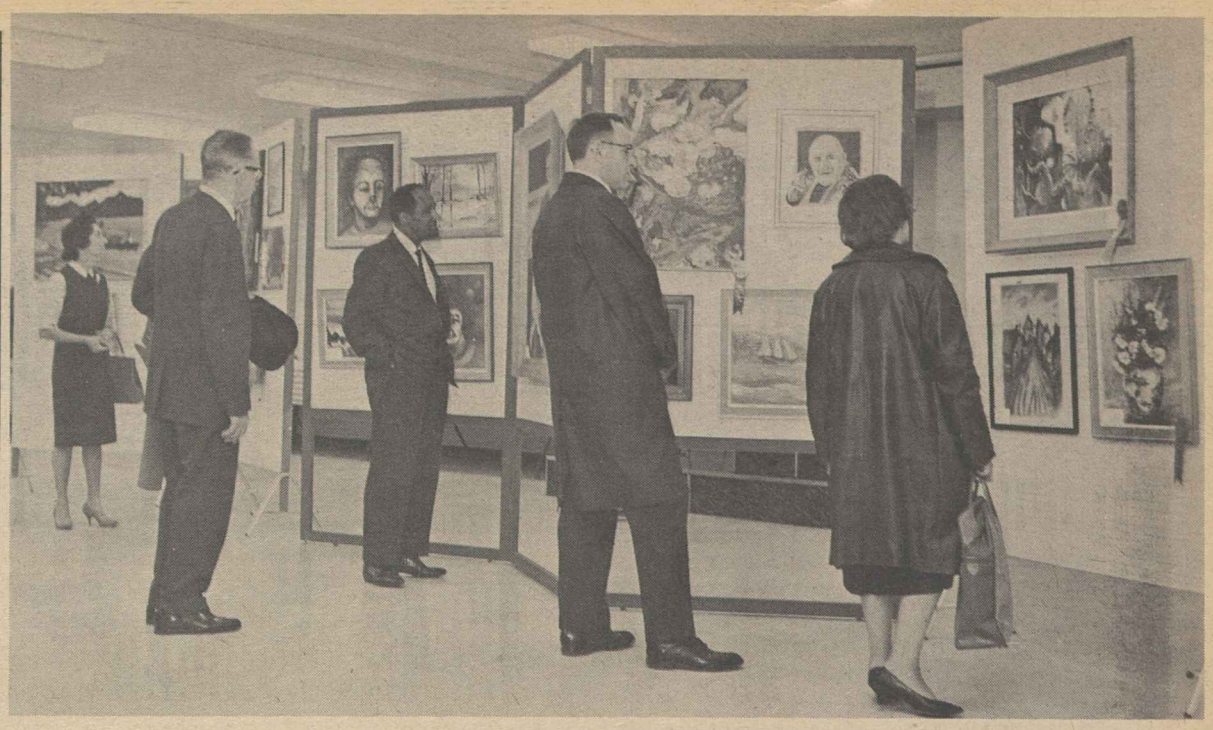
Organized labor in the United States, he asserted, does not seek to impose any preconceived political or economic system upon any one, "but we do seek to encourage free collective bargaining" because the negotiated agreements that result "contribute immensely" to national progress as well as to the individual enterprise.

Labor's Power for Good

Meany attributed the rise of the U.S. economy from its depression low in the 1930s to the present, with its gross national product around $600 billion a year, to the labor movement's achievement of power "to negotiate better wages and working conditions year after year," and to the government's adoption, "urged forward by the labor movement," of laws that protect the worker from exploitation and improve his material status. These developments, he asserted, are the basis for business and industrial prosperity in the U. S. today."

"To put it another way," he continued, "the workers in any country should be able to buy what they produce, if that country is to have any assurance of continuing prosperity. . . . They should be able to buy food, clothing, automobiles, electrical appliances, etc.—and have enough left over to buy homes and to educate their children. This is the source of economic growth and economic stability."

Meany's speech was read by Felix Loli Cepero, secretary general of the White Collar Workers Federation of Peru and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.



THIS IMPRESSIVE art exhibit, sponsored by Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, is the product of union men and women who work in New York's department stores. The paintings, prints and drawings were shown at the local's headquarters.

October Jobless Rate Still 5.2% As Economy Maintains Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

counted as unemployed. In contrast, the earlier summary job figures counted strikers as employed since these statistics are based on household surveys; whoever is home is simply asked whether working-age family members are employed or unemployed.

With other industry divisions showing over-the-month job gains, the steady improvement in employment in 1964 continued. But, as the earlier summary report showed, the improvement has not been great enough to dent high-level unemployment.

The key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate held at 5.2 percent in October, unimproved from September. The jobless rate had been pared down from 5.6 percent in January to 4.9 percent in July, but it has edged upward since then.

Active Work-Seekers

A total of 3.3 million persons were unemployed in October, actively seeking work but unable to find it. Of this total, 800,000 were jobless 15 weeks or longer.

On the employment side of the picture, the Labor Dept. reported:

"Manufacturing employment fell about 250,000 more than seasonally in October as several durable goods industry groups showed the effect of the automobile strike.

"After seasonal adjustment, employment was down 190,000 in transportation equipment, 40,000 in fabricated metals and 10,000 in primary metals. The employment trend in the machinery industry continued upward despite the strike.

"In non-durables, food processing showed an employment drop of about 60,000 from September; this decrease and movements in the other non-durable goods industries were about in line with seasonal expectations."

In the non-manufacturing sector as a whole, the job gain totaled 185,000 on a seasonally-adjusted basis. The strongest gain was in state and local government, which rose by 100,000 as the last of the schoolteachers returned to their jobs.

The transportation and public utilities industry showed a drop of 15,000, concentrated in railroads and motor freight and reflecting secondary effects of the auto strike.

Because of the large number of workers involved in the auto strike and their relatively high wages and overtime, the overall averages in several indexes were depressed.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers fell by 3 cents to $2.53 in October. Weekly earnings declined by nearly $1 to $103.

The factory workweek rose by 6 minutes to 40 hours, 42 minutes, with divergent trends in individual industries. In durable goods, the workweek dropped because of the auto strike. In non-durable goods industries, the workweek jumped over September because some employes took unpaid leave on Labor Day, which fell in the survey week and lowered the hours total.

In summary, despite the effects of the auto strike on the statistics, a Labor Dept. spokesman said the October report reflected "continued strength" in line with the steady job gains of the past year.

In a separate report, the Labor Dept's October survey of 150 major job centers showed 31 areas with "substantial unemployment"—6 percent or more jobless. This total was unchanged from September and remains at a low for the past five years.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., was the only major area which showed enough improvement to be reclassified; it was moved into the 1.5 to 3 percent jobless category.

Consumer Rights Cited To Ad Agency Parley

New York—Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, under fire from some advertisers for her activities as Pres. Johnson's adviser on consumer problems, carried the fight to a meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies. In a speech before more than 250 top executives who had invited her views, she disclaimed allegations that she had indiscriminately attacked the advertising industry or business generally, and praised advertising for what it has done.

"It is not my intention to leave you with the impression that everything I have said about advertising has been praiseworthy," she added. "It has not. I have objected to some aspects of current advertising and I have stated my objections in no uncertain terms. Generally, this criticism has been in two areas—the areas of claims and of taste."

Consumers, she said, have a right to expect that advertisers, through newspapers, magazines, package inserts, labels and radio and TV programs, will provide them with "the information they need to shop comparatively and to make rational choices."

"Consumers also have a right to expect advertisers to back up their claims," she said. "Isn't it cause for concern that even in our medical journals, advertising for prescription drugs drifted into a situation where our ethical standards eroded in the face of fierce competition? They eroded to the point where Congress approved controls which would never have been considered if these excesses had not become apparent.

"My friends in the regulatory agencies tell me that this danger still exists, particularly in the area of proprietary drugs. I am not here to tell you that Pres. Johnson is about to propose new legislation on this subject, but it would seem obvious that now is the time for the advertising industry to redouble its efforts to ensure that new legislation does not become necessary."

She emphasized that "we, in Washington, are all for self-regulation" by industry so long as it aids consumers, and she expressed the belief that any legal problems can be worked out.

In the "great grey area of taste," Mrs. Peterson repeated past warnings that consumers are about to "revolt against humbug" and are "developing defenses" against "the massive assaults that are made on the human intelligence by some of today's most conspicuous advertising."

The remedy, she declared, is up to the advertising industry, because "government cannot legislate good taste."

Mrs. Peterson Defended Against Admen's Attack

American business should give Mrs. Esther Peterson an award instead of attacking her activities as Pres. Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities declared in a radio interview.

She should get the award, he said in a spirited defense of her work in behalf of consumers, because "what she has been trying to do . . . is to avoid the unfair competition which legitimate American business is getting from illegitimate American business."

"If you have some fakers and frauds perpetrating their business upon the people," he added, "it is not only to the disadvantage of the consumer but to the disadvantage of legitimate business. I don't think that Mrs. Peterson is interested at all in hurting business. She is interested in helping the consumer first and also helping the legitimate businessman."

Perlis' support for Mrs. Peterson, who also is assistant secretary of labor, came on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Reporter's Question

The issue was raised by Duane Emme, of Labor newspaper, who with Tom Coman of the Bureau of National Affairs, questioned Perlis. Emme noted that the Advertising Federation had accused her of creating " 'unwarranted suspicion of American business' because she has brought out examples of misleading practices," and asked for Perlis' views.

The Advertising Federation's stand on Mrs. Peterson was expressed by Mark F. Cooper, president and general manager, in a memo to member firms and affiliates accompanying a reprint of an editorial in Printers' Ink, advertising trade magazine. The editorial posed a rhetorical question, "Is she ignorant—or is she deliberately pitting consumers against advertisers for her own purpose?" It described her as "the most pernicious threat to advertising today" and claimed there was no need for a consumer movement because of general prosperity and federal regulatory agencies.

Mrs. Peterson has conducted four regional conferences for consumers in which the AFL-CIO played a leading part, Perlis said in the broadcast, adding:

"She has done a considerable amount of good in bringing to the attention of the American people the need for a greater effort in protecting the consumer."

Perlis outlined AFL-CIO activities in behalf of consumers and briefly discussed consumer legislation pending in Congress.

AFL-CIO Aide on New FDA Panel

Ann Draper, research associate in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and a consumer specialist, is one of 18 members of a new National Advisory Food & Drug Council named to consult with the Food & Drug Administration.

In announcing the appointments, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze said the council fills a major recommendation of the second citizens advisory committee on FDA organization and policies and will make available to the FDA "the knowledge and experience of an outstanding group of citizens."

Domestic Force Available:

UCLA Study Denies Need for 'Braceros'

Los Angeles—A new study by the University of California at Los Angeles has exploded the argument of big growers that Americans will not do farm work and some other way must be used to bring in Mexican nationals when the present "bracero" import program expires Dec. 31.

The UCLA study shows that nearly one-half of the unemployed workers in this area will take farm jobs under decent pay and conditions.

"The survey indicates," said the UCLA report, "that there is a sizable potential supply of domestic farm laborers among urban workers in Los Angeles."

The report said 48 percent of jobless workers interviewed were interested in farm work under certain conditions. These include higher wages, better family housing, coverage under unemployment insurance, access to federal training programs and use of labor referral centers.

Trade union, church and welfare groups welcomed the UCLA report. The survey and study were carried out at the request of the California Dept. of Employment.

Charges Demonstrated

"It demonstrates conclusively what we have charged: that the growers' program to recruit replacements for braceros has been a sham," declared W. J. Bassett, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

A spokesman for the growers called the report a "blueprint for disaster for California agriculture."

The growers claim they have carried on a "massive" campaign to recruit American replacements for braceros but have failed. They say Americans will not do "stoop" labor and so Mexicans must be brought in. Their efforts are now centering on utilizing immigration procedures and temporary permits.

The growers attacked the UCLA report as "unrealistic" and repeated the claim that California farm workers were the highest paid in the nation.

Bassett pointed out that the UCLA report refuted the growers' claims. The study showed other areas not using Mexican nationals had wage scales as high or higher than California's. Bassett said the claimed hourly average wage of $1.31 an hour was shown to be "meaningless" and added:

"As low as this average is—and it includes foremen, year-round workers and others—it is still wrong because it implies farm workers earn that much. They don't because they don't work regularly."

Newly-released figures from the state Dept. of Employment reported the average annual wage of farm workers as totaling $1,355 last year and this included non-farm income, Bassett noted. He said only 27,900 persons earned $4,000 or more from farm jobs in the entire state in 1962.

Rev. John G. Simmons, chairman of the Emergency Committee to Aid Farm Workers, said that "we affirm and the study confirms that agricultural labor most certainly can be found in California." Simmons said this can be done by assurance of steady work, a decent minimum wage, free transportation between jobs, family housing and extension of social welfare legislation.

Grogan Bars 4th Term As Mayor of Hoboken

Hoboken, N. J.—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, president of the Shipbuilders and three-term mayor of Hoboken, has announced he will not seek a fourth term.

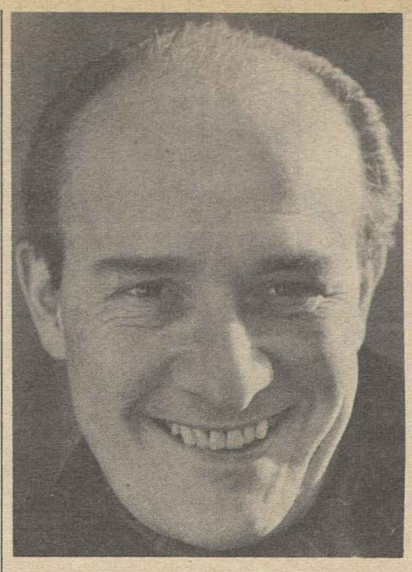
Grogan, first elected mayor in 1953, said the pressure of other activities was the basis of his decision to leave the mayor's office.

More Jobs Needed, Johnson Declares

"Unemployment is still far too high . . . and educational opportunities must be increased," Pres. Johnson declared at White House ceremonies marking a change in the membership of his Council of Economic Advisers.

Citing the benefits gained from the tax cut and the continuing stability of prices, the President said that gains have been many "but we're still not satisfied." The economic situation can be improved, he added, "only if America continues to be prosperous."

His comments came as Gardner Ackley took over as chairman in place of Walter W. Heller, who resigned to return to teaching at the University of Minnesota. Arthur M. Okun, CEA staff director, was sworn in as a member of the council. The third member is Otto Eckstein.



TOP-RANKED PERFORMERS in "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," third annual presentation of the George Meany Foundation to be incorporated into the Eternal Light television series, include such actors as George Voskovec (left), currently starring in "The Physicists" on Broadway, and such singers as Ronnie Gilbert, for 15 years lead voice of The Weavers, noted quartet that broke up last year. The "Ballad" will be seen Dec. 13 on NBC-TV.

Top-Rank TV Cast Set In Automation Drama

Seven top-ranked actors and singers make up the cast of "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," which will be seen on NBC-TV at 1:30 p. m. (EST), Sunday, Dec. 13, it was announced today by Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the George Meany Foundation and an AFL-CIO vice president.

Broadcast dates and times may vary outside New York and will appear in local program listings.

The singers are Ronnie Gilbert, for 15 years the lead singer of The Weavers, who has won additional laurels since that quartet broke up last year; Will Holt, now appearing in "That 5 A.M. Jazz," which he also wrote, and who previously starred in "The World of Kurt Weill," a top off-Broadway production; and Barry Kornfeld, who is with Max Morath and the Original Rag Quartet.

The actors are George Voskovec, currently starring in "The Physicists" on Broadway, whose other credits include appearances in Richard Burton's "Hamlet," "The 10th Man," "Big Fish, Little Fish," the motion picture "12 Angry Men" and numerous other stage, screen and television productions; David Hurst, who has won an Obie—for best off-Broadway actor—and the Clarence Derent award for best Broadway performance by a non-featured actor; Burt Brinkerhoff, who has been featured in many films and in Joshua Logan's Broadway production, "Blue Denim"; and Court Benson, a veteran radio performer.

The upcoming TV play, written by Millard Lampell, deals with the human impact of automation. It is the third annual presentation of the George Meany Foundation, all of which have been incorporated into the Eternal Light series presented weekly by NBC-TV and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute.

High Japanese Officials Confer with Meany

Tokyo—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany met with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Minister of Labor Hirohide Ishida before leaving Japan after a visit highlighted by his appearance at the founding convention of the new Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei).

The new trade union central body was formed by merger of the Japanese Trade Union Congress (Zenro) and the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions (Sodomei), which dissolved, and four affiliated unions of the National Council of Government & Public Corporation Workers' Unions (Zenkanko), which remains intact and will continue in existence.

The three central bodies set up a loosely merged confederation (Domei Kaigi) in 1962, but retained their separate identities.

Domei is a free, democratic confederation with 22 unions representing 1.8 million members. Elected as its top officers were the leaders of Domei Kaigi—Chairman Kumazo Nakachi and Sec.-Gen. Seiji Amaike. It will be the second largest labor federation in Japan, exceeded only by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Soyho), which represents 3.9 million workers.

Before he left, Meany also discussed problems affecting the labor movement with officials of four Japanese union central bodies—Domei, Sohyo, the National Federation of Industrial Unions (Shin-Sanbetsu) and the Federation of Neutral Trades Unions (Churitsu Roren).

Meany Hails Johnson

In a luncheon speech he told the Foreign Correspondents Club that the AFL-CIO supported Pres. Johnson in the recent election campaign because of his Administration's good record.

"The Johnson record is better than any we have seen since the Roosevelt days," he declared.

The results of the election, he asserted, show that Americans have rejected extremism in any form.

He pointed to Johnson's "unique approach" during the campaign, when the Democratic contender emphasized the need of helping those Americans who constitute the 20 percent poverty class instead of stressing the nation's prosperity.

The correspondents questioned Meany at some length on liberalization of foreign trade, a major concern of Japan. He cited AFL-CIO support of moves to lower tariff barriers and pointed out its long-time backing of reciprocal trade legislation.

Entertainment Unions Map World Parley

New York—Plans for expansion of activities of the Intl. Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions were advanced at a meeting here of spokesmen for U.S., European and Latin American unions.

Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians acted as chairman of the preparatory committee session, which set up an agenda for an international congress scheduled for Brussels in March. It will include the fostering of job opportunities, the monitoring of exchanges of performers across national boundaries, the impact of Telstar and comparable developments, and policy determinations on worldwide performance right for artists.

Among those attending the meeting here were Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes and of the Inter-American Entertainment Workers Federation, with headquarters in Mexico City, and Stanley Ballard, its treasurer and also secretary of the AFM.

A. J. Forrest of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; T. L. Littlewood, chairman of the British Association of Broadcasting Staff, and Irving Brown, ICFTU representative at the United Nations, also were present.

Union leaders from the U.S. who attended included AFM Treas. George V. Clancy; Pres. Frederick O'Neal and Exec. Sec. Angus Duncan of Actors' Equity; Exec. Sec. Donald E. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists; Harold Hoffman, eastern chief of the Screen Actors and the Screen Extras; Albert Hardy, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Arthur Horth, Broadcast Engineers; Exec. Dir. Hy Faine of the American Guild of Musical Artists; Milton Weintraub of the Theatrical Press Agents & Managers, and Harold Berg, general counsel of the Variety Artists.

Panel Backs Steps to Avert 'Crisis' Talks

The National Labor-Management Panel voiced "enthusiastic support" for efforts to avoid crisis bargaining by anticipating problems and seeking to resolve them before they become critical.

The panel of six union and six management officials was set up by the late Pres. Kennedy last year to advise the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

In a preliminary report to Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin, the panel said it is working on recommendations for new bargaining methods designed to assure industrial peace.

Other areas it will study include:

- The effects on collective bargaining of a multiplicity of mediation activities by various federal, state and local government agencies.
- The qualifications and salary levels of federal mediators.
- The advisability of establishing regional labor-management advisory panels.
- How to identify national emergency disputes and special measures that might be taken to resolve them.

Labor Members

Labor members of the panel are: Pres. H. S. Brown of the Texas State AFL-CIO; Exec. Dir. Jack T. Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel; Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, and Marvin J. Miller, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers.

11-21-64

CSA Slates Regional Staff Conferences

AFL-CIO Community Services Activities has begun a series of regional meetings for full-time staff workers that is scheduled to cover all parts of the country.

The first session, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, was held Nov. 16 in Harrisburg. State meetings, also in cooperation with state central bodies, have been set for Nov. 23 in Columbus, O., and for Dec. 16 in Indianapolis, Ind.

Arrangements are under way for a New York meeting on Jan. 12, 1965, to cover the New England states, New York state, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia. On Jan. 19 a session has been planned in New Orleans for the southeastern states and Texas. Meetings for the Middle and Far West will be scheduled later.

Discussions at all meetings center on such matters as continuing relations with other bodies, including local united funds and chests, program implementation at local levels, staff communications and training.

AFL-CIO Asks 'Giant Step' On 1965 Legislative Goals

AFL-CIO News

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FIRST PRIORITY on labor's legislative program is repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells a news conference. This is the section permitting states to outlaw union shop agreements through "right-to-work" laws.

Bids Congress Act In 14 Major Areas

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO called for a "giant step forward" toward Pres. Johnson's Great Society in 1965 by enactment of a broad legislative program that would bring an "end to poverty and deprivation in our time."

The mandate given the President in the Nov. 3 election must be translated into "practical reality," the federation's Executive Council declared in adopting a legislative program for the 89th Congress covering 14 major areas of American life. **(Text on Pages 6 and 7.)**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference at the conclusion of the one-day council meeting in Washington that the first priority in the program will be to restore free collective bargaining by seeking repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.

These laws and the section of Taft-Hartley making them possible, he said, are pointed at the right of workers "to maintain effective unions." He added that he believes there are "sufficient votes" in the new Congress to secure repeal of 14b, noting that repeal is called for in the Democratic Party platform to which Johnson is committed.

To implement the broad-ranging legislative program for 1965, the council issued a call to all affiliates and central bodies to attend a legislative conference to be held in Washington Jan. 11-14, 1965, at the Mayflower Hotel.

The council declared that the measures it is proposing are neither "novel" nor "visionary," but "practical down-to-earth measures" designed to make a "massive investment in America" and take "a giant step forward on the road to a society that will enable all our citizens to realize their full potential."

The statement stressed that the AFL-CIO believes "that government, the instrument of the people, should use its powers to attack and to solve the people's problems." As to those "who question whether the nation can afford a better life for its people," the council declared:

"America cannot afford anything less. Poverty, unemployment, discrimination and ignorance are intolerable in a society that has the resources to wipe them out.

" . . . what we are proposing is a massive investment in the future of the nation—an investment the country can easily afford, and one that is essential to its destiny and to the future of freedom on earth."

In addition to the No. 1 priority to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the council called for action to:

- Eliminate inequities and resolve contradictions in the nation's basic labor-management law.
- Provide a national hospital insurance system based on social security principles for those over 65, increase social security benefits, establish a federal system of reinsurance for all private pension plans, enact federal standards to improve the unemployment compensation system.
- Cover all workers under the minimum wage law and increase the wage to $2 an hour; cut the standard workweek to 35 hours and provide for double time pay for overtime.
- Aid elementary and secondary schools to help them meet all needs, including construction; provide substantial federal aid to schools serving children from low-income areas; give comprehensive assistance to college students; aid the growth of community junior colleges with additional funds.

(Continued on Page 3)

Strike Deferred by 3 Others:

3 Rail Shop Unions Reach Settlement

Chicago—Three railroad shopcraft unions reached contract settlements here and three others deferred a Nov. 23 strike deadline at the request of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers agreed to resume negotiations Nov. 30. They represent some 50,000 skilled craftsmen who are fighting for wages closer to rates enjoyed by comparable workers outside the railroad industry, the unions said in a joint statement.

Reaching agreement with the major U.S. railroads were the Boiler Makers, Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers. They signed contracts in line with terms recommended Oct. 20 by a Presidential emergency board.

The contracts, affecting 90,000 workers, provide wage increases of 9 cents an hour each year for three years; another 2 cents in the third year; an eighth paid holiday, and longer vacations for 20-year workers.

Wirtz told the remaining shopcrafts that, in view of progress made toward settlement in talks called by the National Mediation Board, "I urge in the public interest continuation of the status quo for a sufficient period to permit further negotiation and mediation."

The three unions said they would be "happy to comply" since "it appears for the first time that there is some hope of settlement" and also because they have been reluctant to inconvenience holiday travelers.

Five other non-operating unions, and a number of operating unions, had agreed earlier to settle for terms similar to those recommended by the presidential panel headed by Richardson Dilworth, former mayor of Philadelphia.

The Clerks, Railway Telegraphers, Maintenance of Way Employes and Dining Car Employes, affiliated with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, signed contracts improving wages, vacations and holidays along the lines recommended by the panel. The Signalmen, who settled their wage terms last May, signed for "pattern" health, welfare and vacation betterments.

The drive of the shopcrafts for improved wages began May 31, 1963, when they proposed immediate increases of 10 percent plus 14 cents an hour, plus subsequent annual increases of 3.5 percent and

(Continued on Page 3)

1964 Pacts Hike Wages Average 3.2%

Unions won wage increases averaging 3.2 percent for 2.2 million workers in the first nine months of 1964, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Most contract settlements improved one or more supplementary benefits in addition to wages. In some cases, notably Auto Workers contracts with Ford and Chrysler, the increases in benefits "substantially exceeded" the boost in wage rates but were not itemized by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

From 1959 to 1962, general wage

(Continued on Page 3)

Johnson Hails Labor's Role In Election

No group "worked harder" than organized labor for the victory of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and "I am grateful," Pres. Johnson told AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The President, replying to Meany's wire of congratulations on his election victory, pledged "every effort . . . to justify the faith that members of the AFL-CIO and their fellow citizens placed in us."

Meany read the letter at a news conference held at the conclusion of the one-day Executive Council meeting in Washington at which he told reporters that the federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE) was preparing a comprehensive analysis of the election. He said that "COPE this year did an outstanding job, the best job it has ever done."

Queried on labor's evaluation of the "white backlash" and its virtual elimination as a key issue in the national election, the federation president said the AFL-CIO took the position that a continuing emphasis of the important national issues would override the "backlash" issue which is essentially a question of local concerns and local problems.

Meany told reporters, in reply to another query, that he did not believe that there would be an appreciable change in relations between labor and the business community despite their common support of Johnson in the campaign, because business still has a basic affiliation with the policies of the Republican Party and it will "take a few more years and a few more Goldwaters" to change the situation.

Johnson's letter to Meany

(Continued on Page 3)

Higher Bank Rate Hit As Threat to Prosperity

The AFL-CIO called on the Federal Reserve Board to reverse its action in raising the discount rate from 3.5 to 4 percent and stop gambling with the pace of the nation's economic advance.

The federation's Executive Council said the Federal Reserve Board's action will increase costs, force prices upward and curb economic activity at a time when such curbs "can slow down the advance of sales, production and jobs."

The strength of the dollar, the council declared, "depends mainly on the strength and prosperity of the American economy at home. If a serious problem of short-term capital outflows is expected, such outflows should be curbed directly rather than to gamble with the pace of economic advance, particularly at a time of persistent high unemployment."

The FRB action, the council said, "will do very little, at best" in stopping the outflow of private capital to other nations. The board said its action was dictated by the rise in the discount rate in Great Britain which would attract American short-term funds and worsen the U. S. balance of payments situation.

Biscuit Plant Workers Win 16-Cent Gains

Chicago—Wage increases totaling 16 cents an hour and major pension and welfare improvements have been won by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers for 2,800 employes at five plants of the United Biscuit Co.

The new two-year agreement provides fringe benefits valued at an additional 8 cents an hour. Among them are pensions up to $150 a month, improved major medical coverage for workers and their dependents, and a ninth paid holiday.

First-Year Benefits

A 9-cent wage hike will go to workers as of Nov. 1. Other benefits in the first contract year consist of a 3-cent increase per hour in company payments into the health and welfare fund, for a total of 13 cents, to provide full payment of hospital bills; Dec. 31 as a paid holiday; and classification adjustments providing for increases over and above the general pay hike.

Next Nov. 1 the contract provides an additional 6 cents an hour in wages; a 3-cent per-hour increase in company payments into the national pension fund for a total of 16 cents an hour; another 1-cent increase in company payments into the health and welfare fund.

The $150 retirement benefit was achieved for the first time for workers in the biscuit industry, the ABC said.

The union also achieved an improved funeral leave clause; safety clauses affecting all five company plants—Philadelphia, Melrose Park, Ill., Denver, Cincinnati and Macon, Ga. Numerous local issues also were settled.

Youth Agency Staff Wins 1st Contract

New York—State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1707 has won a first contract with major gains for 300 clerical, professional and maintenance employes of Mobilization for Youth, anti-poverty and anti-juvenile delinquency project on the lower East Side.

Two half-day work stoppages preceded a settlement ratified by union members. Benefits include a $225-a-year wage increase retroactive to July 15; a 35-hour workweek; severance pay at two weeks for each year of service; vacations of 20 to 25 working days, and other improvements.

TWO WINNERS in journalistic contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association are congratulated by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Top awards for editorial excellence are accepted by Clifford A. Scotton, left, on behalf of Canadian Labor, and by Jerry Dale for the staff of UAW Solidarity.

Top Newsmen Choose Best Labor Papers

The best of the labor press is very good indeed.

That's the opinion of the Nieman Fellows—a group of top newspapermen chosen to spend a year of study at Harvard University. Five of them served as judges for the annual journalistic awards contest of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

They found UAW Solidarity, monthly newspaper of the Auto Workers, "consistently packed with a variety of first-rate writing," enlivened with "pictures of interest and quality." It won first in editorial excellence among international union publications using newspaper format.

Canadian Labor took equivalent honors among magazines. The publication of the Canadian Labor Congress has "sophistication and depth," the judges said. It has "a heartening boldness . . . and it is easy to read."

These and other awards were presented by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz at a banquet held during the ILPA convention.

First award for state and local central body publications went to the Oregon Labor Press, described as "a model for small papers." The best local union publication in newspaper format was the 65'er, published by New York Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which the judges said provided readers "with informed opinion and analysis on current issues." In magazine format, the Hotel & Club Voice of New York Local 6, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, was described as "outstanding in every respect." One judge wrote that his greatest pleasure in judging the contest was the discovery of this magazine.

While praising the "layer of excellence" among the best of the labor press, the judges found shortcomings as well, commenting: "Many papers vigorously criticize the commercial press for its shortcomings—then fail to make any effort to fill the 'news gap' they have pinpointed."

First Place Winners

In addition to the editorial excellence awards, first place honors were given in the following categories:

International publications—Best front page, newspapers, Government Standard; best front page, magazines, Catering Industry Employe; best editorial, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Union News; best cartoon, Labor newspaper; best feature article, RWDSU Record; best regular column, Pulp & Paper Worker; best photo, UAW Solidarity.

State and local bodies—Best front page, Lansing Labor News; best editorial, Oregon Labor Press; best cartoon, San Francisco Labor; best feature article, The Chronicle, Cincinnati; best regular column, Service Union Reporter, Los Angeles; best photo, Michigan AFL-CIO News.

Local union publications—Best front page, newspapers, the 65'er, New York; best front page, magazines, 1199 Drug News, New York; best editorial, Valley Echo, North Andover, Mass.; best cartoon, United Teachers, New York; best feature article, Hotel & Club Voice, New York; best regular column, Hotel & Club Voice; best community project, the Cyclone, Paterson, N. J.; best photo, Hotel & Club Voice.

James McCartney of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Daily News was chairman of the judging committee. Other members were Roy Reed, Arkansas Gazette; Dan Wakefield, the Nation; Clarence Jones, Miami Herald, and Wayne Kelley, Southeastern Newspapers.

Tally Gives Cannon Margin of 43 Votes

Carson City, Nev.—The complete unofficial tally of votes in the Nevada senatorial race gave Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) a 43-vote victory over Republican Paul Laxalt. There were 134,629 votes cast.

At ILPA Convention:

GOP Must Change, Union Editors Told

The Republican Party will have to abandon the Goldwater philosophy if it is to survive its election defeat, Samuel Lubell told the Intl. Labor Press Association convention.

Lubell, who spends the months before each national election talking to voters, said flatly: "The American people aren't going to vote our welfare system out."

The GOP's only hope for a comeback, he said, is to emphasize reform and improvement, instead of radical change.

Lubell delivered the first A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture to an audience of some 200 labor editors. The annual lecture series was set up by the ILPA as a tribute to a witty, penetrating critic of the commercial press. Liebling was also, ILPA Pres. Leon Stein pointed out, a friend of the labor press and a memorable participant in the association's 1961 convention.

The union editors examined the role of the labor press in the election campaign and discussed their responsibilities to the labor movement.

Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer, and Irving Fagan, field secretary, praised the election coverage in a pre-convention newsletter.

"You never did a job so thoroughly or so well as you did in this campaign," they told the editors.

The editors put their publications on the dissecting table in a series of workshop sessions and invited experts to probe for weaknesses.

Prof. Dorothy F. Williams of Simmons College warned them against long, involved sentences.

Columbia University Journalism Prof. Melvin Mencher lectured on newspaper layout and design.

Pangs of Publishing

Roscoe Born, senior editor of the National Observer, touched on all the problems of putting together an attractive, readable newspaper in describing the launching of a new publication.

Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator, urged union editors and public relations directors to explore radio and television to tell labor's story. He discussed large-scale programs of international unions and low-cost broadcasts of local unions.

Flannery also described joint sponsorship of programs by central bodies and several local unions and outlined the AFL-CIO's schedule of network broadcasts.

A feature of the convention was a background briefing by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. The off-the-record program was set up to give labor editors a perspective to help them evaluate the news which will be coming from Capitol Hill.

At a business session, delegates:

- Voted to hold biennial conventions immediately preceding national AFL-CIO conventions. A conference and workshop will be held in the off-years.
- Strongly supported Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, against attacks by advertisers. The resolution praised Mrs. Peterson for having "fearlessly stood her ground in the face of an unprecedented campaign by Madison Avenue to silence her and curtail her activities."
- Voted to oust from membership the Union News, publication of Jewelry Workers Local 225 of New York. The action followed an investigation of the publication's advertising solicitation methods.
- Urged that the American public be permitted to see the highly praised documentary on the late Pres. Kennedy produced by the U.S. Information Agency.
- Approved an interpretation of the ILPA Code of Ethics which obligates member publications to "serve the best interests" of the AFL-CIO. The convention held that support for any attempt by a rump or unaffiliated group to split membership away from an AFL-CIO union is a violation of the ethics code.

Delegates made a special visit to Kennedy's grave and left a wreath in tribute to his memory.

Special Award Voted 'Times' Supplement

Labor editors presented an award of their own at the annual convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

The ILPA executive council voted a special award to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations for the 44-page New York Times magazine advertising supplement titled, The Hands That Build America. It told the story of the AFL-CIO and was distributed as part of the Sunday edition of the Times during the federation's 5th convention last year.

Public Relations Dir. Al Zack and Kenneth Fiester accepted the award at the ILPA convention banquet.

Detroit Pressmen End Long Newspaper Strike

Detroit—A compromise settlement sent members of the Printing Pressmen back to work at the Free Press and News here after 19 weeks on the picket lines.

The two dailies recalled 4,100 workers Nov. 23 and resumed publishing the day before Thanksgiving Day. At the same time the Detroit Daily Press, interim strike newspaper, laid off a staff of more than 100 and ceased publication.

The strike began July 13 in a contract dispute between the publishers and two locals of the Printing Pressmen—Pressmen's Local 13 and Paper & Plate Handlers' Local 10. The latter local approved new contract terms Nov. 12 but one issue separated the Pressmen and the publishers—the size of the crew needed to run the News's new eight-unit presses. The Pressmen held out for 16 men, the employers for 15.

Pressmen's Local 13 Pres. Freeman Frazee proposed, and the parties agreed, to meet with Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers at Solidarity House, UAW headquarters here. At midnight Nov. 1, they approved this compromise, reached after discussion with the UAW president and federal and state mediators:

For the first year of a 45-month contract, the crew will number 16 men; then it becomes 15 unless the Pressmen decide to carry the issue to final and binding arbitration, with a decision to be handed down within the final three months of the one-year period.

Local 13 members voted 210-14 to approve contract terms which included wage increases of $4.55 a week the first year, $3.75 the second, a wage reopener the final year, health and welfare benefits and other improvements.

The mediators' panel was headed by Walter A. Maggiolo of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Ford Disputes Settled, Contract Benefits Hailed

Detroit—The Auto Workers signed a new three-year agreement providing major benefits for 125,000 Ford Motor Co. employes, and ended two other strikes with substantial gains for more than 6,000 other workers.

The Ford contract signing followed ratification of local agreements by the last two of nine plants struck early in December. UAW Ford Dept. Dir. Ken Bannon credited the "teamwork" of UAW members for the accomplishment of contract goals.

The new contract, he said, fulfills the commitment UAW delegates made at the union convention last March. It provides early retirement, improved vacation pay, two additional holidays, increased relief time—all to reduce work time and create job opportunities — along with wage increases and more humane production standards.

Settlement of a separate Ford strike was announced by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Members of IBEW Local 1377 ratified a three-year contract after a 31-day strike at Ford's Cleveland engine plant and foundry.

Another strike settlement sent 6,400 tool and die workers back to 59 Detroit job shops after a two-week walkout. Members of UAW Locals 155 and 157 voted 1,897-474 to ratify new pacts providing wage hikes of 26-35 cents an hour; 1 percent more vacation pay; and improved pension, health, insurance and other benefits for skilled trades workers and retirees.

Council Presses '65 Legislative Goals

Bids 89th Congress Act in 14 Key Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

- Promote urban renewal and aid low-cost public housing as well as housing for those of moderate income; appropriate adequate funds for mass transit; establish a Department of Housing and Community Affairs in the Cabinet.
- Continue and expand federal grants for community facilities, including air and water pollution, highways, hospitals, health facilities and airports.
- Advance the concept of regional planning set out in the Appalachia program in handling the problem of depressed areas, and provide a new federal initiative in the conservation and development of natural resources.
- Provide for grants and loans for community mental health centers, direct service group practice plans, modernization of existing hospitals and aid for students in the health professions.
- Appropriate more funds for the anti-poverty program, specifically the Equal Opportunities Act and the Manpower Development & Training Act.
- Eliminate excise taxes on goods and services generally used by all Americans, close tax loopholes, revise the tax system to ease the burden on low-income groups and to prevent "the indiscriminate rebate of federal taxes to the states with no restrictions on the use of such funds."
- Enact legislation to protect the consumer on installment buying, packaging, drugs, and create a federal consumer information service; guard against all forms of "fair trade" laws.
- Prevent importation of Mexican farm laborers and improve the conditions of migratory farm labor by including them under national labor and social insurance laws.
- Continue support for trade expansion if a mechanism to protect workers and businesses adversely affected can be made to work; incorporate fair labor standards in world trade; continue support for foreign aid programs; use American flag ships in transporting aid projects.

Meany told reporters at the news conference that Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz had spent an hour with the council discussing legislation in the upcoming Congress. He characterized the discussion as "very good."

In answer to queries, Meany said that in addition to correcting an inequity in national labor law, repeal of 14b and therefore state "right-to-work" laws would affect the economy of the states where they exist, states marked by low wages, a high degree of poverty and other problems.

On hospital insurance for the elderly, he said the AFL-CIO was committed basically to the "vital principle" that the health problems of the aged can only be handled under the social security system and the federation would support legislation establishing this principle.

Better Education Goal

On aid to education, Meany said the federation's goal was to help all American children to get a better education.

And on the reported proposal to give federal funds to the states without qualification, Meany said the AFL-CIO is flatly opposed to the plan and had made its views known to Pres. Johnson. The federation, he said, is not against federal help for the states but is opposed to "giving them funds without strings."

The federation president told reporters that before his death Pres. Kennedy indicated the proposal for a shorter workweek required more study and appeared to be changing his position of opposition. Pres. Johnson and Sec. Wirtz have the same approach currently, Meany said. He added that he believes that a shorter workweek is "inevitable" in the face of changing economic conditions.

Johnson Hails Labor's Role In Election

(Continued from Page 1)

said he knew that American labor would work as hard in helping build the Great Society as it did in the election and that he is grateful for this support.

The text of the President's letter:

"Your telegram of congratulations on behalf of the AFL-CIO was deeply appreciated. You can be sure that Senator Humphrey and I will exert every effort at our command to justify the faith that the members of the AFL-CIO and their fellow citizens placed in us.

Full Labor Support

"During the campaign the American labor movement gave us its full support. Certainly no group worked harder for a Democratic victory. For that I am grateful. And I know that the American labor movement will work as hard to move forward against those common enemies—poverty, unemployment, ignorance and prejudice—that we must defeat if we are to build in this America of ours a Great Society. For that also, I am grateful.

"Again, thank you for helping to achieve a victory, a victory which I consider less mine than it is a victory for hope and a brighter future for each American as we all work together to make tomorrow better than today."

Metal Trades Win Pact at Space Center

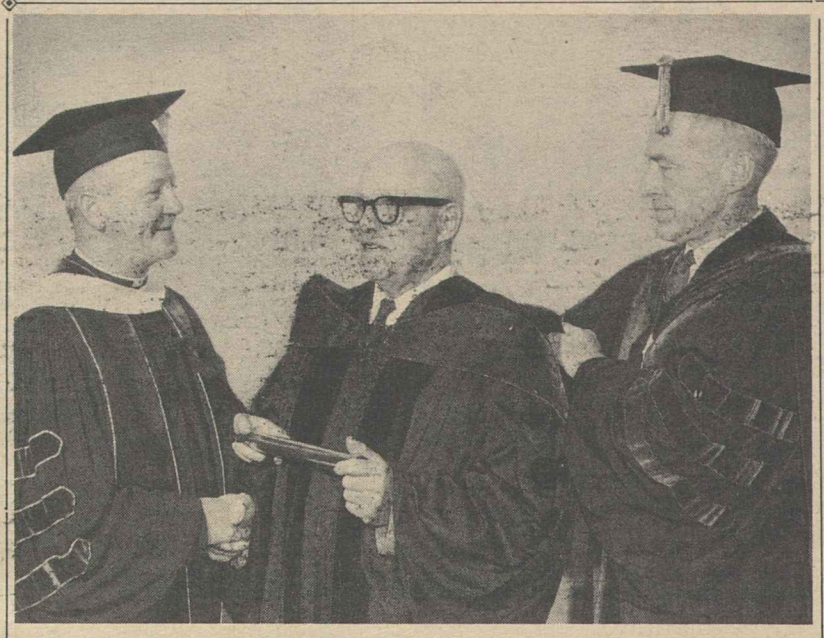
Greenbelt, Md.—Major gains in working conditions and grievance procedures were negotiated by the Washington Area Metal Trades Council for 225 employes of the Goddard Space Flight Center here. It is the first contract the National Aeronautics & Space Agency has signed covering a group of its employes.

The Metal Trades agreement provides for arbitration of grievances, recognition of shop stewards, twice daily rest periods and cleanup time before lunch and the end of a shift.

Other features include rotation on shift work, a 72-hour notice prior to a shift change, two consecutive days off, a promotion plan and a declaration that management will be guided in the assignment of work by mutual agreements between unions on jurisdiction.

The contract, covering all hourly-paid workers at the space center, also gives the Metal Trades Council representation on shop safety committees.

The Metal Trades negotiating team was headed by Robert W. Fauntleroy, secretary of the Washington area council.



TRIBUTE WAS PAID AFL-CIO George Meany as "an intrepid fighter against communistic influences within the labor movement" when he received an honorary degree of doctor of laws during an academic convocation at Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y. Conferring the degree is the college president, Rev. Brother Richard B. Power (left), and assisting with the doctoral investiture is Dr. Joseph G. Dwyer (right), chairman of the school's division of arts.

Unions Seek Job Talks At Closing Defense Units

Unions representing workers at U.S. defense establishments have called for immediate talks at national and local levels about the future of 63,000 employes whose jobs will be abolished in an economy move.

The Defense Dept. announced that 95 military installations will be shut down, including two big naval shipyards. Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara promised that new jobs would be found for most of the workers—those with civil service career status. And he said retraining would be provided and moving expenses paid if necessary.

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which bargains for the largest group of the workers affected, urged that readjustment measures be developed in consultation with the unions. The department said this would be "the surest way" to minimize the impact of the closings and ensure retraining geared "to the best interests of the workers involved and communities in which they reside."

"Of real concern," the department said, "is the loss of community purchasing power and the many jobs in the communities which have been generated by payrolls and purchases of the activities involved."

Maritime Proposal

Another AFL-CIO trade department proposed that the skills discarded by the government be used to build America's merchant marine.

Exec. Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the Maritime Trades Dept. commented:

"Instead of shutting down the Brooklyn Navy Yard to save money, the secretary of defense should have arranged to have it turned over to private shipbuilding companies with enough orders for new merchant ship construction to revitalize the American merchant marine."

The men whose jobs are being abolished in the two closed shipyards, he said, "are highly trained" and "equipped to produce the shipping America urgently needs."

Most of the close-downs will be accomplished gradually, depending on the backlog of work and expansion of other facilities.

Three Rail Shop Unions Sign Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

a cost-of-living "escalator" clause. The railroads counter-proposed a wage cut of 10 cents an hour for half the affected workers to finance a wage increase for the others.

The shopcrafts argued before the wage board and in negotiations that a flat raise of 9 cents an hour would not recognize the special skills of the workers they represent, whose wages, they said, have not kept pace with those of workers in outside industry.

Wage Raises In 1964 Pacts Average 3.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

changes totaled 20.5 cents or 8.9 percent of straight-time average hourly earnings in unionized manufacturing plants. Combining this with the increased cost of major supplementary benefits, the BLS said workers gained about 28 cents an hour or 10 percent more in total benefits.

About 1.1 million workers affected by contract settlements before Oct. 1, 1964, were in manufacturing industries, where the average wage-rate hike was 2.5 percent. These included more than 200,000 workers at Ford and Chrysler, where the first-year general wage increase was diverted for supplemental benefits by agreement with the UAW.

But the auto industry contracts provided for wage inequity adjustments in the first year, said BLS. It added that the take-home pay of Ford and Chrysler employes also increased by an average of 3 cents an hour because the companies agreed to take over the workers' payment of part of the premiums for life, sickness and accident insurance.

Other major settlements negotiated in manufacturing in the period studied were in meat packing and petroleum.

Another finding of the survey was that some 45 percent of 1.2 million workers in the nonmanufacturing industries got wage boosts averaging 2.5 to 3.5 percent. Most were in the trucking industry, with some in the telephone field.

About an eighth of the nonmanufacturing workers, including locomotive engineers and bituminous miners, got increases of 6 percent or more. The average adjustment in the industries studied was 3.1 percent, said the BLS, which added that the last previous increase for the miners had been in 1959.

LBJ Urged to Broaden Curbs on Housing Bias

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing urged Pres. Johnson to take a "second step" to prevent race or religious bias in federally-aided housing.

Two years ago, Pres. Kennedy took the first step. He issued an executive order barring discrimination in new FHA or VA-insured housing.

The committee, made up of labor, religious and civil rights groups, asked Johnson to extend the order to cover housing financed by any federally-regulated agency.

Specifically, this would include housing financed by "conventional" loans from banks or savings institutions which are federally-supervised or whose deposits are insured by agencies set up by the government.

Charles Abrams, president of the committee, told newsmen the order also should be expanded to cover FHA and VA housing built before Nov. 20, 1962.

He pointed out that the present order, although "a landmark" when it was issued, covers less than 25 percent of housing affected by federal financial assistance or support.

The committee said housing segregation "is tied directly to slums and slum conditions, to segregated schools, to inequities in employment, to the poverty which haunts millions of Negro Americans and other minorities."

Abrams warned that the National Association of Real Estate Boards has built a "war chest" to launch a nationwide drive against state and local fair housing legislation.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, is a vice president of the anti-discrimination committee. A number of other union officials, including AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, serve on the board.

Labor Aids Victims Of Vietnam Flood

The AFL-CIO Executive Council is sending $5,000 to the Vietnamese labor movement to aid the victims of the recent floods in the Southeast Asia country.

Federation Pres. George Meany announced that the funds are being cabled to George Baldanzi, president of the United Textile Workers now in Vietnam, for presentation to Tran-Quoc-Buu, president of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor.

Labor and the Great Society

IN ITS STATEMENT on AFL-CIO legislative goals for 1965, the Executive Council said that on Nov. 3 the American people gave their mandate "to the program of progress Pres. Johnson has called the 'Great Society.' "

The President first gave voice to his concept of the future in an address to the 102d commencement of the University of Michigan in May. He described his idea of the Great Society as one of "challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor."

We must, the President said, "elevate our national life" and "advance the quality of American civilization."

"To achieve this, he said, "the entire urban United States" must be rebuilt and "we must act to prevent an ugly America—polluted air, water and food, disappearing fields and forests, overcrowded recreational areas."

In this new concept of America, the President said, "we must give every child a place to sit and a teacher to learn from" and "poverty must not be a bar to learning and learning must offer an escape from poverty."

He said the nation needed "new concepts of cooperation" that would include "a creative federalism between the national capital and the leaders of local communities." And the President sharply disagreed with those "who say this battle cannot be won, that we are condemned to soul-less wealth."

The nation has the "power to shape the civilization we want," he declared, adding that a number of "working groups" would be named to prepare programs and solutions to the many and complex problems.

★ ★ ★

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL points out that creating the Great Society means essentially adapting the ideals and aspirations of the founders of the nation to the second half of the 20th Century; that the measures needed to bring about the great future "are far less revolutionary than the idea upon which this nation was built—the idea that 'all men are created equal.' "

The only requirements, it says, "are the courage, determination and imagination to support what needs to be done." These requirements are at hand to bring about what the council says is "an attainable reality."

The vision of a Great Society as projected by Johnson is not just for union members, the council notes, or just for wage-earners. It is for "every American, and indeed for all mankind."

★ ★ ★

TO MAKE the vision a reality, to translate an idea into an act of Congress, requires the same outpouring of support that rejected in November the radical assault on the social and economic structure built over the past three decades.

It requires a determined, unceasing effort to make clear to the lawmakers that "an end to poverty and deprivation in our time" is within reach; that the people have truly spoken.

The AFL-CIO is pledged to use all of its resources, in Pres. Johnson's words, "to make tomorrow better than today," to implement the goals it has set forth, to have the government—the instrument of the people—"use its powers to attack and solve the people's problems."

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: Willard Shelton
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry Eugene A. Kelly
Gervase N. Love David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870
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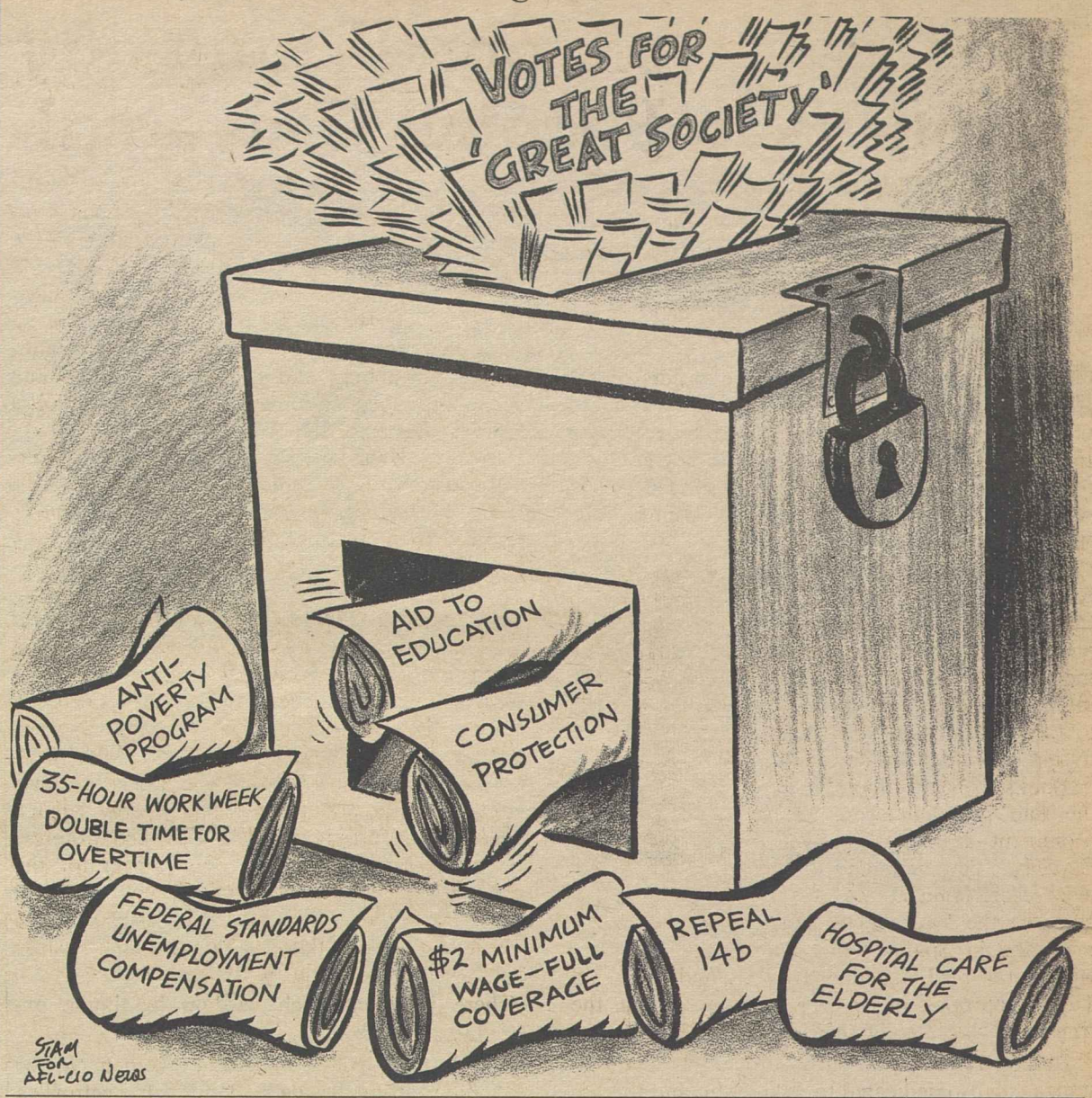
Translating the Mandate



Despite the Election Rout:

Far Right Back at Its Old Game Of Reaction, Attack, Division

THE LANDSLIDE by which American voters returned Pres. Johnson to the White House, along with his very liberal running mate, Hubert Humphrey, was a stunning defeat to "extremism" as a major issue and for Barry Goldwater personally; but it did little to affect the continuing activities of the right-wing movement. The popularity contest went overwhelmingly against the right wingers, but they still own all the marbles they had when they entered the game, even though some of their political idols were retired.

In fact, the far right showed a new high-water mark in political activity and is now free to go back to its same old game of reaction, attack, suspicion, organization and division. After all, the right wing works every day, not just at election time, the same as others. In fact, their forces are now freed from activity aimed at getting immediate votes. Five general observations seem to be supported by the election results:

1. Extremism, as a major political issue, has been soundly defeated. The issue was drawn quite clearly even before the Republican Party chose its candidate at the San Francisco convention. New York's Gov. Rockefeller made a case against Goldwater as an extremist for nearly a year before the California primary, where Goldwater clinched his ultimate control of the GOP.

2. But there will be a resurgence of conservatism, if not extremism. The basis for this observation is articulated by the editorial comment of a die-hard conservative newspaper, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The one-sided election should not obscure the fact that there is a true resurgence of conservative thought in America which failed to show itself as vast numbers of moderate and conservative Republicans simply could not bring themselves to vote for Goldwater."

3. The extent of the right-wing take-over is not generally realized. Even after Goldwater won nomination on the first ballot, many people could not realize that an apparatus, as well as a philosophy of conservatism, was operating within the GOP. As the campaign progressed, and Goldwater men threw their weight around, this became more obvious; but the real depth of penetration is not yet fully known.

Bits and pieces of the story involve Goldwater's chief speech writer, Karl Hess, a veteran of several right-wing movements. However, there are many parts which have not yet been examined. For example, a half-hour of prime TV time for Goldwater was allotted to two famous Hollywood personalities, Ronald Reagan and John Wayne, who are not generally identified with the right wing but have been active in it.

Reagan is best known as a GE-sponsored personality and speaker at groups such as chambers of commerce and the Farm Bureau, but he has also been active with Dr. Fred Schwarz, has solicited membership in Young Americans for Freedom, and has presented such favorite right-wing themes as income-tax repeal. Wayne has also appeared on Schwarz programs and is on the advisory board of H. L. Hunt's Life Line Foundation.

4. Tactics branded as dirty are likely to continue. Side-line observers agree that this was one of the dirtiest campaigns in history, but few of them have thought about the continuing nature of the tactics they deplore. With few exceptions, these tactics will continue substantially, for they are the tactics of the far right more than of this specific campaign between Democrats and Republicans. Aside from run-of-the-mill name calling, the major activity complained of this year was publication of three paperback books and a tabloid—not by official campaign headquarters, but by established radical rightists. This is new.

Fair Campaign Committee Director Bruce Felknor criticized this development in "dirty books," which reached a circulation of some 17 million. "Never have campaign documents of such sheer bulk been distributed in such mass," he concluded. "The burden of the big three was to make out Lyndon Johnson to be totally corrupt; to make the Democratic Party out to be selling out to the Reds; and—possibly most significant—to make liberal Republicans out as the co-conspirators of the Democrats in advancing the cause of world communism. Embroidery on this already scurrilous fabric is the usual work of haters and lunatics, whose publications, anonymous and signed alike, dirty every campaign."

5. The legislative targets of the right wing should fare better. Next to the size of Johnson's landslide, the big news of the election to politicians was the net gain of about 40 seats in Congress by the Democrats. This alone indicates that Johnson will be able to get more of his "Great Society" program passed; a closer analysis shows that the conservative end of the political spectrum in the House took a substantial beating in comparison with the liberal end. **(Group Research Report.)**

Morgan Says:

The Legend of John F. Kennedy Promises to Become Universal

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THERE UNDOUBTEDLY are corners of the world where the cold shoulder of calloused uninterest or looks of outright hostility are turned toward this anniversary of grief. But they are hard to find. The legend of John F. Kennedy is everywhere and there are no signs of its diminishing.

On the Dutch island of Curacao, off the northern edge of South America, this recent traveler found a plethora of Kennedy mementoes, both touching and hideous, added to the standard stock of tourist souvenirs.

Morgan

Books by and about the late president were prominent in shops in Caracas. The newstand in a resort hotel at Macuto, on the Venezuelan coast, featured a movie magazine in Spanish, the color cover of which was shared by Jacqueline Kennedy and Elizabeth Taylor, apropos of an article inside about the trials and tragedies of their respective lives.

Radio Trinidad recently broadcast a three-stanza calypso dedicated to John-John and the life ahead of him. On the Virgin Island of Antigua, in the British West Indies, there is a crude sign on the road to English Harbor which reads, "Welcome to Everybody's Kennedy Club." A year ago New York City's biggest airport was simply "Idlewild." Flying into John F. Kennedy Intl. Airport on the evening of Nov. 22, 1964, somehow struck a painfully poignant note at the end of the first anniversary of a day that should never have been.

Now that the tributes have been paid, the prayers said, the sermons intoned, the tragedy relived, the memories are as fresh and pungent as a pine forest at high noon and the mementoes are as cherished as rare gems. Will it be ever thus? Who can say? The fascinating question of the moment is, why already such an extraordinary impact on the world by a young man in such a brief if blazing orbit?

A distinguished man of letters was searching privately for the answer the other day. Here, he mused, was a rich young man, son of a powerful and calculating Boston Irish father who had been openly despised by many—for his business methods, his lack of belief in the strength of the stubborn British courage against Hitler, or for something else. And when young Jack burst upon the public scene, nobody took him very seriously.

Between his brief and unsuccessful reach for the Democratic vice presidential nomination in 1956 and his triumph with the grand prize in 1960, he and his wife were on almost every magazine cover in the land. But who could be so young and handsome, who could be so beautiful and bewitching and breathless as Jack and Jackie and expect seriously—as Roman Catholics to boot—to gain the White House? John F. Kennedy did win, in one of the closest elections in the history of the republic. But in the months ahead, his legislative program hardly got off the ground. Then, in a blinding instant, everything was transformed.

SUDDENLY THE COUNTRY and the world were mourning the loss of a prince they had not yet bothered to crown. Perhaps, the American man of letters reflected, here had been the embodiment of promise. The promise of grace and style and wit to counter some of the more ghastly vulgarities of American life. The promise of courage and boundless young energy against the towering problems, domestic and foreign. The promise of intelligence and respect for the human mind against the stupid and the cynical and those anguished souls who suspected the ennobling power of knowledge, perhaps because they possessed so little of it themselves.

There is often much wisdom in simple explanations.

A handsome young taxi driver named Neville Nathaniel, sitting beside a flaming bougainvillea bush above an Antigua beach, remembered that day a year before.

"Everything on the island came to a standstill," he said. "I couldn't work. I gave my calls to another man. All through the night, Antigua was one big wake."

The day they buried the President, Nathaniel and his family went to four different memorial services. Today if an Antiguan child is naughty he may be labeled "Khrushchev." If he's good, he may be rewarded with the approving comment that he is behaving like John Kennedy.

"He was a good man," Nathaniel said, "who thought about people. That is my feeling and I will never get it out of me. I cannot believe yet that he is dead."

I spent an hour recently watching a screening of the TV videotape of the Kennedy inauguration. There was craggy old Robert Frost admonishing us in poetry that we had been withholding ourselves from "our land of the living."

Pres. Kennedy "gave himself outright." No wonder that Neville Nathaniel and I and countless others find him still living in that imperishable dedication.

Washington Reports:

'Pep', Sleep Pills Being Pushed By Crime Rings, Larrick Says

ORGANIZED CRIMINALS have entered into a new form of drug traffic with the so-called "pep" pills and sleeping pills, George P. Larrick, commissioner of the Food & Drug Administration, declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 700 radio stations.

"The efficiency of the Narcotics Bureau, in making it difficult to get the hard narcotics, has driven these people to buy these other drugs," he said. "We encounter more violations in this field than in the other fields in which we work."

He called for legislation that would require records to show "how much of each is manufactured, and to whom how much is sold."

Over 1 million pounds of food are taken off the market by FDA investigators each month, Larrick reported. He said these include:

"Foods that are stored in warehouses where they are exposed to rodents and insects. Packaged goods that have spoiled, maybe because they were in a wreck, have been improperly stored, too close to heat, or when prepared, were not of proper quality, and decomposed."

HE ADDED that this situation is improving, because "the food manufacturing industry, as a whole, values its reputation, and workers in the plants take pride in what they produce."

Larrick confirmed that some artificial sweeteners are being investigated, because of their growing use and the fact that some doctors have raised the question of their safety in large amounts.

"We do not, however, have any affirmative evidence to make us question their safety," he said.

He said the establishment of an office like that of Esther Peterson as assistant to the President on consumer affairs, and of a House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs has aided in FDA work.

"It has centered attention on problems," he explained. "It has given us people who are knowledgeable, with whom we can discuss our problems and get advice."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton is on vacation. His column will be resumed in the issue of Dec. 5.)

BARRY GOLDWATER, obviously stung by his defeat, was quick to come up with scapegoats: the press, radio and television.

In his so-called "concession" statement he labeled "the whole Fourth Estate a sad, sorry mess."

His prime targets, however, were newspaper columnists and commentators, suggesting that they "should hide their heads in shame."

The Columbia Journalism Review has made an in-depth study of such charges and has concluded that "the campaign attacks on the news integrity of all media as a class have been unfair, irresponsible and, in some cases, vicious."

For years Democrats have complained about the one-party press. It is a fact that in recent elections up to 1964, never did more than 17 percent of the daily newspapers endorse the Democratic candidate.

This year, the Democrats had a slight lead over the Republicans in endorsements at the presidential level, although it is questionable whether these endorsements were carried to lesser offices.

* * *

THE REVIEW says that cases of "injustice in news reporting . . . have been rare and exceptional. In general, Sen. Goldwater's activities and utterances, like the President's, have been reported generously, honestly, and literally."

Goldwater's unresolved problem was that no recent presidential candidate has equalled him in imprecise use of the English language, oversimplification, and seeming self-contradiction.

Erwin Canham, editor of The Christian Science Monitor and former head of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, had this observation about the Arizona senator:

"In 35 years of political reporting and editing, I have never met a public figure who is more difficult to cover fairly. You have to work very hard to protect the man against his own indiscretions."

* * *

AS TO NEWSPAPER columnists, are they the flaming liberals Goldwater would have us believe?

The Review carries an analysis of newspaper columnists and their use by publishers, as compiled by Ben H. Bagdikian.

He refers to a 1959 study of 711 newspapers. There have been some changes in names, but the general complexion of the columnists remains the same. George Sokolsky and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt have since died. Others, like Charles Bartlett, Evans and Novak, Barry Goldwater and William Buckley, had not entered the field. The ratings were:

Very liberal—Eleanor Roosevelt.

Liberal—Walter Lippmann, Doris Fleeson, John Herling.

Mildly liberal—Joseph Alsop, Marquis Childs, Robert Allen and Paul Scott, Drew Pearson and Ralph McGill.

Mildly conservative—Roscoe Drummond, Ray Tucker, Walter Winchell.

Conservative—Ruth Montgomery, Walter Trohan, Constantine Brown, Raymond Moley, Robert Ruark, Holmes Alexander, Victor Riesel, Bob Considine.

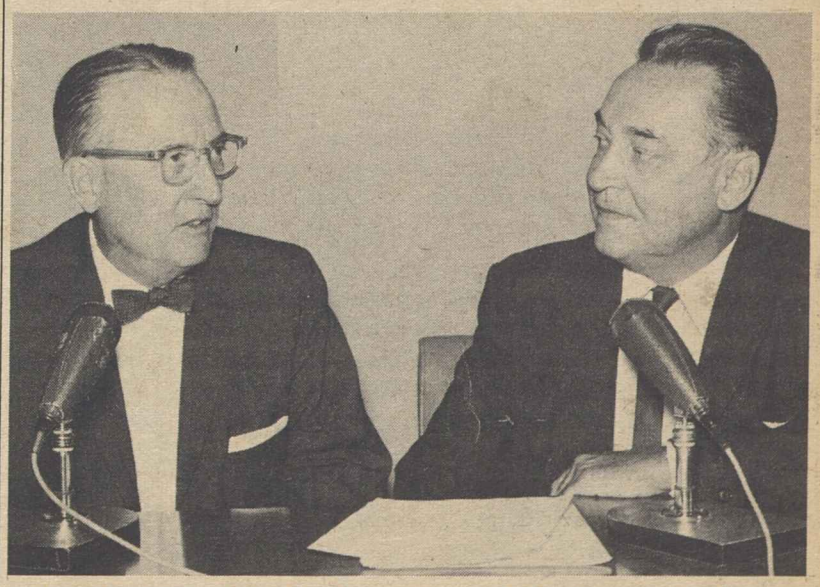
Very conservative—George Sokolsky, David Lawrence, Westbrook Pegler, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Paul Harvey, Fulton Sheen, George Benson.

This shows conservative columnists outnumbering liberals. The study also determined that if a paper carried columns with a 2-to-1 ratio for one point of view, it had an imbalance.

Of the 599 papers using columns:

- 335 (circulation: 24,643,000) had an imbalance favoring conservatives.
- 143 (circulation: 10,799,000) had an imbalance favoring liberals.
- 121 (circulation: 7,799,000) had balanced columns.

This picture gives conservatives an almost two-and-a-half to one break in the use of columns. Updating it with the new columnists and omitting those not writing today would show substantially the same results. **(PAI)**



PROTECTION of the foods you eat and the drugs you take was discussed by George P. Larrick (left), commissioner of the Food & Drug Administration, in an interview with Harry W. Flannery on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

AFL-CIO Legislative Goals for 1965—

Following is the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on 1965 legislative goals at its Nov. 24 meeting:

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE has never been more clearly evident. On Nov. 3, American voters overwhelmingly voiced their confidence in the social and economic structure that has been built, step by step, over the last 32 years.

They forthrightly rejected a radical assault on that structure.

They decisively proclaimed their desire to move on from a good present to a great future.

They gave their mandate to the program of progress Pres. Johnson has called the "Great Society."

Now it is incumbent upon all who joined in that mandate to translate it into practical reality.

Basically, this means adapting the ideals and aspirations of the Founding Fathers of the Republic to the America in which we live—America in the second half of the 20th Century.

The ideals and aspirations have not changed. Liberty, equality, opportunity are still the American dream. But the nation itself has changed to a degree that the wisest men of 200 years ago did not and could not have conceived.

The United States has burgeoned from a sparse scattering of farms and villages along the Atlantic coast into a vast urban and industrial complex, spanning the continent, extending half way across the Pacific and reaching north beyond the Arctic Circle.

The 2.5 million Americans of 1776 have become over 190 million today. Today's Americans—most of them—live in the city, not the country. They work in business and industry, not on farms. With the same unquenchable spirit, the same energy and the same ingenuity that characterized their forefathers, they have made the United States the richest and most productive land the world has ever known.

But for too many Americans this wealth and this production is a remote ideal. They do not share in it; they live in misery and want.

More than one in five of America's families suffer the indignities of unemployment, poverty and slums. America's major problem, unemployment, remains unsolved, despite the record 46 months of continuing rise of economic activities.

These ugly aspects of our social order will not simply disappear by the wave of a magic wand. Indeed, there is a danger that they can fester and poison our entire society.

The rising demands of our youth, of Negroes and of disadvantaged Americans of all races and creeds for jobs and economic opportunity cry out for positive responses. This is our challenge.

Today we have the opportunity to meet that challenge, to take, in 1965, a giant step forward on the road to a society that will enable all our citizens to realize their full potential. And this giant step forward can be taken through enactment of the measures the AFL-CIO has long urged.

These are not novel measures. They are not visionary measures. They are practical, down-to-earth measures.

They are far less revolutionary than the idea upon which this nation was built—the idea that "all men are created equal." Yet they are essential if the goals of 1776 are to be realized today.

The only requirements are the courage, determination and imagination to support what needs to be done; to make a massive investment in America, one that this nation's immense productive potential can take in stride, one that truly brings within reach an end to poverty and deprivation in our time.

Let us first summarize our goals.

We believe in the total elimination of poverty in America.

We believe that this requires, first, jobs at good wages for all who are able and willing to work; and second, a social insurance program that protects young and old alike from the economic hazards which are no fault of their own.

We believe in full and equal opportunity, full and equal rights, for every American in every phase of life, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

We believe this equality can be brought about only if there is full employment.

We believe that free collective bargaining is an indispensable element in the search for economic justice and personal liberty for workers.

We believe in the wise use of America's riches to create a richer life for all Americans.

We believe that government, the instrument of the people, should use its powers to attack and to solve the people's problems.

We believe that progress toward these goals can be made in the 1965 session of the Congress by the measures set forth below.

Restoring Free Collective Bargaining

The importance of free collective bargaining to the living standards of workers and to the economic stability of the nation has been recognized for three decades; the encouragement of collective bargaining, through all this time and through all the changes in labor-management legislation, remains the stated policy of the United States.

Thus it is evident that free labor and free management should be able freely to agree upon mutually acceptable terms of employment. They should, therefore, be free to negotiate a contract making union membership a condition of employment.

Experience has proven the adverse effects of the unique provision of the Taft-Hartley Act making it possible for the states to forbid such voluntary labor-management agreements. Sec. 14(b) allows the states to outlaw the union shop as such, regardless of the wishes of the workers and their employers. It cedes a negative jurisdiction to the states in an area which the federal government has otherwise properly preempted.

This is an unwarranted intrusion upon the rights of organized workers and their employers to negotiate mutually acceptable agreements. It offends the basic principles of federal-state relationships and should be repealed.

National Labor Legislation

There are other provisions of existing federal labor law that directly conflict with the established policy of the United States to further collective bargaining. These provisions restrict the right of workers to organize, to picket and to strike. They urgently require revision.

Three major bills relating to labor-management relations have been enacted since 1935. Some of their provisions overlap or are contradictory, causing needless complications, uncertainty and court appeals. We urge prompt action to eliminate inequities and resolve contradictions in basic labor-management law.

Social Insurance

The Social Security System's contribution to American life has touched virtually every family in the nation. Possibly more than any other social program, it has operated to ameliorate and prevent poverty. It has improved the quality of everyday life for millions.

The worst threat to old-age security today is the high cost of illness. The general design of a workable remedy became clear beyond doubt in the 88th Congress—a national hospital insurance system based on social security principles for those over 65. Now the 89th Congress must implement what is unquestionably the will of the people.

To make Social Security truly effective in reducing poverty, substantial increases in cash benefits are also absolutely necessary—for the retired, the disabled and for widows and dependent children. Adjustments in such benefits should also take into account that age 65 is in fact no longer a realistic age for retirement. As a minimum the actuarial reduction for early retirement should be modified.

There should be established a federal system of reinsurance for all private pension plans to assure the payment of the benefits provided by such funds. Tax credit for employer payments into such pension plans should be contingent on participation in the reinsurance plan.

It has been clear for years that unemployment compensation must be freed from inequitable state limitations on weekly benefits, eligibility and duration of payments, and from inadequate financing. We have repeatedly asserted that a federal system of minimum standards must be enacted to enable unemployment insurance to fulfill its intended role of maintaining a strong economy and meeting the needs of those who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Wage-Hour Improvements

Since most Americans agree that there is no excuse for poverty in America, poverty among those who are fully employed at useful work must surely be regarded as intolerable. There must be no "working poor" in the richest nation on earth.

The Fair Labor Standards Act was designed to outlaw that kind of poverty. The time has come when it must be modernized to achieve that end.

Coverage of the act should at once be broadened to include all workers whose jobs affect interstate commerce. The exclusion of millions, over many years, has been a disgraceful injustice and an economic absurdity.

The basic minimum wage should be raised to $2 an hour, simply to assure all employed workers of a standard of living above the poverty level.

The standard workweek should be cut to 35 hours, in line with the higher productivity of American workers.

The overtime penalty should rise from time and a half to double time, in order to discourage overtime and create new jobs.

Education

Every American child is entitled to as much education as he wants and can usefully absorb.

This is a basic principle. It is basic to the American way of life and it is basic to the future of the United States as a nation.

Great strides were taken by the 88th Congress, but there are greater strides yet to be taken if this principle is to become a reality. They include:

1. A major program of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools to help meet all needs, including construction, in the categories of instruction covered by the National Defense Education Act. This should include construction grants for all schools.
2. Substantial federal aid to schools which serve large numbers of culturally-disadvantaged children from low-income areas, including work-study opportunities for vocational and high school students.
3. Comprehensive assistance, embracing scholarships, expanded student loans and work-study opportunities, for junior college and college students. The Cold War GI Bill of Rights would help meet this need.
4. We urge the appropriation of additional federal funds to foster the growth of community junior colleges.

Urban Problems

The great cities that only a generation ago were America's pride are now beset by problems that only expanded federal action can resolve. The decay of city centers is a shocking waste. The urgency of these problems grows daily, for every day the United States becomes increasingly an urban nation.

Ever since the early years of the New Deal this country has been pledged to the proposition that every American family is entitled to a decent home. That goal must still be met.

Public housing for low-income families has been shamefully neglected. A heavy increase in grants-in-aid is required to give reality to the fight against slums.

Low-cost, long-term loans must be more readily available to provide housing for those of moderate income.

These same needs should also be met in rural areas, but the problem is far more acute in the teeming cities.

Urban renewal in the broad sense must be stepped up, with emphasis on slum clearance and modernization, based upon community planning.

Special attention—and assistance—must be devoted to the thousands of families and small businesses which even now are dislocated each year by new highways, housing developments and other public projects.

Mass transit is a decisive factor in the future of urban life. The bill enacted by the 88th Congress must be reinforced by fully adequate appropriations.

All the foregoing can be expedited by the establishment of a Dept. of Housing & Community Affairs in the Cabinet.

Community Facilities

There has for years been a vast backlog of urgently-needed community facilities, from water and sewage systems to cultural centers and public buildings. A continuing federal program of grants-in-aid is essential to dispose of this backlog and keep pace with the mounting requirements of a rapidly-growing population. In addition, full appropriations of already-authorized funds is needed for the attack on air and water pollution and for the construction of highways, hospitals, other health facilities, college buildings, and airports.

This whole area is a classic example of the economic dividends that flow from social progress. As the nation invests in these facilities, it will also create huge numbers of useful jobs—and therefore increase the number of consumers and taxpayers.

(Continued on Page 7)

—Council Calls for Action in 14 Areas

Regional and Resource Development

Experience under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 has demonstrated the need for a broader assault on chronic depression—an assault that embraces a region rather than a single community. The proposed Appalachia program conforms to this need and it has our support.

There should be similar programs in other areas, based upon the concept of regional planning. Financial and technical assistance by the federal government can obviously be more effective on this broader base.

There remains the national challenge of conservation and development of natural resources. Such areas as water supply and river development, giant grids for the interstate transmission of electric power, desalinization of sea water, the preservation and maintenance of national forests and range lands—and these are but a few—require firm federal initiative.

Health Problems

The ever-accelerating advances in medical science hold forth the promise of long life and good health to a degree never before imagined.

The benefits of this astonishing progress must be made available to all Americans. But this cannot be brought about without legislative action.

There is still a pressing need for skilled personnel to man the hospitals and other health facilities already being built. This requires federal scholarships and other assistance to students in the health professions. Also among the essential areas of federal action are grants and loans for the operation of community mental health centers, construction of facilities for direct-service health plans based on group practice, and hospital construction and the modernization of existing hospitals.

War on Poverty

Pres. Johnson's declaration of war on poverty has captured the imagination of America, and rightly so. It is fully consistent with the policy of the American labor movement, for poverty has been our sworn enemy since the first union was established.

Virtually every item in this present list of legislative goals is an attack on poverty. Many are direct, like wage-hour improvements; some are indirect, like conservation; but all contribute to the objective.

The war on poverty is already in progress and needs more support; specifically, it needs more money. We refer in particular to the Economic Opportunities Act and the Manpower Development & Training Act.

Tax Policy

There is general agreement that the federal tax structure needs improvement.

We support at this time the elimination of excise taxes that now apply to goods and services generally used by all Americans.

We further call for effective action against all tax loopholes.

We most vigorously urge a revision of the tax structure to ease the disproportionate burden on low income groups, and we insist on the elimination of income taxes imposed upon those who are at or below the poverty level.

We oppose the indiscriminate rebate of federal taxes to the states with no restrictions on the use of such funds.

Consumer Protection

It has been clear for a long time that the American consumer is at a serious disadvantage in dealing with sharp lenders and unethical merchants. A number of measures to aid the consumer that have already been proposed deserve enactment.

One is a simple requirement that an installment buyer should know how much interest he is really paying.

Another asks that packaged goods give a clear indication of what's inside, in terms that the buyer can understand without a slide-rule.

Others reinforce the work of the late Sen. Kefauver on drugs and drug prices.

We also propose a federal consumer information service to help buyers meet the complexities of today's marketplace.

We cannot understand why any reputable merchant or manufacturer should oppose these simple groundrules. They are consistent with the principle of free competition. Similarly, we oppose all forms of "fair trade" laws, under any name, that are designed to maintain monopoly price-fixing.

Migratory Labor

Migrant farm workers have long been the most painfully exploited people in America, whether they were citizens or imported visitors.

The AFL-CIO was gratified when Congress put an end to the importation of Mexican farm laborers under Public Law 78. We are appalled to learn that some large agricultural interests are making efforts to continue the same program under Public Law 414. This is clearly contrary to the intent of the Congress and it must not be allowed to happen.

Moreover much remains to be done for American migratory labor. Congress should provide minimum wage standards for migratory farm workers, include them under the unemployment compensation system, strike out their exemption from the protection of the general labor laws, assure them of adequate housing and health services and see to it that their children have full and equal educational opportunities.

Foreign Trade and Aid

The AFL-CIO has amply demonstrated its commitment to the principle of trade expansion.

We have also stressed that trade expansion will continue to command broad national support only if accompanied by a mechanism to protect workers and businesses adversely affected by increased imports.

The present law contains a mechanism but it has yet to work. Unless it can be made to work, it must be replaced by one that does.

The incorporation of fair labor standards in international trade should be an integral part of United States trade policy.

The foreign aid and economic assistance programs have also had the whole-hearted support of the labor movement since their inception. While we believe private American investment in developing nations is desirable, it can only be a supplement, not a substitute, for government help. Moreover, while the United States government should make sure that funds provided for specific projects are spent efficiently, it should fully respect the right of aided nations to determine their own forms of economic control and ownership. The use of American flag ships in transporting materials used in aid projects and indeed in all aspects of our export-import commerce must be expanded.

The principles of the Alliance for Progress should guide American aid undertakings in Africa and Asia. The United States should also seek joint efforts with other democracies in both civilian and military assistance projects in new and emerging nations.

Conclusion

Inevitably there will be those who ask what all this will cost; who question whether the nation can afford a better life for its people.

There is a two-fold answer.

The first is that America cannot afford anything less. Poverty, unemployment, discrimination and ignorance are intolerable in a society that has the resources to wipe them out.

Second, what we are proposing is a massive investment in the future of the nation—an investment the country can easily afford, and one that is essential to its destiny and to the future of freedom on earth.

Our view would be more easily understood if the United States like other western nations adopted a capital budget—an accounting that truly distinguishes between costs and investment. The federal government's accounts should separate housekeeping costs and national security outlays, on the one hand, and on the other, the sums used to create, improve or acquire assets, or advanced as recoverable loans. This is the general practice in private business, in many states and cities, and even in well-run individual households.

Nearly all our proposals for 1965 involve federal outlays which are in the investment category. And we believe they are investments this country dare not refuse to make.

We believe in the Great Society. We believe in it, not just as a dream, but as an attainable reality. We do not want a Great Society just for union members, or just for wage-earners, but for all—for every American, and indeed for all mankind.

The goal is within reach. Our own nation is rich, productive, and prosperous as never before. Human knowledge is every day expanded into new areas. The aspirations of 2,000 years are within our grasp.

Paul Hall Cited for Role In Civil Rights Struggle

New York—A citation for support of economic and civil rights for seamen, as well as in the community at large, was presented to Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers at the annual luncheon of the National Committee for Rural Schools.

Hall, one of three civil rights leaders to be honored, received his citation from Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Judge J. Waties Waring, retired federal jurist whose minority decision outlawing school segregation in South Carolina was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in its basic desegregation ruling, was honored at a special ceremony in which a select group of lawyers participated headed by Max Delson.

Rutledge Henry Pearson, Jacksonville, Fla., civil rights leader, received a citation for outstanding and courageous action in the field of human rights with Pres. Martin Dworkis of Manhattan Community College making the presentation.

The NCRS is dedicated to obtaining adequate, unsegregated public schools for all children. It is supported by unions, educators and religious leaders in efforts to induce communities to work for integrated schools with adequate facilities and competent teachers.

Laberge Heads Quebec Labor

Montreal, Que.—Louis Laberge, chief organizer in Quebec for the Auto Workers, has been chosen president of the Quebec Federation of Labor to succeed the late Roger Provost.

He is a long-time member of the Machinists, which he joined as an apprentice and served as a local business agent and a grand lodge representative. He joined the UAW staff earlier this year in anticipation of a major organizing drive in Quebec as the province's auto industry expanded. He has been a vice president of the QFL and the Canadian Labor Congress.

Meany Reappointed Arts Center Trustee

Pres. Johnson has announced the reappointment of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a 10-year term as a member of the board of trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Also renamed to the board for 10-year terms were Edgar M. Bronfman, president of Seagram & Sons, and Mrs. George A. Garrett of Washington.

James J. Gormley Dies, Transit Union Official

James J. Gormley, a member of the Amalgamated Transit Union's general executive board since 1948 and editor of the union publication, In Transit, for the last year, died of cancer in Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, N. Y. He was 56.

A member of the union's Staten Island Div. 726, he became an international vice president in 1939 after service as a local official. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sylvia Jensen Gormley.

Industrial Engineering Drawing Union Support

Unions, despite antagonisms against industrial engineers generated by tactics of deception, recognize that many of the newer techniques "may provide important and useful service to management" and "have no direct derogatory effects on workers," according to Bert Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer.

"Where industrial engineers have joined with medical and social science disciplines to study and apply physiological and psychological knowledge to the design of work places," he writes in the Journal of Industrial Engineering, "their efforts have met with applause and cooperation from the unions."

Gottlieb cities "false claims" of union acceptance of predetermined motion time systems (PMTS) as among the deceptions practiced by some industrial engineers. Actually, he writes, PMTS "have stirred more open worker and union hostility that any other postwar industrial engineering development."

"Union industrial engineers are in agreement," he says, "that the only tenable position reached by all objective researchers is that no known predetermined motion time system has scientific validity. All of the assumptions upon which PMTS are based are either patently false, been proven false," or are yet to be proven true."

Scores of union representatives have been familiarized with industrial engineering theories and methods since the AFL-CIO started annual industrial engineering institutes in 1957.

"The full-time graduate union industrial engineer is in a uniquely favorable position," Gottlieb concludes. "More than his colleagues who are employed by other organizations, he is free to practice his profession with few restraints. While his use of techniques may be limited, his opportunities for exercising his own initiative and ingenuity in a variety of situations are great. He influences policy and contributes directly to the welfare of his fellow man."

War on Poverty:

Youth Aid Program Launched by Wirtz

Formation of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, one of the major weapons in the Johnson Administration's war against poverty, has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

A unit of the department's Manpower Administration, it will be administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity and will be directed by Jack Howard, special assistant to the under secretary of labor and a former vice president of the Newspaper Guild.

Its goal is to provide part-time jobs in public or private nonprofit institutions to young people otherwise financially unable to stay in school; to permit those who have left school for economic reasons to return, and to offer work experience to those who are permanently out of school and without jobs.

The program expects to enroll about 150,000 young men and women between the ages of 16 and 21 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Already, Wirtz said, nearly 150 projects have been proposed by sponsors in 33 states. They would provide help to about 100,000 youths from financially disadvantaged families. Funds for the program are expected to come from a grant of $110 to $150 million from the OEO.

Wirtz said the corps represents one of the country's "most ambitious and positive efforts" to conserve the talents and develop the skills of neglected young people.

"Most Americans are well off," he said. "They go to good schools. They have promising futures. But far too many others have been born on a dead-end street. For these, the unskilled seeking work in a computer age, the children being raised in poverty, the young men and women struggling against slum environments, the economic progress of this nation is a meaningless set of statistics."

Youth Corps Aims

The Youth Corps intends to do everything in its power "to make the future meaningful to the disadvantaged young," Wirtz declared, and to open to them as a reality the possibility of good jobs.

"For many thousands of boys and girls," he continued, "the employment provided by Youth Corps projects will be the exact difference between having no future as a high school drop-out and having a good future as a graduate. For thousands of others who have dropped out of school permanently, this program will rescue their job hopes by providing them with desperately-needed work experience."

Need Called 'Evident'

Wirtz said that a departmental task force has been at work for several weeks preparing for the agency.

"The need is evident," he asserted. "The desire of the American people to meet that need is equally evident. Few things have given me more pleasure as secretary of labor than to be able to announce that the Neighborhood Youth Corps is in business."

Howard, a native of Santa Ana, Calif., formerly was a reporter on the Springfield, O., Daily News and labor editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. He came to Washington in 1957 on an American Political Science Association congressional fellowship during which he studied the organization and functioning of Congress and served briefly on the staff of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.). In 1960 he became chief investigator for the House Government Information Committee.

As special assistant to the under secretary of labor he was active in the establishment last year of Apprenticeship Information Centers in major cities and earlier in planning the department's Manpower Administration.

True-Package Bill Facing New Fight

A report by the Senate's Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee has set the stage for a renewed battle in the 89th Congress over "truth-in-packaging" legislation.

The subcommittee's Democratic majority strongly supported the bill introduced by Chairman Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) to require manufacturers to abide by certain common sense standards of packaging of food and household products.

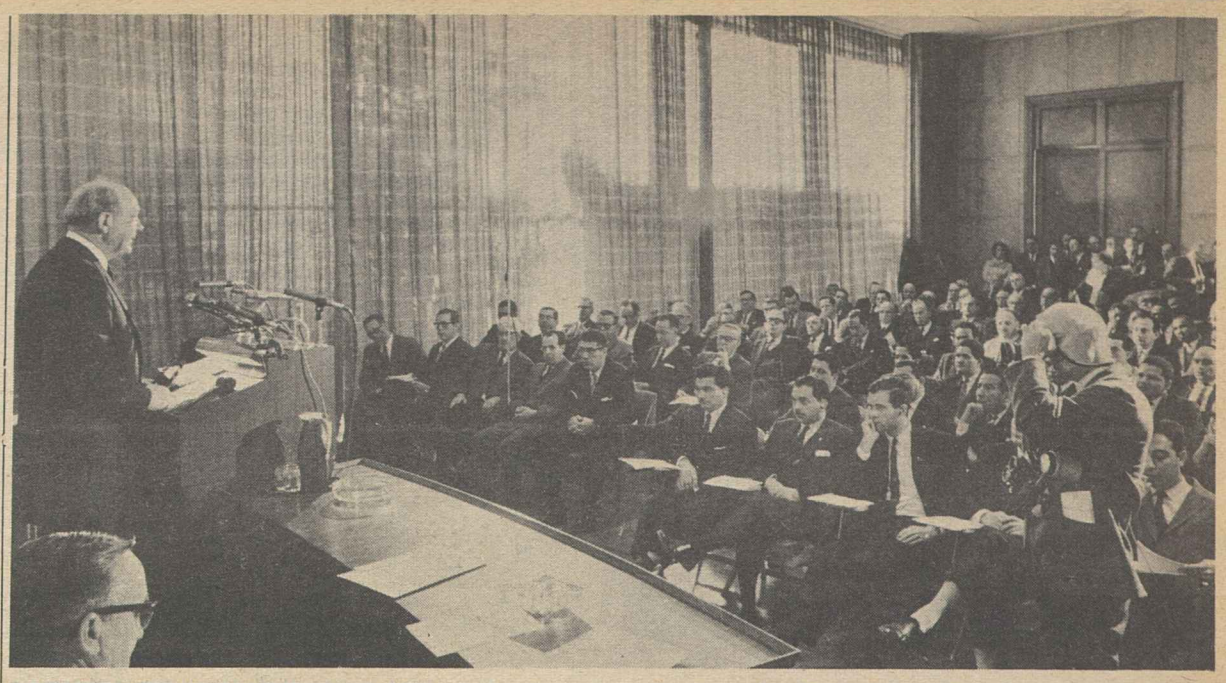
Two Republican members—Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)—vigorously dissented. Dirksen termed the bill "un-American." Hruska complained it implied that many businessmen are "corrupt, exploitative, and conniving."

The sharp exchange of views was made public in the newly-printed subcommittee report to its parent Senate Judiciary Committee. The full committee took no action on the bill before Congress adjourned, except to authorize printing of the subcommittee's report.

Hart has indicated that he will reintroduce his bill in the new Congress with a long list of cosponsors and fight for its enactment. He emphasized that the subcommittee report does not imply a deliberate attempt by manufacturers to deceive the customer, but rather "the excesses and short cuts growing out of the pressures of competition." Legislation is needed, the report said, to protect fair manufacturers against unfair competition as well as to protect consumers against deception.

Alaska Absentee Votes Assure Rivers' Victory

Juneau, Alaska—The count of absentee ballots assured Democratic Rep. Ralph J. Rivers of re-election as Alaska's congressman-at-large. Unofficial but complete tallies gave him 34,631 votes to 32,993 for Lowell Thomas, Jr.



EIGHTH GRADUATING CLASS of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's training courses, held in AFL-CIO headquarters, heard Sec. of State Dean Rusk (speaking) hail U.S. labor and management for setting up "this constructive and far-reaching program." AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented diplomas to 38 union leaders from 10 countries.

Rusk Scores Communist Failures, Hails Progress in Latin America

The economic failures and shortcomings of communism have become so evident to leaders of Communist nations in Europe that they are "talking more and more about incentive and larger private plots for farmers, and even about profits," Sec. of State Dean Rusk told the 38-man eighth graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"In the contest between communism and freedom," he said, "it has become increasingly plain that communism is not only politically and culturally repressive but economically inefficient."

Rusk hailed the Alliance for Progress, with which the AIFLD works closely, as a "means to achieve economic progress and social justice through the peaceful transformation of societies—it is a democratic revolution."

"Through it, in the Americas we have strengthened the hand of democratic leadership and are helping to build better societies," he declared. "Because of it the forces of communism have been put on the defensive in Latin America. In all of its tests of strength in the Western Hemisphere—whether by terrorism, infiltration, example or democratic processes—communism is losing. It is not the wave of the future. Freedom is."

Meany Awards Diplomas

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who presented the graduates with their diplomas, expressed the hope that they will play a vital role in building free societies that in turn can build economies which will assure all elements in each country, including workers, a fair share of the national wealth.

He voiced labor's pride in the AIFLD and its program, and said the AFL-CIO's interest in it is summed up in one word—freedom.

Meany also read a letter from Pres. Johnson congratulating the class and wishing them "success in all their endeavors for their fellow men."

"I hope that the members of this eighth class," the President said, "will carry away with them the thought that a full life can and will be achieved by the peoples of the Americas, and that their role in the furtherance of free and democratic trade unions will be a fundamental part of the general advance of human welfare in our hemisphere."

Serafino Romualdi, AIFLD executive director, who presided, said the graduates increased to 292 the number of Latin American trade unionists to complete courses at the institute's Washington school. Graduates from schools in Latin America are increasing so rapidly, he announced, that next year four post-graduate courses instead of three will be given in Washington.

Other speakers at the exercises were Enrique Tejera-Paris, Venezuelan ambassador to the United States, and Jaime Contreras of Colombia, who spoke for the class. Bienvenido Ramirez of the Dominican Republic presented Meany with a plaque inscribed with the names of the graduates.

George C. Lodge, lecturer in the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, spoke at a luncheon for the graduates.

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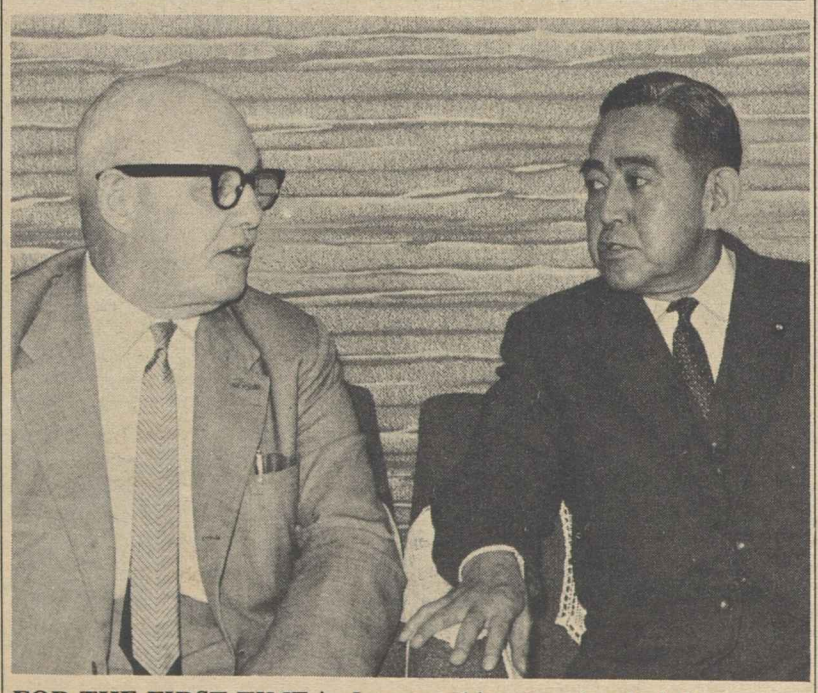

FOR THE FIRST TIME in Japanese history, a head of the government received a visiting labor delegation when an AFL-CIO group headed by Pres. George Meany (left) called on Prime Minister Eisaku Sato (right). The Americans were in Japan for the founding convention of the new Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei).

Institute Maps Program Of Aid to Rural Brazil

The American Institute for Free Labor Development will begin an "in-depth, A to Z" program to aid the distressed economy of Brazil's rural Northeast region before the end of this year.

The institute's social projects director, William C. Doherty, Jr., said the proposed program will extend, in a labor-to-labor activity, from the construction of low-cost housing, to land settlement and development programs, the establishment of cooperatives and agricultural credit, irrigation, rural electrification, crop improvement and labor leader training.

Doherty said the new program stemmed from a resolution adopted last June by the National Conferences of Brazilian Trade Union Leaders which asked the AIFLD "to advise us in the studies for the formulation and execution of a development program for the free and organized workers of the rural unions of Brazil, especially in the northeast region which would be centered in the city of Recife, and which would handle all the programs requested by the rural unions and federations of Brazil.. . . ."

The institute is instrumental in developing worker housing projects, worker savings and loan associations and similar projects already in being or shortly to begin from Mexico to Argentina. An urban worker program already under way in Brazil calls for the construction of a housing project on two sites in the large industrial center of Sao Paulo.

The institute's Social Projects Dept. will administer the northeast rural program in Brazil under a two-year contract with the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development, Doherty said.

Slaiman Heads Rights Act Unit

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman was named chairman of a subcommittee on labor of the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations.

The 450-member citizens' committee was appointed by Pres. Johnson last summer to help the Community Relations Service carry out its functions under the Civil Rights Act. The agency seeks to bring about voluntary compliance with the law and assist in resolving disputes.

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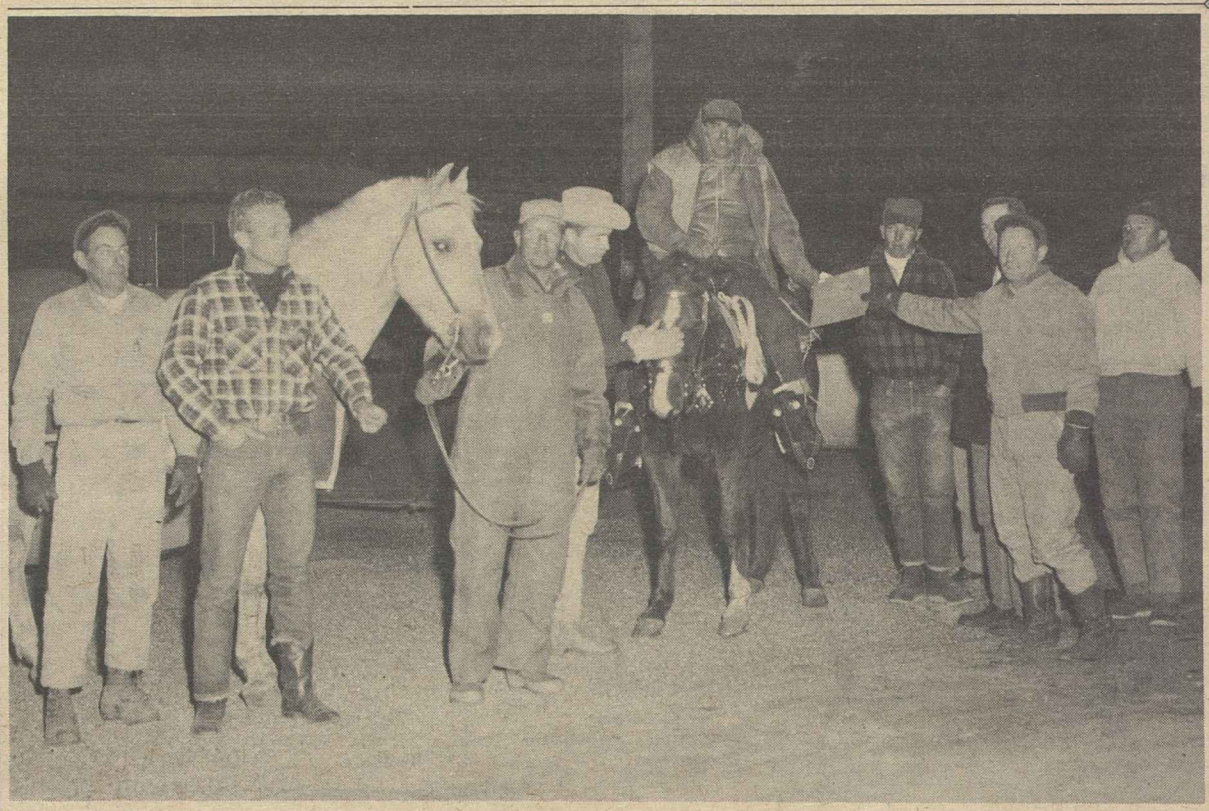
Dock Dispute Deadlocked Over Work Security Issue



COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS revived the fabled Pony Express to carry a message from Brownsville, Tex., to Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in St. Louis. The message, carried in relays, urged equal pay for equal work. Pictured at Tipton, Mo., 165 miles from goal, are (left to right) Matt Oswald, Lee Allee, Dick Krause, Bill Needham, Bob Owens, J. R. Jones, Ray Franklin, Russell Platz, and Harold Poague. End of run was timed to coincide with opening of wage talks between CWA and company.

Farm Labor Import Plan Under Fire

Labor and church groups joined in opposing a move to bring alien farm workers into the United States under an "emergency" provision of the Immigration Act.

There is no shortage of domestic farm workers which cannot be overcome by decent wages and working conditions, witnesses testified at a Labor Dept. Dept. hearing.

The hearing was called to determine what standards should be set for allowing farm workers to enter the country for temporary work. Big farm owners, primarily in California and the Southwest, are seeking to use immigration procedures to bring in Mexican labor for next year's crops.

For many years, Mexican workers were imported under the bracero program, which labor charged has kept farm wages at substandard levels. Congress refused to renew the program, and it will expire at the end of this month.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its Nov. 24 session, said it was "appalled" at the effort to use the Immigration Act as a loophole for continuing the bracero program.

Higher Wage Urged

"It must not be allowed to happen," the council said. The solution to farm labor shortages, it declared, can be found through higher wages, better housing, unemployment insurance, health facilities—and the right to collective bargaining.

At the Labor Dept. hearing:

- Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., contended that "not one alien worker can be admitted for farm work in this country without further degrading the status of our domestic farm workers."

He said any grower seeking to bring in foreign workers should first be required to actively seek domestic workers, offering them not less than the federal minimum wage, a guarantee of work for a minimum period of time, free family housing and two-way transportation for those recruited outside the local area. Clayman said employers should also be required to bargain with representatives of the workers.

- Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, made similar proposals and added:

"The fact is that there have been few real efforts made to attract U. S. farm workers. The wages offered have been low and

(Continued on Page 8)

ILA Urges 'Last Offer' Rejection

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—More than 60,000 Longshoremen in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports from Maine to Texas are preparing to ballot on a so-called "employers' last offer" which their union has urged them to turn down "with a resounding no."

The vote is required under the Taft-Hartley law, under which the government got a federal court injunction here Oct. 1 to halt a strike called that day. The dock unions may not take strike action again until Dec. 20, when the 80-day forced waiting period expires.

Major sticking-point in the long-drawn-out dispute over contract terms is the size of dock crews, which employers want to cut—from 20 men to 13 handling general cargo. Shipping companies also want the right to decide how many checkers and clerks shall be assigned to work on the docks.

A Board of Inquiry named by Pres. Johnson told the White House in a report Nov. 30 that negotiations are deadlocked, but that both sides assured the board they are anxious to reach a settlement by Dec. 20.

The report revealed that the ILA agreed but employers refused to accept a compromise formula for settlement proposed by Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds. That led to the present deadlock

(Continued on Page 2)

Counts Election Losses:

AMA Rallies Troops For Aged Care Fight

Miami Beach—The American Medical Association set the stage for a last-ditch, big-spending campaign to prevent Congress from passing a social security program of hospital care for the elderly.

AMA leaders told the policy-making House of Delegates that the doctors' lobby lost many of its best friends in last month's election. AMA Pres. Donovan F. Ward said the chance of defeating the King-Anderson bill "is considerably less than it was a few weeks ago."

But the Iowa physician heaped scorn on doctors who suggested compromise and declared: "The fight must go on."

The delegates voted down even the mildest of state resolutions suggesting a new look at the health care problems of the aged and scheduled a special conference in Chicago Dec. 13 to frame what was termed "a national education program."

Earlier Ward had said the House of Delegates might be called into an almost unprecedented special session if further action was needed to block the bill.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a key sponsor of the hospital care bill saw a "realistic" possibility that the measure could clear Congress by Easter.

New King-Anderson Bill

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) said he and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) will again join in introducing a health care bill.

"It will be based on the social security principle on payroll contributions from workers and employers," he said, "and the emphasis will still be on hospital care and post-hospital skilled nursing care."

A newspaper advertisement addressed to the AMA delegates by

(Continued on Page 7)

Living Costs Edge Higher In October

The Consumer Price Index edged one-tenth of 1 percent higher in October despite a drop in food costs. The monthly Bureau of Labor Statistics survey showed living costs to be 108.5 percent of the 1957-59 average, and 1.2 percent above a year ago.

For workers and their families, the change in the price index meant that the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 period carried a $10.85 price tag last month. This was 12 cents above October of 1963.

A BLS spokesman said the monthly and yearly change was not inflationary.

As a result of collective bargaining agreements tied to the October price index, 850,000 workers are scheduled to receive one-cent hourly increases. Of these, 725,000 are in the auto industry, 45,000 in farm equipment and 80,000 in aerospace. However a dip in the price index for Chicago will reduce the cost-of-living allowance for 11,500 transit workers there by one-half cent an hour.

A companion report, on earnings, showed a decline in average wages of factory workers during October. The Labor Dept. attributed this to the auto strike during the month. The take-home pay of the average factory worker with three dependents dropped 80 cents in October to $92.18. It was still more than 4 percent above last year's level.

The price index showed increases

(Continued on Page 8)

Mediators Press Talks In Rail Crafts Impasse

Railroad shopcraft wage talks are "getting nowhere" despite intensified federal mediation efforts and a strike call could "come any time," a union negotiator reported. "In plain English," said Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey of the Machinists, "we're just spinning our wheels."

The Machinists, the Sheet Metal Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have strike authorization from the 55,000 skilled craftsmen they represent.

With talks continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press, they assured Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, however, that they would give 72 hours' advance notice if compelled to set a walkout date.

The three unions are fighting, they declared, to get wages on a par with those won by journeymen of their crafts outside the rail industry. They charge that there has been a steady erosion of their status caused by 40 years of across-the-board wage increases. Rail managements have refused to offer any more than the flat-raise formula of a 9-cent hourly increase each year for three years which four operating unions and three other shop unions have accepted.

One of the operating unions is the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, whose general chairmen met

(Continued on Page 3)

Rescue Committee To Honor Meany

The Intl. Rescue Committee's Freedom Award will be presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a dinner in his honor next Jan. 27, the committee announced, paying tribute to the federation president and the U. S. trade union movement for "their service in the cause of freedom throughout the world."

The Intl. Rescue Committee was founded in 1933 as a voluntary, nonsectarian association of Americans seeking to aid refugee victims of nazism and fascism. It extended its program to assist refugees from communism and other forms of tyranny after Stalin dropped the Iron Curtain across Europe in 1946.

Previous recipients of the committee's Freedom Award have included, among others, Sir Winston Churchill and Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin.

State AFL-CIO Exposes Threat Of Extremism

An hour-long television expose of political extremism, left and right, was sponsored on a Providence, R. I., station by the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO.

The program, appearing on Station WPRO-TV on Nov. 22, anniversary of the assassination of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, covered activities and personalities of such groups as the Ku Klux Klan, the Progressive Labor Party, the Black Nationalists, the John Birch Society and the Black Muslims.

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the State AFL-CIO were among state leaders who spoke briefly during the words-and-picture analysis of political extremism. Both pointed out that American labor has a long record of opposition to extremist movements, and warned that the election results of Nov. 3 did not foreclose future exploitation by such elements of "discontent in America."

The program, produced by WPRO for other local stations affiliated with the Capitol Cities group, was largely developed by Gordon Hall of Boston, an experienced investigator of extremist forces. The production, which included film purchased from network and news agencies as well as WPRO news department coverage, is being offered to other stations for local showings across the country.

The State AFL-CIO sponsored the Providence presentation as a public service in the educational field.

Vote Count Halted In IUE Election

U.S. District Judge George Hart issued a temporary order halting the counting of ballots in a referendum election for the presidency of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers pending a hearing Dec. 11.

The court order was issued on a petition by Paul Jennings, who is challenging incumbent Pres. James B. Carey for the presidency of the union. Jennings requested a tabulation of the vote by disinterested parties.

The IUE's five-member board of trustees, charged with conducting the count of the referendum votes, said elaborate safeguards had been taken to assure that the election would be a model of democratic procedure.

BOOKBINDER Kyle Barnes of Nashville, Tenn., prepares a deer skin for tanning while taking turn on a picket line at the Marshall Bruce Co. Barnes shot the deer on a hunting trip, decided to finish the tanning job while he picketed. IBB Local 83 struck Sept. 2 to prevent the firm from lengthening the workweek.

ALPA Parley Focuses On Safety, Bargaining

Miami Beach—Air safety standards, collective bargaining goals and a strengthened internal union structure were among key subjects at the 18th biennial convention of the Air Line Pilots here.

The growing use of fast jet-powered aircraft by commercial airlines has greatly increased the productivity of the pilots and co-pilots who fly the planes, reported ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby and this has decreased the operating costs substantially.

The prospect that major trunk airlines will make larger use of twin-engine jet-powered planes for intermediate-range travel releasing larger four-engine planes "to their proper role of long-range flights," will increase savings and the ALPA will seek contracts giving the pilot "his fair and rightful share of the increased productivity," Ruby said.

In a structural change approved by the convention, authority was provided for the appointment of trustees by the ALPA to safeguard the organization's financial assets and bargaining rights in all joint councils, area and individual airline divisions.

Three new officers were elected by the 234 delegates from 48 airlines attending the convention. Capt. Clyde Muirheid, Jr., an Eastern Airlines pilot, was elected first vice president, replacing Capt. Richard O'Neil of Northwest Airlines, who did not seek re-election.

Capt. Joseph G. Fickling of Piedmont Airlines defeated incumbent Capt. S. G. Gondek of Northwest Airlines in a contest for secretary, and Capt. Clyde F. Haggard of Braniff was elected treasurer when the incumbent, Capt. S. J. Device of United, did not seek another term.

Ruby, the president, is in the middle of his four-year term, which expires in 1966.

The ALPA Stewards and Stewardess Division met in separate sessions during the convention here.

CHALLENGE to the theater to make greater use of talent from minority groups was laid down at a Conference on the Creative Use of Minorities in Theater held in New York sponsored by unions and industry leaders. Speakers included, from left, John B. Hightower, executive director of the New York State Council on the Arts; Kathryn Bloom, director of the Arts & Humanities Branch of the U. S. Office of Education; Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity; Bessie A. Buchanan of the New York State Commission for Human Rights, and Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Deadlock Reported:

Dock Strike Looms Over Job Security

(Continued from Page 1)

and the announcement that ILA members will vote between Dec. 10 and 15 on the employers' "last offer."

The shippers, said ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason in a letter to members explaining the impasse, have "tried very hard to get a commitment for a blank check to hire and fire, cut out classifications and job functions that have existed in the industry for many years."

'Sole Discretion' Wanted

Employers, he continued, are "demanding the right to have the sole discretion in the number of men required to load or unload a ship" or work at a terminal.

"The union's position has constantly been that we must have an agreement that will let everyone know, by contract, what he should expect as a job opportunity over the life of the agreement," Gleason wrote.

"As president of the ILA and chairman of the wage scale committee, I have not received an offer . . . that I can recommend.

"Every proposal made by the industry was full of loopholes and did not meet the requirements of full security for the men" who work on the docks and wharfs.

Union representatives "stand ready" to meet the Shipping Association "at any time" to negotiate a contract without a strike, said the union president. He added:

"At no time will we be a party to selling jobs for temporary security and a little increase in take-home pay."

The employers' last offer was to accept the proposals of the Reynolds panel made public Sept. 25. That called for an annual income guarantee, increases of 54 cents an hour in wages and other improvements between Oct. 1, 1964, and Oct. 1, 1967; flexibility in work gang assignments, reduction in work gang sizes from 20 men to 18 as of Apr. 1, 1966, for general cargo work, and to 17 on Oct. 1, 1967.

The "last offer" also included 20 cents more per man-hour worked to increase pension benefits to $125 for workers who retire prior to Oct. 1, 1965, and $175 a month for those retiring after that date, and other panel recommendations on control of absenteeism, "freezing" new hires, health and welfare programs and a four-year contract term.

Management Said No

The union, in a statement to the inquiry board, said Reynolds submitted a proposed settlement formula Nov. 24 which was accepted by the ILA and its Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts. The employers rejected the formula, which was as follows:

- Extend existing terms and conditions for a year to Sept. 30, 1965, except to:
- Increase wages by 10 cents an hour retroactive to Oct. 1, 1964.
- Increase pension payments and benefits from $100 to $125 a month, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1964.
- Raise welfare fund contributions to maintain the welfare and clinical benefits at levels existing Sept. 30, 1964.
- Continue negotiations on all other matters between Jan. 15 and Oct. 1, 1965, with changes to be effective on the latter date.

The ILA "believes the Reynolds formula is sound, reasonable, workable and fair," it told the panel. "It represents a sincere effort to bring stability and peace to the industry with honor. It would prevent great economic loss to industry, labor and the public."

It added: "The deferment of other sensitive, complex issues—which under the employers' last position would in any event be deferred for over a year—will, in the opinion of the union, enable the parties to work out these matters in a satisfactory manner through bona fide collective bargaining, conducted without pressure, in different settings under more propitious circumstances."

Some Terms Settled

The ILA reported that its carpenter, cargo repairman and maintenance locals in the port of New York have agreed on terms and conditions with the Shipping Association except for wage increases and length of contract.

In Mobile, Ala., and a few other South Atlantic and Gulf ports, agreements have been reached except on "money matters, gang size and length of contract," the union said.

One employer group, the West Gulf Maritime Industry, said a final offer was "impossible" to make because the union refuses to bargain on local issues until the New York contracts are settled. Other parts of the report call such contracts "the master agreement."

Peace Corps Steps Up Recruiting of Workers

The Peace Corps is looking for workers from factories, shops and construction sites who can pass on their practical skills to the peopl of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Forty-six nations have asked for American volunteers who are able to build, repair, grow, make-do with a minimum of equipment and tools.

A college degree is not required. There is no age limit. And married couples are welcome if both can serve as volunteers and if they have no dependents under the age of 18.

The Peace Corps labor recruitment effort, already under way at several industrial centers, has the "wholehearted support" of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The council urged affiliated unions to cooperate in the recruiting drive.

Some examples of Peace Corps missions:

- Forty volunteers helped Tunisia overcome a transportation breakdown which threatened the nation's economy. With the departure of skilled and semi-skilled French workers when Tunisia became independent, there was a desperate shortage of Tunisians skilled in keeping automobiles, trucks, tractors, scrapers and graders in operating condition. As a result, harvested crops were rotting in the fields and commerce had come to a standstill.

Crisis Overcome

The Peace Corps volunteers included several skilled mechanics and others who worked on their own cars as a hobby and were able to master a special four-month intensive course in heavy equipment maintenance and repair. When sent oversease, they worked alongside and trained young Tunisian workers—and the crisis was overcome.

- In the urban and rural slums of many Latin American nations, Peace Corps volunteers are working in small groups with workers from the host countries building schools, homes, roads and clinics.
- In Malaysia, U.S. workers with a variety of skills are teaching in government-sponsored vocational schools.

Peace Corps volunteers agree to serve for two years. During a three to four-month training course in the United States, they learn teaching skills, a foreign language, facts about American history and the history of the country to which they will go.

Other Details

Abroad, living conditions are simple but adequate and healthful. Overseas, the volunteers receive living allowances to cover their needs, including 45 days of travel leave which can be used to tour neighboring countries as well as the nation to which the volunteer is assigned. At the end of the service period, each volunteer receives a reajdustment allowance of $1,800—$3,600 for a married couple.

Wives who accompany their husbands as volunteers normally teach household skills, including sewing, food preparation or health practices.

Assembly-line and semi-skilled workers with mechanical aptitudes are needed just as are skilled tradesmen. And the special training they will receive before starting their assignments will help prepare them for higher-skilled jobs on their return.

Workers interested in further information and a Peace Corps application should write to: Peace Corps, Division of Labor Recruiting, Washington, D. C. 20525.

Despite Bar on Picketing:

Court Backs Union On 'Watched Signs'

New York—The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a novel "watched sign" campaign of the Furniture Workers against the Jamestown Sterling Co. plant in Jamestown, N.Y.

A three-judge panel of the court ruled that the union did not engage in illegal picketing by posting signs on poles and trees near the plant in 1963 and keeping union members in parked cars to see that the signs were not removed or defaced.

The union struck for a first contract in 1961 and then lost bargaining rights in a decertification election which it called unfair. It posted the signs and watchers after that election.

Pioneer Ruling

The 2d Circuit Court ruling was the first clearcut decision on the right of a union which has lost a representation election to use signs not carried by pickets. The judges upheld the union's claim that "one of the necessary conditions of picketing is a confrontation" between pickets and those trying to enter an employer's premises.

No such confrontation exists at the Sterling plant, the judges declared.

General Counsel Martin Raphael also argued successfully the union point that the signs and watchers represented the exercise by the workers of their right to freedom of speech, guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

The decision marked the third legal defeat in 15 months for the firm, which has defied all efforts by union members to reach a collective bargaining agreement. Three courts have now refused to enforce a National Labor Relations Board ruling against the use of signs saying "Wages at Jamestown Sterling are not up to area standards."

Strikers Couldn't Vote

The UFWA inaugurated its public informational campaign in March 1963 after strikebreakers at the plant voted to decertify the union in an NLRB election barred to strikers on the ground they had been permanently replaced as plant employes.

The furniture plant had been struck 18 months before, after negotiations for a first contract were unsuccessful. Subsequently the management rejected all settlement efforts, including the recommendations of an impartial panel named by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R).

The firm and its products are on the "do not patronize" list of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The latest court ruling narrows the scope of the legal prohibition against picketing under certain circumstances, the union said.

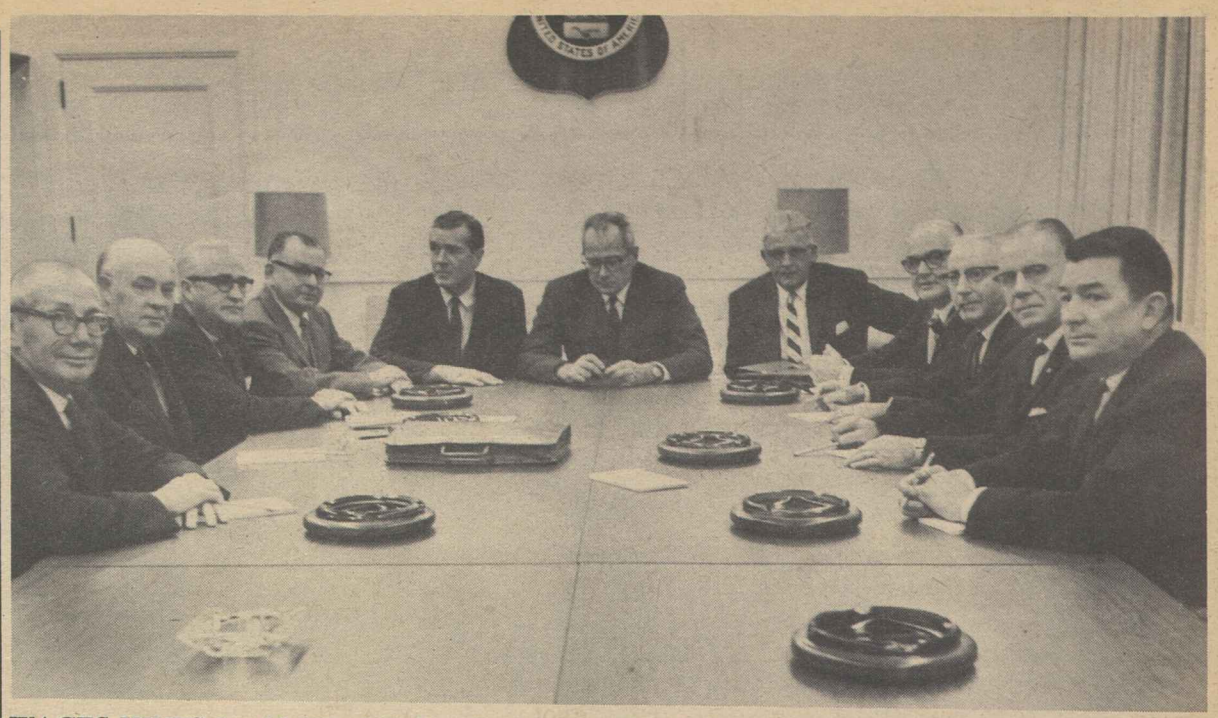
The court declined to rule on another union contention—that the decertification election at Jamestown was not valid. The union declared strikebreakers should not have been permitted to vote because they were not really "permanent replacements" for the strikers but only temporary, unskilled hires.

BSEIU Opens Chicago Office

A Chicago regional office has been opened by the Building Service Employes with Eugene P. Moats, since 1960 director of organization, in charge.

Creation of the new office, according to the announcement by Pres. David Sullivan of BSEIU, is intended to extend direct services of the international union to the midwestern area, spearhead organizing efforts and coordinate local and joint council activities in cities and state capitals.

Moats joined the Building Service Employes staff in 1951, served as AFL-CIO Chicago regional director from 1955 to 1957, was assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany thereafter, and returned to the BSEIU in 1959. He served with Chicago regional land-clearing authorities during his term as the union's director of organization.



WAGES HIKES for 55,000 skilled tradesmen in railroad shops were the issue when Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz met with negotiators to urge contract settlement without a strike. Three unions ask more than the 9 cents an hour offered by management. From the left are W. S. Magill, Ernest Hallman, James W. Oram and J. E. Wolfe, for management; Asst. Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds; Wirtz; Member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., and Mediator C. Robert Roadley of National Mediation Board; and Vice Presidents Thomas V. Ramsey, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph W. Ramsey of the Machinists, and John W. O'Brien, Sheet Metal Workers. The Ramseys are brothers.

Darned Clever, These Canadians

Vancouver, B. C.—Something new has been added to The Needler, publication of Clothing Workers Local 178 here—news stories in Chinese. That's because at least 30 percent of the local's members are of Chinese origin and many can read no other language, said Editor John Zastre.

Mediators Press Talks In Rail Crafts Impasse

(Continued from Page 1)

in Chicago and ratified a two-year contract providing the wage increases and an extra week of vacation after 20 years. The contract covers 28,000 firemen-helpers, hostlers and engineers.

The BLF&E chairmen rejected in principle the railroads' offer of 1.5 cents per mile or $1.50 a day additional pay for engineers on a locomotive without a firemen-helper, but will permit the issue to be decided on a local basis by the engineers, union Pres. H. E. Gilbert said.

In another set of negotiations, five non-operating unions pressed major railroads for job stabilization measures recommended by an emergency board Oct. 20. The Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Signalmen and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes want contract language covering loss of jobs due to automation or business slumps. Sitting in as mediators are two National Mediation Board representatives, with Dec. 20 as a settlement deadline.

The drive of the shop unions for higher wages began 18 months ago when they asked the railroads for immediate increases of 10 percent, plus 14 cents an hour, plus subsequent annual increases of 3.5 percent and a cost-of-living "escalator" clause.

The shop unions told a presidential wage board and the employers that a flat raise would not recognize the special skills of the shopcrafts. Three unions — the Boiler Makers, Railway Carmen and the Firemen & Oilers—later voted to accept the 9-cent raises recommended by the wage board but the Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers and Electrical Workers voted to keep battling for a skilled-trades differential.

Union Friends Help Educator Publish Work

The lifetime poems of Hilda W. Smith, pioneer in workers' education and social welfare programs, have been published in book form under the auspices of a Washington committee of union spokesmen and other friends.

The first bound copy of the book was presented to Miss Smith during a small reception for intimate friends at the home of Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who described the 76-year-old author as one of her personal "heroines" in life.

A former dean of Bryn Mawr College, Hilda Smith organized the first school in the nation for women workers, founded and directed the American Labor Education Service, worked with the late Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins in education programs for the unemployed during the great depression of the Thirties, was a pioneer in the field of public housing and programs for the aged.

Started in 1919

During her long career, beginning in 1919, her poems covered the "impacts" of the ideas that came to her in these fields of activity. She wrote on the needle trades, the carpenters, the miners, on workers' schools and new frontiers, on war, on her friend Eleanor Roosevelt. At the reception given by Sec. Peterson, Miss Smith read many of her own choice verses.

The Washington Committee for Publication of Hilda Smith's Poems was headed by Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and the book was published in cooperation with Merkle Press Inc. Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is treasurer of the committee. Copies of the book may be obtained for $3.75, with check payable to Frank Fernbach, Treasurer, P. O. Box 4887, Washington, D. C. 20008.

Hemisphere Newsmen Hit Cuban Dictatorship

Rio de Janeiro—An inter-American federation of newspaper workers spoke out strongly against dictatorship in Cuba during a three-day session here.

Delegates representing 60,000 newsmen in 24 nations of the Western Hemisphere protested persecutions of newspapermen in Castro Cuba and denounced the suppression of the free press in that country.

At the same time, they expressed their distaste for former Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista by suspending a Cuban exile affiliate until it ousts him from membership. If no action is taken within 90 days, the organization will be automatically expelled.

During the debate preceding the unanimous vote, delegates emphasized their complete opposition to Castro, but warned against all forms of totalitarianism. "After each Batista comes a Castro," a delegate cautioned.

Host to the third Congress of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations was the National Federation of Professional Journalists of Brazil, admitted to membership this year after democratic elements won control of the organization to end 11 years of domination by Communists.

The congress called for a continuing program of trade unionism as the most effective means of improving economic conditions of newspaper workers. Unions, it said, preserve the independence and integrity of newspaper workers, and this independence, in turn, helps assure freedom of the press.

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild and co-chairman of the inter-American federation, warned against newspaper dependence upon governments. "What governments can create, they can take away," he stressed.

The other co-chairman, Luis Carnero Checa of Peru, said vigorous and responsible unionism in the newspaper field should "demand its rights and also fulfill its duties."

In its report on the state of the press in the Western Hemisphere, the federation cited Cuba, Haiti and Paraguay as having regimes which "openly deny all freedoms, where the press is turned into the instrument of one party or one man" and used for "the dastardly designs of dictators."

Rail Unions Oppose Change in Bargaining

The collective bargaining system used on U.S. railroads for a third of a century has been beneficial to both management and labor and it would be "very unwise" for Congress to seek a change, heads of 23 standard railway labor organizations have told the House Labor subcommittee.

Multi-employer and multi-union bargaining is voluntary, said Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and has "grown out of the conditions and necessities" of the railroad industry, within the framework of the Railway Labor Act but without specific legislative direction.

Leighty, replying to a request by the subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) for comment on union experience with multi-employer bargaining, said in a statement that the railway labor law itself is the product of joint employer-union agreement.

Wages and working conditions were set on a predominantly national basis in World War I, Leighty recalled. But from the end of that war to 1926, labor-management relations in the industry were "chaotic" and marked by cutbacks in wages and conditions.

The RLEA statement said joint national handling of contract matters since 1931 has been beneficial for these reasons:

- Railroad workers want to improve their standard of living, but have found it hard to prove that one road's employes are entitled to better wages and conditions than employes of another road. In addition, no individual management wants to lead the wage-raise procession, and thus it is mutually advantageous that advances be made on an industry-wide basis.
- Apart from wages, some issues cannot be treated efficiently on any other basis than nation-wide. These include the 40-hour week, health and welfare changes and group insurance programs.
- The procedures of the Railway Labor Act make maximum demands on the time and effort of negotiators. Neither labor nor management "could muster the resources necessary to meet the constant demands" of changing conditions on each railroad.

Leighty also listed two features of joint national bargaining: (1) contracts run indefinitely, and may be reopened by sections instead of as a whole; (2) none of the parties to joint negotiations can be compelled to bargain on a joint national basis but may negotiate on an individual railroad or craft basis.

In The Forefront

ON DEC. 5, 1964 the AFL-CIO marks the ninth anniversary of its birth, a nine-year period that has proved beyond question and challenge the strength and the durability of the merged labor movement.

The obituary notices of the impending death of the AFL-CIO or its dismemberment, a recurring theme in the press since 1955, have been noticeably absent in recent years.

The uninformed analyses of the disenchanted intellectuals who wept academic tears because the labor movement did not fall into the precast forms they had assigned it have petered out into a thin bleating.

For the record is clear and sharp: the AFL-CIO in its nine years has become a central, dynamic force for progress in America and has used its strength to build a better society in the democratic tradition of social justice.

★ ★ ★

THE LAST BIRTHDAY anniversary of the AFL-CIO coincided with the federation's biennial convention in New York City. The unity and strength of the AFL-CIO were evident at that convention as the labor movement mobilized its forces to meet new challenges and problems.

The AFL-CIO went forth from that convention determined that equal rights for all would be written into the nation's lawbooks. It played a leading role in the coalition of forces that helped secure passage of the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The convention saw the election battle of 1964 shaping up and took steps to strengthen and improve the political education and action machinery of the AFL-CIO. The leading role played by trade unions in the victory of Pres. Johnson, the increasing success of COPE-endorsed candidates for Congress, the statehouses and the state legislatures all reflected the increasing ability of the AFL-CIO to carry its program to all union members and the public at large, functioning and acting as the "people's lobby."

The AFL-CIO was a leading, and at times a lonely, spokesman for the legislation that ultimately resulted in the outstanding record of the 88th Congress.

Its affiliates scored important breakthroughs in collective bargaining as they went about the basic job of gaining for American workers a fair share of the wealth they help produce.

★ ★ ★

AS THE AFL-CIO heads into its tenth year, the problems are still many and complex. There is the unyielding unemployment with a jobless rate continuing to exceed 5 percent of the labor force.

There is the continuing challenge of automation and the problem of channeling this force so that all may benefit from the new technology and scientific advances.

There is the question of converting the initial attacks on the poverty that grips one-fifth of the nation into a full-fledged assault, adequately financed and properly manned.

There is the continuing struggle to make equal rights a reality everywhere in the country, to wipe out finally the blot of racial discrimination that has stained our democracy.

The AFL-CIO will, as it has for the past nine years, be in the forefront of the fight for a better tomorrow, functioning as a free, strong, democratic trade union movement that is part of the fabric of American society.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Nine Feet Tall

New Taft Book:

Story of Labor in U.S. History Destroys a Fashionable 'Myth'

This review of Philip Taft's "Organized Labor in American History" (Harper and Row, New York, 1964, 818 pages, $12.50) by Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, is excerpted from the December 1964 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE LATEST BOOK by Philip Taft is a massive history of the American labor movement. Through its pages walk men as unlike one another as Uriah Stephens, father of the Knights of Labor; Johnny Dio, labor racketeer par excellence; Albert Brisbane, the nineteenth century social reformer; and Nathan Shefferman, the twentieth century conniving middle-man of labor relations.

Taft's book is a work of solid history. There are few books that deserve a place beside it because much of what goes by the name of labor history is not really history at all. It is at best "antiquarianism," that is, the gathering of undigested facts about the past with no real attempt to discover the meaning of those facts.

"Organized Labor in American History" is not simply a distinguished history of unionism; it is a work that would be outstanding in any field of historical writing. Taft has amassed a wealth of detailed information about the past of organized labor and he has then subjected this material to searching analysis until he has found what makes each moment of the past meaningful.

To understand the meaning which Taft pursues throughout this book, it is helpful to recall the fashionable myth about labor history which has been promoted by scores of recent writers.

According to this myth, American unionism was originally filled with a romantic spirit of social reform. Its philosophical basis was provided by a host of intellectuals who made a common alliance with downtrodden workers. Then came a day when a villainous business-minded labor boss seized control. Sometimes the villain is named Samuel Gompers, sometimes William Green and sometimes George Meany. Whatever his name, he killed the philosophy of social reform, destroyed the poetry of American unionism and drove the intellectuals out of the labor movement.

The labor unions of today, according to this myth, are the sorry result of this. Concerned only with protecting their own vested interests in the status quo, today's unionists no longer sing songs, they no longer write poetry, they no longer take sides in the internal factional disputes of the German Social Democratic Party. And the intellectuals have long since left the unions to take jobs teaching at Columbia University or working as investigators for the McClellan Committee.

Philip Taft has put together more than 800 carefully documented pages proving beyond all reasonable doubt that there is not a shred of evidence to support this myth. One may nevertheless presume that the myth will endure and that during 1965 it will provide the material for another score of articles in such magazines as Harpers, Atlantic and Fortune.

WHAT EMERGES from the pages of Taft's history is a labor movement neither marked by poetic romanticism in its early days nor depraved in its present form.

A mass of evidence is gathered to prove that the earliest unions in America were surprisingly like present day unions. They were concerned with wages and with the control of abuses in the apprenticeship system. They developed strike benefit funds to strengthen their bargaining position and as early as 1835 they were dealing with problems of jurisdiction.

Occasional social reformers such as Susan Anthony and Robert Dale Owen attempted to divert them from their collective bargaining purposes, but the results were uniformly disastrous, and as early as 1829 intellectuals were leaving the labor movement and complaining in monthly magazines about "the want of interest felt by the workingmen for the cause of reform."

If unions of the past had little resemblance to the myth, the modern union movement is equally unlike the myth. Like the unions of the past, it tends to seek solutions to labor problems through the process of collective bargaining. From within its own ranks has come the strength to purge itself of racketeers, Communists and racial discrimination. It has developed an impressive leadership and some of these leaders have "taken leave" to perform distinguished service for the nation.

Only in the pages of fashionable magazines could this be regarded as a failure of organized labor. As in the nineteenth century, those intellectuals who think to reshape organized labor in their own image are soon disenchanted and they go off to publish their memoirs in books and magazine articles. Organized labor has its eggheads today as it had them in the past. But they are wondrously hardboiled eggheads like Philip Taft.

Morgan Says:

GOP Right Wing Sees Victory Amid Ashes of Party's Defeat

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THE REPUBLICAN wake has reached a fascinating and possibly fateful point. While Sen. Goldwater has been buried by defeat and the party itself is gasping for breath in Congress and in many state legislatures, the right wing is rising like a lop-sided phoenix out of the ruins and is crowing with claims of a kind of incarnation of ultra-conservatism. The irony of it is, these claims are not altogether spurious because the genuinely conservative, the moderate and progressive elements of the GOP are still in such disarray that they cannot answer back with any authoritative, or convincing, rebuttal.

Morgan

Paradoxically enough, the Goldwaterites are in a stronger position now than they were before they seized the presidential nomination in San Francisco despite the fact that their man was subsequently engulfed by one of the biggest landslides of the century. The reason for this, of course, is that then they were still the "outs" until their delegate votes were delivered. Now they are the "ins," at least insofar as control of the Republican National Committee is concerned. It is hard if not impossible at this point to find a seasoned political observer who believes that there is any easy likelihood of ousting Chairman Dean Burch when the National Committee meets in Chicago Jan. 22 and 23. That tense conclave will be preceded by a meeting of Republican governors in Denver on Dec. 4 and 5, but since the election only increased the number of Republican governors by a net gain of one to a total of 17, their decisions may not be too conclusive or influential. There will be other meetings, mostly private and informal, of various Republican leaders in coming weeks but the fate of party leadership is not likely to be decided in them.

The non-extremist Republicans are severely handicapped, naturally, by the lack of a leader. The "titular leader" of a party out of power is a position—historically—of little influence or meaning, anyway, a fact painfully sharpened now by the GOP intraparty scramble. However, another important fact needs to be considered: That is that the national committee, especially of a party not in control of the White House, is not in itself a powerful apparatus. This is the only national base the right-wing Republicans hold and they are trying, understandably, to make it more powerful by converting it into an instrument of their own devices, by increasing and intensifying the contacts between it and radical right groups and individuals down at the grass roots.

This seemed to be the essence of the strategy emerging from the jubilant interpretations of the Goldwater defeat by ultraconservative circles as reported by the New York Times. Out of the debacle they had snatched a victory chant that "twenty-six million Americans can't be wrong." And their spokesmen candidly declared their intentions to consolidate their beachheads in local Republican precinct organizations and increase their penetration of the grass roots where their influence had not already been felt.

THERE IS A LESSON here which moderate Republicans should not have to be reminded of. It was by precisely such strategy that the Goldwater cabal captured the party at San Francisco. They didn't do well at any of the primaries except California which was decisive, but even it would not have been decisive if the state party conventions had not been quietly and tightly sewed up for Goldwater, thanks to the faithfulness and almost frightening zeal displayed by his volunteer workers who were then, and still are, a minority group in the Republican party.

There is no law against the non-Goldwaterites adopting and adapting that strategy to their own uses. There is no point of protocol which dictates a delay in their action until an attractive moderate comes along around whom they can all rally. It is not unfruitful to infiltrate the party with people ready, eager and able to combat the infiltrators from the radical right.

The GOP moderates don't need a party summit conference in order to field qualified candidates for every primary and every office open to contest. This they should be in the process of doing now—selecting and then supporting the best talent available. Then the operation becomes a double action: pulling the Republican party free from the clutches of the ultraconservative minority and preparing it for battle on more even terms against the Democrats.

Perhaps the most unassailable conclusion to be drawn from the results of Nov. 3 is that the American electorate is overwhelmingly middle-of-the-road. The extremists, transitorily, did gain but the noise you hear is not the nation's choice, but their slightly fortified echo. The non-extremists in the GOP have their work cut out for them. Their real job is to restore the two-party system. For if the ultras of the right are not ousted in due course, the Republican party becomes a sure and permanent loser. The GOP has had enough practice in that role already.

Support Termed 'Vital':

U. S. Labor Expanding Efforts To Help Build African Unions

THE AFL-CIO is expanding its efforts in helping Africans build free trade unions and strong economies, Mrs. Maida Springer of the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs said in a network radio interview.

In cooperation with labor unions and governments in Africa, working with the U.S. labor movement, the newly-formed African-American Labor Center will help develop economic and social projects in Africa to upgrade individual skills, increase job opportunities and raise the standards and conditions of workers, Mrs. Springer said on Labor News Conference, heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The first project under the Center will be a motor drivers school in Nigeria, scheduled to open in a month, she said. Courses in English, as well as safe driving and repairs will form the core of instruction, which is directed at helping to provide "a pool of skilled workers for the country," she said.

Mrs. Springer reported that the Tailoring and Cutting School established with AFL-CIO assistance in Kenya two years ago is proving very successful. To date, 120 have completed the tailoring and cutting course, with 75 percent of the graduates passing the government "trade tests," which qualify them for higher pay rates, she said. More than 500 applicants are seeking admission to the school, but limitations of staff, equipment and facilities will make it possible to admit only 65, she said. Mrs. Springer said that the school has been awarded a contract for government uniforms, "which will help the school finance itself and perhaps even extend scholarships to young African men and women."

MANY OF the African nations are developing vocational education, she said, but because of financial and technical limitations, they aren't able to mount the kind of effort that is needed.

That, she said, "is why the support of voluntary groups such as the AFL-CIO," is so vital to the social and economic struggle in Africa.

Reporters questioning Mrs. Springer on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program were Simeon Booker, Washington bureau chief of Johnson Publications, and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE INTERNAL FERMENT of the Republican Party—a result of its election losses and the unhappiness of many party leaders with the trap in which they were snared by the nomination of Sen. Barry Goldwater—has produced two results.

A caucus of all House Republicans will be held Dec. 16 to discuss proposals to broaden the basis of GOP policy-making machinery in the House. And Republican governors—only 17 will be in office next January—convened in Denver to seek means of strengthening their own influence in national party counsels.

The governors assembled under a rattle of counter-fire. Goldwater asserted that the national role of GOP state leaders is only secondary, with primary responsibility for national policy being centered in the congressional leadership.

GOP National Committee Chairman Dean Burch cannot be ousted by the governors, the defeated presidential candidate commented, because they "don't have the votes." Burch has called a national committee meeting for Jan. 22, and it may well be that Goldwater is right—that the members elected under pressure of Goldwater elements at the national convention last July will sustain the chairman personally selected by the senator.

The governors, nevertheless, proceeded with their plans to set up a formal organization in the capital, to publicize their policy differences with the 1964 platform, and to seek increased influence in the party's national councils generally.

* * *

THE DEC. 16 CAUCUS of House GOP Republican members may prove more fruitful in the immediate future.

It represents at least by implication a rebuke to Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, for six years the GOP floor leader. Halleck saw no reason for a party conference before Jan. 4, just before Congress convenes, he indicated.

A meeting delayed until Jan. 4, appeared to GOP moderates and liberals as foreclosing any policy on leadership changes. Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan, who was chosen conference chairman only two years ago in a limited internal revolt, agreed with them. Enough members insisted on an earlier meeting to force Halleck to yield.

How far the rebellion will go is the open question. Ford said the conference is to deal with the Republican response to proposed rules changes in the House, with GOP "organizational" matters and with a "strategy" in presenting GOP legislative programs in the new session.

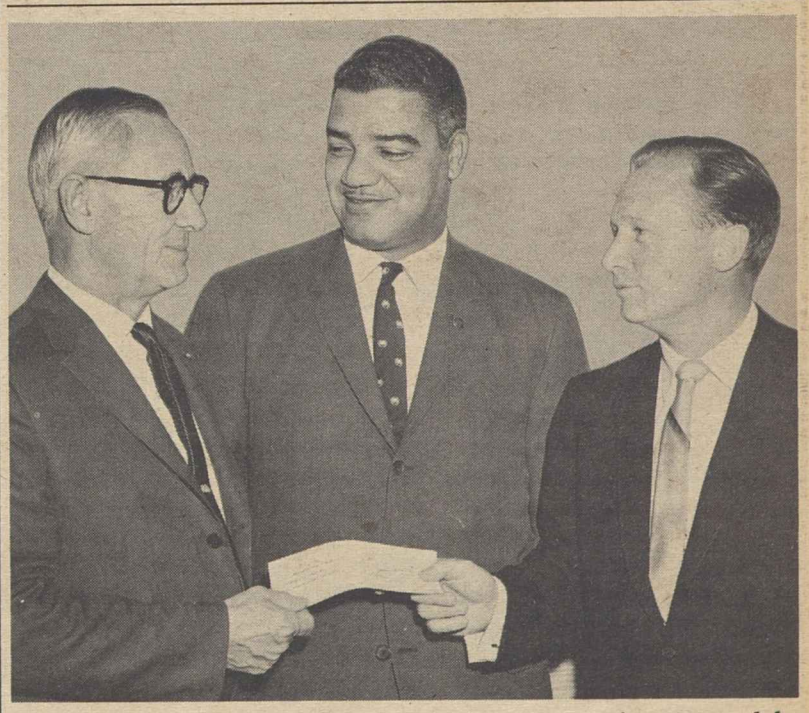
Ford's mention of a "strategy" in working out affirmative GOP programs reveals the nature of the unrest with Halleck. There haven't been any such programs—merely assaults on Democratic programs and alliances with conservative southern Democrats to defeat or water them down.

If there is an open leadership fight, Ford himself is a potential challenger of Halleck. Another is Rep. Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin. It is not yet clear whether Halleck's opponents can agree on a candidate.

* * *

THE PLIGHT of the GOP, in any case, is serious. Those who are not primarily Goldwater partisans do not wish to enter the next elections with party machinery under Dean Burch's control. Thirty-five of the 50 governorships will be up in 1966, tens of thousands of state and local offices, the attempted GOP congressional comeback from the 1964 disasters.

The conservatives keyed into positions of leadership are ready to fight to hold on. The stage is clearly set for protracted and bitter Republican civil war as the traditional GOP leaders struggle to undo the damage done when right wing elements were permitted to seize control.



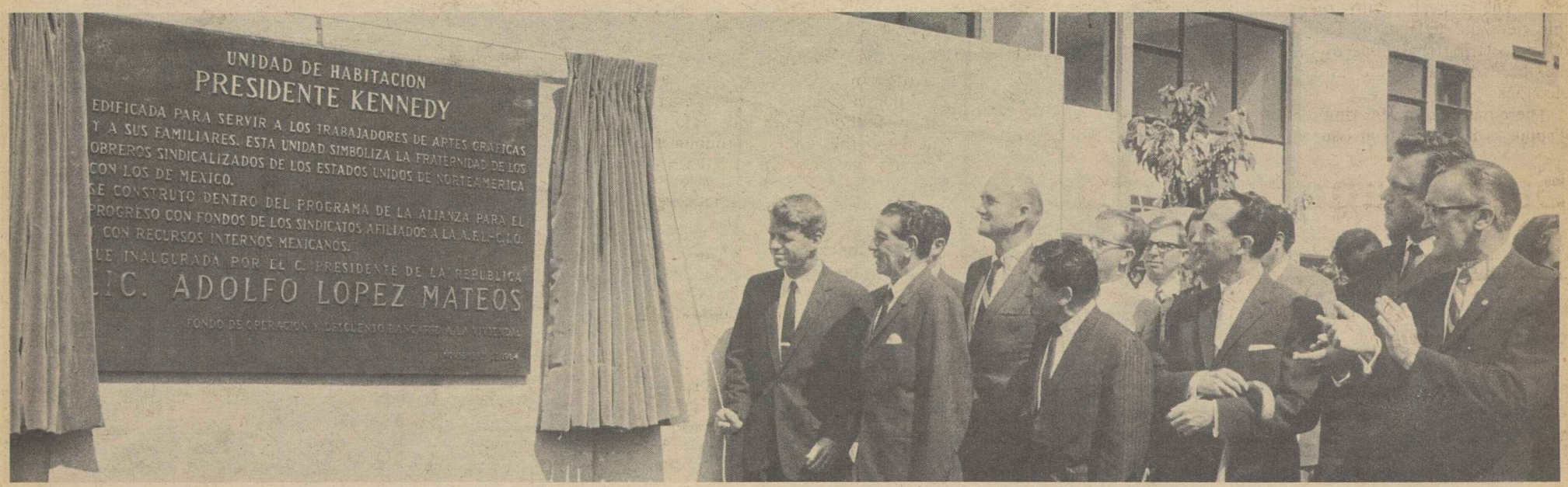
$15,000 DONATION to National Urban League is presented by Pres. John Bowers of Longshoremen's Local 824 at New York City luncheon. Left to right, League Pres. Lindsey F. Kimball, Executive Dir. Whitney M. Young, Jr., and Bowers. Kimball said gift was largest single donation from a labor union. The local, representing dockers on Manhattan luxury liner piers, has worked with the league on its equal opportunity program.

SOME OF MORE THAN 90 apartment buildings, furnishing two-bedroom and three-bedroom co-operative apartments for 3,016 Mexican workers' families, dedicated on Nov. 17 as the John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing Project in Mexico City. The development, originated nine years ago in the dreams of the Mexican Graphic Arts Workers Union, was substantially financed by $10 million in loans by the AFL-CIO and some of its affiliates in a demonstration of trade union fellowship.

AFL-CIO VICE PRES. Joseph A. Beirne, representing Federation Pres. George Meany at the dedication, is given a hearty and tumultuous welcome on his arrival in the Mexico City airport.

A PLAQUE GIVEN by the AFL-CIO, in both English and Spanish, is shown to reporters by Beirne at a news conference conducted by Sen.-Elect Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.). To Kennedy's left is Arturo Jauregui Hurtado, secretary-general of ORIT. At far right is U.S. Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning.

Union Fellowship Aids Mexico Housing



DEDICATION OF THE PROJECT came with unveiling of a plaque by Mexico's then-Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, shown next to Robert F. Kennedy. Behind Lopez Mateos is U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Fulton Freeman. Others in front row are Antonio Vera, secretary-general of the Graphic Arts Union; Mexican Finance Minister Antonio Ortiz Mena; and Beirne. The project represents co-operation of U.S. and Mexican labor, the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the Alliance for Progress, Mexico's National Housing Fund, Agency for Intl. Development, and Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers. The late Pres. Kennedy was deeply enthused about the project and following his assassination it was named in his memory by the Graphic Arts Workers.

ONE OF THE FIRST FAMILIES to move into the John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing Project is greeted by William C. Doherty, Jr., director of the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and Beirne (center rear) and Vera (extreme right).

AFL-CIO PLAQUE is presented to Lopez Mateos by Jose Sueiro, Mexican director of the AIFLD, and Doherty, as Kennedy and others look on. Behind Lopez Mateos is Alexander Bookstaver, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, who helped pull together the loans by AFL-CIO affiliates that financed the housing.

Counts Election Losses:

AMA Rallies Troops For Aged Care Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

Florida senior citizen groups warned doctors that they are losing the confidence of their patients by their actions.

In the "open letter," the doctors were told: "Our confidence is shaken as evidence accumulates that the men you have designated as spokesmen on economic and social issues are willfully misleading the American public."

William R. Hutton, information director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, told a Miami meeting that "powerful public relations forces of organized medicine are desperately trying to play down the mandate for medicare enactment." He said this may deceive some AMA members, but it can't reduce the majority for the King-Anderson bill in the new Congress.

Ward, who had supported Barry Goldwater in the election campaign, conceded that the result forces the AMA to "face up to certain grim realities." He foresaw a "furious hurricane" for the hospital care bill from the Administration, organized labor and senior citizen groups.

Deplores GOP Loss

The AMA president deplored the defeat of three Republican members of the House Ways & Means Committee who opposed King-Anderson. But he claimed the election could not be construed as a "mandate" for new social legislation and in fact indicated that voters were opposed to any change.

Hutton termed this "an incredibly twisted election analysis" which "demonstrated an extraordinary capability for self-deception among conservative doctors."

The House of Delegates later voted to recommend that local medical societies include "voluntary" dues to AMPAC—the AMA's political arm—when billing members for their annual dues. During discussion of the resolution, the point was made that in Philadelphia, where this was not done, only 4 percent of the doctors belonged to AMPAC. In contrast, other areas in Pennsylvania which went in for joint billing, reported 78 percent membership.

During committee discussion, a number of doctors protested AMA advertisements making claims for the Kerr-Mills program which didn't jibe with the facts in their states. They asked that future "educational" programs by the AMA be checked in advance with state medical organizations.

High Court Upholds Suit In Staff Firing

The Supreme Court has refused to review a decision by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, that appointed union staff members who were fired for political activity could sue for reinstatement and lost pay.

The ruling involved Earl N. Anderson, John J. King and four other Machinists' grand lodge staff representatives who charged they were fired in 1961 for supporting a losing candidate for IAM office.

The question at issue was whether two sections of the Landrum-Griffin Act prohibit a union from discharging an employe who retains his membership in the union. The San Francisco District Court ruled that another section of the same law prohibited the layoffs. The appeals court rejected this view and upheld the L-G sections declaring the rights of union members to participate in union elections.

There has been no hearing of the dispute as to the facts at issue.

TWELVE "IRON HEARTS" for reviving patients whose hearts stop beating were bought by the Baltimore Council of AFL-CIO unions and presented to the city fire department for use in each city ambulance. Left to right at Fire Dept. headquarters are: front, Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland State & D. C. AFL-CIO and Battalion Chief Martin C. McMahon with the device he helped develop to aid heart attack victims; standing, City Fire Commissioner Stanley Scherr, AFL-CIO Dir. Oliver W. Singleton, and AFL-CIO Council Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro.

Challenge to Help Nation's Needy Attracts Applicants for VISTA

More than 1,500 persons already have applied to Volunteers for Service to America (VISTA), the domestic version of the Peace Corps, to work in "poverty" areas, ranging from Indian reservations in the Southwest to city slums in the Northeast, according to Dir. Glenn Ferguson.

The motivation and dedication of the VISTA volunteer is just like that of the Peace Corps volunteer, Ferguson declared, though work in the United States will differ from that in foreign countries.

"Neither the Peace Corpsman nor the VISTA volunteer serves on an 8-hour basis," he added. "His commitment is around the clock."

VISTA is part of the Office of Economic Opportunity, which was created by Pres. Johnson to carry on the campaign against poverty. It is authorized to put into the field—at the request of public and private agencies—up to 5,000 men and women in its first year. The work may range from helping build sanitation facilities for disease-racked Indians to advising slum families bogged down in the red tape that sometimes trips them on the way to welfare and health facilities.

The minimum age for enrollment is 18. Married couples are eligible if both qualify, and in some cases those with children will be considered. There is no exemption from military service.

"The basic requirement," Ferguson said, "is that you care about poor people—enough to share their life and try to help them.

"The challenge facing the VISTA volunteer is limited only by his initiative and creativity. VISTA will provide the human commitment in fighting the war against poverty."

1-Year Service

The period of service is one year, including a training program of four to six weeks geared to the needs of the job and location to which the volunteer will be assigned. There is no formal schooling. Assignments will call for a "great variety of skills, trades and professions" and may be in any state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territories. An applicant may express a preference.

The volunteer is expected to live where he works and will receive a monthly living allowance depending on local conditions. Upon termination of enrollment, the volunteer will be paid $50 for each month of satisfactory service. During service, medical and dental expense will be reimbursed.

Most of the unsolicited applications that have been received since Congress passed the Economic Opportunity Act were from younger people, but about 25 percent came from more mature persons, Ferguson said.

"This is particularly gratifying," he said, "for the skills, knowledge and patience of our elderly citizens is sorely needed in the campaign to eliminate poverty."

Preliminary applications may be obtained from a local post office or from VISTA, Box 10, Washington, D. C. 20506. From its receipt, VISTA will send each qualified applicant a detailed questionnaire.

The anti-poverty program, in addition to VISTA, includes Job Corps camps and centers and work-training programs in their home communities for youths, work-study programs for college students from low-income families, aid for farmers of low income, aid for small business, work experience programs for jobless parents receiving welfare, adult literacy training, and community action programs.

San Francisco Imposes Ban on Strikebreaking

San Francisco—By a vote of 9 to 0, the city and county board of supervisors here has outlawed professional strikebreaking.

A carefully-drafted ordinance makes it unlawful for a professional strikebreaker to offer—or for an employer to accept—his services during a legal strike or lockout. Violators may be fined up to $500 or imprisoned up to 90 days or both.

A professional strikebreaker, the ordinance declares in a unique provision, is a person who has offered himself for work during a strike or lockout at least twice in the five years preceding a current offer.

The definition, unusual in anti-strikebreaker legislation, was intended to avert a possible court ruling that the term "professional strikebreaker" is too vague. Similar rulings had upset other ordinances referring to such general groups as "common drunk" or "habitual drunkard."

Employer spokesmen had objected that state and federal laws precluded the city from legislating on the subject. A city attorney's opinion, however, advised the supervisors that neither state nor federal law occupied the whole field. The board was free to act if it desired, the opinion said.

Employers had also argued that the ordinance might be used against workers innocently involved in a jurisdictional dispute. At least one supervisor was doubtful.

"Obviously," he said, "we will not be impressed by an employer representative who comes in shedding tears for union members."

Passage of the ordinance gained impetus in the aftermath of a recently-ended 11-month strike in the city's printing shops. Typographical Union Local 21 told the supervisors that it had identified and documented 71 professionals who worked during the strike.

Supervisor Leo McCarthy told the board that the use of strikebreakers disrupts normal, healthy labor relations. Their use leads to violence and prolongs strikes or lockouts, he declared.

The ordinance itself finds professional strikebreakers "are generally of unsavory character and accustomed to association with undesirable elements." Their use, it says, is "harmful to our citizens and threatens the public peace."

On the heels of its passage, the Alameda County Central Labor Council across the bay announced it would lead a campaign for city ordinances throughout the county. Plans are also being laid to win passage of a state law in the 1965 session of the state legislature.

Two 'State 65' Plans Seek to Raise Rates

Two highly-touted "State 65" plans, once billed as the insurance industry's answer to the King-Anderson bill, have applied for heavy rate increases.

The New York 65 Health Insurance Association said it has lost $2 million in the past 14 months on its health insurance policies for the elderly. It asked the State Superintendent of Insurance for permission to boost its charges 20 percent.

The Connecticut 65 plan, sponsored by 32 insurance companies in the state, is applying for a rate increase for the second time in its three-year history. This time it wants an increase averaging close to 10 percent. The plan is operating "at an ever-increasing deficit," its managers told the state insurance commissioner.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned last January that the State 65 plans were financially unsound as well as inadequate to meet the needs of America's senior citizens.

Meany told the House Ways & Means Committee that "it is hard to understand why the (insurance) industry keeps insisting it can do a job which its own figures must prove to be impossible."

He added: "I have reluctantly concluded that there is a political motive involved."

Too Costly

Meany said the nature of the problem "makes it impossible for any commercial insurance carrier or nonprofit health plan to devise a policy that will adequately protect the aged, at a cost they can afford to pay."

There is a role for private insurance health policies for the elderly, Meany stressed. With the basic, high-cost hospital care covered through social security, other needs can be met through supplementary policies, he said.

Schnitzler Speech:

Union Shop Benefits Urged on Employers

Allentown, Pa.—Employers who try to weaken unions through so-called "right-to-work" laws are victims of "one of the great fallacies of our time," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned.

It's harder, not easier, for employers to deal with a weak union, Schnitzler told the Lehigh Valley Chapter of the Society for Advancement of Management.

"If you want a hell-raising union, a union that will keep you up late at night and wake you up early in the morning," Schnitzler said, "just take the 'right-to-work' line. That's what you will get, and that's what you will deserve."

Good for Both

The AFL-CIO spokesman emphasized that a union shop is "good for the employer" as well as for workers.

"A union shop contract," he said, "relieves the union leaders and the active union members of one great anxiety—anxiety over the union's survival. With a union shop there's no danger that the employer and his agents can weaken the union's strength by discouraging membership."

The "most progress" towards joint union-management cooperation on mutual problems has been made in industries and trades where unions are strong and secure, Schnitzler pointed out.

He told the management group:

"A strong union, secure against employer subversion, can afford to be statesmanlike. It can afford to take the broad view . . . to gamble on the present in the expectation of a better future."

On the other hand, Schnitzler warned, "a weak union in an open shop can't take chances. Simply as a matter of self-preservation, it must take the position that the boss is always wrong. Faced with challenges and recruiting problems, it has to express the maximum militancy on every question. 'Statesmanship' becomes an epitaph for ex-officers."

Other Flaws Cited

Apart from the element of self-interest of employers, Schnitzler pointed out, so-called "right-to-work" laws are bad on a number of counts.

They interfere with freedom of contract, he said. They infringe on the rights of a majority of workers and hamstring the operation of the democratic process. They are weapons used against labor by states which have built their economies on low wages, Schnitzler declared.

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer termed it surprising that the proposals to ban the union shop should be seriously discussed in Pennsylvania.

Generally, he said, "what is known as 'right-to-work' has been most popular where there are the fewest organized workers and the fewest employers having union contracts.

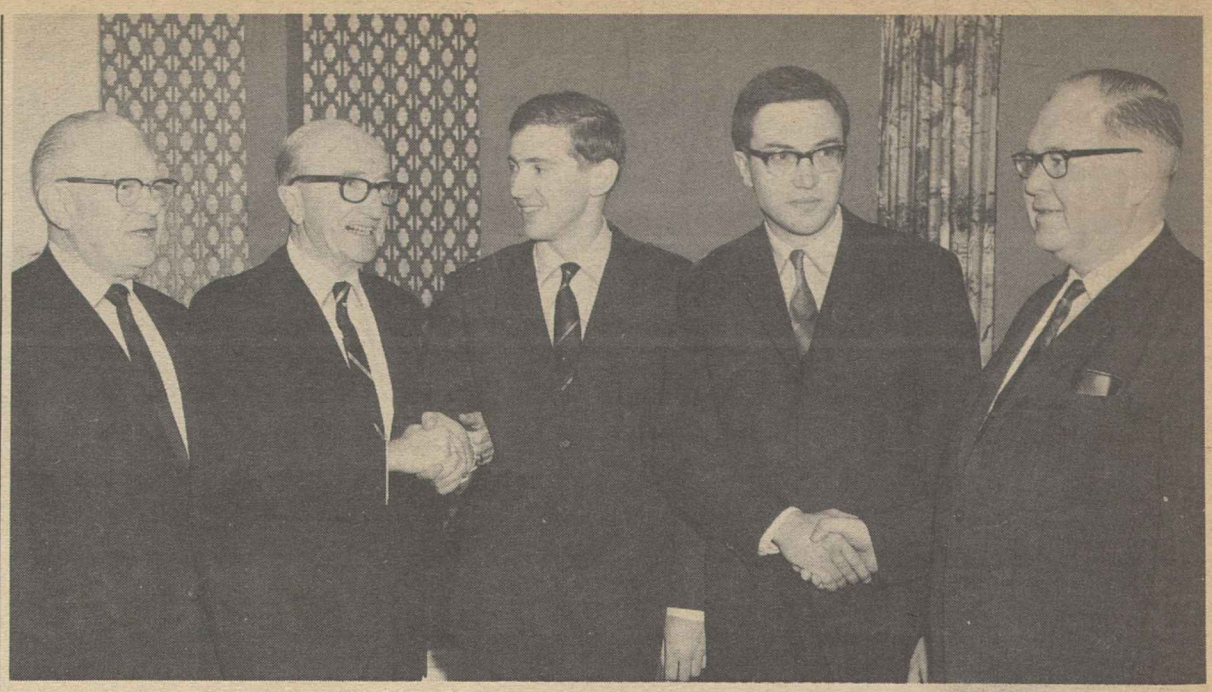
"In short, the less you know about unions the more you lean toward 'right-to-work.'"

Union organization "means the union shop," Schnitzler declared. He said any employer who opposes the union shop is "basically anti-union."

Travel Co-op Elects Officers

Wallace J. Campbell was re-elected president of the American Travel Association at the annual meeting of the ATA's board of directors.

The co-operative travel group includes on its board representatives of a number of unions, co-ops and other non-profit organizations. The directors named David Feller, Washington labor attorney, as secretary, and Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. as treasurer.



RUSSIAN-STYLE JAZZ has been brought to the United States by two young musicians who defected in Tokyo while touring with a Soviet orchestra. They have joined Musicians Local 802, New York, and are shown here with AFM international officers. From left are Treas. George V. Clancy, Pres. Herman D. Kenin, Boris Midney, saxophonist; Igor Berukshtis, bass player, and Sec. Stanley Ballard. The Russians became eligible for AFM membership by compliance with union laws banning Communist membership and officially declaring their intention of becoming U.S. citizens.

GROUND-BREAKING for John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, overlooking Potomac River, finds Pres. Johnson using historic gold-plated shovel used in similar ceremonies for Jefferson and Lincoln memorials. Standing beside Johnson is Chairman Roger L. Stevens of center board of trustees. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a trustee also, and Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians is on center advisory committee.

Anti-Poverty Drive Opens In 33 States

The Administration opened its war on poverty on a 33-state front, stretching from Yell County, Ark., where parents on relief rolls will be given four weeks of work experience training, to the Trapper Creek Job Corps center in Montana, where youth will receive training and useful work experience.

Big cities such as Detroit, Chicago and New York will receive grants for community-developed programs to raise living standards and provide jobs and training at the local level.

Scores of college and universities will launch work-study programs, enabling needy students to earn money at useful jobs which serve the community. Some will be tutors to youngsters handicapped in school by a slum environment.

The first 150 volunteers in VISTA, a domestic version of the Peace Corps, will begin training Jan. 1. The full title is Volunteers in Service to America. They will work on Indian reservations, in mental hospitals, or wherever social service help is requested by a community.

These and other projects were announced by Sargent Shriver, director of the new Office of Economic Opportunity.

The 120 projects already approved are the forerunner of a more massive effort during the coming year. The initial outlay commits only $32 million of the $784 million appropriated by Congress for the first year of the program.

Shriver estimates that by the end of its first year, the government's multi-pronged anti-poverty program will have reached 400,000 to 500,000 persons directly, and many more indirectly.

Carpenters Appoint New Vice President

William Sidell of Los Angeles has been appointed second vice president of the Carpenters, Pres. M. A. Hutcheson announced.

The post became open with the advancement of Finlay C. Allan to the first vice presidency of the union. The previous first vice president, John R. Stevenson, retired last summer.

Sidell, who has been an officer of district and state Carpenters' organizations in California, was elected a general executive board member at the union's last convention. He is 49 years old and has been a member of the union for more than 25 years.

Unions, Church Groups Hit Labor Import Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the working conditions miserable. . . .

"The laws of supply and demand have been effectively repealed for the agricultural labor market. There has not been a real test of whether an adequate number of U. S. workers are available because the unlimited supply of cheap, captive foreign workers has prevented wages from rising to a level where U. S. workers are attracted in large numbers."

- The Rev. Samuel A. Snyder, speaking for the National Council of Churches, urged the Labor Dept. to "give equal time and concern to the employment of domestic workers" instead of seeking ways to continue to import foreign labor.
- A spokesman for farm employers, Stewart Boswell, said about 195,000 foreign workers were brought into the United States during the past year and "this need will not disappear in the next few weeks."

The Labor Dept. hearings moved on to Miami and Dallas, and were scheduled to conclude in San Francisco Dec. 7.

Brown Offers Plan

California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) has advanced a compromise proposal for a three-year phaseout of foreign farm labor, coupled with a minimum wage applicable to farm workers, starting at $1.25 in 1965 and advancing to $1.70 an hour. California labor, however, has taken the position that the importation of labor should be halted immediately.

To arguments that American workers will not do the "stoop labor" required for some farm crops, union spokesmen cite instances where farmers paying comparatively high wages for stoop labor had no trouble finding workers, while nearby grape growers had a "shortage" of workers for easier, but lower-paying, "stand-up" work.

Thomas L. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, suggests that it is time the big corporate farm owners "start finding out what it is like to operate in a free enterprise system they so strongly demand."

Planning Urged

W. J. Bassett, secretary of the Los Angeles County Labor Council, said all farm jobs in the state could be filled by Americans if satisfactory working conditions were provided, including "a planned itinerary guiding them from crop to crop with a guaranteed work period, free transportation and the right to collective bargaining."

He pointed out that farm workers are now excluded from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, and are ineligible for unemployment benefits.

"So long as growers have the alternative of a cheap, captive foreign labor source, U. S. farm workers will be underpaid and underemployed," Bassett charged.

California growers use 100,000 more American citizens during the peak season of September than in January, Bassett noted. Yet despite the evidence that they can get Americans when needed, the growers say they also need "supplemental" foreign workers during the winter months.

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Living Costs Edge Higher In October

(Continued from Page 1)

for transportation costs, housing and medical care. In fact prices were up slightly in every category except food, gasoline and household appliances.

A drop in meat prices was largely responsible for the lower food costs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics attributed this to seasonal increases in supplies "and anticipation of increased beef slaughter following the end of the National Farmers' Organization withholding action early in the month." Food prices, however, averaged 1.9 percent above October 1963 levels.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the bureau, said higher food and car prices are likely to push up the November price index.

He termed the October increase and the change over the year as within the range of price movements over the past few years.

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Union Voting Procedures Upheld by Supreme Court

Steel Talks To Stress Jobs, Pay

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers will ask 11 major U.S. steel producers for new contracts providing "total job security," higher wages and pensions and "full dignity and justice on the job" when negotiations start here Dec. 14.

Meeting here, the USWA's 163-member wage policy committee approved 1965 wage policy to guide the union's bargaining committees to these objectives:

- "Complete and permanent" protection against the hazards of unemployment, injury, illness or transfer to a lower-rated job.
- A substantial wage increase—the first sought by the USWA since 1961.
- More dignity on the job, including equal pay for equal work; new approaches to the setting of wage rates for skilled workers, maintenance and craft workers; and the elimination of "any vestiges of discrimination" that may exist.
- High quality medical care.
- An adequate income after retirement.

The committee said in a statement that basic steel producers are "enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in their history." It added:

"Many have announced record profits. The demand for steel continues to rise, and the optimistic outlook for continued growth of the entire economy promises continued prosperity for the steel industry."

Despite the flourishing condition of the big steel firms, the industry's workers have yet to obtain fully their fair share of this prosperity, the committee said. It noted that employment today, with production at the highest point in history, is about 150,000 below the peak of the mid-1950's and employment costs, per unit of production, are "steadily declining."

'Much Remains to be Done'

The union said it has concentrated in recent years on achieving greater job and income security for workers and providing additional job opportunities. It has won many benefits but, it said, "much remains to be done" in the areas of job and income security.

"Money and security are not the sole concern" of the union's members, the statement declared. Steelworkers, "as human beings, also are concerned with dignity and justice on the job."

Contract provisions to require fair treatment of workers must be strengthened, it asserted. In addition, the committee charged that many companies have failed

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Wins At Holdout Coast Firm

Los Angeles—The Steelworkers, with an assist from the AFL-CIO's Los Angeles-Orange County Organizing Committee, have successfully organized the main plant of the Harvey Aluminum Co., last remaining major holdout against unions in the aluminum industry.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 1,019 for the USWA, 473 for no union. Another 428 ballots were challenged.

Success After 15 Years

It was the first time in 15 years that a Harvey organizing drive was successful among the 2,000 workers at the firm's plant in suburban Torrance. William Gilbert, AFL-CIO campaign director, and Jerry Conway, subregional USWA director, credited the cooperation of local unions and the determination of Harvey employes.

The victory, they said, should give added impetus to the coordinated drive to bring in 700,000 unorganized workers in this West Coast area. It was the biggest win since the drive started two years ago.

The organizing committee was pleased with the success of the "in-plant committees" established among employes and the resulting emphasis on "face-to-face" organizing. No leaflets were distributed to alert management that a drive was on.

Five previous drives against the big non-union firm had foundered. Two years ago the NLRB found Harvey guilty of hiring professional labor spies at the Torrance plant and one in The Dalles, Ore. It ordered Harvey to stop spying and to reinstate two fired union supporters with back pay.

KIDS DON'T DRIVE TAXIS but their dads do, so demonstrators of all ages have been marching on Manhattan, Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn picket lines in the organizing campaign of the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. The council has urged all hackers in the largely unorganized taxi industry to support the Taxi Drivers' Organizing Committee in its drive for contract protection.

Mild Weather a Factor:

Jobless Rate Drops To 5% in November

The nation's job picture brightened in November as good weather helped lower the unemployment rate to 5 percent from October's 5.2 percent, the Labor Dept. has reported.

At 5 percent, the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate was at its second lowest level since it reached 4.9 percent in February 1960.

The rate had dipped to 4.9 percent last July, but then moved up to 5.1 percent in August and to 5.2 percent in both September and October.

The summary job report, based on household surveys by the Census Bureau, could not tell precisely what was behind the improvement. But Labor Dept. experts counted the mild weather as "a plus factor" in enabling construction and other outdoor activities to continue. The later detailed report will provide payroll data by industry.

A strong warning accompanied the November job report, with Pres. Johnson hailing the improvements as "encouraging and sobering" but calling attention to the teenage jobless rate of 14.9 percent and the flood of young jobseekers to come.

"There are gains on this front, too," said the White House statement. "Three hundred and thirty thousand more teenagers are at work than there were a year ago.

Growth 'Unprecedented'

"But they are pouring into the work force at an unprecedented rate. There will be a greater increase in the number of 18 and 19-year-old boys and girls in the work force in the next 12 months than during the entire period between 1950 and 1960.

"We have got to get these boys and girls into jobs, or training programs, or back into school. We can't afford the price of turning down one out of every seven young Americans who apply for admission to responsible citizenship."

The President pointed out that, at nearly 15 percent, the jobless rate of teenagers is six times as high as the rate for married men.

The November report showed the jobless rate for married men—the

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Musicians Hail Ruling As Victory

By David L. Perlman

A unanimous Supreme Court gave a common sense interpretation to the Landrum-Griffin Act in upholding a convention voting system used by the Musicians and many other unions—and by the AFL-CIO itself.

The court said it is "abundantly clear" that Congress never intended to outlaw a weighted voting system on dues increases in which delegates voted the membership of the locals they represent.

Lower Courts Reversed

Two lower courts had invalidated a dues increase adopted by the 1963 convention of the Musicians. The $6-a-year increase had been approved by delegates representing a clear majority of the union's membership, but it would have been defeated if each delegate had only one vote.

Both a federal district judge and the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals conceded that the weighted voting procedure was thoroughly democratic. But they held that it technically violated the Landrum-Griffin Act requirement that a dues increase be approved by "a majority vote of the delegates voting" at a union convention.

Both the AFL-CIO and U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox filed "friend of the court" briefs with the Supreme Court vigorously challenging such a rigid interpretation.

If the lower court decisions were permitted to stand, the AFL-CIO said, it would "wreak havoc upon

(Continued on Page 3)

Judge to Bar Shop Strike On Railroads

Chicago—Three shopcraft unions set Dec. 15 for a walkout on 187 U. S. railroads but a U. S. District Court judge said he intends to grant an order temporarily restraining a strike.

Judge Joseph Sam Perry heard some testimony in the dispute between management and unions representing 55,000 skilled trades workers in rail shops. The unions want a raise higher than the 9 cents an hour the companies offered in line with the recommendations of a presidential emergency board.

The judge instructed management counsel to appear Dec. 14 with the draft of a restraining order which, he declared "I intend to grant." After that he will hear more testimony and keep the order

(Continued on Page 2)

Human Problems of Automation Pose Challenge to World Experts

Labor, management and government experts from the principal industrialized nations were challenged to find the answers to the human and economic problems of automation.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz set forth the scope of the problem in a welcoming address to a North American conference on manpower implications of automation.

The "really hard problem" in charting technological progress, he said, is "to see to it that none are left out." The future, Wirtz declared, must be "one of our building and not of the machines'."

The three-day Washington conference focused on technological developments and problems in the United States and Canada, the two host countries. But participants came also from most of the 19 other member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). The conference was sponsored by the OECD's Manpower & Social Affairs Directorate.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. J. Hayes served as one of the conference chairmen. Vice Pres. George M. Harrison headed a 25-member U.S. labor delegation which included presidents and research directors of international unions.

The opening paper presented to the conference tackled the problem of worker displacement and of the "silent firings" in industries which require fewer employes to do the same or a greater amount of work.

Seymour L. Wolfbein, director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, said there is hope that actual layoffs resulting from technological change can be held to a minimum. He added:

"But a great deal of 'silent firing'—not filling vacancies created by attrition and not hiring additional workers as production expands—appears inevitable in many plants installing automated or other advanced equipment of a labor-saving nature."

Whether this brings mounting unemployment, Wolfbein said, will depend on the rate of economic

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ORGANIZING BANDWAGON of the Ladies' Garment Workers in Montreal is decorated, and no one can deny that is the right word, by these midinettes in costumes of other years posed with ILGWU Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

UAW Asks Wage Parity:

Five GM Plants Struck in Canada

Toronto—The Auto Workers have struck five Canadian plants of General Motors Corp. in a dispute over wage parity with U.S. workers which may spread to Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., with 9,500 workers, and Chrysler Canada Ltd., 6,800 employes.

Negotiations were continuing here to settle the strike of 23,500 GM workers called Dec. 3 at plants in Windsor, London, Toronto, Oshawa and St. Catharines. Union and company bargainers have come to terms on local issues at Windsor.

On wages, the striking UAW locals want to close the gap of 40 cents to $1.40 an hour between wages paid by GM to its U.S. and Canadian employes. They also are seeking better pensions, including supplemental benefits, and some protection against speedup and unfair production standards.

Shortly before the strike deadline, management made an offer which fell far short of the "pattern" settlements won by the UAW for U.S. auto workers, said Canadian UAW Dir. George Burt and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who headed the union negotiators.

In other bargaining, the UAW:

- Reached master contract agreements with three big parts suppliers—Dana Corp., with 5,700 workers at 11 Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania plants; Eaton Mfg. Co., with 5,000 workers at the nine locations; and the Bendix Corp., for 13,000 employes of nine plants.
- Won raises averaging 7.7 cents an hour and other benefits totaling 6 cents in a new one-year contract with the Kohler Corp.—the third since a six-year strike ended in 1960.
- Received final ratification of an American Motors Corp. contract from UAW Local 75, Milwaukee, which voted 3,856-2,868 in favor after a previous turndown. Three members of the local asked a court to declare the latest count unconstitutional. The contract had previously been ratified by locals at other AMC plants.

Reuther Operation Termed Satisfactory

Detroit—Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers was reported in satisfactory condition in Henry Ford Hospital here after an operation to remove a spot from his right lung.

The union said it was advised by the attending surgeon and Reuther's personal physician that a small spot was successfully removed Dec. 7 in what was called a "conservative surgical procedure."

The UAW head is resting comfortably and his condition is "quite satisfactory," the union said. Reuther had asked that the operation be postponed until major auto negotiations had been completed.

Pay, Fringe Gains Won In Shoe Pact

New contract settlements providing advances in wages and fringe benefits for nearly 7,500 employes of 26 shoe manufacturers have been achieved by the United Shoe Workers.

A two-year agreement between USWA Joint Council 13 and three New York associations representing 25 firms was ratified by unanimous vote of nearly 5,000 workers at meetings in Manhattan Center.

The agreement provides a general wage increase of 6.5 cents an hour retroactive to Nov. 1, 1964; an additional 3.5 cents an hour to all time workers for a new minimum range of $1.525 to $2 an hour; and improvements in hospitalization, pensions, holiday pay and severance benefits.

In Chicago, USWA Joint Council 25 negotiated two-year contracts for 2,300 members in the Florsheim Shoe Co. factory and 75 in the Florsheim warehouse. Employes received 2 percent wage hikes as of Nov. 2 with another 2 percent due next Dec. 6, except that warehouse workers get a flat 10 cents an hour in each contract year.

The pact also provides one more paid holiday for a total of eight; an increase from 9.14 to 10.74 cents an hour per employe in company pension payments; and gains in the hospital-surgical program.

The Florsheim firm agreed to set aside $15,000 for eliminating inequities on underpaid jobs and, where permanent layoffs are planned, to give the union a 60-day notice of plant closings or department shutdowns.

Similar agreements were negotiated previously with two other major shoe firms, Intl. Shoe Co. and Brown Shoe Co.

Clothing Workers To Reopen Pacts

New York—Contracts covering 100,000 workers in the cotton garment, single pants and outerwear fields will be reopened early next year, the Clothing Workers' executive board has decided.

The board, chaired by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, noted that reopening notices must be served well before the Sept. 1 expiration date. Potofsky said the current agreement, negotiated in the spring of 1962, provided for a pay hike and welfare improvements in annual installments. Details of the new proposals will be submitted at membership meetings.

Job Security, Pay Gain Lead Steel Union Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

to meet USWA local committees "half-way in resolving festering local problems." These, it declared, must also be resolved.

The committee, made up of national officers and directors and 130 committeemen from every affected firm, also declared that in pursuit of the goal of total job security, supplemental unemployment benefits should be guaranteed for the full layoff period for long-service employes. It also called for payment of sickness and accident benefits for the full period of disability and no pay reduction in the event of transfer.

The union said its pension programs "must be substantially improved to reduce the gap between the income of the active and the retired employe" and to make provision for early retirement "on full and adequate pension regardless of age."

Calling for further strengthening of the search for more job opportunities, the committee also urged:

- Improvement of prohibitions against contracting-out of work.
- An increase in premiums for overtime work from time and one-half to double time to discourage excessive overtime work.
- Shorter work periods through a reduced workweek or day without a cut in earnings, and more frequent or longer vacations.
- Greater protection against arbitrary reduction of crews and combining of jobs.
- Training programs and more satisfactory apprenticeship programs.

Other Proposals

The committee said the existing cost-of-living adjustment should be made permanent and applicable to all benefits and there should be more liberal holiday and vacation eligibility rules.

"Our entire medical insurance programs must be made more comprehensive," it continued, "Employes must be granted the opportunity to participate in the new and modern group practice plans."

The union represents nearly 1 million workers in steel and allied industries. Its basic steel contracts have a May 1, 1965, termination date unless reopened. The aluminum, can and fabricating contracts also will be open soon and negotiations "undoubtedly will be affected" by basic steel talks, the USWA said.

Judge to Bar Shop Strike On Railroads

(Continued from Page 1)

in effect for 10 days while he further studies the railroads' petition for a permanent injunction against a walkout, he said.

The unions involved are the Machinists, Boiler Makers and Sheet Metal Workers. Frustrated in an 18-month fight for wages more in line with those won by unions of craftsmen outside the railroad industry, they sent out strike call notices after management refused to budge from the 9-cent increase offer accepted by other rail unions.

The three shopcrafts said in telegrams to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, management negotiators, mediators and union chairmen that "the strike previously set for Nov. 23 and postponed at the request of the secretary of labor to permit further negotiation is reinstated" as of 6 a.m. Dec. 15.

The unions' spokesman said they made certain modifications in their original proposals of May 31, 1963, but management representatives refused to consider any proposal for a differential for skilled workers.

Nevertheless, they added, the unions remain "ready and willing" to negotiate an agreement. At that point the management lawyers asked the court here for an order restraining a strike.

IUOE Forms New Apprentice Locals

The Operating Engineers have issued registered apprentice and junior and assistant engineers' charters to 12 local unions. Another group of charters will be issued to 10 more locals as soon as they have set up active apprenticeship programs.

The new charters were issued to Locals 3 and 38 in San Francisco; 49, St. Paul; 66, Pittsburgh; 137, Yonkers; 324, Detroit; 428, Phoenix; 501, Los Angeles; 513, St. Louis; 825, Newark; 917, Chattanooga; and 925, Tampa.

The union acted in accordance with convention directives to expand the IUOE apprenticeship program.

New Challenges Seen Facing Labor Editors

The labor editor's challenge is greater today than ever because "it never was a problem to dramatize a picket line, but how do you dramatize a tax cut," according to Pres. Leon Stein of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

"People who say that the labor movement has no more frontiers, that therefore it has lost a good deal of its vigor and enthusiasm, I think are themselves lacking in imagination," he said on Labor News Conference, Mutual Broadcasting System radio program produced by the AFL-CIO.

"There are other frontiers now that are just as challenging as those we used to try to cross in the time when we were devoted to the ideals of struggle, when the purpose of the labor movement was first of all to establish itself and secondly to survive.

"I think we live at a time when thanks to the richness of the country and the advances of technology, our ideals are more now the ideals of fulfillment. These are no less important or exciting. They may be less colorful and they may involve a little more research instead of loudness and muscle. But they are exciting, they are just as important."

Stein cited as examples the field of education and hospital care for the elderly under social security.

In reply to questioning by Frank Porter, labor correspondent for the Washington Post, and Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business, magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Stein said he had been editing a labor paper, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Justice, and "I still am not certain what I am doing" so far as its objective is concerned.

"I think it's a mixed purpose," he said. "I think part of the purpose is to supplement the general press, to give the members of our union the kind of information about that part of their lives which is spent in and around the shops, information which they cannot get in the general press.

"I think another purpose is to develop within readers a point of view which is not reflected in the general press and which they may use to assess the facts, so-called, that they get in the general press."

Film Exchange Contract Nets $5.50 Hike

New York—Employes of seven film exchange firms in the United States have won wage increases of $5.50 a week and other benefit gains in new two-year contracts negotiated by the Theatrical Stage Employes.

The employers agreed to increase their pension contributions from $3.75 a week to $4.50 and to grant these additional benefits:

A third week of vacation after 11 years of service; an increase in maximum severance pay from 14 weeks after 26 years to 15 after 28 years; Columbus Day off, raising holidays per year to nine; and a clause giving visitation rights to IATSE representatives.

The union agreement is with M-G-M, Columbia, Buena Vista, Allied Artists, National Film Service, Bonded Film Service and National Screen Service, according to IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh and Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden.

In Musicians' Dues Case:

High Court Upholds Proportional Voting

(Continued from Page 1)

established union procedures without promoting any known congressional purpose."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an affidavit submitted at an early stage of the case, stressed that the federation "has been vitally interested in promoting democracy in its constituent unions." The Musicians' rollcall procedure, he said, "clearly furthers intra-union democracy."

A convention of 14,000 delegates would be needed if the Musicians were to achieve proportional representation of members without a weighted voting system, the AFL-CIO noted.

In a broader area, the AFL-CIO said, the Supreme Court's decision would provide "guidance" to lower courts on whether the Landrum-Griffin Act should be interpreted in a "narrow and artificial" context or be given "a sensible and realistic reading."

The Supreme Court said the law requires that those voting at a convention be delegates, but "says nothing about the number of votes each delegate may cast." The decision, written by Associate Justice Byron R. White, added:

"Where the vote cast at a convention is weighted according to the number of people the delegate represents, that vote, we think, is a vote of a delegate. . . A majority vote so determined in favor of a dues increase is approval by majority vote of the delegates voting at a convention."

The court traced the legislative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act and found that it is quite clear that Congress did not consider the common provision for weighted voting at union conventions to be an abuse of democratic rights. In fact, the court noted, consideration was given to requiring some system of proportional voting representation at conventions.

A union convention, the court indicated, is properly a form of representative union government. The law "does not require a town meeting for action by an international union."

Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin hailed the Supreme Court's decision as "a great victory not only for the Musicians Union but for all labor throughout the nation."

He praised the union's attorney, Henry Kaiser of Washington, D. C., who argued the case before the Supreme Court.

The AFM, Kenin said, carried the case forward on appeal as a matter of principle. He pointed out that the dues increase was reapproved at the 1964 convention by a majority of both individual delegates and per capita votes. The decision, therefore, does not affect the union's finances.

Marshall's Dissent Upheld

The Supreme Court's decision also backs the dissent of Judge Thurgood Marshall from the 2-1 decision of the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals. Marshall had voiced strong disagreement with his colleagues' restrictive interpretation of the law.

Congress, he said, merely intended to prevent arbitrary dues action by persons "not answerable in any way to the membership."

There was no congressional intent, he stressed, to "dictate" to unions a particular method of convention voting or to foreclose unions from giving more weight to their large locals on dues questions.

The Supreme Court, in its unanimous decision, made it clear that it agreed with Marshall's interpretation.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg did not participate in the case.

Ex-Clarinet Player Rules Himself Out

It has been half a century since a young clarinet player in Bakersfield, Calif., joined Local 263 of the Musicians. And Earl Warren soon gave up the clarinet for a career in law and politics which led to the governorship of California and the post of Chief Justice of the United States.

He has often spoken with pride of the union to which he belonged, however. And when the Musicians dues case came before the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice chose not to participate in the decision.

PICKETING on Embassy Row in Washington, these Machinists march before British Embassy to call public attention to strike against British Overseas Airways Corp. More than 500 members of IAM Lodge 100, without a contract since Jan. 1, seek agreement on wages and hours, vacation, severance pay and protection against farming-out of work. BOAC pickets from Dulles Intl. Airport are, left to right, Henry Saludes, Sam Habib, Sidney White, Pat O'Brien and Michael Campbell.

Nationwide Pension Plan Urged As Means of Widening Coverage

A nationwide pension plan open to small units of employes and administered at "really low cost" was urged by Merton C. Bernstein, authority on pension problems, in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It.

Only by reducing overhead costs so that retirement plans are practicable for small groups of workers, he maintained, will "close to universal coverage" be assured.

Bernstein, a lecturer at Yale University Law School and a consultant on pensions to the Treasury and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, is the author of the recently-published book, The Future of Private Pensions.

Social security, he said, is "unfortunately" not adequate to meet the needs of retired persons, and "in most cases" fails to do so in combination with private plans.

"The benefits have lagged badly behind need," he said of social security. "From enactment of the program in 1935 until 1950 the program was practically dormant and there was a great deal of catching up to do. And although Congress has, just about every two years and sometimes more frequently, improved benefits and spread coverage and the like, benefits still remain woefully inadequate."

On the inadequacy of social security plus a private plan, Bernstein said:

"Some in the insurance industry talk about a three-legged stool of retirement security. One leg is social security, one leg is a private retirement benefit and one leg is private individual savings. Well, you know, sitting on a three-legged stool is a tricky business anyhow, but when the legs are uneven it's downright hazardous—and unfortunately, the savings of most people are negligible. They amount to, at best, a few hundreds or thousands of dollars which in terms of income have little or no value. They are good for one or two rainy days—if they are short."

Pressure by Unions

Bernstein agreed that the inadequacies of social security have prompted unions "and others" to push for private retirement benefits. While statistics are inadequate, he said, about 22 to 24 million workers—less than half of the full-time, employed labor force—are covered by private programs.

"About half of the coverage is accounted for by negotiated plans which means, of course, that a much higher proportion of union members are under plans than non-organized people," he said. "And, of course, it was unions that created a large part of the pressure which made them spread to non-unionized sectors."

Private pension plans to which the workers contribute are on the decline, he said, because the employe contribution is not tax deductible, although the amount the employer puts in is deductible. He called the drop "unfortunate" and "a direct result of the tax laws."

"I think one area in which real progress could be made in improving employe pension rights would be to give equal treatment to employe contributions," he declared. "This would mean pension credit that could not be taken away."

In reply to a question by Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator who interviewed him on the program broadcast over the ABC radio network, Bernstein emphasized the social and economic benefits of proper pension plans. The poverty that is "especially common" among the elderly makes them poor consumers, he pointed out.

Court Orders Rail Merger Job Protection

The Supreme Court has sent back to the Interstate Commerce Commission a railroad merger order with instructions that it be amended to include certain protections of workers from loss of jobs or indicate "specifically" why the protective clauses were omitted.

The ICC approved acquisition of stock in the Central of Georgia Railway by the Southern Railway, issuing an order to this effect that did not incorporate three sections of the Washington Job Protection Agreement. The Railway Labor Executives' Association filed suit, but the ICC order was approved by a three-judge federal district court.

The Supreme Court reversed the lower court and remanded the case for reconsideration by the ICC on the single issue of incorporating job protection clauses. The Dept. of Justice intervened in the high court in support of the RLEA's position.

The Washington Job Protection Agreement provides that in case of rail mergers employes of either road shall not be treated as in a worse position, so far as job retention is concerned, than would have been the case before the merger. Depending on the seniority of the workers involved, this protection may run for as long as five years.

About 900 workers are involved in the Southern-Central of Georgia case, many of them longtime veterans of service.

Court Bars Lawsuit by Members In Challenging Union Election Rules

The Landrum-Griffin Act provides orderly procedures for challenging union election rules and regulations, and dissenting individual members cannot bypass these procedures by suing in federal court to enjoin elections, the Supreme Court ruled.

In its first decision on election challenges under what one justice called the "tangled provisions" of the law, the court held that three members of the Marine Engineers had suffered no discrimination or denial of equal rights under the union's rules covering eligibility for office and nominations.

The three individuals attacked two provisions of the union's election rules—one a long-standing requirement that a member must nominate himself rather than be nominated by others; two, a more recent provision that a candidate for office must have been a member for five years and must have spent half his time on sea duty in two of the three years preceding an election.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black in the ruling opinion pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin Act provides for a test of the reasonableness of these requirements, if they are challenged, by a complaint filed with the Secretary of Labor.

The law sets up statutory provisions for a maximum term of office, a secret ballot, equal access to membership lists for campaign purposes, reasonable periods for nominations and a fair voting opportunity for all members, Black continued. It also allows unions to fix "reasonable qualifications uniformly imposed" for candidates.

The plaintiffs in the MEBA case, he wrote, were not "discriminated against in any way" and were not "denied [any] right or privilege to vote or nominate" available to other union members.

The so-called "equal rights" section of the Landrum-Griffin Act could not be "stretched" to read into it a guarantee that members not only have a right to nominate candidates "but to nominate anyone, without regard to valid union rules," the court ruled.

In another labor case, the Supreme Court refused to knock out a National Labor Relations Board representation election by employes of the long-struck Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tenn., in which three unions were confirmed in their bargaining rights.

The NLRB ordered the election just before the workers would have lost their voting rights as economic strikers on expiration of a one-year deadline. Kingsport Press argued that the NLRB had violated its own procedures by ordering the election after hearings but without waiting for the filing of written briefs.

Head in the Sand

THE AMERICAN Medical Association, its head firmly in the sand, has renewed and intensified its counter-offensive against enactment of a social security hospital program for the aged. The election results were not welcome, Pres. Donovan F. Ward told the AMA's House of Delegates, but "we do not compromise . . . with honor and duty," and the fight will go on.

The unyielding stubbornness of the AMA on this issue occasions no overwhelming astonishment. The record shows that the organized doctors' group has bitterly opposed previous additions to the social security system that it could say impinged on the health field and bitterly opposed even innovations in medical economics—the way people pay their doctor bills—that the government had nothing to do with.

Eight years ago, when Congress was considering bills to provide social security benefits at age 50 to workers who became totally and permanently disabled, the AMA fought it. Such a plan was unworkable, the AMA claimed, because it was impossible to set up proper standards for determining disability.

A disability system was already in effect under the Railroad Retirement Act and in the Veterans Administration, but the AMA said a similar system could not function under social security. The bill was passed, nevertheless, the system is working, and the 50-year minimum-age provision has been knocked out, thus broadening the protection given workers who have the misfortune to lose their earning power.

Twenty-odd years ago various small groups of physicians decided that a group-practice system, with people prepaying fixed amounts to cover the cost of illness at some later time, would ease the financial burden on patients and provide the advantages of preventive medical care. Organized medicine claimed this would destroy the doctor-patient relationship. It took a federal court decision under the anti-trust laws to persuade medical societies to cease harassment.

★ ★ ★

SO WE APPROACH the 89th Congress, and Dr. Ward tells the AMA's House of Delegates that social security hospital benefits to aged and sick people would make them "federal wards" in an invidious sense. They are not "federal wards," of course, when they receive old-age pensions, but would become so if their hospital expenses were covered through a slight increase in social security taxes.

Dr. Ward said that the election gave no "mandate" for hospital health care under social security and that there had been no campaign "debate" on the issue between Pres. Johnson and Sen. Goldwater. Well, Goldwater voted against a social security hospital bill when the Senate passed it this year, and he defended this vote during the campaign by arguing that such a program would "bankrupt" social security trust funds. Pres. Johnson stated in a speech at the Machinists convention that he had worked long and hard to obtain passage of the bill and he said repeatedly during the campaign that it would be a priority issue in his 1965 legislative program.

A tax-financed system of hospital benefits for the elderly can easily be worked out on the same basis as the 1956 disability system, with a separate trust fund. The point is that the cost of sickness in old age is a common hazard of life, which can be protected against through a social insurance system.

It seems unlikely that the AMA can block a hospital care bill in 1965. It would be welcome, nevertheless, if physicians would make a creative contribution to development of a generally acceptable program.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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'Folks! Folks! Come Back!'

Heller Plan Criticized:

States Held Unlikely to Make Wise Use of 'No String' Grant

The recently-retired chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Walter W. Heller, left pending for other Administration officials a "Heller Plan" for federal government grants to the states without restrictions on how the money should be invested. A $3 billion figure has been mentioned. Here are excerpts from an article, critical of the plan, by Christopher Jencks in the New Republic:

By Christopher Jencks

THE "HELLER PLAN" for bolstering bankrupt states with massive "no-strings" grants from the federal Treasury, is sure to provoke opposition from organized labor, civil rights groups, many congressional liberals, and from a majority of Mr. Johnson's departmental subordinates. [But] since the plan has a good deal of appeal, it is important to be clear what is wrong with it.

Even a casual survey of 20th Century American politics suggests that the major pillars of the status quo have been the 50 states. Conversely the major force for innovation and progress has been the federal government. States have occasionally served as "laboratories of democracy," trying out on a small scale ideas which spread across the country once they prove workable. (California's two-year "community colleges" are an example.) States have also, occasionally, proved more responsive than the federal government to the needs of their residents. But these are the exceptions. More often, the federal government, with its vast resources and comparatively innovation-minded officials, has been the sponsor of new and experimental programs.

The laggardness of states is sometimes explained in terms of rural domination of state legislatures. Court-ordered reapportionment, by ending rural control of the legislatures, will lead, so one is told, to more modern and responsive state government. Unfortunately, what ails our states is deeper than any hegemony of the farms and small towns, and no amount of tampering with the electoral system is likely to cure it.

The limitations of the state legislators inevitably infect the executive and judicial branches of state governments. Many state governors are able, but more often than not they soon discover that their state is essentially ungovernable. So they use the governor's mansion primarily as a platform on which to run for the U.S. Senate, or even for a Presidential nomination.

What is to be done? There have always been two possibilities. One is to reform the states. The other is gradually to transfer the responsibilities they have so conspicuously failed to meet to the national government. If the foregoing analysis is correct, reform is unlikely, and the Heller Plan becomes a substitute for reform of state revenue codes. The fact that the states have persistently refused to improve their outmoded and regressive methods of raising money does not suggest that they will do better in other departments. There was, for example, nothing to prevent state legislatures from hiking income taxes last year to soak up the surplus created by the federal tax cut. Yet the legislators were almost unanimous in their failure to seize this opportunity. Instead, they devoted their time to wailing about how it was "impossible" to provide state aid to education on the scale requested by local school boards, "impossible" to provide medical assistance for the elderly under the Kerr-Mills Act, "impossible" to establish adequate mental health programs, "impossible" to clean up polluted rivers and air. In short, it was impossible to do anything that was not already being done.

THE ALTERNATIVE to such idiocy is to create, at long last, a national government which offers national solutions to the pressing domestic problems of the day. This was the work which the New Deal began, and it is the work which Lyndon Johnson ought to continue. For the first time in 26 years there appears to be a majority in the House of Representatives ready to support such an approach to our problems.

This need not mean the end of local initiative or responsiveness to local needs. General Motors, for example, is a national corporation, but it is also highly decentralized and allows its local affiliates a great deal of autonomy. There is no need to generate the vast bureaucracy which so distresses conservatives and liberals alike. The federal government has a multitude of tools for carrying out its programs. The states are only one such tool, the least satisfactory.

The form of federal activity can be as diverse as the problems with which it deals. The important point is that ultimate responsibility should fall upon the Congress and the President, not on 50 baronies, almost all of which have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that they are basically unfit to govern. . . .

Morgan Says:

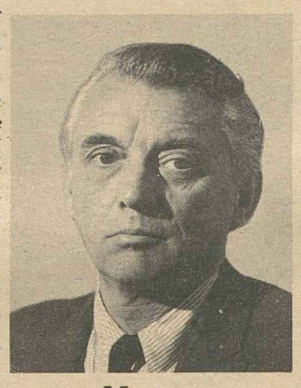
Bridge of Understanding Urged To Cross Gulf of Race Hatred

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THERE IS SOMETHING more substantial than sheer dramatic contrast in two breathtakingly different pictures of the civil rights struggle that have just emerged in the news.

Here, on one hand, is a young Negro preacher, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., to receive one of civilization's most exalted awards, the Nobel Peace Prize. And here, on the other, are 21 white citizens of the state of Mississippi under arrest for alleged involvement in one of the most ghastly lynchings of the century, a crime not just against the three youthful victims of murder but against civilization itself.



Morgan

These pictures, which for identification purposes might be labeled the positive and the negative, mark not only the dark gulf of hatred on the race question that still must be bridged with understanding. In a strange way they are exhibits of promising efforts to make that bridge real.

A prophet, it is said, is without honor in his own country. Dr. King's prize, bestowed in Oslo, may now hasten higher recognition by his own American countrymen for his true accomplishments against bigotry and injustice, the sorry judgment of J. Edgar Hoover notwithstanding.

But the FBI deserves high credit for piercing the grisly mystery of the murder of three civil rights workers, Andrew Goodman, James Chaney and Michael Schwerner, outside Philadelphia, Miss., last June. How the wheels of justice turn in the case remains to be seen, but the stark fact is they might never have turned at all if it had not been for the Dept. of Justice and the FBI. Even if the charges against the 21 defendants are not substantiated and nobody is convicted of any crime, the town of Philadelphia and the state of Mississippi may never be quite the same again.

Here, as in so many other communities and states facing similar problems, a minority of moderates had allowed itself weakly to be muted by the evil forces of hatred, ignorance and fear. Outsiders have hardly the remotest conception of the atmosphere of terror that was deliberately developed in Mississippi in the decade after the landmark Supreme Court decisions declaring public school segregation unconstitutional in 1954.

In that interval, Chicago Daily News Correspondent Nicholas von Hoffman writes in his shocking book, Mississippi Notebook, it became treasonable in the state "—which thinks of itself as a sovereign nation in loose affiliation with the rest of America—to say that ultimately the constitution will have to be obeyed."

But in the revealing autobiography, Congressman from Mississippi, Frank E. Smith, a courageous citizen who was beaten for re-election in 1962 because of his moderate stand, concludes that "the time has come when Mississippi must look away from Dixie and look forward to America."

Today there are fragile fragments of evidence that this turning has begun. In the belatedly conscious-stricken town of Philadelphia, white ministers preached sermons from their pulpits on the Christian ethic that would have caused them to be bombed a month ago. A young Methodist clergyman serving his first year in Philadelphia, challenged a meeting of the Rotary Club to find 10 "good men" willing to stand up and save the town from fear and confusion—conditions which the FBI blames on a conspiracy of the Ku Klux Klan.

THE MINISTERS were said to be under considerable strain as they made their public admonitions. What more eloquently macabre evidence could there be of an atmosphere of savagery than the spectacle of ministers quaking in their shoes as they dared to preach the gospel of Christ! Their original hesitancy may be made the more understandable, their ultimate courage the more admirable by the revelation that outside the office of the sheriff, one of the 21 suspects arrested by the FBI in the killing of the three civil rights workers, there is tacked to the bulletin board a poster depicting Dept. of Justice officials as "Jew-Communist."

But as decent Mississippians turn at last to grapple with their malignant problem, a two-edged danger develops—a danger that communities elsewhere will self-righteously and short-sightedly conclude that since their equations of racial conflict are not so hard to solve, they really don't have any problem; and the danger that restive Negro leaders, in their drive for progress in these communities, will unrealistically, even irresponsibly, charge that there is a "little Mississippi" in every situation they are trying to improve.

There is a nettle here which all Americans must grasp. Von Hoffman puts it in the form of a question: Why have all of us allowed the Mississippi situation to degenerate to the verge of desperate action?

There is a larger point: This republic is a union of 50 states bound powerfully together by one constitution and one basic concept of equality and justice. When these are violated in any state, they are threatened in all the rest.

Washington Reports:

Future UN Peace-Keeping Role Hinges on Dues Crisis Solution

THE CONSTITUTIONAL and financial crisis that faced the United Nations General Assembly as it opened its current session was discussed by Richard N. Gardner, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Some members who are withholding their payments are doing so "not because they are unable to pay," explained Gardner, "but because they don't approve of the peace-keeping operations for which the assessments were levied and don't approve of the manner in which the operations were launched and financed."

The two views presented are that peace-keeping operations should be subject to great-power veto or require a two-thirds vote in the General Assembly, the assistant secretary observed.

"THE U.S. IS SEEKING some middle ground between these two extremes and looking for improved procedures to launch future peace-keeping operations and finance them," he said.

Most of the important business of the UN takes place off the public stage of television and radio "in private, informal conversations, in the delegates' lounge, in social functions and in diplomatic receptions," said Gardner.

He said the private stage of negotiations "is particularly important during the annual sessions of the General Assembly, because so many heads of state and foreign ministers turn up. Our secretary of state sees, each year on the average, some 50 to 60 heads of state and foreign ministers during a session of the General Assembly. And you can readily appreciate that is a unique opportunity to transact important international business."

Gardner is author of a new book, In Pursuit of World Order, written in connection with Intl. Cooperation Year, the 20th anniversary of the UN, which comes in 1965. The book takes up most of the objections commonly raised against the organization, and in Gardner's words, shows "that, despite all the disappointments and the bad headlines, there have been practical accomplishments in pursuit of man's common interest in peace and welfare."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A SET OF PROPOSED House rules changes has been worked out, for presentation to the Democratic caucus on Jan. 2, that would have the effect of strengthening the influence of the Administration leadership and of giving the caucus itself a larger voice in the assignment of members to various committees.

Drafted by leaders of the Democratic Study Group, a research and activist voluntary association of 100-odd House members, the proposals may be modified after discussions in the next couple of weeks. They are subject to approval of the entire caucus, of course, and the viewpoints of House Speaker John W. McCormack, Floor Leader Carl Albert and veteran chairmen of the legislative committees will carry substantial weight.

The Study Group is generally described as a caucus of the more liberally inclined House Democrats. But Democrats of many philosophical shadings may share the viewpoint that the present rules are chaotic, that the House does not function as effectively as it should, and that reforms are needed.

* * *

SOME OF the proposed rules changes are designed to help expedite legislation—usually Administration legislation—through the bottleneck of the Rules Committee presided over by the archaic Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

The "21-day rule" of the 1949-50 House would be substantially restored, providing that if a bill has been held for more than this period in the Rules Committee, the chairman of the legislative committee that approved the bill may call it up.

During 1949-50, the Speaker was required to give immediate recognition to the member rising for such a privileged motion. In the present proposal, the Speaker would be authorized, but not required, to recognize him.

Another proposal would allow the chairman of a legislative committee to offer a privileged motion to send a bill passed by both House and Senate to a conference committee. Again, the Speaker would be authorized but not required to recognize him. If he did, a majority House vote would send the bill to conference. At present, a single objection by any member—Republican or Democratic—blocks a conference by sending the bill back to the Rules Committee, where Chairman Smith can—and often has—held it until adjournment.

A third proposal would ease the so-called discharge-petition procedure. At present 218 members—a majority—are required to take from committee a bill strongly favored by a House majority but bottled up by a hostile chairman. The change suggested is that after 175 signatures are gathered the Speaker may, but is not required to, recognize a member to call up the bill.

* * *

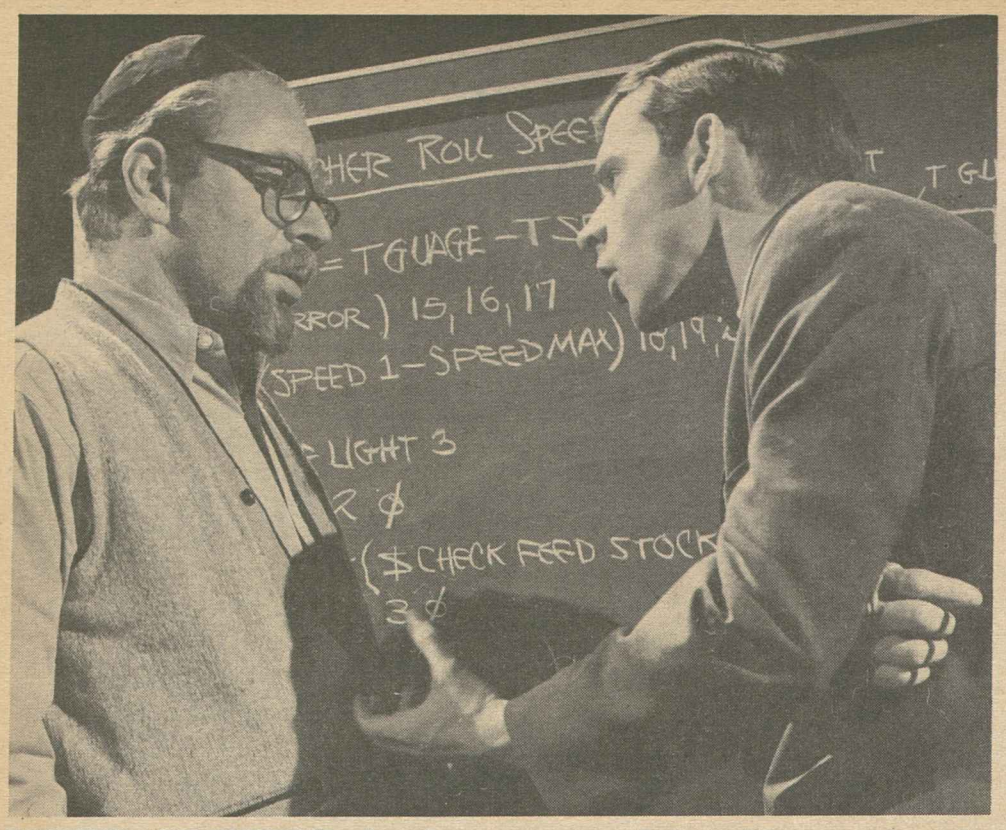
OTHER CHANGES proposed involve internal Democratic relationships. They would give the caucus power to accept or reject committee assignments; assignment to committees is now effectively controlled by Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee. A House Democratic Policy or Steering Committee would be created to "discuss and implement" leadership policy on legislative proposals.

The Democratic Study Group would also modify the party ratios on all committees, including the key Appropriations unit and the tax-writing Ways & Means Committee, to reflect party ratios in the House.

By practice, in recent years, the majority has had 15 members on Ways & Means, the minority 10; the majority a mere 30-20 margin on Appropriations. This gives disproportionate strength to veteran conservatives and denies committee expression on taxes and spending policy to the great group of younger, more liberal Democrats elected since 1958.

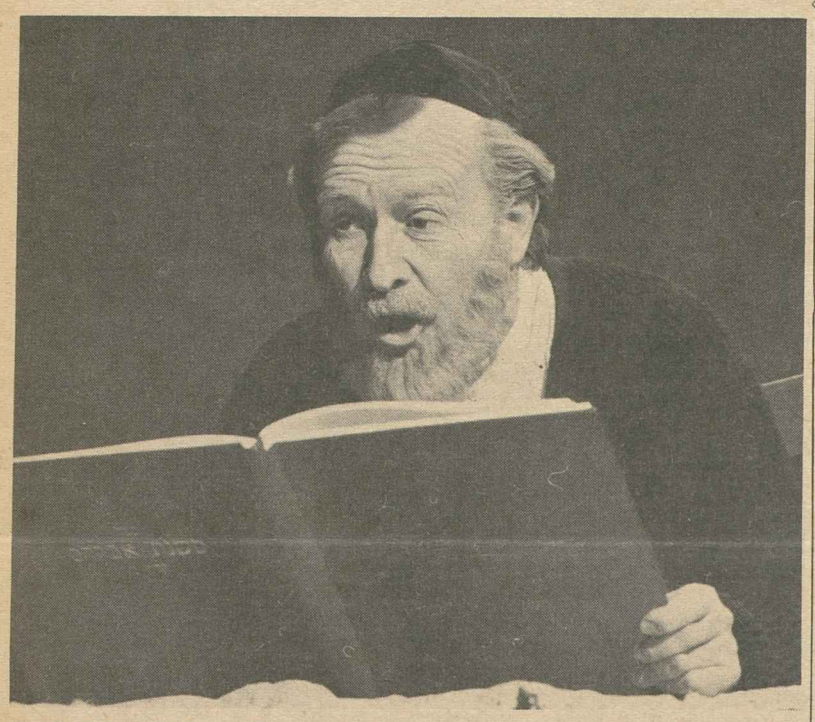
As for Democratic House members who defected from support of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket and worked publicly for Sen. Goldwater, the present proposal would deny them committee assignments as Democrats.

THE UNITED NATIONS, despite current and past difficulties, remains the world's best hope for averting conflict and building for peace, Richard N. Gardner (left), assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, asserted in an interview with Harry W. Flannery for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.



DIGNITY AND PURPOSE of work are stressed in "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," to be presented Dec. 13 on NBC-TV in the Eternal Light series of the Jewish Theological Seminary with the cooperation of the George Meany Foundation of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute. David, a young scientist, is played by Bert Brinckerhoff (right) with David Hurst as Jake, his father.

BACKGROUND MUSIC for "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob" is provided by Will Holt, Ronnie Gilbert and Barry Kornfeld (left to right) as folk-singers. The presentation is built around the problems growing out of automation and its impact, and the worker's contributions to the nation's growth and development. NBC-TV stations should be checked for local showing time.



THE GRANDFATHER, Isaac, in the Eternal Light drama, "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," is played by George Voskovec. The play will be presented on NBC-TV at 1.30 p.m. on Dec. 13.

Television Play Focuses On Automation's Impact

Automation and its effect on the ideal of work as a social force is the basic theme around which Playwright Millard Lampell has built "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," to be presented on the Eternal Light program of NBC-TV at 1:30 p.m. on Dec. 13. The program will be shown at other times in a number of cities, and viewers should consult local listings.

The Eternal Light program is produced by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob" is its third annual presentation in cooperation with the George Meany Foundation of the Herbert Lehman Institute.

The previous presentations were based on the lives of the late Pres. William Green of the former AFL and the late Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO. This year's program, however, is concerned with an issue and, in addition, features kaleidoscopic views of historic epochs, with backgrounds of music and song.

The cast includes seven top-ranked actors and singers.

Burt Brinkerhoff, featured in many movies and in the Broadway production, "Blue Denim," plays the role of David, a young scientist. His father, Jake, is played by David Hurst, who has won both an "Obie," for the best off-Broadway actor, and the Clarence Derent Award, for the best Broadway performance by a non-featured actor. George Voskovec, now starring in "The Physicists" on Broadway and a veteran of many stage, screen and television productions, is cast as the grandfather, Isaac. Court Benson, veteran radio performer, completes the stage cast.

The music is supplied by Ronnie Gilbert, for 15 years with the Weavers; Will Holt, appearing in "That 5 A.M. Jazz," and Barry Kornfeld, who is with Max Morath and the Original Rag Quartet.

Distinguished Playwright

Lampell, the playwright, has a distinguished background in dramatic presentations and documentaries based on social and liberal issues.

The George Meany Foundation was established by friends of the AFL-CIO president to "further the understanding of ethical principles by which all moral men live." Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is treasurer and M. S. Novik, AFL-CIO radio consultant, is secretary.

Painters Local Official Among Texas Electors

Houston, Tex.—One of the 25 Texas electoral votes for Pres. Johnson will be cast by E. P. South, business representative of Glaziers Local 1778 of the Painters. Smith and 24 other Democratic electors will ballot in Austin Dec. 14.

Broad Planning Urged to Meet 'Revolution' in Energy Sources

Shale rock once thought worthless and the barely-tapped force of the atom can power the nation's economy to new heights, according to an analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. But it will take planning geared to national goals to bring this about.

Both the promise and perils of the "energy revolution" are scrutinized in the December issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The article traces modern society's insatiable demand for energy and the gobbling up of the fossil fuels built up by nature over millions of years.

"A century ago," the article notes, "the muscle power of men and domestic animals supplied 94 percent of the world's energy needs . . . Today the situation is reversed. The industrialized nations now obtain 93 percent of their energy needs from coal, oil and natural gas . . . Each American man, woman and child has working for him each year, either directly or indirectly, the equivalent of the energy contained in nine tons of coal."

Yet even the present staggering rate of energy consumption will have to be tripled in order to meet the demands of a growing population and provide for an expanding economy. One estimate is that the United States, despite its rich endowment of natural resources, will have depleted its presently-known low-cost energy reserves within the next century and all foreseeable conventional energy resources within 150 to 200 years.

But just as coal replaced wood and oil supplanted coal as the chief sources of energy, so the mastery of man's physical environment continues to make long-range predictions guesswork at best.

Vast Deposits

Barely tapped as a fuel resources are vast deposits of shale rock, principally in the high plateau country of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah—70 percent of it on lands owned by the federal government. Shale oil is an impure limestone, formed of tightly packed clay and mud. In this conglomerate is a wax-like substance called kerogen. Heated to a temperature of 800 degrees, it melts into liquid oil.

The 1963 AFL-CIO convention called for legislation "to protect the vital stake of the American people on the enormous energy potential of their shale oil resources."

Nuclear power is already competitive in cost with conventional electric generating facilities in some areas of the nation, the Federationist article points out. The time will come, a former Atomic Energy Commission chairman predicted, when nuclear power will be so cheap and abundant it will not even be metered.

"The nation has adapted to the major changeovers in basic energy fuels—from wood to coal, from coal to oil and natural gas, and now faces the new phase of shale oil and atomic energy. It seems both hopeful and inevitable," the AFL-CIO analysis declares, "that these new sources of energy can meet the future needs of Americans and mankind."

To bring this about, the need is for "broad energy planning and policy decisions made at the national level and geared both to immediate and longer range national objectives of strengthening national stability and growth."

The Federationist analysis stresses that the policy decision "should embody widespread benefits to consumers, safeguards against growth of monopoly and employment of wise conservation, management and use."

Bigger Share of Dollar Spent on Housing Costs

American city families in recent years have spent more of their increased incomes for housing and household operations, for medical care and education. At the same time they have been able to increase their savings, insurance holdings and their contributions to charity and community services, the Dept. of Labor has reported.

The increased proportion of income spent for housing "was the most significant uptrend in family spending" during the decade of the '50's, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics article in the November issue of the department's Monthly Labor Review. A second article, giving a breakdown on family spending pattern and variations by income levels and location, is scheduled for publication in the December issue.

The article, which covered family spending patterns in 1960-61 as contrasted with expenditures in 1950, pointed out that increased incomes had made possible increased dollar expenditures in "each major category."

But there were declines in the percentage of spending for food, clothing, house furnishings and equipment and recreation, whereas expenditures for "shelter, fuel and utilities, household operations, medical and personal care, automobiles . . . and education took a larger share" of total family spending, the analysis said.

Significantly, the higher average income in 1960-61 also made possible greater family savings and almost an 85 percent increase in gifts, contributions and personal insurance.

The major expansion in personal insurance spending was in social security and other pension plans, which by 1960-61 accounted for more than half of the $324 spent by the average family for all personal insurance.

The Monthly Labor Review article said the city family's average income in 1960-61 was $5,906—an increase of 51 percent from the 1950 dollar figure of $3,910, which after allowance for price increases worked out to a 22 percent increase in real family income.

The average family was able to increase dollar spending for consumer goods and services and still to limit its expenditures for current living needs to "only 91 percent of its after-tax income, compared with 97 percent in 1950," the article continued.

City families spent an average of $1,600 for housing in 1960-61—an increase of $550 from the 1950 level, the BLS report said.

Ohio Senate Democrats Pick Unionist as Leader

Columbus, O.—State Sen. Frank W. King of Toledo, president of the Ohio AFL-CIO, has been elected Democratic leader of the Senate for the coming session.

At Illinois Parley:

Anti-Poverty Role Of Labor Stressed

Urbana, Ill.—Central labor bodies can and should play a major role in the war on poverty, speakers and delegates agreed at the 16th Annual Central Labor Union Conference sponsored by the Illinois State AFL-CIO at the University of Illinois here. Theme of the parley was "Problems of Unemployment and Poverty."

Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director, told the conference that "the road out of poverty for children of the poor is employment . . . decent jobs and decent wages and educational opportunities."

Goldfinger said half of the families at the $3,000 or less poverty level are subject to job-related poverty. To help these families, he said, the nation must create jobs through massive public works programs, extend coverage of the federal minimum wage law and boost the basic rate from $1.25 to $2 an hour.

For the one-fourth of the poor who are 65 or older, he said a partial answer includes increased social security benefits and coverage, health care under social security, improved welfare aid, and better incomes and pensions through collective bargaining.

For the remaining one-fourth of the families—those without a regular breadwinner—Goldfinger said improvements are needed in workmen's compensation laws, insurance for sick benefits, improved public aid programs and better housing and guidance for personal adjustment.

Call for Action

He called on central labor bodies to take advantage of the opportunity to meet their responsibility to the community by getting in on the planning and launching of local programs possible under the Economic Opportunity Act.

John E. Cullerton, director of the Illinois Dept. of Labor, noted that "because it has the major resources for attacking unemployment and its causes—money, manpower, skills, planning and programming—the federal government has the major role in combating unemployment." He added:

"But the state has a role only slightly less comprehensive."

"It must cooperate effectively in determining the areas of greatest need, in carrying out local studies and resource assessments, and in formulating the programs to be set up with federal assistance."

Cullerton said it is up to the state to enlist "the support of local communities and local agencies; of labor and business representatives; of education facilities and administrators" to implement job creating programs.

Stanley L. Johnson, state AFL-CIO executive vice president, delivering the prepared address of Reuben G. Soderstrom, head of the state central body, warned that the 118-seat Democratic majority in the Illinois House of Representatives doesn't mean labor's program will be automatically enacted.

To 'Educate and Inform'

"We will have much work to educate and inform newcomers in the legislative process and convince the Republican majority in the Senate that it is time to stop blocking needed legislation," he said.

Soderstrom, who was in Streator, Ill., receiving the Fraternal Order of Eagles "Labor Man of the Year" award, listed these legislative priorities in his prepared text:

- A state minimum wage.
- Improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws.
- Cash sickness benefits for joblessness caused by illness.
- A prevailing wage law patterned after the federal Davis-Bacon Act.
- Tax revision to ease the burden on wage earners and provide more funds for needed state programs.
- A ban on the importation of strikebreakers.
- Union rights and bargaining rights for public employes.

CONGRATULATING RECIPIENTS of plaques awarded for achievements in the field of human rights in Minneapolis is Minnesota's Democratic senator-designate, Walter F. Mondale (left). Award winners, left to right, are Albert H. Heller, Jr., business executive; Miss Cecil Robitz of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 34, and Business Rep. Nick Snarich for Sign Painters Local 880.

Rights Act, Poverty War Seen Start of New Era

Minneapolis, Minn.—Enactment of the Civil Rights Act and the launching of the Johnson Administration's war on poverty have opened a new "era of opportunity," Senator-designate Walter F. Mondale told the 8th annual AFL-CIO Institute on Human Relations here.

"This nation now has the facilities," he declared, "to use the great wealth we possess to produce and to provide a full and free opportunity for the best that American life has to offer for all."

The institute is sponsored by the Minneapolis AFL-CIO in cooperation with the Minnesota Labor Committee for Human Rights and the Jewish Labor Committee. Plaques honoring a local union, a union member and a businessman for outstanding service in the field of human relations, awarded by the JLC, were awarded to:

2 Unionists Included

Twin Cities Sign Painters Local 880, with Business Rep. Nick Snarich receiving the presentation.

Miss Cecil Robitz, a member of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 977, as the "outstanding unionist of the year."

Albert H. Feller, Jr., executive vice president of the Northland Milk Co., for "long and untiring ecorts in bettering human relations within our community."

Representatives of unions, the Board of Education, public school teachers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and organizations working for fair employment practices participated in panels on housing, education, employment and public accommodations.

Arthur A. Chapin, special assistant to the secretary of labor, hailed organized labor's contributions to the civil rights movement and cited particularly the AFL-CIO program of educating the workers to the true nature and meaning of the Civil Rights Act, including its pamphlets and similar material "exposing and refuting" widely-publicized misconceptions and distortions.

He also paid tribute to Vice Pres.-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey, describing him as the "civil rights pilot" and recalling that while mayor of Minneapolis he was instrumental in persuading the 1948 Democratic National convention to adopt the first "really meaningful" rights plank in the nation's political history.

Pickets Help Sign Up Plant Across Street

Portland, Me.—Furniture Workers, on strike since Aug. 20 for a first contract with the Thomas P. Beals Furniture Co., managed to organize a plant across the street while they were walking the picket line at their own plant.

Their union reported the feat to AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson in Boston, who has called for intensified union support of the doughty band of 40 Beals strikers.

Vote Won 18-6

The Beals plant is on the same street as the Enterprise Mattress Co., whose employes organized with the advice of Beals strikers, won a National Labor Relations Board election by an 18-6 vote, and started negotiations for a contract.

The Beals workers voted 43-22 for the UFWA last April in an NLRB election, but walked out in a dispute over wages and working conditions in bargaining for their first contract.

Members of UFWA Local 174 are fighting, they said, to get their wages up from an average of $1.46 an hour in an area where average hourly wages in manufacturing are $2.18 and Beals' competitors pay $1.82 to $1.91.

UFWA Rep. David Chisholm reported that the children of the striking workers face a bleak Christmas. Beals management, he said, has offered a two-year contract with no increases and recall of strikers on a "when and if" basis. The union has kept on picketing.

Physicians Seen Shifting On Aged Hospital Care

A change is taking place in the way many of the nation's physicians are looking at hospital care for the elderly under social security, according to Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The shift is not reflected in the stand of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates, he asserted, but can be seen "in the profession itself."

"More and more physicians are realizing that the Kerr-Mills program is inadequate," Cruikshank said on Washington Viewpoint, radio program produced by the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.'s Washington News Bureau.

"Considerable feeling" was expressed at the recent meeting of the House of delegates at Miami Beach, he said, "that the AMA had to get off its position that Kerr-Mills was adequate in its present form."

"There were resolutions presented from some of their societies," Cruikshank said. "The one right here in the District of Columbia asked them to make a change in their position. The New York society asked for a change. None of these resolutions got very far. But there will be an impact on the thinking of the AMA, as they reflect the experience of doctors in the field that there is a problem."

Cruikshank said the fact that the AMA called a meeting in Chicago "to devise ways of making the Kerr-Mills program more adequate is significant, because they've been saying all over the country that it's sufficient as it is."

Failure Recognized

"This is a recognition that the program they've espoused is not meeting the need," he added.

Under questioning by Ann Corrick and Pete Clapper, Cruikshank agreed with the view of Democratic Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) that a plan for hospital care under social security can be put through the House before June.

He said the AFL-CIO is "not at all rigid" on "what we would support and what we would oppose" in view of the fact that Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the Ways & Means Committee, a past opponent of the proposed legislation, has said he would accept a plan provided it is not financed through the social security payroll tax.

The "basic thing with us," he explained, is to "get away from the means test" in the Kerr-Mills Act. If there is something else that "rests on this same principle," he went on, "we would certainly be very willing to give it a sympathetic consideration."

November Jobless Rate Declines to 5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

key breadwinner group—improving to 2.5 percent from 2.8 percent in October. The jobless rate for all men 20 years and over improved to 3.5 percent from October's 4 percent.

"Both rates were at their lowest points in more than seven years," the report noted.

The report also showed a "strong improvement" in the 20-24-year-old male group, with its jobless rate improving to 7.4 percent from October's 9.1 percent. Labor Dept. experts said this young group probably was made up of those benefiting from continuation of construction activity as well as some college students who had been looking for part-time work in October and either found it or stopped looking by November.

Overall, the total unemployed—which usually rises sharply in November with the onset of cold weather—rose by only 121,000 to nearly 3.4 million. This was the lowest November unemployment level since 1957, the report said.

On the employment side of the picture, the total dropped less than usual, by 330,000 to 70.8 million.

The report said the expected October-November decline occurred in agriculture while non-farm jobs increased by 250,000 instead of falling by 200,000 as expected.

Part-Time Unchanged

The improvement in November was supported by the fact that non-farm workers on part time for economic reasons held unchanged at 1.9 million, the lowest November level since 1956. These part-time workers, who would prefer full time jobs, are counted in the employment totals.

Another key indicator reflected improvement in November. Labor force time lost through joblessness and part-time work declined to 5.2 percent from 5.7 percent in October. A year ago it was 6.3 percent. This indicates the efficiency at which the economy is operating in terms of manpower use; in other words, the economy could be said to be operating at 94.8 percent efficiency in November, still a good bit below what economists consider achievable.

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Unionist Donates 128 Pints of Blood

Charley S. Simon, a member of Mail Handlers Local 57 in Washington, has donated his 128th pint of blood to the Washington Regional Red Cross Blood Center.

That's a total of 16 gallons—despite injuries in World War II that required 28 operations and still-continuing vocational rehabilitation. Simon began giving blood to the Red Cross while serving with the Army Engineers in the Pacific.

New York Square Named for Randolph

New York — The City Council has approved a bill to name a Manhattan square for AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, civil rights leader who heads the Sleeping Car Porters.

A bill to change the name of Dewey Square to Randolph Square was introduced by Councilman J. Raymond Jones, Harlem Democrat. The bill, unanimously approved, went to Mayor Wagner for signature.

The square bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and West 116th and 117th Streets, was named for Adm. George Dewey. An avenue in the Bronx and Dewey Place in Brooklyn will continue to memorialize the Spanish-American war hero.

Latest Target:

'Work' Forces Slate New Mexico Drive

Albuquerque, N. M.—A top official of the National Right-to-Work Committee has set up headquarters here for a new attempt to outlaw the union shop in New Mexico.

The committee announced that its national secretary, Charles W. Bailey, has been "drafted" to serve as executive secretary of the recently-formed New Mexicans for Right to Work, Inc. Bailey and Right to Work Committee Pres. S. D. Cadwallader were instrumental in setting up the state group whose incorporators include the state's Republican national committeeman, Albert Mitchell.

To fight the new threat, the New Mexico Council for Industrial Peace was reactivated under bipartisan leadership. The council had played a major role in defeating previous attempts to push a so-called "right-to-work" proposal through the legislature.

It charged in a statement that the drive to prohibit union shop agreements was a "cynical, carpetbagger incursion into New Mexico" and represented "arrogant defiance" of the Nov. 3 election mandate.

'Work' Backer Defeated

New Mexicans last month reelected a Democratic governor. Jack M. Campbell, who said he would veto any "right-to-work" law, and defeated a U.S. senator, Edwin L. Mecham (R), who had sponsored an unsuccessful "right-to-work" bill when he was a member of the state legislature.

Campbell reiterated his opposition to "right-to-work" in a statement in which he termed it "poor legislation from the standpoint of economic progress." Union security, he said, "should be the subject of open collective bargaining."

House Speaker Bruce King (D) joined the governor in denouncing the campaign. He helped defeat "work" bills in the 1963 and 1959 legislatures.

Faced with the threat of a veto, the "work" forces are expected to seek passage of a joint resolution, not requiring the governor's signature, which would submit the issue to referendum. This was done in 1948, when the proposal was rejected by a 3-2 margin.

Nearby Oklahoma was the last major "right-to-work" target.

But voters there rejected a constitutional amendment barring the union shop in a referendum last spring.

While seeking to extend the ban on the union shop beyond the present 20 states which have such laws, the National Right to Work Committee is also—in its own words—"spearheading the nationwide fight for the preservation of Sec. 14b" of the Taft-Hartley Act. This is the provision which enables states to nullify national labor policy by prohibiting union shop agreements. Its repeal is the top priority item on the AFL-CIO's legislatives program.

The "right-to-work" committee said it has prepared advertisements, brochures, handbills and a new motion picture as part of its special "defense kit."

SILVER TRAY was presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee at a meeting of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee in recognition of his many years of service to the cause of "human freedom and equality for all." Shown at the meeting are, from left, Assistant Dir. William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, which Shishkin formerly headed; Dir. Donald Slaiman; Dean Clewes of the Steelworkers; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Vice Pres. Robert Powell of the Laborers; Schnitzler; Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Stagehands; AFL-CIO Assistant Civil Rights Dir. Walter G. Davis; Shishkin; Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Vice Pres. Louis Simon of the Clothing Workers.

More U.S. Aid Urged to Fight Mental Illness

Ocean City, Md.—Increased federal aid to meet the mental health needs of "all our people" was urged by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis in the keynote address at the Maryland State Workshop Conference on Mental Health here.

He proposed a seven-point program for the utilization of federal funds ranging from an orthopsychiatric approach to mental illness generally to broad programs of training, treatment, research and physical facilities.

Perlis also said there should be increased action for better mental health facilities through collective bargaining, experimental community health insurance plans, and pioneer efforts in union halls, plants and neighborhoods to show that mental illness is a disease rather than a shame.

"Certainly we don't want a tranquilized America in a cold war, a tranquilized labor movement at the collective bargaining table or a tranquilized Uncle Tom in Mississippi or Harlem," he said, "but we must find ourselves serenely as individuals, as human beings, as black and as white, as parents, as children, as labor and management, as creative Americans in a very frightening, complicated, complex, uncertain world."

Defense Cuts Bring Halt To Hirings

The Defense Dept. announced it has ordered a freeze on new hiring to provide job transfer opportunities for workers in bases being shut down as an economy move.

The hiring freeze was among the steps which had been urged by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council and other union groups representing government employes.

Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara now says that only 28,500 civilian jobs will be eliminated in the closing of 80 bases in the United States and 15 overseas. The earlier figure of 63,000 which he announced, McNamara said, includes military personnel — who presumably, will be shifted to other assignments and not released from service.

The government has promised to find jobs for all career employes affected by the shutdowns —provided they are willing to move to another city if no employment is available nearby. The Defense Dept. said it will pay moving expenses. An automated locator list for nationwide job vacancies has been set up in cooperation with the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists recently wired Pres. Johnson urging a longer phase-out period for the closing of the installation. This has been done in a few cases, notably the Portsmouth, N. H., shipyard where a 10-year phaseout is scheduled. But Hayes pointed out that other closings, to take place within a few months, give workers "little opportunity for adjustment or new jobs."

Hayes stressed that "most of these workers have spent their entire lives in one location" and would find it difficult to uproot their families for a sudden move.

Apprenticeship Posts Filled by Wirtz

William C. Webb, who was an international representative of the Molders when he joined the Labor Dept. in 1941, has been named regional director in the Cleveland office of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, covering Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky.

At the same time Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced the appointment of Thomas Augustine, now with the bureau's Washington staff, as director of the Chicago regional office serving Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Augustine is a former vocational director of the Pittsburgh Urban League.

11 Central Bodies Map Joint Appalachia Effort

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council has been set up by the central labor bodies of 11 states to coordinate the role of trade unions in revitalizing the economically depressed eastern mountain area.

The founding meeting, in Washington, approved later inclusion of city central bodies, international and local unions and their regional councils in labor's drive to help implement the Appalachian program, expected to be passed by Congress early in its coming session.

The full program of the new council has not yet been developed, but its first task will be to advise the 2.5 million union members—and other workers—in the Appalachian area of the programs currently under way and to assist in developing leadership to carry them out.

The need for a regional group to unite labor's efforts in the campaign to strengthen Appalachia's economy was developed at a preliminary meeting last October in Charleston, W. Va.

The council is expected to work with the Departments of Health, Education & Welfare and of Labor, the Area Redevelopment Administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Appalachian Regional Commission, which will be created by Congress under the proposed legislation.

Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO was elected council chairman and will establish offices in Charleston. Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO was named vice chairman and Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO was chosen secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of Exec. Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO; Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland State & D. C. AFL-CIO and Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO, plus the officers.

Other board members are Pres. Sinway Young of the South Carolina AFL-CIO; Pres. Matthew Lynch of the Tennessee AFL-CIO; Pres. W. M. Barbee of the North Carolina AFL-CIO and Pres. W. H. Montague, Sr., of the Georgia AFL-CIO.

World Group Seeks Answer To Automation

(Continued from Page 1)

growth. Efforts to stimulate economic growth, he declared, "have top priority among the measures required to accomplish an effective adjustment to automation."

Irving Bluestone, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said in another conference paper that collective bargaining "must do its share . . . toward alleviating the depressing human problems that an automated society must resolve." At the same time he stressed that collective bargaining alone can't do the job "for these are national problems which require national solutions."

Bluestone called on government to play "a far greater role than it has hitherto done" to sustain a full employment economy. This, he said, "means a higher level of federal expenditures for the war on poverty, for education, public works, area redevelopment, urban renewal, public housing and our other pressing social needs."

Mrs. Wurster Dies, Labor Housing Adviser

Mrs. Catherine Bauer Wurster, nationally-known housing and planning authority died recently while hiking in the mountains near Mill Valley, Calif. She had been a housing adviser to organized labor for more than 30 years.

She helped organize and was first executive secretary of the Labor Housing Conference, which beginning in 1934 consolidated labor initiative and support behind a national program of low-rent housing and slum clearance. She also was one of the founders of the National Public Housing Conference, out of which grew the National Housing Conference. At the time of her death she was associate dean of the University of California School of Architecture at Berkeley.

Human Rights Day Seen Of 'Special Significance'

The 16th anniversary of United Nations Human Rights Day on Dec. 10 was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as having "special and heartwarming significance" for Americans because of the recent enactment of the Civil Rights Act.

The legislation has written into "clear, enforceable law" the basic principles of equal rights and equal opportunity which, he said, have been "inherently American since the Declaration of Independence."

"It can rightly be said that this action was long overdue," he added. "Yet the peoples of the world should know, as Americans know, that equal rights and equal opportunities have been realities in large areas of this nation for many years. The law was needed not to correct a universal injustice, but to insure that justice will henceforth be universal."

The labor movement is proud of its role in securing passage of the law, Meany said, and is now dedicated "to making it truly meaningful through the creation of a full employment economy, an economy in which there are jobs at good wages for all."

"Only in this way can human rights, equal rights, be translated from theory to practice," he said.

"It is our hope that other nations around the world which subscribe to the UN Declaration of Human Rights as it was eloquently proclaimed 16 years ago will find inspiration in the progress the U.S. has made in the last year, and in the far greater progress which, we are confident, is now assured."

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4-Year Dock Pact Protects Jobs, Pay

Agreement Heads Off Walkout

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The Longshoremen and the New York Shipping Association reached agreement here on a four-year contract settlement providing a guaranteed annual wage, protection of jobs, and a package of wage and welfare benefits totaling 80 cents an hour.

The settlement, if approved by ILA members, will give 90,000 dockworkers a guarantee of 1,600 hours of work a year, or $5,856 at the new wage rates. It will also transform the status of longshoremen from casual laborers to guaranteed wage workers, said ILA Pres. T. W. "Teddy" Gleason.

The pact headed off a strike set for Dec. 20. It will be put to membership vote after ILA locals from Searsport, Me., to Brownsville, Tex., have negotiated local port conditions. To allow time for those negotiations, the union extended the expiration date of the master dock agreement to Jan. 11.

In Washington, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the nation "owes a debt of gratitude" to both labor and management negotiators for helping achieve by their own efforts "an extended period of stability in the longshore industry along the North Atlantic Coast."

Gleason said Asst. Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds laid the foundation for the settlement and suggested a formula, now in the new agreement, for settling the trouble-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hot Political Battle:

Redistricting Issue In 13 Legislatures

By David L. Perlman

Reapportionment of state legislatures is a hot political issue in at least 13 states, including two in which "lame duck" Republicans raced the clock to put through their own plans before newly-elected Democrats take office.

New York's legislature, which will switch in January from Republican to Democratic control, was summoned into special session by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to adopt a GOP-designed reapportionment plan before its term of office expires.

The outgoing Ohio legislature, heavily Republican, approved a partisan reapportionment plan which will be submitted to the voters next spring.

In Connecticut, where Democrats and Republicans each control one house of the legislature, a court-ordered special session was reported near agreement on a reapportionment proposal.

Cities Benefit Most

With courts overseeing the reapportionment procedure in most states, the inevitable result appeared to be a strengthening of city and suburban representation, and a weakening of traditional small town and rural domination. However, the drawing of district lines, combined with some deviation from "ideal" standards of representation, allowed an opportunity for political advantage to the party with the votes to push through its own reapportionment plan.

Meanwhile the Council of State Governments threw its support behind a congressional drive for a constitutional amendment which would modify the Supreme Court's one man, one vote criteria for legislative representation. It was this decision, handed down last June in an amplification of a 1962 ruling, which set the stage for the current round of reapportionment actions.

The council's biennial General Assembly of the States endorsed a labor-opposed amendment which would enable one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population. The state government group generally reflects the rural domination of most existing legislatures.

Current and recent state reapportionment developments include:

California—A three-judge federal court ordered the California legislature to make reapportionment its "first order of business" in January, with a deadline of July 1, 1965. Chief target is the 40-member Senate, which now has one senator from each county. Thus Los Angeles County, with 40 percent of the state's population, has only 2.5 percent representation in the Senate.

Connecticut—The election for the legislature was cancelled by court order this fall after a special session failed to agree on a redistricting plan. The holdover Democratic Senate and Republican House are trying again, and reportedly are closer to agreement. The state may face three elections this year to make up for the one it missed in November—for delegates to a constitutional convention formally to adopt the reapportionment plan, a referendum to approve the constitutional changes and, finally, election of the new legislature.

Illinois—Official returns confirmed a Democratic sweep in a unique at-large election to the Illinois House in which each party nominated 118 candidates, leaving

(Continued on Page 8)

NLRB Decision:

'Boulwarism' Ruled Unfair Bargaining

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the General Electric Co. did not bargain in good faith with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in 1960 and found it guilty of unfair labor practices.

In a landmark decision, a board majority ruled that the largest U.S. electrical manufacturer used a take-it-or-leave-it technique that did not meet the law's requirements for "true collective bargaining."

Good-faith bargaining, the majority noted, requires both union and management to recognize that collective bargaining "is a shared process . . . in which each party has the right to play an active role."

It was out of bounds, the board held, for GE to "mount a campaign" before and after 1960 negotiations to "disparage and discredit" the union in the eyes of its members, to seek to persuade the employes to pressure the union to submit to the will of the employer, and to create the impression that the employer rather than the union is the "true protector of the employes' interests."

The law, said the board, requires the employer to "deal with the employes through the union, and not with the union through the employes."

GE and IUE both filed appeals of the decision in separate federal courts for different reasons—GE on the complaint that it "rewrites the law" and would undermine bargaining and free speech, the union because the order "does not go far enough."

But IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the ruling will, if observed by other employers, go a long way toward improving the labor-relations climate.

GE management used the bargaining technique which the board has found unlawful in 1960 and 1963. A second unfair practice charge, filed by the IUE after 1963 negotiations, is pending before the NLRB general counsel.

'Boulwarism'

The unions call GE's bargaining method "Boulwarism," after Lemuel R. Boulware, a company vice president for many years until his retirement. GE calls its technique the "fair and firm offer" approach and denies the NLRB has any right to regulate its bargaining methods.

Three board members signed the majority opinion—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., wrote a concurring opinion faulting the company's conduct but not

(Continued on Page 2)

Legislative Program In Printed Form

The AFL-CIO legislative program for 1965 adopted by the Executive Council at its Nov. 24 meeting is now available in pamphlet form.

The 12-page publication, "AFL-CIO Legislative Goals for 1965," can be had without charge in reasonable quantities from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

AFL-CIO, President Discuss Key Issues

Organized labor presented its views to Pres. Johnson "on everything under the sun," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters following a two-hour meeting at the White House.

Meany said he and other federation officials had met with the President and his key aides to discuss all the problems facing the nation and all the legislation proposed to overcome them.

"We discussed in particular the long-term problem of unemployment," he said, noting that while increases in the gross national product over the past year had helped cut joblessness somewhat, it still remains at about 5 percent.

The labor officials, Meany said, also voiced their concern over the possibility of a slackening in the nation's economic growth during the next year and stressed the need to find employment and educational opportunities for the 3.8 million young people who will reach the age of 18 over the year—an increase of a million over 1964.

The AFL-CIO position urging repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states

(Continued on page 6)

Contract-Out Ruling Backs Union, Board

The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously, in a landmark labor-management case, that a California firm violated the law when it refused to bargain with a union about the contracting-out of work performed for more than 20 years by union members.

The firm was Fibreboard Paper Products, Inc., Emeryville, Calif., and the union was Steelworkers Local 1304. The court, with Justice Arthur J. Goldberg not participating, agreed that management had a statutory duty to bargain with Local 1304 before awarding a contract for maintenance work to an "outside" firm. The eight justices upheld findings to that effect by the National Labor Relations Board and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In other cases of labor interest the court:

- Ruled, by reversing a 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision,

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike Date Postponed By 3 Rail Unions

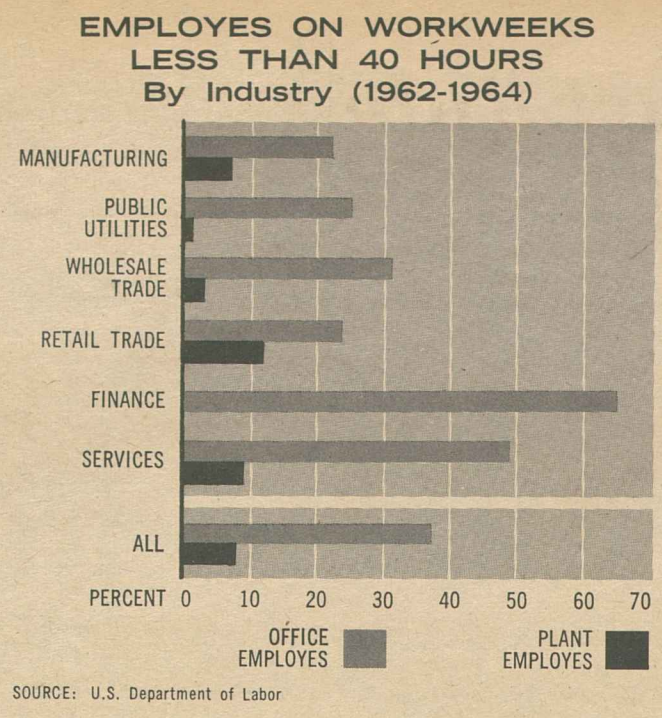
Chicago—Three railroad shopcraft unions, restrained by court order from striking for 10 days, announced they will postpone any strike action until after Jan. 1 to avoid inconveniencing holiday travelers.

U.S. Dist. Judge Sam Perry heard arguments for and against the petition of 187 U.S. railroads for a permanent injunction against a strike by the Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who have been trying for 18 months to get better wages for skilled craftsmen.

The judge indicated he needs time to hear more evidence and consider the issues. He issued a temporary order expiring Christmas Eve and union officers agreed to defer any necessary action for the entire holiday period.

The unions contend the court cannot issue a no-strike injunction under the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The railroads argue that only the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. has the legal right to represent the 55,000 shopcraft workers.

The three unions decided to fight alone when three other shopcrafts accepter a wage increase of 9 cents an hour for each year of a three-year contract. They set a Dec. 15 walkout date but called it off when management got a restraining order.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Dock Pact Reached Near Strike Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

some problem of dock gang sizes. Reynolds worked with the parties for more than a year, supervised a Labor Dept. study of a dozen ports, and got the parties back to the bargaining table after a one-day walkout Sept. 30.

The New York port agreement usually sets the pattern for settlements in other ports, Gleason said. But one ILA local—in New Orleans—was reported unwilling to agree to the reduction in gang sizes worked out for the port of New York—from 20 men on general cargo to 18 in 1966 and to 17 on Oct. 1, 1967.

Pres. Alfred Chittenden of ILA Local 1418 told newsmen that negotiations with New Orleans dock operators have got "no place at all" to date.

The New York pact provided:

- Wage increases of 10 cents an hour this year and next, another 8 cents in 1966 and again in 1967.
- A fourth week of vacation after 12 years of service, paid for by company contributions of 6 cents an hour into the vacation fund.
- Medical benefit improvements estimated to cost an additional 8 cents an hour.
- Three additional paid holidays to a total of 12 at an employer cost of 6 cents an hour. New Year's Day, Decoration Day and Election Day were added.
- Pension payment increases, at a cost of 24 cents. That will raise the pension benefit to $125 a month as of next Apr. 1 and to $175 on Oct. 1, 1966, with dockers' widows entitled to a 50 percent payment if a worker dies.

Pension Top $369

With social security, a longshoreman and his wife can get retirement benefits of $369 a month under the new pact, according to Gleason.

The pension terms allow early retirement at age 62 without reduction of benefits.

Another feature was an agreement to close the hiring register in this port, which has some 24,000 registered longshoremen. Union and management agreed to seek the consent of the New York and New Jersey legislatures to the closing, which will permit the supply of workers to be reduced by attrition—death, retirement or resignation.

The parties will set up a joint committee which will patrol Waterfront Commission hiring halls to see that the work guarantees of the contract are observed.

Economic features of the contract will affect 90,000 men on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, if terms are approved at all ports. Another 25,000 may benefit from the "pattern" settlement in Great Lakes, Canadian and Puerto Rican ports, the ILA president said.

'Boulware Bargaining' Lacking in Good Faith

(Continued from Page 1)

its bargaining techniques. Member Boyd Leedom joined the majority in finding two specific law violations but dissented in part, on the bad-faith finding.

Leedom's term expired the day the decision was made public. Pres. Johnson has not announced whether he will retain or replace Leedom, the last of the Eisenhower-era board members except for Fanning.

Entire Approach Cited

The majority based its decision on GE's "entire course of conduct, its failure to furnish information asked by the union, its attempts to deal separately with IUE locals and to bypass the national bargaining committee, the manner of its presentation of an accident insurance proposal, and the disparagement of the union as bargaining representative" in its employe publications.

Other factors were GE's conduct of the negotiations themselves, and its "attitude or approach as revealed by all these factors," the majority wrote.

They added in answer to a point made by Jenkins:

"Nothing in our decision bans fact-gathering or any specific methods of formulating proposals. We prescribe no time-table for negotiators. We lay down no rules as to any required substance or content of agreements. Our decision rests" upon the totality of the company's conduct.

The majority affirmed the findings of Arthur Leff, former trial examiner who was made special counsel for the NLRB chairman following a report made Apr. 1, 1963, after a year of hearings.

Upholding Leff, the majority agreed that GE:

- Interfered with and coerced employes in their right to self-organization.
- Broke the law by refusing to reinstate 18 unfair labor practice strikers at GE's plant in Augusta, Ga., in 1960.
- Attempted to deal separately with IUE locals during national bargaining and solicited locals to abandon or refrain from supporting IUE's October 1960 strike.
- Presented IUE a personal accident insurance proposal on a this-or-nothing basis.
- Failed to furnish information necessary to the union for national level bargaining.

GE's Unilateral View

The company regards itself, the NLRB majority wrote, as a "sort of administrative body which has the unilateral responsibility for determining wages and working conditions." It looks on the union's role as that of a kind of adviser.

"Collective bargaining" as the company practices it, the board declared, is a mere formality, resembling that of a party who enters negotiations resolved "not to budge from an initial opinion," an attitude the majority found "inconsistent with good-faith bargaining."

"In short, both major facets of the respondent's 1960 'bargaining' technique, its campaign among the employes and its conduct at the bargaining table, complementing each other, were calculated to disparage the union and to impose without substantial alteration" the company's "fair and firm" offer, rather than to satisfy the "true standards of good-faith collective bargaining" required by the law, said the majority.

Screen Actors Guild Re-elects Dana Andrews

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild returned Pres. Dana Andrews to office for another term at its annual membership meeting here. Also re-elected without opposition were George Chandler, Charlton Heston, Walter Pidgeon and Dwight Weist, vice presidents; Ann Doran, recording secretary, and Gilbert Perkins, treasurer.

Professor to Head Canadian Labor College

Montreal, Que.—Prof. Fernand Martin, University of Montreal economist, has been appointed first full-time principal of the Labor College of Canada and will assume his duties next May. The college is a joint project of the university, the Canadian Labor Congress, the Confederation of National Trade Unions and McGill University.

8 Million Under 40 Hours:

Workweek Shortens 'Gradually, Steadily'

"Gradually and steadily" American workers are moving towards a shorter workweek.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports that 8 million persons presently are on a basic workweek of under 40 hours, while many others have had their working time reduced through longer vacations, more holidays or paid lunch periods.

The department's findings make up the Collective Bargaining Report feature of the December issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Geographically the Northeast has led the way, with 62 percent of office employes in the region and 11 percent of plant workers on a workweek of less than 40 hours.

Some short workweeks date back to "work-sharing" experiments of the depression era, but most are of recent vintage.

"The reduction of hours under collective bargaining in the 1960s," the Federationist analyses, "is not taking place dramatically and suddenly. Rather the reductions are taking place in small steps in individual contracts."

As an example, the article cites a Chemical Workers' contract providing a 10-minute-a-day reduction in working time during each year of a three-year agreement.

Nearly all printing trades workers —98 percent of them—are working less than 40 hours, with about one-fourth at 35 hours. In nearly all cases, the reduction was first to 38.75 hours and then to 37.5 hours.

The Ladies' Garment Workers has had a 35-hour workweek in the New York area since the 1930s, and, in the past 10 years has extended it so that it now covers some 97 percent of the union's membership in the United States.

A growing number of union construction workers—although still a minority—work less than 40 hours. Labor Dept. studies show some 13 percent of retail employes and 17 percent of full-time restaurant employes working less than 40 hours. An estimated one-third of office employes are on a less-than-40-hours workweek.

Large percentages of workers in the brewing, tobacco, rubber, fur, baking and telephone industries have a basic workweek of less than 40 hours.

In addition to the sabbatical vacations introduced in the steel, aluminum and can industries, longer vacations and more holidays continue to show up in union contracts for a "hidden" reduction in working hours. So have such fringe items as additional relief time.

Hotel Week Cut

More than 40 percent of hotel workers are on a schedule of less than 40 hours a week. New York City's Hotel Trades Council won a 35-hour week (down from 40 hours with no pay cut) as of last June. In Chicago, the Building Service Employes' contract with the Chicago Residential Hotel Association cut the workweek from six days and 45 hours to five days and 37.5 hours.

The Dept. of Research analysis predicts that continual improvement in the reduction of hours of work without cutting weekly pay promises to become the pattern for the 60s' second half.

Accompanying the drive for shorter hours through collective bargaining is, of course, labor's push for establishment of a basic 35-hour week for all workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Contracting Work Out Subject to Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

that the W. W. Kimball Co. must arbitrate with the Carpenters over job rights of employes involved when the firm moved its piano plant from Chicago to French Lick, Ind.

- Refused to review a 2d Circuit Court of Appeals decision permitting United Aircraft Corp. to press two suits for damages against the Machinists in the Connecticut state courts. The union and the firm sued each other after a 1960 strike.

Chief Justice Earl Warren said in Fibreboard that "we are . . . not expanding the scope of mandatory bargaining to hold . . . that the type of 'contracting-out' involved in this case—the replacement of employes in the existing bargaining unit with those of an independent contractor to do the same work under similar conditions of employment—is a statutory subject of collective bargaining."

The ruling will compel Fibreboard to re-constitute the maintenance department it abolished in 1959, restore the USWA members to their former positions or equivalent ones, give them back pay from Sept. 18, 1962—the date of an NLRB decision in the case—and bargain with the union.

The decision, Warren wrote, "need not and does not encompass other forms of 'contracting-out' or 'subcontracting' which arise daily in our complex economy."

Justice Potter Stewart wrote a concurring opinion in which Justices William O. Douglas and John M. Harlan joined. He stressed the point that the decision was confined to the facts in that case only.

Many management decisions affect the job security of employes, Stewart wrote, citing advertising expenditures, product design, financing and sales. Yet it is "hardly conceivable" that such decisions so involve conditions of employment that they must be negotiated with a union, he observed.

Started in 1959

The case started when the union notified the firm of its desire to reopen the contract that had originated in 1937, and asked for a meeting.

No parley was held until July 27, 1959, four days before the contract expiration date. At the meeting the firm delivered a letter saying it had made a study of maintenance cost reduction and had decided to hire a private contractor effective Aug. 1, 1959. It added:

"In these circumstances, we are sure you will realize that negotiation of a new contract would be pointless. However, if you have any questions, we will be glad to discuss them with you."

The union filed an unfair labor practice charge over management's refusal to bargain and the NLRB issued a complaint and finally a board order. By a 2-1 vote in 1962, the board reversed a prior decision by the Eisenhower-era board and ordered Fibreboard to bargain with the union.

In Darlington Case:

Labor, U. S. Urge Court Rule Against Anti-Union Closing

Labor and government attorneys have urged the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse a lower court ruling that an employer has an "absolute" right to go out of business to avoid bargaining with a union.

The high court heard oral arguments in the landmark case involving the Darlington Manufacturing Co., Darlington, S. C., which closed its doors and threw its 520 employes out of work in the fall of 1956 shortly after the Textile Workers Union of America had won a representation election.

The Darlington mills were part of the vast non-union textile network of Deering, Milliken & Co., headed by Roger Milliken, long a leader of "right-to-work" forces in South Carolina.

First Ruling in 1962

The National Labor Relations Board ruled in October 1962, following seven years of proceedings before trial examiners and the board itself, that the shutdown was an illegal attempt to avoid dealing with the union. The board rejected management's contention that Darlington was a separate enterprise not related to the Deering, Milliken chain. It ordered the parent firm to rehire the fired Darlington workers at other plants in the chain or, if no jobs were available, to put them on a preferential hiring list and make good their lost pay until they were rehired.

In December 1963, however, the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the board ruling. In a 3-2 decision, the court held that Darlington had an "absolute prerogative" to go out of business completely "or to discontinue in part, permanently at any time," even if the shutdown was for anti-union reasons.

It is this ruling that the Supreme Court is now asked to reverse.

Dominick L. Manoli, NLRB associate general counsel, told the high court that Milliken himself had testified that the closing of the Darlington plant was triggered by the TWUA election victory. He said the board's position that the shutdown amounted to illegal discrimination for union activity was completely consistent with past board rulings where the discrimination took the form of temporary shutdowns to replace union help, transfer of work to non-union divisions, or subcontracting of work to independent employers.

Irving Abrahamson, TWUA counsel, urged the court to impose a stronger remedy than that ordered by the NLRB. Charging that merely to order reinstatement and back pay would still leave Darlington "a Lidice or Mohawk Valley," Abrahamson argued that Deering, Milliken should be required to locate its next mill in the town. He noted that the firm had built 10 new mills in the past 10 years.

Attack on Union 'Deliberate'

He declared that Milliken had deliberately set out "to destroy the union" and asked:

"What remedy is it that allows the employer to retain the fruits of his unlawful conduct?"

The AFL-CIO, in an earlier supporting brief, had endorsed the TWUA proposal that the company be ordered to re-establish a mill in Darlington.

"When an employer engages in a shutdown in violation of the act," the federation said, "he can properly be ordered to resume operations, just as employes who engage in a forbidden strike can be ordered to resume work."

On the question of the company's basic unlawful conduct, the AFL-CIO said it would be absurd to hold that a threat to close the plant if the union won representation rights is a violation of the law, but the actual closing is not.

"The closing, or subcontracting, or transfer of an operation to another location, as a reprisal against employes for union activity, does not differ in substance from the naked discharge of employes for engaging in union activity," the brief declared.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), representing the company, argued that any individual has a constitutional right to go out of business, but beyond that Darlington had sufficient economic reasons to shut down.

"There were no discharges here for union activity; there were discharges because services were no longer needed because a mill was going out of business," Ervin contended.

Although it is unusual for a U.S. senator to argue a case before the Supreme Court, Ervin said he knew of no legal impediment to his appearance and that it was "harmonious with my obligation as a senator" to uphold the constitution.

Company Lawyer Heard

Another company attorney, Stuart N. Updike, also urged that the lower court be upheld on its ruling that a company may go out of business for any reasons without violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

Should the Supreme Court reverse that decision, he proposed that it remand the question of ownership of the Darlington mills and the liability of Deering, Milliken to the 4th Circuit Court for review.

Abrahamson earlier had appealed to the Supreme Court justices to make their own finding on the ownership question in the interest of "justice" and in view of the eight years that have passed since the shutdown.

Noting that the Darlington plant was one of four Deering, Milliken mills that produced print cloth, he compared its closing to the shutdown of a department by an isolated company.

Manoli told the court there was ample evidence of interlocking control and directorates among the 17 companies in which the Milliken family has majority holdings and which operate the 27 mills in the Deering, Milliken chain.

He said Roger Milliken is the "directing genius of the enterprise, holds the reins of the entire empire in his hands," has "pervasive control," and made the decision to close the Darlington mills.

"The price of present or continued work in the Deering, Milliken complex is the surrender of [workers] rights under the [Taft-Hartley] act, and an employer can't do this," the NLRB attorney declared.

FIRST OF A MILLION names sought on petitions backing Kingsport, Tenn., Press strikers is affixed by workers at AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to launch national drive. Petitions promise that signers will not buy books produced at Kingsport Press while strike of 1,200 workers continues for acceptable contract. The strike began Mar. 11, 1963. Left to right are Peggy King, Loraine Lenhart and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of Union Label Dept., and Robert Munson of Bookbinders.

Petition Drive to Back Kingsport Press Strike

The AFL-CIO's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has launched a drive for 1 million signatures on petitions supporting 1,200 union members in the 21st month of a strike against the Kingsport, Tenn., Press.

The department, in cooperation with the five unions which back the strikers, is asking more than 1,700 label councils, women's auxiliaries and other union bodies to circulate the petitions and to return the signatures by Jan. 15.

That will be followed, said Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the department, by "one great moment of truth" for the publishers who will be presented with petitions proclaiming:

"More than 1 million of your potential customers will not buy your books unless produced under conditions fair to the people who manufacture them."

Employes of Kingsport Press, the nation's largest manufactory of hard-cover books, have been walking the picket line since Mar. 11, 1963, for fair contract conditions. Management has continued to operate at a reduced pace by using supervisors and strikebreakers.

The petition forms declare that "We . . . do pledge that we will not purchase books which have been produced, in whole or in part, by strikebreakers at Kingsport Press, Inc." They add:

"And in particular we pledge not to purchase Great Books of the Western World or Britannica, Jr., published by Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.; the World Book Encyclopedia or the Childcraft series, published by Field Enterprises Educational Corp.; Book of Knowledge Encyclopedia, Grolier Council Encyclopedia, or English Lands and People, published by Grolier, Inc."

Petition signers also call on the publishers to take "all possible steps to influence settlement of this labor dispute, or to place their printing and binding orders in manufacturing plants maintaining a fair relationship" with their employes.

The unions have warned that encyclopedia salesmen are soliciting labor families and unions to join in a sales promotion program for one of the publications produced in part at Kingsport.

The Allied Kingsport Press Unions—the Bookbinders, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Machinists and Typographical unions—have asked those interested to contact any of the unions, or the allied organization, at PO Box 1097, Kingsport, Tenn. R. W. Ayers is secretary-treasurer.

Strikebreakers Working

Lewis said in a letter announcing the petition drive that the strike has continued so long because Kingsport Press has recruited strikebreakers to man its equipment, and because some publishers continue to place part of their printing and binding orders with the struck firm.

The unions and the AFL-CIO have given strong backing to the strikers but the main strength of the labor movement, Lewis declared, "rests upon the united action of union members, their families and sympathizers in refusing to purchase unfair products."

If the Kingsport petitions are effective, their use may point the way to make other employers conscious of the need to produce under fair conditions, Lewis said.

Court Asked to Outlaw Local Handbilling Ban

Jackson, Miss.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has asked the U.S. District Court here to enjoin the city of Jackson from enforcing an anti-handbilling ordinance under which the city has repeatedly jailed IBEW organizers.

Named in the suit brought by the 850,000-member union are Jackson Mayor Allen C. Thompson, Commissioners D. L. Luckey and Thomas Marshall and Police Chief W. D. Rayfield.

The IBEW accused the city officials of acting unconstitutionally in abridging the right of free speech by jailing the organizers for handbilling.

The union said police arrested two of its organizer and two discharged employes of Zinsco Electrical Products of Mississippi, Inc., on charges of violating a city ordinance prohibiting handbilling. One was convicted in the Jackson Police Court, but when the IBEW sought an appeal to the county court in constitutional grounds, the city nolprossed the case, causing its dismissal and preventing a hearing in the county court.

Union attorneys said the suit was brought under applicable federal statutes, including the so-called Ku Klux Klan federal civil rights act, which makes it a crime to conspire to deprive anyone of his civil rights. This is the federal law under which 21 persons were arrested earlier this month on charges growing out of the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss.

Firm Organized Elsewhere

Zinsco, at whose plant the handbilling arrests occurred, had contracts with the IBEW covering its workers in Los Angeles and Sacramento, but has been resisting organization of its 150 employes in Jackson, the union said. The company manufactures switchboards and other electrical products.

The union has 22 locals in Jackson and 13 other Mississippi cities.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, commenting on Jackson police actions, said it was not in the interest of the state to preserve a low-wage economy. It has been the union's objective in its collective bargaining relationships in Mississippi, he said, to raise wages, living standards and general purchasing power.

Representing the IBEW in the case is Dixon L. Pyles, of Pyles & Tucker, Jackson. Associated in the proceedings are Sherman, Dunn & Sickles of Washington, D. C., general counsel for the union.

Charter Guarantees Prevailing Wage

Oakland, Calif.—The City Council has agreed to include a prevailing wage guarantee in a new city charter to be submitted to voters in 1965.

The present charter contains a prevailing wage clause but the new section will cover not only construction workers, as at present, but also other workers employed by the city, officers of the Building & Construction Trades Council reported.

October Layoff Rate Lowest in 8 Years

The factory layoff rate for October, seasonally adjusted, was at the lowest October level in eight years, the Labor Dept. has reported. At 15 per 1,000 it was down three points from the year-ago level.

In a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the department said the hiring rate dropped from 48 per 1,000 in September to 39 for October—the usual seasonal cutback. At 15 per 1,000 the seasonally adjusted quit rate was unchanged.

Illinois Bell Pact Ratified By IBEW Unit

Chicago — Nearly 11,000 employes of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. will get raises of $2.10 to $5 a week under a contract approved in a referendum vote by members of System Council T-4 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The increases are retroactive to Nov. 22. The union also won a wage reopening proviso for next August; reclassification of Canton, Kankakee and 39 other towns; and upgrading for one group of IBEW-represented workers.

The settlement was reached after three months of bargaining climaxed by the serving of a strike notice, a company suit to bar Illinois State Labor Dir. John Cullerton from holding public hearings at the request of the union, and a revised final offer from the firm.

The union bargaining committee sent the offer to referendum without a recommendation. It said about 70 percent of its members, who are installers and maintenance workers in Illinois and Indiana, will get $5 weekly raises under the approved agreement.

Auto Union Official on Youth Hostels Board

Olga M. Madar, director of the Auto Workers' Recreation Dept., has been named to the national board of directors of American Youth Hostels. The hostels provide simple and inexpensive overnight accommodations for travelers in scenic and historic areas.

Christmas 1964

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1964 the country has moved a step nearer the full realization of good will toward men as a daily reality.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the capstone to a year of heroic achievement in the struggle for equal rights for all.

The passage of the Civil Rights Act, the overwhelming support at the polls for the men who fought for its adoption and now the court decision unanimously declaring the validity of one of its key sections give a more profound meaning to this Christmas.

* * *

IT IS AS CLEAR on this Christmas as it was on Christmas 1945, immediately after the end of World War II, and every Christmas since that there is no alternative to peace in this age of intercontinental missiles and space satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

If the free world continues to have faith in its own institutions a lasting peace can be achieved. The free world has the resources, the manpower, the desire to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

The subversion of the Communist conspiracy can only take in those who put a cheap price on freedom, liberty and human dignity. The terror of nuclear bombs can only intimidate the weak and those of feeble faith.

* * *

IN THE UNITED STATES the spirit of the holiday season may reach out for a moment to comfort the unemployed, the partially employed, the one-fifth of the nation's people eking out a bare existence, caught in the web of poverty spun by discrimination, illiteracy and age.

It is our task to turn to with a will and vigor to create the programs and plans that will forever abolish poverty and want in the most prosperous nation in the world. A fleeting moment of holiday spirit is no answer for those who must return to the grim, despairing world they know so well.

On this Christmas there is a new hope in the land that the promise that first shone forth in Bethlehem will become a reality before too many more Christmases pass.

The forces that threaten the peace have been contained and turned back. Those in the U. S. who would reject the progress of three decades toward social justice and equal rights have been themselves rejected.

On this Christmas we can rejoice in our progress toward the universal goal and while rejoicing remember the distance yet to be traveled.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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There'll Be Some Changes Made:

GOP Leaders' Miscalculation Blamed for Election Day Rout

The crisis in the Republican Party brought on by the shattering defeat of Sen. Barry M. Goldwater and the GOP losses in the House is a major political concern for the nation. An analysis of how the Republican Party reached its present state is contained in the following excerpts of an article in the December 1964 AFL-CIO American Federationist by Willard Shelton, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, who has covered a half-dozen presidential campaigns.

THE PRECISE MOMENT when Sen. Goldwater lost the 1964 election is the subject of debate among political observers. Some say it was in the New Hampshire primary, decided last Mar. 10 when winter snows still lay deep on the New England hills and when the Senator's discomfort and incapacities in serious debate on national issues were first exposed to a national audience.

Others say it was when the Goldwater zealots at the July nominating convention booed and almost howled down Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, who took the rostrum to propose amendments to the Goldwater platform.

Others say it was when the senator himself, appearing before the convention after his triumph, turned a grim visage on his opponents and lashed them mercilessly with his aphorism, "extremism in the defense of freedom is no vice; moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

This observer would say it was total miscalculation on the part of the Goldwater zealots before, during and after the convention, that brought disaster to the Republican Party. A miscalculation by the Johnny-come-lately Republicans of the South, who imagined their own antagonism to the federal government was the mood of the country. A miscalculation by the extremist right, deluded into thinking that if they could offer Goldwater, "a choice, not an echo," the whole nation would rise up and repudiate all the progress of the past 30 years in social gains, in welfare and education, in a responsible foreign policy.

Miscalculation, most of all, by the traditional leaders of the Republican Party, who share the blame, for they stood aside when Gov. Rockefeller, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania obviously offered more as potential Republican leaders than the senator from Arizona.

There was gross negligence if not almost criminal culpability in the GOP's historic power centers and without such factors the Goldwater amateurs and self-deluders could never have seized control of the party of Abraham Lincoln.

The Republican Party in the aftermath faces a crisis of unprecedented proportions for a major party in this century. Defeat in itself is not a party disaster; one or the other must lose in every election and both Democrats and Republicans have survived severe defeats in recent years and come back to be victorious again. The nature of the 1964 GOP debacle and the default in responsible leadership create the crisis.

THE ONLY STATES the Republican ticket could win this year were the Dixiecrat states of 1948, suddenly turned Republican, and the unhappy state of Georgia, plus Goldwater's home state of Arizona. There would seem to be grave danger that a Republican Party based in Dixiecrat philosophy, in a lily-white doctrine, with Strom Thurmond of South Carolina as a self-asserted spokesman in the Senate, has little to offer.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican floor leader in the upper house of Congress, has lived up to bipartisan traditions in working toward ratification of the nuclear test-ban treaty and enactment of the civil rights bill. But he is not young, the forces at his command are reduced (32 GOP senators next year instead of 34, even counting Thurmond) and one can only hope his convention speech nominating Goldwater for the presidency was a piece of the familiar Dirksen pranksterism that apparently overcomes him occasionally. Most of the Republican senators whose names evoke national respect are veterans of many years; too many of the others moved voluntarily into pre-convention support of Goldwater, totally misreading the country's mood.

The Republican Party in the House is a shambles, its strength reduced from 178 members to 140, its formal leadership held by carryovers from the mid-thirties who in all their careers have had almost no experience in functioning creatively to put through an affirmative program designed by a Republican Administration—or to act responsibly in helping design and modify the programs of a Democratic Administration.

It is wholly unlikely that Republicans who survived the cataclysm this year will be content to go ahead with Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck, just at it is wholly unlikely that the GOP's 17 governors and its senators who must face the voters next time around will be content to enter the 1966 election with Goldwater's man, Dean Burch, as national committee chairman.

Morgan Says:

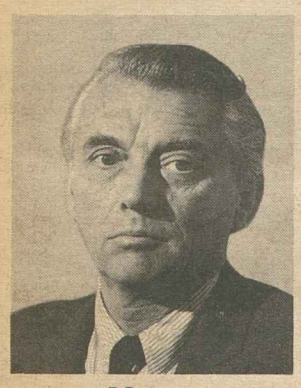
Attacks on United Nations Seen 'Bitter Harvest' of Exploitation

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

NEW YORK—The glass monument to mankind's hopes and good intentions, the United Nations building, still stands on the west bank of the East River in New York and it glittered magnificently in the cold December sunlight.

Inside there was, as usual, the pulse-quickening pageant of many peoples of different skin, different dress and different views parading amiably and purposefully through the corridors, the delegates' lounge, the council rooms and the vast, domed Assembly chamber. There was even an added inspiration to draw the attention of the UN officials and the constant surge of the sightseeing public. On the main floor of the secretariat building stands the magnificent new stained glass panel by the French artist, Marc Chagall, created as a memorial to the late UN Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold and the 15 others who died with him.



Morgan

But the edifice of the UN has been under assault, politically and physically, inside and out. A bazooka shell was fired at the UN, apparently by a band of frustrated, furious and foolish anti-Castro Cuban refugees.

The shell fell short but the organization is driven by a larger issue centered on the tormented continent of Africa. The issue which cost Hammarskjold his life has now risen in the sinister form of racism, an unholy kind of war between white and black, with the Congo as the cockpit of conflict. And this time, irony of ironies, it is the spokesman for the African nationals who are the aggressors, reckless and irresponsible in their charges.

The Security Council chamber's circular blond wood table, around which the 11 members sit, has been in the middle of a maelstrom. Official after African official has stormed up it with extreme accusations against the "colonial powers," anachronistic as the term has come to be. Special venom was aimed at Belgium and the United States for the four-day operation begun Nov. 24 to rescue 2,000 missionaries and other individuals, of various nationalities including Congolese, from the savageries of the Congolese rebels.

The propagandists of Moscow and especially Peiping could only rub their hands in high glee, unplagued, one surmises, by any twinges of guilt even though their deliberate subversion contributed to the chaos. Indeed a UN force probably would still be in the Congo lending the government a stabilizing hand if the Soviet Union had not refused to pay its share of this peacekeeping assignment.

"Wanton aggression." ". . . deliberate massacre of Congolese people . . ." "massive cannibalism." A plot to use the UN as a "Trojan" horse in a racist attack to kill thousands of blacks. These were only some of the charges hurled at the US by fledgling African governments. With shock, anger and disbelief, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson cited and then rejected them in one of the strongest speeches he has ever made before the council. Never since the UN's inception, he said, had he heard such "irrational, irresponsible, insulting and repugnant language" in its chambers and used so contemptuously to impugn and slander.

Struggling slowly, painfully but perceptibly to right racial wrongs within its own borders the U.S. is vastly fortunate to be represented at such an emotion-charged hearing by a citizen with such impeccable credentials in the fields of racial equality and social justice as Adlai Stevenson. Hopefully, his eloquent and carefully aimed indignation will therefore have more than glancing impact.

"I MAKE NO DEFENSE," he said, "of the (racial) sins of the white race . . . But the antidote for white racism is not black racism."

Though it puts the record a little straighter, the Stevenson rebuttal of course does not solve the Congo crisis. And we must not lose sight of the fact that, in a substantial sense, the western powers are reaping a bitter harvest from the brutal seeds of human exploitation sown in past inglorious eras of Colonialism.

Warped and exaggerated as the African charges are, could we reasonably expect them to be much more temperate from nations finding themselves so suddenly free with so little perspective to judge the Caucasians on but the record of imperialism as they or their ancestors knew it? The cause and effect of history are not always so suddenly coupled.

The objective in the Congo must remain a stable government. This will take a long time to achieve. It must be recognized that African reaction might have been less ferocious if Congolese Premier Tshombe had not discredited himself further with fellow-Africans by hiring white mercenaries to fight the rebels.

Even while the Sudan has served as a kind of staging area for Algerian and Communist help to rebels, the Sudanese foreign minister is here at the UN attempting to sell a six-point compromise program to broaden the base of the Tshombe government and cease outside intervention, Communist and otherwise. It may not work but it's vitally useful to have the UN as a workshop in which to try it.

Secret, Armed Group

House Panel Urged To Probe Minutemen

WHEN THE 89TH CONGRESS opens shop in January, the House UnAmerican Activities Committee will consider the request of Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.) that it probe the activities of a Birch-type organization known as the Minutemen.

Joelson wrote Committee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D-La.) that the Minutemen is a secret, armed organization that favors "forcing governmental policies by violent means."

He added, "in my opinion nothing can be more un-American" than that.

Immediately after the November elections the Minutemen's monthly newsletter, "On Target," declared:

"The hopes of millions of Americans that the Communist tide could be stopped with ballots instead of bullets have turned to dust."

Robert B. DePugh, who heads up the organization from Norborne, Mo., advocates that his members arm themselves, prepare for guerilla warfare to counter the Communist threat from within, and develop a well-disciplined "intelligence unit."

* * *

THERE SEEMS to be little question that the Minutemen, however small in size, is a threat to the peace and tranquility of the nation. What will be interesting to watch is whether the House Un-American Activities Committee will actually probe the Minutemen.

The House committee has received strong—one could almost say violent—support from the Minutemen. Last year, for example, "On Target" warned the 20 members of the House who voted against increasing appropriations for the committee: "Traitors, beware! Even now the cross-hairs are on the back of your necks."

DePugh and many of his followers were members of the John Birch Society. Even though he maintains a close association with the Birchers, the groups have split.

Essentially, though, the secret nature of both organizations has provoked alarm among most Americans. The Minutemen calls for armed action immediately, since they are raising private armies in the states. This clearly violates American tradition, if not the law itself, and points up the fact that all secret organizations, including the Birchers, could stand a good public airing.

* * *

RECENTLY, in Mississippi, a business agent for the Woodworkers was beaten by robed Ku Klux Klansmen.

In California, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts blasted recurring efforts by John Birch Society members and other extremist groups "to intimidate union members and discredit, disrupt and impair the functional ability of unions and their elected members."

"Incidents of this sort have been occurring with increasing frequency in both Northern and Southern California," he said, "and it's time union members and the public at large stand up and repulse the threat they present not only to labor unions but to the democratic process itself."

Pitts cited examples of such harassment, under the guise of fighting communism, in Alameda, Contra Costra, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties.

The statement by a spokesman for the John Birch Society that there are Birchers on the police forces of most American cities cannot be overlooked. Too much of our freedom is related to fair treatment of all citizens by the police. If secret groups, such as the Birchers, Minutemen and KKK are operating within our police forces, we are faced with a clear and present danger.

The national spotlight will rest on the House Un-American Activities Committee to see whether it will seek to expose this danger from the right as it has exposed dangers from the left. **(PAI)**

Washington Reports:

Local Programs Held Essential To Success of War on Poverty

"**THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL WAY** to wage war against poverty in this nation is to stimulate local leadership all over the country to develop programs to eliminate poverty in their own communities," said Jack Conway, director of community programs for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Conway, deputy to OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver, in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO program heard on more than 700 radio stations, pointed out that the federal government will pay 90 percent of the cost of local community action programs, and that the other 10 percent can be in the form of cash or services, such as staff, facilities, buildings, and equipment like typewriters.

Five major areas are covered in the community programs, Conway reported.

"Education, of course, is one of the most important areas," he asserted. "We all know that some youngsters, coming from poor families, are not even prepared to enter school. So we start with remedial educational efforts in pre-school years, and carry on with special tutoring programs, all the way up to adult education. The area of manpower training is another important sector. A third is housing, including aid to people who move from rural areas into urban areas, to help them adjust. Consumer education can be an important part of this program—teaching of general housekeeping skills, legal aid.

THERE IS STILL another area—public assistance, helping people to get the kind of social services available to help them out with their problems. A fifth area is in health education, physical examinations, a variety of activities designed to improve the general health of a community."

So far, said Conway, 235 programs have been planned by community organizations. Many will get into action next month.

"The program should be designed to eliminate the causes of poverty," the director declared. "That's why you'll find in these programs such a heavy emphasis on education. It's been found that this lack, and the lack of essential skills, of the ability to communicate, are the chief causes for continuation of poverty."

THE WAR ON POVERTY begins in each local community, with the cooperation of labor, business, religion and other groups, Jack Conway (right), director of community programs for the Office of Economic Opportunity, said in an interview with Harry W. Flannery on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

GRADUATION LUNCH of the Advanced Southern Labor School came on the fifth day of a crowded program of classes and discussions dealing with the economy, problems and politics of the South. The students were international union representatives and officers of state central bodies. This year's school was held at Miami Beach. Faculty members came from labor, university and public life. The school is sponsored and financed by State AFL-CIO bodies in the South.

Action Programs, Not Talk, Held Urgent Need in Automation Crisis

An AFL-CIO spokesman warned a gathering of automation experts not to become "smothered by words and statistics" to the neglect of "policy and action."

Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said the United States and other industrialized nations are undergoing "a vast technological revolution" which poses grave social political and economic problems.

If we fail to solve them "soon and rapidly," he cautioned, "the fabric of our free societies can be ripped apart. Displaced and disconnected men are not inanimate machines; they may not always remain passive and silent."

Goldfinger spoke out after sitting through three days of speeches and learned papers delivered at a Washington conference sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD).

He then took the floor to tell the conference that the contention of some participants that the immediate need is for more data is "sheer nonsense."

"The time is long overdue," he stressed, "for an emphasis on positive policies and action—to achieve and sustain job opportunities at decent wages for all who are able and willing to work."

He called for measures "to humanize the rapid rate of technological change, to cushion the blows of the technological revolution on people and communities, to achieve an equitable sharing of the fruits of our increasing productive potential among all groups in our societies."

Goldfinger told the international gathering that "it is shameful that we have sat here for two and one-half days assuming that human beings must be adjusted to a rapid pace of technological change" without considering "the equally important proposition that the pace of technological change must be adjusted to human needs."

The issue, he said, is whether society is a tool of technology or technology a tool of society.

In the U.S., Goldfinger said, "this technological revolution is pushing large numbers of people off the farms, out of the rural areas and into the cities." At the same time, "semi-skilled jobs in industrial and distributive activities are being curtailed, urban unemployment is rising and the growth of the labor force is accelerating."

The solution, the AFL-CIO chief economist declared, is not exclusively in the "indirect and general Keynsian approach" of lifting consumer demand through "general expansionary fiscal and monetary policies."

During the "transition period of the next 10 to 20 years," he stressed, such policies must be supplemented by "job-creating programs to increase the utilization of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, as well as by programs to increase the utilization of materials."

As examples of programs in the public sector which are "both possible and socially needed," Goldfinger cited urban redevelopment, mass transit systems, and expansion of educational, recreational and cultural facilities.

Beyond these, he said, is the need:

- To reduce the amount of working time during a person's life.
- For manpower policies to assist people and communities in the adjustment process.
- For government and collective bargaining policies "that bring a fair share of the fruits of technological advances to workers, the retired, the disabled and families that have no breadwinner."

'Imaginative' Effort Asked

Goldfinger termed existing government efforts and expenditures for full employment "belated and meager." The need, he said, is for "a tough, imaginative and dedicated commitment to full employment" by government leaders.

He noted "a regressive shift in income distribution" and a lag in real wages," and warned: "Such trends cannot continue for too long without economic, social and perhaps political troubles."

Calling for positive action programs, Goldfinger concluded:

"Surely the human genius that can create computers and nuclear energy is capable of humanizing technology and adjusting to our ability to produce a growing abundance with less and less productive labor."

Lie Detector Firings Ruled Unfair Practice

A firm that used "lie detector" tests as an excuse for firing nine union members to destroy a union's majority while stalling off an election has been judged guilty of unfair labor practices in a National Labor Relations Board ruling.

A polygraph operator hired by the firm reported that 10 employes—9 union members and a non-member—were "security risks" because they reacted violently, or did not react at all, to tests of their blood pressure, rate of respiration and sweating when asked irrelevant or incriminating questions.

The firm had no evidence against the employes except the unsubstantiated word of the operator, but fired them for "flunking" the tests. This was a pretext to cloak its opposition to the union, Trial Examiner Rosanna A. Blake found, and the board agreed. It ordered the Lone Star Co., Houston, Tex., liquor distributor, to reinstate the 10 with lost pay, to stop interfering with employes' organizing rights, and to bargain with Local 968 of the unaffiliated Teamsters.

The NLRB general counsel and the union argued that "polygraph tests are so unscientific that little or no reliance can be placed upon them," and, said the examiner in her decision, "there is evidence in the record to support their claim."

Noting that the company presented evidence that the tests are "highly reliable" and are used widely by law enforcement agencies and other employers, the examiner declared:

"It is obviously impossible for me to determine how reliable the tests are, either scientifically or practically. Company officials are in no better position to judge their accuracy from a scientific point of view, as they frankly admitted" but they pointed out that losses from pilfering had declined "sharply" since annual tests were ordered.

The examiner, while not disputing the firm's right to fire employes on the basis of the test, said the firings in this case were in violation of the law. Also it broke the Taft-Hartley law by failing to reply to a union letter asking it to bargain, she found, and the board agreed.

Five states have adopted laws making it an offense for an employer to require employes to take "lie" tests — Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Oregon and Rhode Island.

Wirtz Announces Drive:

'Massive' Recruiting Seeks Farm Labor

The Labor Dept. has begun what Sec. W. Willard Wirtz termed "the most massive recruitment effort ever made to secure American farm workers to fill seasonal agricultural jobs."

Wirtz announced the recruitment drive as the department concluded a series of hearings—in Washington, D.C., Texas and California—on proposals to admit temporary farm workers from Mexico under an "emergency" provision of the Immigration Act.

In past years, these "braceros" have been brought in under a contract arrangement but Congress refused to renew the program beyond its December 31 expiration date. Big corporation-type growers have contended that they will face a labor shortage if they have to depend on U.S. labor.

Wirtz said the success of the federal-state recruitment effort "will depend on the willingness of employers to offer attractive wages and working conditions and the availability of qualified domestic workers to take agricultural jobs."

At the Labor Dept. hearing in San Francisco, California unions declared there was no shortage of farm laborers in the state—only a shortage of jobs offering a living wage and proper working conditions.

Lack of Effort Charged

The State AFL-CIO charged that big corporation farms now asking the government to admit alien workers for seasonal employment haven't made a single "honest recruitment effort" to fill their needs with U.S. workers.

A spokesman for Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO said the big growers have fought efforts to raise wages and provide legislative safeguards for farm workers "even to the level of dishwashers, office boys . . . or floor sweepers employed in our canneries." He added:

"They can advertise until doomsday but so long as the job offer spells $1.10 an hour, no fringe benefits, no unemployment insurance and the nation's most deplorable working conditions, California workers will find the job repugnant."

The State AFL-CIO also criticized the "compromise" proposal of Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) to phase out the use of foreign workers over a five-year period. Brown suggested that the number of imported workers be reduced 20 percent a year from the 1964 level, down to zero by 1969.

Sliding Scale

He suggested that the Secretary of Labor establish a minimum wage rate for imported workers on an upward sliding scale, starting at $1.25 this year, plus guarantees of housing, meals, transportation costs and work periods. This, he said, should be accompanied by a federal minimum wage for all agricultural workers.

"If 48,000 braceros are so critically vital to the entire state of California, how can it be that their 262,000 domestic co-workers have been dealt with all these years as virtually valueless outcasts?" the State AFL-CIO asked.

Any action by government, the state federation said, should be "to help rather than further hurt" low-paid domestic workers.

Also testifying was Gilbert L. Simonson, district director of the Packinghouse Workers, who said the economic laws of supply and demand can't operate when a large grower is allowed to import low-wage labor to meet a "shortage" which could be rectified by offering higher wages to U.S. workers.

He charged that the federal government's anti-poverty program would be sabotaged by "closing the domestic farmworker's opportunity to work at wages that will provide a life of decency and dignity for himself and his family."

Simonson said that if the Labor Dept. nevertheless allows importation of some workers, it should be under a procedure which would significantly upgrade wages and working conditions and "reestablish the percentage ratio between farm and manufacturing wages that existed in 1950, when there was no mass importation of braceros to depress the overall wage structure."

If an adequate number of domestic farmworkers are to be recruited, he said, they should be provided the protection of social legislation afforded other workers, including the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Earlier, in San Antonio, Tex., officials of the Texas State AFL-CIO charged that the employment of alien workers in past years has depressed wages and living standards of local workers.

Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans said that because of the availability of braceros from across the border, "nearly half a million Texas workers are still getting paid 1875 wages—when they can find work."

Henry Munoz, Jr., director of the state federation's Dept. of Equal Opportunity, said the U.S., to attract an adequate supply of domestic farm workers, should cover farm employment under the Fair Labor Standards Act, give agricultural workers the right to collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act, and provide workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

Labor, LBJ Confer on Key Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

to outlaw union shop agreements, was another subject of discussion, the federation president said.

In response to questions, he said the President had indicated his support for the Democratic Party platform, which calls for repeal of Section 14b, but Meany stressed that the AFL-CIO officials had not come to the meeting "to seek commitments" or "to reach agreement," but to discuss problems which concern labor and the nation.

The White House later reported that among other subjects taken up were manpower, the labor force, hospital insurance for the aged, excise taxes, the anti-poverty program, aid to the Appalachian region, area redevelopment, and the impact of automation.

Administration officials taking part in the discussion included Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz; Budget Bureau Dir. Kermit Gordon; Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; and Presidential Assistants Jack Valenti, Lawrence F. O'Brien and William Moyers.

Representing the AFL-CIO, besides Meany were Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, James A. Suffridge, George M. Harrison, A. J. Hayes and John J. Grogan; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

At Urban League Panel:

Joint Effort Asked For Drive on Bias

Organized labor and civil rights organizations must step up their joint efforts if the Civil Rights Act is to be made truly effective, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared at a Community Action Assembly held in Washington by the National Urban League.

At the same time Dir. Donald Slaiman of the Dept. of Civil Rights told a panel that the community must see to it that Negro children and youths are better prepared to enter the competition for jobs on an equal basis.

He reviewed steps the AFL-CIO has taken to implement the Civil Rights Act at the local level and the workplace, conceding that compliance has not been secured by all local unions throughout the country.

Discrimination is but one element of a "three-pronged monster," he said, the remaining tines being job shortages and competence. No amount of effort to make the Civil Rights Act effective, he said, will succeed unless more job opportunities are created and the disadvantaged Americans of all races and colors who want them are qualified by education or training to compete for them.

Slaiman was aided at the panel session by the assistant directors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Walter G. Davis and William E. Pollard, and by Co-Dir. William H. Oliver of the Auto Workers Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination Dept.

Full Emancipation Goal

Pres. Johnson told the nationwide conference that complete emancipation of the Negro is his goal.

"Lincoln was one of my favorite presidents," he said. "He signed the Emancipation Proclamation. The emancipation was a proclamation and not a fact. It shall be my purpose and my duty to make it a fact."

Johnson, departing from his prepared speech, declared that until every qualified person, regardless of religion, race, residence "or the way he spells his name—until he has the right, unquestioned and unrestrained, to go in and cast his ballot in every precinct in this country, I am not going to be satisfied."

"If your constitutional rights are as protected as mine and if you have the privilege to vote as I have voted," he maintained, "all these other problems will take care of themselves."

He disagreed with those who claim it will take another century to "finish the job" of assuring Negroes their civil rights.

Era of Change

"Great social change tends to come rapidly, in periods of intense activity and progress before the impulse slows down," he said. "I believe we are in the midst of such a period of change.

"It is our task to carry forward nothing less than the full assimilation of 20 million Negroes into American life. This is not to be an assimilation of bland conformity. Our object is not to make all people alike. It is, as it always has been, to allow ready access to every blessing of liberty, while permitting each to keep his sense of identity with a culture and tradition. In this way we enlarge our freedom and enrich our nation."

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz reported a steady decline in unemployment of Negro men during the past year, cutting the jobless rate from 10.7 percent to 8.5 percent. There is "unlimited opportunity" for Negroes with special skills, he said, citing recent hirings of especially-skilled Negroes by his own department within the past few months.

He criticized the nation's schools for their failure adequately to prepare Negro students for entry to the job market and called on them to reshape their programs and take a "critical look" at their curricula.

The delegates were urged to utilize the war on poverty to "liberate the poor" in their areas by Whitney M. Young, Jr., national director of the league, in closing the assembly.

"The real test of the success of this conference and of our maturity," he said, "is getting anti-poverty programs started in your local areas. If you fail, then all of us fail. We cannot afford to lose time."

Humphrey To Coordinate Job Bias Fight

Pres. Johnson has named Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphrey to coordinate federal government programs "dedicated to the goal of equal opportunity."

The President's announcement was made to more than 300 civil rights leaders attending the Urban League's Community Action Assembly in Washington. It was the first major assignment given Humphrey in keeping with Johnson's pre-election statement that he would enlarge the Vice President's duties.

Agencies Affected

The agencies whose activities Humphrey will undertake to mesh include the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Division, Civil Rights Commission, President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, Community Relations Service and the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Employment, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission soon to be created.

Johnson said each group has a "distinct and important" mission, but all "share the same general objective." Humphrey will work with them to eliminate duplication, overlap or unnecessary delay, he said, and guide them "toward energetic pursuit of equal opportunity for all."

"As the problem of civil rights has grown in urgency," the President said, "it has also grown in complexity. We must open the doors of opportunity. But we must also equip our people to walk through those doors. Thus programs to eliminate poverty, to improve education and to provide housing, by enlarging the opportunities of all Americans assure new opportunities for Negro Americans."

IAM Vote Rejects Per Capita Boost

Members of the Machinists in a referendum vote have approved 50 proposed amendments to the international union constitution and disapproved two—one to boost the per capita tax by 50 cents a month and the other to give grand lodge officers and the field staff their first pay raises since 1957.

Pres. A. J. Hayes said rejection of the per capita increase would force the union to curtail activities "for the purpose of bringing our expenditures down to our income" but promised that cuts would be made, insofar as possible, in areas that will least harm the membership.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE for neighborhood counseling program sponsored by the Greater Washington (D. C.) AFL-CIO under the anti-poverty program is composed of (from left) Oliver Palmer, Cafeteria Workers Local 457; Francis Greenfield, Laborers District Council; Mrs. Arlene M. Neal, Building Service Employes Local 82; Staff Rep. William Holder, Communications Workers, the committee chairman; Mrs. Josephine R. Piccolo, AFL-CIO Community Services representative in the Washington area, and Sec. F. H. McGuigan of the District AFL-CIO.

Anti-Poverty Program Planned by D.C. Unions

The Greater Washington AFL-CIO has sponsored a "friendly visitor" counseling program for a low-income neighborhood as its part in the anti-poverty program and has earmarked $13,275 to finance it for the first nine months.

The program will offer the residents of a selected neighborhood the same type of counseling service union members get from their community services representatives plus a demonstration to the deprived and isolated poor that the community is interested in them, is friendly and wants to be helpful.

The program is being developed in cooperation with the Neighborhood Service Project, will be evaluated by the research staff of the Health & Welfare Council of the National Capital Area and will be administered by a local AFL-CIO supervisory committee headed by William Holder, staff representative of the Communications Workers in the Washington area.

Other members are Sec. F. H. McGuigan of the local AFL-CIO; Oliver Palmer, Cafeteria Workers Local 457; Francis Greenfield, Laborers District Council. Mrs. Arline M. Neal, Building Service Employes Local 82, and Mrs. Josephine R. Piccolo, Community Services representative of the local council.

The central labor body has agreed to recruit union members, most of whom will be living in the project area, to undergo training which will qualify them to help residents of the neighborhood find the proper social agency to aid with a specific problem; help selected welfare applicants to get the information required to determine their eligibility for assistance, and "to act as good neighbors in a continuing friendly visiting program with these applicants if the applicants want to have this help."

In addition to demonstrating the community interest in the plight of the neglected and impoverished, the program will test how union volunteers under professional guidance can help stimulate the dependent to become more self-sufficient. It is expected that at least 50 low-income families will be helped.

Pres. J. C. Turner of the local council gave warm praise to the union members who helped work out the program and publicly thanked Abe Makofsky, regional director of the Health & Welfare Council, for his help.

High Court Denies Teamsters' Appeal

Five persons associated with the ousted Teamsters union in Philadelphia were denied hearings by the Supreme Court on their convictions in 1963 of conspiring to defraud the union and its members.

They are Raymond Cohen, who was secretary-treasurer of Local 107; Joseph E. Hartsough, bookkeeper; Abraham D. Berman, business agent; John Joseph Elco, organizer; and Ben Lapensohn, who described himself as an insurance broker.

Petrillo Heads Music Union's Rights Dept.

New York—Pres.-Emeritus James C. Petrillo of the Musicians will direct the union's campaign to merge dual locals serving single jurisdictions, Pres. Herman D. Kenin has announced.

Petrillo, who headed the union from 1940 until he retired voluntarily in 1958, has accepted appointment as director of a new Civil Rights Dept., Kenin said, and will operate out of both New York and Chicago.

"The AFM is fortunate to obtain the services of its elder statesman and executive in this vital role," Kenin said. "The resultant integration of all of its members conforms to the national AFL-CIO policy to which we subscribe. The assignment will be neither short-term nor easy, because many problems are inherent in preserving the property and other rights of all members involved in dual operations."

He called Petrillo "well-qualified" for the task because of his experience and "his early dedication to this aim, as expressed in the closing years of his long and able leadership" of the AFM. The appointment, Kenin added, was in compliance with a 1964 convention mandate "drafting" the former president for the assignment.

The AFM still has, under charters issued many years ago, several dual locals in single jurisdictions although mergers have cut their number in recent years. Kenin said one of the aims of merger is to centralize local authority and operations in all areas.

Public Accommodations Law Upheld by Court

A unanimous Supreme Court decision cleared the way for full-scale enforcement of the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act—the section which says restaurants, hotels, theaters and other places serving the public cannot discriminate against customers.

The court found that Congress has a clear right, under its constitutional authority over interstate commerce, to legislate against discrimination affecting commerce.

"The power of Congress in this field is broad and sweeping," Associate Justice Tom C. Clark said for the court.

In a separate case, by a split 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court wiped out the state convictions of sit-in demonstrators and others who had tried by peaceful means to desegregate places of business now under the Civil Rights Act.

Speaking for the majority, Justice Clark invoked the doctrine of "abatement," declaring that no public purpose would be served by further prosecutions since the goal of the demonstrators is now declared public policy.

3,000 Affected

An estimated 3,000 persons appealing convictions or awaiting trial are affected by the decision.

Two test cases involving the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act came before the Supreme Court.

An Atlanta motel had challenged the section, and appealed to the Supreme Court when a three-judge federal district court upheld the constitutionality of the law. A Birmingham restaurant won from a different lower court a ruling that the discrimination ban was unconstitutional. In this case, the Supreme Court reversed the finding.

Besides upholding the constitutionality of the public accommodations section, the decision expressed doubt that the establishments involved would be hurt economically "in the long run" if they served Negroes.

"Experience is to the contrary" in the many states which have long forbidden such discrimination, the court said.

A similar prediction had been made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during congressional hearings on the civil rights bill. He said the "dollars-and-cents" fears of southern businessmen "have no basis in fact or experience."

Meany termed discrimination in places serving the public "an incredible and intolerable state of affairs."

Pres. Johnson, commenting on the decision, said there is now no excuse for anyone to fail to comply with the law.

IUE Vote Tallied, Court Ruling Due

Trustees of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers completed a count of ballots cast in the union's referendum election for president. But the results will not be announced until after a federal appellate court decides whether to hear a challenge to the counting procedure.

Incumbent James B. Carey and Paul Jennings are the contenders.

Earlier U.S. District Judge Spottswood W. Robinson III turned down Jennings' petition for an injunction to halt the count and direct a recount under court supervision. The judge ruled that the court had no jurisdiction in the case since the Landrum-Griffin Act provides procedures for challenge of a union election, including a complaint to the Labor Dept.

Hours, Earnings Up:

Factory Job Pickup Paces New Gains

The nation's job picture "improved substantially" between October and November, with the key factory sector continuing its comeback, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The major developments in November, according to the government's detailed job report, were "a strong gain" in non-farm employment, a decline in the jobless rate to 5 percent from October's 5.2 percent and "a sharp increase" in factory worker hours and earnings.

But, as the Labor Dept. reported in its earlier summary survey, there were 3.4 million persons jobless in November.

Production Jobs Rise

The detailed report, based on payroll data, showed manufacturing employment expanding by 180,000 workers in November to a total of 17.6 million. This, said a Labor Dept. spokesman, is "nudging" the all-time November peak of 18.1 million achieved in 1943 when the nation was "tooled up" for World War II.

The significant aspect of the November gain is that the production worker side of manufacturing, hardest hit by recession and automation, is showing steady gains.

"Manufacturing employment, which has risen steadily throughout the year," noted the report, "was up 400,000 from a year ago, with 90 percent of the increase among production workers. Nearly one-third of the over-the-year gain occurred in the non-durable goods industries, with the largest increase occurring in apparel. In the hard goods sector, the pacesetters were primary metals and machinery."

The production worker comeback from the 1958 recession has been slow, suffering a setback in the 1960 business decline.

In 1957, factory production workers totaled 13.2 million for the year. The total plummeted to 12 million in 1958, rose to 12.6 million in both 1959 and 1960, fell back to 12.1 million in 1961 and then gained to 12.5 million in 1962 and 12.6 million in 1963.

The Labor Dept.'s November report shows the seasonally adjusted production worker total rising past 12.8 million last August.

In terms of the larger non-farm job picture, the Labor Dept. said non-farm payrolls rose by 200,000 to an all-time high of 59.3 million. The agency had expected a decline of 200,000 instead.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the report added, employment increased by 400,000. Of this rise, 300,000 occurred in manufacturing, with two-thirds of it taking place in transportation equipment as striking auto workers returned.

With these higher-paid auto workers back on the job, average hours and earnings of factory production workers were boosted. The workweek rose by 12 minutes to 40 hours and 54 minutes. Adjusted for seasonal influences, the workweek was the highest for any month since late 1955, the report said.

Overtime hours, at 3 hours and 18 minutes, were up by 6 minutes and at the highest level for the month since the series began in 1956.

With the longer workweek and a rise in average hourly earnings, by 3 cents to $2.56 an hour, average weekly earnings reached an all-time high of $104.70.

Good weather in the reporting period in November kept down the expected drop in outdoor work and contract construction employment held high at 3.3 million, the report added; this was 139,000 higher than November a year ago.

Trade Jobs Up 150,000

Job changes in the service-producing industries behaved seasonally, the report said. Trade employment showed the usual pre-Christmas increase, rising by 150,000 to 12.5 million.

Over the year, the report observed, three of the service-producing industries—trade, miscellaneous services and state and local government—provided a total of 1 million new jobs.

Total employment in November was 70.8 million, the report said, a less-than-expected decline of about 300,000 from October.

Counted among the employed were 1.9 million non-farm workers on part-time who would prefer full-time work.

FIRST CABINET APPOINTMENT by Pres. Johnson (center), of John T. Connor (second from right) as secretary of commerce, was announced at a ceremony attended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left). Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, who resigned, is next to Meany and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz is at right. Connor, formerly special assistant to the late Defense Sec. James Forrestal, has been serving as president of a pharmaceutical manufacturing company.

Reapportionment of Legislatures Hot Political Issue in 13 States

(Continued from Page 1)

59 House seats to be filled by the minority party. Adlai E. Stevenson III, son of the UN ambassador, led the Democratic slate. Top vote-getter among the 59 Republican winners was Earl D. Eisenhower, brother of the former President.

The at-large election came about when the previously Republican legislature and the Democratic governor were unable to agree on a reapportionment plan. Meanwhile, a federal court case is pending to reapportion the Senate, which is dominated by downstate Republicans.

Michigan—The court-ordered reapportionment of the legislature, which led to Democratic control of both houses for the first time since 1932, has been challenged by a Republican lawsuit on the ground that the new districts do not follow county and city boundaries. A citizens' group, including state labor leaders, has been granted permission by the Michigan Supreme Court to intervene in support of the reapportionment.

Minnesota—The legislature will convene next month under a court order to reapportion itself. Although both houses are supposed to be based on population, there are variances of up to 4-1 in Senate districts and 7-1 in House districts.

New Jersey—The legislature is under a state court order to reapportion itself before the 1965 elections. The State Supreme Court has nullified a controversial weighted voting system adopted by the Senate as an alternative to reapportionment which would have given more votes to senators from populous areas. Thus Essex County's senator would have had 19 votes on roll calls. Meanwhile the legislature set up a bipartisan 12-member commission to draft plans both for reapportioning the legislature and for redrawing New Jersey's congressional districts. The commission of four legislators and eight public members is to report by Feb. 1.

New York—Under an intricate plan devised by Republican leaders, the lame duck legislature is scheduled to pass a reapportionment bill bearing a reasonable resemblance to the one man, one vote criterion, although designed to help Republican candidates as much as possible. This will be signed by Rockefeller and become law.

Next, the plan provides, the legislature will pass a somewhat more partisan law which will supplant the first measure. Two other bills will be passed, each replacing the previous one and each more heavily weighted for the GOP. The last two measures would include "fractional voting." This, in effect, would give the courts a choice of four GOP proposals in the hope that one would meet the necessary standards.

Democrats, who have bitterly protested the special session, are expected to pass their own reapportionment proposal, when they take office in January, as a constitutional amendment—which could not be vetoed by the governor, but which would have to be approved by the voters in a referendum.

Ohio—Unless courts intervene, voters will ballot in May on a Republican-drafted reapportionment plan adopted by the outgoing legislature. The State AFL-CIO, which supported a different reapportionment formula, charged that the "basic purpose of the GOP reapportionment plan is to help the Republican cause as much as possible."

Pennsylvania—Gov. William W. Scranton (R), faced with a divided legislature in January, announced that he will name a "completely and equally bipartisan" committee to draw up plans for "a just and fair apportionment . . . that would set a standard for the nation."

Rhode Island—Reapportionment was regarded as the top task facing the state's first unlimited constitutional convention in 122 years. The convention recessed until Jan. 11 after electing former Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) as its chairman and hearing Gov. John H. Chaffee (R) urge it to adopt "the finest possible document, regardless of its effect on the present political scene."

Vermont—Vermont's legislature will convene Jan. 6 for the sole purpose of reapportioning itself out of existence. Each of Vermont's 246 cities and towns now has one seat in the House, regardless of population. A federal court ordered reapportionment by Mar. 31, said the legislature could not act on any other business, and declared that the terms of all legislators will expire on the deadline.

Virginia—A special session of the legislature met a federal court's Dec. 15 deadline for reapportionment and agreed on a plan greatly increasing representation from populous city and suburban areas. A partial reapportionment enacted two years ago failed to meet the Supreme Court's test of constitutionality. Reluctant legislators had been warned by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., that unless they acted, the state would "face an even more distasteful consequence of having the federal judiciary apportion our legislature for us."

After reapportioning, however, the legislature passed a resolution petitioning Congress to call a constitutional convention to overturn the Supreme Court's one man, one vote decision.

Wyoming—A three-judge federal court struck down the 1963 reapportionment of the Senate and warned that it would impose its own reapportionment formula if the legislature didn't do a more equitable job before the 1966 elections. It accepted the part of the 1963 law which reapportioned the lower house.

12-19-64

THE WORLD PAID TRIBUTE to Norman Thomas, six-time Socialist candidate for President, at an 80th birthday reception in New York attended by nearly 2,000 admirers, including many from the labor movement. The candle he is blowing out as Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, who presided, smiles in approval, is on a cake presented to him by Cake Bakers Local 151.

American Air Issues Settled By Engineers

The American Airlines chapter of the Flight Engineers has reached agreement with the company and the unaffiliated Allied Pilots Association on all issues involving crew complement, wages and working conditions, the engineers' union announced.

The agreement, which removes a Dec. 16 strike deadline, has these major points, according to FEIA Pres. William A. Gill, Jr.:

- Flight engineers who have grievances arising out of contract provisions negotiated by the pilots' union may take them to a "system board" of two engineers and two company representatives.
- Arbitration will be provided if no agreement can be reached on the amount of money the FEIA should pay the APA for services rendered.

American Airlines has 600 flight engineers and 1,800 pilots. The engineers threatened to strike when the pilots objected to parts of the FEIA's agreement with the air line and also raised new issues.

The agreement resolves these issues and preserves the right of flight engineers to have their own union, Gill said.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD free telephone calls are being made between U.S. armed service installations and the folks at home under the Communications Workers annual "Hi Mom" program. The younger generation of callers included six-months-old Edward Phelps, Rockville, Md., whose father, Pfc. Willard Phelps, is with the Army in Munich, Germany. Helping him, in USO headquarters in Washington, are (seated, left to right) his grandmother, Mrs. Arthur Roberts; his mother, Mrs. Veronica Phelps, and Mrs. Madge Giles, president of CWA Local 2300, Washington. CWA local and international officials standing are, from left, Gus Cramer, Jake Early, James Rhoten and John Koester.

Power Fight Splits House Republicans

Ford, Halleck Vie For Leader's Post

By Willard Shelton

A "non-ideological" struggle for power engulfed the trimmed-down band of 140 House Republicans as Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) launched a full-scale drive to oust the veteran Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) as the party's floor leader.

Ford, candidate of the GOP "activist" group that first bid for party power six years ago by helping elect Halleck, emphasized in announcing his candidacy that the contest involved style rather than philosophy.

He spoke of the "wealth of talent, energy and dedication" in the GOP's decimated ranks in the House. This talent when properly utilized "will communicate the image of a fighting, forward-looking party seeking responsible and constructive solutions to national problems," he said.

Ford made it perfectly clear that his drive for the leadership did not involve the issues that concerned the recent GOP Governors Conference and will dominate the Jan. 22-23 Republican National Committee session—the Goldwaterism issue and continued control of the party's national machinery by Goldwater spokesmen, including National Committee Chairman Dean Burch.

Perhaps equally significant is a report from the small band of House GOP liberals and moderate-progressives calling itself the Wednesday Club that neither from the Ford camp nor Halleck's had there been any request for backing, any offer to give the liberals' Policy Committee recognition, for example, in return for support.

3rd Candidate Possible

Rep. John V. Lindsay (N. Y.), a Wednesday Club leader, in a local radio speech held forth the possibility that the liberals would put up a third candidate against Ford and Halleck. If they did, it conceivably could block a first-ballot victory for either major candidate in the House Republican Conference scheduled for the showdown vote Jan. 4.

In fact, it appeared unlikely that the liberals could hold their own

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Dockers Set Pact Vote For Jan. 8

New York—The Longshoremen set Jan. 8 for contract ratification meetings by members in the port of New York and pressed for similar settlements in all East and Gulf Coast ports.

ILA Pres. T. W. "Teddy" Gleason said 75 percent of the dockworkers in New York returned to work at once, and others engaged in unauthorized walkouts began returning to work after meetings clarifying the contract terms.

Spontaneous "wildcat" strikes started at Hudson River passenger piers and at Baltimore and Boston docks following announcement that ILA members had voted overwhelmingly in a Taft-Hartley referendum to reject the New York Shipping Association's so-called "final" offer.

Simultaneously the employers improved their offer and came to terms with ILA negotiators. It is this settlement the ILA is urging its members to approve Jan. 8 and Gleason said after the "contract clarification" meetings, "I'm not a gambling man, but I think they'll take it" (the contract).

The master agreement is "the

(Continued on Page 3)

Urges Shorter Workweek:

Automation Job Toll Rising, Hayes Warns

The program of the Johnson Administration for meeting unemployment caused by automation is "still inadequate," Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists declared in a nationwide radio broadcast.

"The problem is much more serious than most of the people in the country realize," he said.

He quoted experts who estimate that this year's toll of 2 million jobs lost to automation will rise to 2.5 million in 1965 and to 3.5 million, or 70,000 a week, in 1965, and after that "will continue to grow."

Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president, called the Johnson Administration's anti-poverty program and the Kennedy Administration's Manpower Development & Retraining Act "moves in the right direction."

"But beyond this," he said, "we definitely have to have a shorter workweek. A shorter workweek, in itself, will create about 2.5 million job opportunities in manufacturing alone.

"But we have never contended that the shorter workweek, together with the Administration's program, is the whole answer. We think we must go beyond that. We think that employers must cooperate. We think that the working period in a worker's life must be substantially shortened by keeping children in school longer than we do now, and therefore out of the employment market. Also by increasing the number of vacation days in a year, by increasing the number of holidays, by providing sabbaticals for workers, by providing for better pensions and earlier retirement.

Many Unmet Needs

"We think that in addition to all of this we have to do more to take care of the unmet needs of the American people—better schools, more hospitals, better highways, all of the areas of unmet needs.

"We think that a combination of these will provide job opportunities for all of those who are now out of work and want a job. And we think that this program will have to be revised as we go along."

Hayes strongly opposed curbing the pace of automation "for fear that it could be used as an excuse not to do the other things that are necessary to solve the problems." He flatly predicted a workweek "much lower than 35 hours," in the next 25 or 30 years.

He found it "encouraging" that "more and more" industrialists and business people "are recognizing the problems of automation and are seeking solutions to them."

"We may not all agree on the solutions," he added, "but it is encouraging that they are working

(Continued on Page 2)

41 Garment Industry Pension Funds Merged Into Single Retirement Plan

New York—Forty-one separate pension funds set up by units of the Ladies' Garment Workers and employers have been merged into a National Retirement Fund covering about 400,000 workers, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky announced after a meeting at which unification was formalized.

The new fund, of which Dubinsky will be chairman, will have reserves of $217 million when it begins operations Jan. 1, 1965.

The merger, Dubinsky said, will strengthen the financial stability of the retirement plans and improve administrative efficiency, and will eliminate complications that may arise when a worker moves from one branch of the industry to another or from one city to another.

The new fund, like its precursor separate funds, is made up of contributions—ranging from 2 to 6 percent of payrolls—from employers under union contracts that go back as far as 1946. The union negotiated its first pension that year in the New York cloak and suit trade. New York cloakmakers will continue to receive monthly benefits of $65 a month. Other recipients, under most of the original contracts, will get $50 a month.

To be eligible, a man must have reached the age of 65 and a woman the age of 62 and have had covered employment for at least 20 of the past 25 years immediately before retirement, the final five years in a shop contributing to a pension fund.

Separate pension agreements cover ILGWU members in Canada and Puerto Rico, and in a few small locals in this country.

The merging funds in 1963 had income totaling $37.7 million and paid out more than $20 million in benefits to 31,644 retired workers.

ILGWU conventions had directed unification of the funds under sound insurance principles and practices, but merger was delayed pending an advance determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the tax-exempt status of the separate funds would carry over to the unified fund.

The ruling was handed down in June. Then steps were taken by the trustees of the separate funds to give formal approval to the merger.

(Continued on Page 2)

Dodd Urges Union Leaders As Diplomats

New York — The appointment of more leaders to important posts in the State Dept. and diplomatic service was called for by Sen. Thomas Dodd (D-Conn.) in an address at a luncheon meeting of the Italian-American Labor Council.

The council honored Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, with its Four Freedoms Award in recognition of his efforts to promote trade unionism on an international scale and of his opposition to totalitarianism.

Dodd told the meeting he had written Pres. Johnson a few days previously, urging him to give union representatives a larger role in shaping the nation's foreign policy.

'New Dimension' Seen

"I believe that the recruitment of trade union officials for appointive positions in the State Dept. and diplomatic corps would add an entire new dimension to the conduct of our foreign policy," he said.

Dodd pointed out that union officials have an understanding of the many social problems that confront the newly-emerging nations and in many of these nations they

(Continued on Page 7)

Unions Appeal Picketing Bar In FEC Strike

Six unions have asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to strike down an order prohibiting peaceful picketing of the struck Florida East Coast Railway's approaches to Cape Kennedy, Fla.

The unions, enjoined by a Florida court from informational picketing near the cape's space and missile complex, signed a stipulation submitting the dispute to the National Labor Relations Board.

By a 4-1 margin the NLRB held that the unions violated the illegal secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act by carrying picket signs on public highways near Cape Kennedy. Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented on the ground the board does not have jurisdiction over a labor dispute involving a railroad.

Four of the unions represent railroad and non-railroad employes—the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers and the Boilermakers. Two railway unions are involved—the Railroad Telegraphers and the Maintenance of Way Employes.

Non-operating unions have been on strike since January 1963 against the FEC's refusal to grant employes the same wage increase given by all other U.S. railroads, and members of operating unions have observed the picket lines.

The NLRB decision noted that most of the picketing was at points not visible from the FEC tracks and not used by railroad personnel. The picket appeal, it said, could only have been "to induce work stoppage by employes" of contractors not involved in the strike.

U.S. Assistance Urged For 'Ghetto' Children

The American Federation of Teachers urged U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel to draw up a national plan for schools geared to the needs of "environmentally handicapped children."

A leadership committee of the union said the need is especially urgent "in urban slum and ghetto areas of the nation." Such a program, the AFT said, will need federal aid to become effective.

PICKET LINE at the Scripto plant in Atlanta, Ga., is led by Rev. Martin Luther King, civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner. The Chemical Workers, striking for a first contract, say the company has insisted on discriminatory wage rates for some 600 Negro workers. A newsman interviews Rev. King, who joined the line to demonstrate community support for the strikers.

Close Election Races Show Value of 1 Vote

A switch of one out of 100 votes would have drastically changed the election picture, according to a tally by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. In some races, one out of a thousand votes would have reversed the result.

To point up the importance of one vote, COPE listed 63 House, Senate and gubernatorial contests in which the winner received 52 percent or less of the total vote.

The official count in the Nevada Senate race gave incumbent Democrat Howard Cannon an 84-vote victory, less than 50.1 percent.

In Ohio, Sen. Stephen M. Young (D) did somewhat better. He beat Republican Robert Taft, Jr., with 50.2 percent of the vote. And in Oklahoma, Democrat Fred Harris won election to the Senate with 51.1 percent of the vote.

The winning margin for Republican Senate victors included 50.6 percent for Hugh Scott in Pennsylvania, 51.7 percent for John J. Williams in Delaware, and 51.3 percent for George Murphy in California.

Six governorships were decided by less than 52 percent of the total vote. In the closest race, Republican John A Volpe won in Massachusetts with 50.5 percent. Volpe knows how much one vote counts. Two years earlier, he had been defeated for the same office by 50.1 percent of the vote.

Wisconsin's Democratic Gov. John W. Reynolds was defeated by Republican Warren P. Knowles, who won 50.7 percent of the vote.

Other governors elected with less than 52 percent plurality were Tim M. Babcock (R-Mont.), Otto J. Kerner (D-Ill.), Nils A. Boe (R-S. Dak.), and Charles L. Terry, Jr. (D-Del.).

Fifty House contests fell into the 52 percent or less category. The closest was in New York's 30th district. Republican Carleton King won re-election with only 50.03 percent of the vote.

Hayes Urges Stronger Drive On Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

with labor and with government to try and find the solutions."

In answer to a question, Hayes said the IAM has not lost members because of automation—due to intensive organizing campaigns. However, he went on, many tool and die makers and machinists in different parts of the country are unemployed while there is a demand for their skills in other parts. The labor force doesn't have the mobility that would make it possible, he said, "to move people around like you do men on a chess board."

Hayes appeared on Labor News Conference, produced by the AFL-CIO and heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network. He was interviewed by Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., and Neil Gilbride, Associated Press labor reporter.

12 URW Locals Win Institute Scholarships

Twelve Rubber Workers locals have won "scholarships" to the URW's 1965 Legislative Institutes for having "outstanding" records in collection of voluntary contributions to COPE.

The five-day institutes in Washington, D.C., offer URW members a first-hand look at the federal government in action, including meetings with congressmen, senators and other government leaders.

Garment Industry Pact Merges Pension Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

The largest, the Eastern Regional Retirement Fund covering about 115,000 workers, changed its name to the ILGWU National Retirement Fund and the other funds began to merge into it.

The merged fund will be administered by a 60-man board of trustees composed of representatives of both labor and management. In addition to Dubinsky as chairman the union is represented at the top level by Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg as fund treasurer. Nat Boriskin of the employer group was elected vice chairman, and Ellis Rosenthal, also an employer, was chosen secretary.

Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the New York dress industry, will be presiding officer of the executive committee and arbitrator who may break deadlocks. Arthur J. Altmeyer, former Social Security administrator and currently chairman of the cloak and suit industry's retirement fund, will be the chief appeal officer.

The fund will be administered by Louis Rolnick, who has been director of the ILGWU Welfare & Health Benefits Funds Dept. The actuary will be George E. Immerwahr, who has been an actuary in the Internal Revenue Service, chief actuary for the Social Security Administration's Bureau of Old Age & Survivors Insurance, and actuary for several local and regional ILGWU pension funds.

In addition to retirement protection, ILGWU members are covered by severance benefits and by 71 funds providing vacation, disability, health and medical benefits.

Rep. Roosevelt Enters Contest for Mayor

Los Angeles—Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) has announced that he will be a candidate for mayor of Los Angeles in the non-partisan primary election Apr. 6.

The son of the former President, a congressman for 10 years, said he was entering the race "to oppose the forces of disorder and extremism." The incumbent mayor, Samuel Yorty, is a former Democratic congressman. The general election, conducted without party labels, is scheduled for May 25.

30,000 Covered:

'Pattern' Contracts End UAW Walkouts

Detroit—The Auto Workers have announced successful settlement of two strikes for the auto industry "pattern"—a 16-day walkout of 24,000 General Motors workers in five Canadian locations and a six-week strike of 6,000 Mack Truck workers at five plants in the East.

The UAW reached agreement on a new three-year contract for Canadian GM workers Dec. 17. Members voted two days later for ratification, and production resumed Dec. 21.

Chief objective of the strike—closing the gap between U. S. and Canadian wage rates—was achieved in part, the union said. Economic improvements in the new pact total nearly 59 cents an hour as against 54 cents in U. S. rates.

The agreement provides immediate wage increases of 19 cents an hour for skilled workers, 11 cents for the non-skilled, and "pattern" increases in the next two years. It also calls for company payment for all prescription drugs for workers, retirees and their dependents—a first for the UAW, the union said.

Pensions Raised

Pension plan improvements will permit an employe with 30 years' service to retire at 62 on a pension of $255 a month, raised from $138 at 65. Widows of deceased workers may draw $100 a month in benefits to age 70, as against 62 in the U. S. agreement.

Other gains include hikes in insurance and jobless benefits, longer paid vacations, and two more paid holidays to a total of 10 per year.

UAW members of Mack Truck locals at Allentown, Pa., Bridgewater, N. J., Hagerstown, Md., and Cortland, N. Y., voted by an 87 percent margin to approve contracts paralleling the gains won in "big auto."

The pacts include a 50 percent increase in pensions for all current and future retirees, two additional paid holidays to total nine a year, and improved vacations.

Workers forced to retire by a plant closing four years ago at Plainfield, N. J., will get a boost in retirement pay. Hagerstown plant workers will be given an additional pay raise of 21 cents an hour to bring their rates up to par.

The UAW also announced:

- Efforts are continuing to win better contracts for 3,000 White Motor Co. workers, on strike at Cleveland, O., and 1,300 workers at three Massey-Ferguson farm machinery plants in Detroit.
- About 25,000 Ford workers will get a 6-cent hourly wage increase to correct inequities under an agreement just worked out implementing an understanding reached last September in national Ford-UAW negotiations.

NLRB Orders Local To Act Against Bias

Goodyear Local 12 of the Rubber Workers in Gadsden, Ala., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop refusing to process the grievances of Negro members and to bargain "promptly" in good faith with management for written language barring racial discrimination in the future.

Board members split 3-2 in their decision, as they had in a previous race bias case involving an unaffiliated union and the Hughes Tool Co. Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member John H. Fanning restated their opinion that alleged acts of race discrimination cannot be treated as an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act and that the issue should be dealt with under other federal legislation.

The three-man majority, reversing Trial Examiner Ivar Peterson, ruled that Local 12, by refusing to process the grievances of David Buckner and seven other Negro union members, violated the Taft-Hartley Act and engaged in unfair labor practices.

It is just as unlawful for a union to deny members fair representation as it is for an employer to refuse to bargain collectively, said Members Boyd Leedom, Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr.

The majority ruled that both union and management were unjustified in clinging to racially separate seniority lists, dining and toilet facilities and a segregated company golf course. All grievances of the objectors were turned down at each stage of the union procedure, and the local rejected the advice of URW Pres. George Burdon to submit the grievances to arbitration, the board related.

It is a "reasonable inference," the majority wrote, "that any fair employment practices" in which union and management engaged are due to "effective actions" by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, which intervened in the case because the plant had a government contract.

The dispute started in 1961, when Buckner bid on a posted job but was rejected by management because the job was a "white job." Laid off, he protested that a white employe with less seniority was retained. Seven other Negro members also filed complaints. They asked backpay for the period they were on layoff, and an end to segregated plant facilities.

Tobacco Pact Hikes Wages, Drops Hours

More than 4,000 Tobacco Workers at Philip Morris Co. plants in Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., won a pay raise and a shorter workweek in a three-year contract.

For year-round employes—the bulk of the workforce—the 37.5 hour week will go into effect during the last six months of the contract period, with overtime rates in effect after 7.5 hours in a day.

An 8.25 percent raise takes effect immediately.

In addition, regular workers will be entitled to a fourth week of vacation after 20 years, instead of 25 years, and time off with pay for the funeral of a member of their immediate family.

Seasonal workers, who will receive a 7.5 percent raise, were given an additional holiday and hospitalization coverage on the same basis as year-round workers.

TWIU Vice Presidents George Benjamin, Homer Cole and E. G. Harvey and bargaining committees from Local 16 in Louisville and Local 203 in Richmond took part in the negotiations.

Labor Dept. Acts:

Better Wages, Conditions Set As Farm Worker Standard

Farm owners were told they must offer higher wages and better conditions to U.S. farm workers before the Labor Dept. will permit them to import alien workers for seasonal jobs.

The department set standards which must be met before growers can bring in field labor from Mexico or other countries. Domestic workers must first be offered minimum wages of $1.15 to $1.40 an hour, depending on the state, and written contract guarantees of housing, transportation and duration of employment.

The announcement cited "accumulating evidence" that there would be no shortage of U. S. farm workers if employers provided better pay and "decent working conditions."

Earlier Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced a "massive recruitment effort" to secure U. S. workers to replace Mexican "braceros" next year, pledging that an "emergency" provision of the Immigration Act will not be used to circumvent the ending of the bracero program.

Under immigration procedures, the Labor Dept. must certify that there is a shortage of domestic workers before aliens can be admitted for temporary jobs.

At Labor Dept. hearings in three states and Washington, D. C., employer groups urged liberal admission of alien farm workers. Unions and AFL-CIO state central bodies said the flow of foreign workers should be cut off, thus forcing growers to offer wages and conditions adequate to recruit domestic workers.

Three-Month 'Breather'

The order set a three-month transitional period—until Apr. 1, 1965—in which growers can import workers if they are unable to find sufficient farm help at current prevailing wages. A prevailing wage schedule, ranging from 90 cents an hour in Texas and New Mexico to $1.25 in California, was posted.

After Apr. 1, the minimum wage offered by employers seeking certification of a labor shortage will be as follows:

- $1.40 an hour in California, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota and Utah.
- $1.30 an hour in Colorado, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.
- $1.25 an hour in Arizona, Indiana, Maine, Michigan and Wyoming.
- $1.15 an hour in Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

If the prevailing rate for the crop activity in the area is higher than these minimums, the higher rate must be paid.

The Labor Dept. regulation requires that domestic workers must be offered, "as a minimum," all the terms and conditions of employment—including housing facilities—that have been offered to Mexican workers under the bracero program, "including a written contract embodying those conditions."

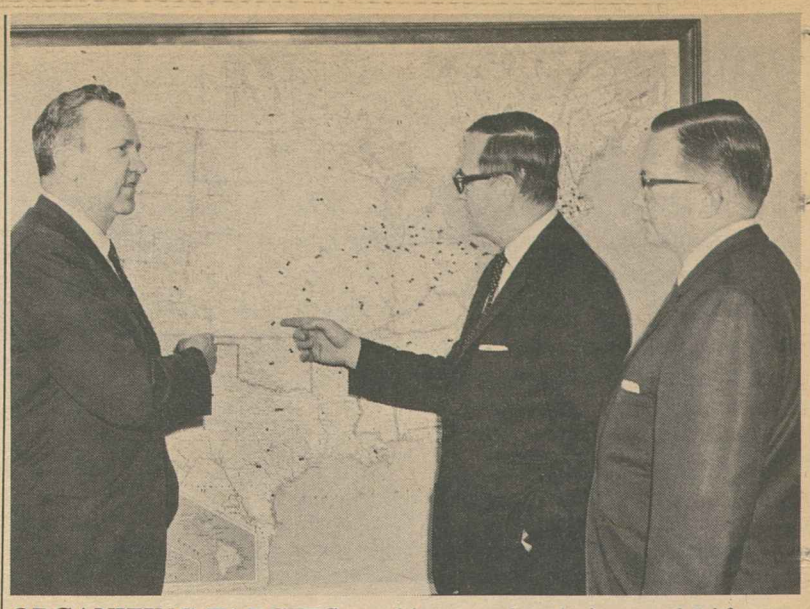
The regulations also ban the use of foreign workers to fill jobs involved in any labor dispute.

Employers Protest

A spokesman for California employers protested that the new minimum wage rates are "absolutely unreasonable" and claimed that the rate effective after April is 40 cents an hour higher than the prevailing wage floor.

"No lower rates would be consistent with the national policy of affording the fullest practicable employment opportunity to U. S. citizens," Wirtz said. "Our commitment to ourselves to end poverty in this country would not permit a decision that we will bring in workers at wage rates below the $1.15 to $1.40 range . . . before offering at least that amount to domestic workers."

Wirtz said he expects that under the new regulations the use of foreign workers will be "very greatly reduced, and hopefully eliminated."



ORGANIZING TARGETS, problems and techniques of Lithographers & Photoengravers are discussed by AFL-CIO Assistant Organization Dir. William C. Kircher (left) and two of the union's officials, Vice Pres. Jack H. Wallace (center), LPIU organizing director, and Leon M. Wickersham, assistant to the president. Kircher spoke at an LPIU staff meeting in the union's headquarters

Economy Seen Hinging On U. S. Spending Hike

The National Planning Association, warning that "time is short," declared there must be increased federal spending and greater state and local government initiative in meeting social needs if the nation is "to preserve its vitality."

The NPA statement, "Modernizing the American Economy," called attention to three related major problems: high-level unemployment; the threat to the nation's competitive position, with balance of payments' "deficits" in 13 of the past 14 years; the nation's "vulnerable" financial position with regard to foreign debts.

NPA, a non-profit and nonpartisan study group, called for a speed-up in public development spending at every level which would point the way to what it called new forms of business-government cooperation.

"We therefore recommend,' said NPA, "that the President appoint as promptly as possible a national commission of outstanding citizens to identify the proper public development projects, to indicate the degree and manner in which they can be carried out with public-private cooperation and to recommend the most practical planning structure for national development."

NPA said it endorses the two current approaches of tax cuts and training and retraining programs to deal with unemployment.

Not Adequate

But, cautioned NPA, these approaches and even further tax cuts will not be adequate to create "the very large number" of extra jobs needed to absorb open and hidden unemployment which it put at more than 5 million—as well as the large influx of young jobseekers and those leaving the farms in the years ahead.

NPA asserted that inadequate growth and unemployment are not the causes but are rather the symptoms of structural maladjustments due to changing employment patterns and national needs. It noted that little job gain has accompanied the technological advances in agriculture, manufacturing and trade while production has risen. NPA added:

"At the same time, our needs are rising fastest in such areas as education, research, recreation, mass transportation, atomic energy, desalinization of water, air and water pollution control, supersonic transport, water supply, medical care and urban redevelopment — activities requiring a growing number and proportion of our labor force."

NPA said these activities fall in a "no-man's land" and invite new forms of government-business cooperation, adding:

"Consequently, the percentage of public outlay supporting future economic growth here, as in most stable democracies, must increase at an accelerated rate if the United States is to preserve its vitality."

NPA urged a Marshall Plan scale of planning and financing, warning that present efforts are too puny "and time is short." To deal with the problems of America's competitive trade position and its international liquidity, NPA made proposals to improve civilian technology and achieve sound wage and price policies.

Zambia 111th Nation To Join ILO Ranks

Zambia has become the 111th member nation of the Intl. Labor Organization. The president of the new African nation, Kenneth Kaunda, signed an agreement accepting the ILO constitution and 14 ILO conventions or treaties.

NLRB Reverses Stand On No-Solicitation Rule

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled, in a reversal of a 1960 finding, that an employer commits an unfair labor practice when he enforces a no-solicitation rule against a union but not against employes collecting for gambling pool tickets, chances on drawings and money gifts for supervisors.

By a 4-1 vote the board overruled a finding by the Eisenhower-era board in the Star-Brite case. It declared that the William H. Block Co. discriminated against Local 512 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union during an organizing drive in Indianapolis nine months ago.

Trial Examiner A. Norman Somers found the three-store retail chain broke the law when it warned two employes against soliciting union memberships, laid them off for a week without pay when they persisted, and illegally questioned employes about the union.

A four-man majority upheld Somers and ordered the firm to stop discriminating against the RWDSU and to give the two laid-off workers their lost pay. Member Boyd Leedom dissented against reversal of the Star-Brite rule, but agreed that the real reason for the employe layoffs was their activity in support of the union.

Though a company official testified that the firm could "immediately notice" the slowdown which would result from employe soliciting during working time, the majority said he admitted he was "unaware of the gambling, ticket sales and gift collections which did occur." Enforcing the rule, therefore, was "clearly an unjustified restriction," they held.

All the board members except Leedom voted to overrule the finding in the case of the Star-Brite Industries, Inc., footnote 3, where no violation was found in a similar set of facts. The evidence indicates that the no-solicitation rule at Star-Brite also may be unlawful, the majority declared.

Dockmen Set Jan. 8 for Vote On New Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

best contract the ILA ever got," according to Gleason. It provides:

- A guarantee of 1,600 hours of work a year for all qualified men available for work, and payment of at least $5,856 a year at the new wage rates.
- An accord on closing the port register, if New York and New Jersey Legislatures agree, to prevent an oversupply of casual labor.
- An 80-cent economic "package" including 36 cents an hour in wages, 24 cents to hike pension benefits, and the balance in improved vacations, holidays and medical benefits.

Under new pension terms, a longshoreman and his wife can get retirement benefits up to $369 a month including social security, Gleason said. The pact covers 90,000 dockworkers and is expected to set a pattern for 25,000 others in Great Lakes, Canadian and Puerto Rican ports, he declared.

At Johnson City, Tex., Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz disclosed that Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds has been sent to Houston, Tex., to help achieve a Gulf Coast settlement without a strike. Some locals have said they will walk out if the wage differential between eastern and southern port work is not narrowed.

Pres. Johnson, said Wirtz after a visit to the LBJ ranch, is "vitally interested in seeing that a settlement at the docks can be carried through to a successful conclusion."

TEACHER SALARY HIKES and reform of the education system for children of military personnel overseas were urged on the Pentagon by spokesmen for organized teachers abroad at a conference with Deputy Assistant Defense Sec. Stephen M. Shulman (center). Others, from left, are E. A. Sompayrac, aide to Shulman; John A. McCart, operations director, AFL-CIO Government Employes Council; Pres. Gael Pierce, Teachers Local 1470, Madrid; Pres. Ernest Lehmann, AFT Local 1471, Wiesbaden; Carl J. Megel, AFT Washington representative, and David Selden, aide to AFT Pres. Charles Cogen.

E. D. Friedman Named Labor Dept. Law Aide

Edward D. Friedman, for the past five years labor counsel to the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare and counsel to the Employment & Manpower subcommittee, has been named deputy solicitor of labor by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Stock-Taking

THE ANNUAL stock-taking that marks the close of another year finds the nation in the record-shattering 46th month of continuing economic improvement. This simple fact—that the economy has not suffered a recession, or a downswing, since the end of February 1961—is a remarkable accomplishment of government use of modern economic techniques and policies to insure the nation's prosperity.

The real achievements have led some commentators to speculate that the nation has finally learned how to curb and contain the ruinous business boom-and-bust cycles of earlier decades.

The next 12 months, however, will prove whether or not we have learned fully how to apply the concepts of modern economic theory to maintain a prosperous nation. For a widely assorted group of economists from the world of business and industry, the colleges and universities, as well as from the trade unions, are warning of a slowdown after the spring of 1965.

★ ★ ★

THE YEAR 1964 was a year of solid improvement in all major areas. The economic growth rate was nearly 5 percent after allowing for price rises. The unemployment rate dropped from an average of 5.7 percent in 1963 to an estimated 5.2 percent this year.

The key factor here is that even with a 5 percent growth rate, unemployment moved downward very slowly and at the end it remained at the chronically high level of more than 5 percent.

The forecasts for 1965 are for an economic growth rate of about 3.5 percent after allowance for price increases. This is obviously not a high enough rate of growth to continue the downward trend in unemployment. Economists are almost unanimous in forecasting an increase in the rate of unemployment by the end of 1965 if the growth rate does not exceed 3.5 or 4 percent.

It is this situation that will put to the test the government's ability to sustain the record of continuing improvement since the 1960-61 recession. For unless vigorous job-creating programs are enacted by the 89th Congress and strong stimulus is given the economy by Administration policies, the unemployment picture will worsen and the gradual improvements of the past few years will be wasted away.

★ ★ ★

THE KENNEDY-JOHNSON Administration demonstrated the ability to use government policy to maintain a high level of economic activity. The use of tax policy to stimulate and encourage a higher rate of economic growth was a major economic milestone. It was all the more impressive because it came during a period of relative prosperity, not to stem a recession.

The role of the national budget as an instrument of economic policy is being more completely understood and the outworn mythology of the balanced budget and the sinful implications attached to the national debt are being relegated to the scrap heap.

There is no reason why 1965 should not produce continuing growth and strength for the nation. But the initiative in economic policy must be maintained at the government level and a strong drive is needed for legislative enactment of the job-creating programs such as those proposed by the AFL-CIO and other groups.

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Gains in an Ancient Fight:

Sound Economy, Social Justice One and Inseparable in the U.S.

The war against poverty is an ancient one and its historical roots become increasingly important today. In the following excerpts from a new study of poverty by the Conference on Economic Progress, "Progress or Poverty—The U.S. at the Crossroads," the economic philosophy of the attack on poverty and the role of social justice is examined.

THE YEARNINGS of men and women to put an end to poverty go back to the beginning of recorded time. The prophets dreamed of a land of milk and honey for everyone, although they knew no way to achieve their dreams on earth. But they did recognize—better than some of us in an age of automation when the principle is still applicable—that any war against poverty involves a crusade for social justice.

Two thousand and more years after the prophets, the growth of the industrial system in the home and factory turned poets and other writers to the task of awakening the social conscience. Very early in the 19th Century, the English poet Thomas Hood wrote The Song of the Shirt, portraying unforgettably the woman with "eyelids heavy and red," who stitched away in "poverty, hunger, and dirt" to make garments for the more fortunate to wear. And at the very end of the 19th Century, the American poet Edwin Markham penned The Man With The Hoe. Using rural poverty and ignorance merely as an example, he developed magnificently the theme that these evils are not the work of God but the "handiwork" of man, "tongued with censure of the world's blind greed," and "packed with danger to the universe." Perhaps one of the best short statements on the subject in all literature is the preface to Les Miserables, written by a great Frenchman and published in 1862. Victor Hugo said:

So long as there shall exist, by virtue of law and custom, a social damnation artificially creating hells in the midst of civilization, and complicating the destiny which is Divine with fatality which is human; so long as the three great problems of the age—the degradation of man through poverty, the ruin of woman through hunger, the crippling of children through ignorance—are not solved; so long as in certain regions social asphyxia is still possible—in other words, and from a still wider point of view, so long as ignorance and wretchedness exist on earth, books like this cannot be useless.

The second half of the 20th Century finds us in an utterly changed situation. Instead of the challenge of progress and poverty, we are confronted by the challenge of progress or poverty. It is true that we could continue to make considerable general economic progress, even if we continued to reduce poverty only at a very inadequate rate.

BUT THE ADVANCE of science, technology, and automation means that a much-accelerated rate of reduction of poverty—a much more rapid rise in the incomes, consumption, and levels of living of the more than 66 million Americans who still live in poverty or deprivation—is the only practical way to utilize fully our fantastically growing productive powers.

Besides, the plentitude of our economic endowments makes it imperative that we evaluate "progress" itself in terms of quality, not quantity alone. Several decades ago, Justice Holmes, in his famous dissent from the Supreme Court decision that indirect regulation of child labor by Congress was unconstitutional, protested against "the products of ruined lives." Even more so today, we must measure the growth of our total national production not only by its value expressed in dollars, but also by its effects upon the lives of people.

And just because, even in the current state of our economic powers, an aroused social conscience cannot tolerate the vast amount of poverty still in our midst, the improved distribution of what we now have, the enlargement of social justice, has far more practical relevance than in the days of the prophets. We must reject the notion that social justice is no longer of great significance, now that our economy is so rich and productive.

This does not imply harsh nor "revolutionary" redistributive programs, taking away from some to give to others. The policies and programs most immediately needed to help the poor and deprived might change some income "shares" slightly in the short-run, but these programs would hurt nobody even in the short-run; and in the longer run, they would immeasurably benefit all, by improving our total economic performance so much that there will be more for all.

In itself, this is a plus factor of supreme importance. It means that our progress toward abolition of poverty and deprivation need not be sullied by "class conflicts." Instead, this progress can and should be facilitated by increasing unity and cooperation among all individuals and groups, both private and public.

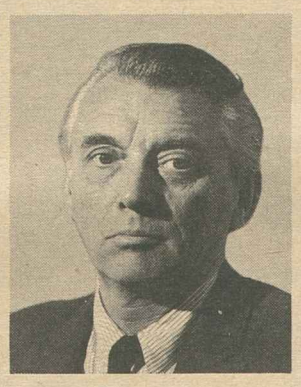
Morgan Says:

Material Advances Challenge The Decencies of Free Society

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE for an Effective Congress is, by its own definition, a non-partisan group which operates "on the principle that the quality and activities of the Congress are matters of national concern transcending local and special interests . . . and which supports qualified candidates for the House and Senate from both parties who are world-minded and dedicated to the extension of liberty at home as well as abroad."



Morgan

If there seems to be a smack of pretentiousness to that definition, it is tempered, happily and impressively, by performance. In the 1964 elections the NCEC endorsed 35 Democrats and 21 Republicans for election to the House and 11 Democrats and three Republicans for the Senate. Support was given on the basis of the value of the candidates of both parties in combating Goldwaterism as a concept in American politics. Nearly all the committee's candidates won. It fell short of a perfect batting average in the House by less than 11 percent and in the Senate by only a little more than 14 percent.

These claims are a little deceptively inflated, perhaps, because many of the endorsed candidates who won might well have done so without NCEC help. Nevertheless, it is not an exaggeration to say that the group is a growing influence in national politics, that it is, by and large, a progressive influence and that it does share the credit for election of theoretically the most liberal Congress in three decades.

So, what now? In a special report the National Committee for an Effective Congress dwells, commendably, less on specific issues than on the almost revolutionary atmosphere of change in which the world at large and Americans in particular find themselves. In the wake of the splitting of the atom a generation ago, it notes five ensuing explosions—of technology, of knowledge, of population, urban life and "human expectations." It reminds us, somewhat disturbingly, of the speed of our progress—if that is the term—a velocity we too often take for granted without giving sufficient thought to the consequences.

The combined effect of these explosions, the committee says, will be an upheaval that is "worldwide, churning all areas and peoples impartially. It seems bound, within the next 100 or 200 years, to cover the entire globe with a relatively uniform, automated and computerized civilization."

Such a projection bears frightening ramifications of monotony but it also bears an exciting challenge which might be stated thus: how to preserve the decencies of a free society, or, more pointedly, how to devise a way for the individual to enjoy the multiplying material advantages science and technology are coming up with without losing his individuality or his freedom?

This is a monumental order and its staggering dimensions are at least hinted at by what the experts love to call extrapolation, as follows: so big is America's population burst that urbanization, the growth of the megalopolis, will require doubling the present number of dwellings and work spaces by the year 2000. This means a construction job in 35 years which will equal everything built in North America since the Pilgrims landed.

WINCING A LITTLE at this and other gargantuan prospects, the committee counsels that these jobs must be faced and can be done, but while military preparedness commanded the highest priority in the immediate postwar situation, our emphasis must now shift to "a variety of initiatives along far broader and more imaginative fronts which would exploit what is still America's most potent resource, the compelling force of a free society."

The key question, surely, is what the impact of the Johnson Administration will be on that compelling force. Will the President's policies and concepts impart to it greater dynamism and more purposeful direction, or will Lyndon Johnson become so absorbed with the achievement of a consensus for its own sake that his Great Society will become diluted by unnecessary accommodation?

This is not to say that compromise is not necessary. To move a nation as huge and rich and populous as ours, churning with so many disparate groups and conflicting interests, compromise is vital.

One of the most fascinating—and sobering—aspects of the picture is, as the NCEC points out, that the "accidental" development of society is, or should be, on the way out. "Never before in history," says the report, "has it been possible for a society to option its future to such a degree," ranging from the control of its physical environment to the balance between human and material values.

But if we are to do what is required of us, whether in strengthening civil rights at home or freedom in a new foreign land, whether in education or urbanization, whether in reorganizing legislatures or traffic jams, our emphasis must be on invention, not evasion, on new concepts, not old prejudices, on evolution with, if you please, a revolutionary scope.

Washington Reports:

Success of Rights Act Depends On Efforts in Each Community

SUCCESS of the Civil Rights Act depends upon individuals and groups, such as labor, business and religion, within each community, LeRoy Collins, director of the Community Relations Service, set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

The former governor of Florida praised Macomb, Miss., for the way its citizens united to promote civil rights.

"Macomb cannot be said to be a typical American community, because conditions there were much worse than they are or have been in other places," Collins said. "You had bombings almost daily and a complete breakdown of law enforcement. You had no communication whatever between the Negro and the white people and no desegregation."

He reported that the community program began with a few people who "recognized for their community's sake and for their own sakes that they had better pull together and get a job done."

Generally in the South, he said, there is "rapport" between the Negroes and whites which can be the basis for adjustment of problems. Cities like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, etc., do not have this understanding, and the problem is more complex and difficult, he added.

"HOUSING is at the core," said Collins. "People there live in much too congested an environment to expect and to be able to develop good standards of health, education, morality and everything else."

He agreed that the economy needs to be stimulated in order to make equal job opportunity a possibility. Also needed is training in skills for what jobs are available.

"There is nothing in the laws that provide any basis for the establishment of any quota system," he replied in answer to a question about whether whites will lose their jobs to Negroes. "Actually the application of a quota system would be discriminatory, and discrimination is forbidden by the 1964 Civil Rights Act."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A COMPREHENSIVE survey and report covering the nation's electric power industry suggests that consumer demand for electricity will grow enormously in the immediate future—both because of population increases and because new generating and transmission techniques are now available so that costs and prices can be reduced.

The private utility spokesmen promptly took issue with the report, or at least with some of its findings of fact, and specifically with the suggestion that electricity rates could be reduced by as much as 27 percent across the next 15 years.

The survey was a Federal Power Commission project. It pointed out that nuclear-produced electricity is becoming so cheap that a large part of our generating capacity may be expected to shift to nuclear breeder plants. Its major emphasis, however, was on the fact that with new techniques huge area and regional power "pools" can be created.

The new techniques by which extra-high voltage power can be transmitted across long distances, the FPC said, offers a hope that both generating and transmission costs can be reduced through exchanges of power, peaking arrangements, a shift to "mine-mouth" generation, and a lowered need for new generating facilities.

Full application of the techniques available, the FPC said, should lead by 1980 to power pools, grids and networks covering large areas of the nation. The demand for power would more than double itself, rising from 1.1 trillion kilowatt hours to 2.8 trillion kilowatt hours in 1980. And the retail price of electricity—the price to the ultimate consumer—could be hauled down from 1.68 cents per kilowatt hour as of 1962 to as low as 1.23 cents.

* * *

THE PAIN FELT by the private electricity industry was strictly economic. The 1.23-cent-per-kilowatt-hour price projected did not take into account sufficiently the effects of inflation, said a group of power industry spokesmen (Executive Advisory Committee) who had assisted with the survey.

The EAC also thought that the FPC's concern for the protection of small power companies was unduly optimistic and argued that long-distance east-to-west power tie-lines were "not necessary."

A spokesman for the private industry's trade association, Walter L. Cisler, said the FPC report "has much to commend it," but he also took issue with the projected 1.23-cent figure, also on grounds of alleged failure to take into account sufficiently the effects of inflation.

Once again we are back to the ancient question—does the private power industry have any realistic understanding of the effects of reduced rates in stimulating consumer consumption of electricity?

Alex Radin pointed out, for the American Public Power Association, that the FPC survey specifically noted that the 1.23-cent rate would depend on whether, across the next 15 years, local rates are reduced enough to encourage greater consumer use.

He cited a survey statement that "the lowest average rates" for electricity are still found in the areas "most directly affected by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration," that the rates are 30 to 35 percent below the national average and that "as might be expected, customer usages are the highest in the nation."

The private electrical industry historically has built for small and immediately profitable areas, has ignored the increased usage obtainable by reaching to create customers in less densely populated areas, and has kept its rates relatively high. That is why we still need flexibility in our power industry—the "yardstick" of publicly owned utilities, the consumer protection on rate structures by the FPC and other regulatory agencies.

* * *

BIPAC, the National Association of Manufacturers political arm, made its first efforts in behalf of congressional candidates in the 1964 elections. It reports, solemnly, about this "baptismal" event: "It achieved an encouraging measure of success in view of the unusual conditions which prevailed."

YOU AND THE PEOPLE in your community are the key to success of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, LeRoy Collins (right), director of the Community Relations Service set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, asserted in an interview with Harry W. Flannery on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

Election Sweep Highlights Labor's Year

Legislation, Bargaining Gains Mark Union Record for 1964

By Harry Conn

On the political front, in the legislative halls and at the bargaining tables, the year 1964 was both active and rewarding for trade unionists.

The highlight of the year, of course, was the sweeping victory of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey and other labor-endorsed candidates in the November elections.

Labor-backed legislation, too, fared better in 1964 than it had for many years. In economic activity, the unions scored new gains in major contracts and total union membership began to rise, reversing a declining trend.

Following is a month-by-month review of the year from the files of Press Associates, Inc.:

January

In a New Year's message, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised Pres. Johnson, saying he "has demonstrated beyond a trace of doubt that he is dedicated" to the goals of Pres. Kennedy . . . Esther Peterson named special White House aide for consumers . . . Johnson's State of the Union message prods Congress to action . . . Rail unions continue fight on arbitration ruling . . . American Medical Association agrees to stop distribution of "phony" COPE recording . . . LBJ says he's "determined" on hospital care under social security . . . Max Danish, ILGWU editor, dies . . . AFL-CIO plans to contribute $2 million to Kennedy fund . . . Dividends, interest out-gain wages in 1963 income parade . . . Kingsport, Tenn., strikers take over credit union . . . Meany says high profits justify substantial wage, fringe gains . . . UAW Pres. Walter Reuther states that auto profits favor contract benefits. . . .

February

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) hits "truckholes" in tax laws benefiting millionaires . . . Johnson's plan for "war on poverty" gets strong labor backing . . . House passes bill to include fringes in U.S. building wages . . . Unionist Mary Anderson, women's rights leader, dies . . . Oklahoma Negroes charge segregationists lead open shop drive . . . Runaway Michigan firm pays $200,000 to workers . . . Hatters use union label to win Texas dispute . . . Florida East Coast strike hits first year . . . Unemployment up 700,000 in month . . . Senate passes improved tax cut bill . . . Wirtz asks coverage of Fair Labor Standards for 2.6 million more workers . . . 80,000 Ladies' Garment Workers get raise . . . AFL-CIO calls for massive drive for full employment . . . Pennsylvania unionists, Scranton war over unemployment compensation . . . Study shows essential role of U.S. Employment Service . . . AFL-CIO goes all out to back Civil Rights bill . . . CWA retains bargaining rights in N. Y. plants . . . COPE plans massive registration, vote drive in 1964. . . .

March

Maritime unions reach agreement on ship bottoms for shipment of wheat to Soviet Russia . . . Meany says tax cut just first step in battle for jobs . . . ICFTU with 57 million members shows Asian, African growth . . . House committee hears AFL-CIO reasons for 35-hour week, overtime measures . . . Kentucky AFL-CIO fights local "work" ordinances . . . Employment climbs . . . Senior citizens charge AMA with lying in anti-hospital care campaign . . . Ohio AFL-CIO supports Young in primary race against Col. John Glenn . . . Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) sees "tight money" as threat to paychecks . . . Trade unionists help sufferers in flood-hit Ohio Valley . . . Reuther sets high goals for auto bargaining . . . IAM's Pres. A. J. Hayes asks closer farmer, worker cooperation . . . Tradesmen told legislative program designed in national interest . . . Mine Workers sign "best pact" with soft coal industry . . . Labor gives Johnson rousing support in war on poverty. . . .

April

Civil rights opponents challenged to permit bill to go to vote . . . Living costs down, factory wages up . . . IBEW's Sec. Joseph D. Keenan expresses labor's concern over growing injuries on the job . . . Unionists help fellow Alaskans to rebuild broken towns, economy . . . Supreme Court upholds contract rights when two firms merge . . . First year of Kaiser-Steelworkers pact meets approval . . . Many unionists help Sargent Shriver map "war on poverty" . . . "Moonlighting" on increase, Labor Dept. says . . . Meany, Reuther say poverty war does not go far enough . . . Rail work rules showdown moved to Apr. 25 deadline . . . AFL-CIO members contribute almost $1 million to Mrs. Roosevelt fund . . . Study of 36 major U.S. industries shows job inroads of automation . . . Labor, liberals redouble fight against "work" law in Oklahoma.

May

Late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), honored by AFL-CIO . . . Rail brotherhoods score notable gains in agreement with carriers . . . Mediation head Simkins believes maturity is strengthening bargaining . . . President meets with labor editors, acclaims union press . . . Private group to operate 10 Mine Workers hospitals . . . Jerry Wurf wins presidency of State, County & Municipal Employes . . . Real income for city families rose by 22 percent during 1950s . . . 10,000 Detroit Carpenters negotiate 35-hour week . . . Oklahoma voters crush vote for state "work" law . . . Los Angeles pilot drive nets 40,000 new members . . . Pres. Johnson acclaims Clothing Workers on 50th anniversary . . . Detroit teachers vote union . . . Labor, church groups reject plan to water down Civil Rights bill . . . Unionists pay tribute to Eugene Debs . . . Labor giving more to voluntary agencies than ever before . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council sees danger in high profits, production and lagging buying power . . . AFL-CIO Union Industries Show opens in Louisville. . . .

June

Castro boycott by ILA upheld by appeals court . . . Medical fees help push up living costs . . . Photo-Engravers, Lithographers merge into 60,000-member union . . . Guild wants crackdown on newspaper monopolies . . . Johnson, Congress help ILGWU commemorate first union health center . . . Labor Dept. "Hall of Honor" plaque for Clothing Workers unveiled . . . William Pollock re-elected TWUA head . . . Pres. James Suffridge of Retail Clerks first U.S. unionist to head world secretariat . . . Ultra-conservatives taking GOP control as Goldwater wins Republican primary in California . . . Meany urges labor, management to fight job discrimination . . . Senate votes historic cloture against filibuster; only tiny minority with Goldwater . . . Supreme Court presses reapportionment . . . A. Philip Randolph given Humanitarian Award by Histadrut . . . Musicians re-elect Pres. Herman Kenin; CWA re-elects Pres. Joseph Beirne . . . Historic Civil Rights bill passes Senate . . . Labor board tells employer he can't hide behind Bible . . . Davis-Bacon fringe benefits amendments give building trades "greatest" legislative victory. . . .

July

Critical UAW auto negotiations open with traditional ceremonies . . . Florida East Coast rejects arbitration of strike issues . . . Racial discrimination costs independent union certification . . . Labor asks, Republican platform to list specific stand on issues . . . "Right-to-work" given stinging rebuke by Oregon citizens . . . Report shows productivity far outstripping labor costs . . . Keel of USS Samuel Gompers "well and truly laid" by Navy . . . Mass transit bill passes Congress . . . Anti-labor planks nailed down in GOP platform . . . Senior citizens rap "cruel hoax" of Republicans on hospital care . . . AFL-CIO unions giving $1 million in scholarships yearly . . . Meany opposes rump pulp, paper group on West Coast . . . British building trades unions streamline structure. . . .

August

GM workers press for fair share of company's profits . . . Sheet Metal Workers battle Barber-Colman "union busting" . . . Retail Clerks ask Congress to probe employer lockouts, price-fixing . . . Unions fight cutbacks in naval shipyards . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council backs LBJ stand on international issues . . . Council plans conference on "rights," asks "one man, one vote" action . . . Jobless rate below 5 percent first time since Eisenhower recession . . . Congress passes anti-poverty bill . . . Unionist Pierre Salinger named to California Senate seat . . . Unions winning more NLRB elections . . . Anti-union textile baron exposed as close Goldwater associate . . . Strike level at lowest since 1945 . . . Meany ask "bold" Democratic platform to meet critical needs . . . Hoffa given five-year sentence in Chicago case; to appeal . . . Cogen heads Teachers Union; membership passes 100,000 mark . . . Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to ILO, praises 1964 meeting . . . Democratic platform brings strong labor endorsement . . . Unionists acclaim Johnson-Humphrey ticket . . . Rep. Ross Bass wins Tennessee nomination for Kefauver's Senate seat. . . .

September

Kaiser-Steelworkers sharing in bonus plan which passes $5 million . . . Johnson-Humphrey ticket, platform win "wholehearted" AFL-CIO support . . . Republican union leaders back Johnson . . . Meat unions negotiate pattern-setting Armour pact . . . Senate passes hospitalization for elderly under social security . . . Johnson launches campaign at huge Detroit rally . . . Labor Day shows unity for LBJ-HHH in fetes across the nation . . . New CWA-Michigan Bell contract could affect 750,000 workers . . . UAW sets sights on Ford after Chrysler victory . . . Many pro-labor seats at stake in fight for 89th Congress . . . Johnson tells IAM nation must work for all Americans . . . House sends hospitalization bill to conference with Senate . . . Rail shop crafts plan strike; call it off after winning concessions . . . UAW wins Ford agreement . . . COPE Dir. Al Barkan warns over-optimism could cost election . . . Meany says Goldwater likes his unions "small, divided and weak" . . . IUE convention backs LBJ-HHH . . . Labor hails Senate action upholding "one man, one vote" . . . 235,000 Auto Workers strike GM.

October

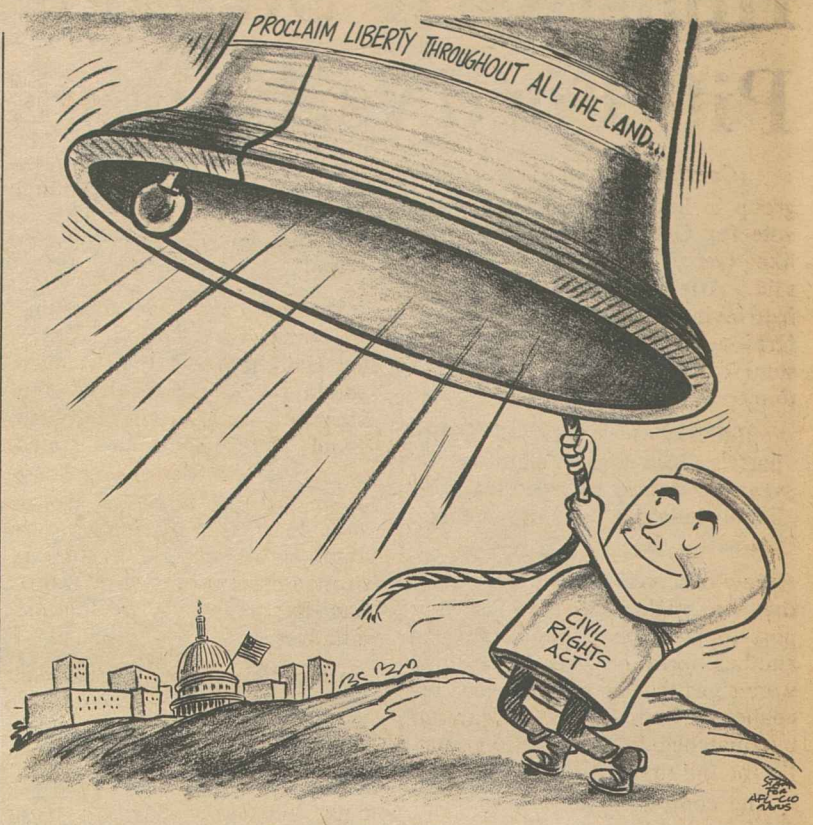
Johnson and Humphrey receive more and more union endorsements . . . Miller exposed as aiding strikebreakers as district attorney in 1949 during Bell strike . . . NLRB blames Kohler for bitter 6.5-year strike by UAW; asks reinstatement of workers . . . Hospital care fails when House-Senate conferees fail to reach compromise; bill raising social security benefits lost . . . Supreme Court opens new term; vital labor, civil rights cases up . . . Letter Carriers deliver 25 million appeals for Eleanor Roosevelt Fund . . . Eddie Cantor dies; leading entertainment unionist . . . Vast throngs cheer Johnson, Humphrey during campaign . . . Charles Luna re-elected BRT president . . . UAW wins contract with American Motors after brief strike . . . Extremist groups work for Goldwater . . . Moral Mothers for Goldwater get into hot water on immoral film . . . Former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell dies. . . .

November

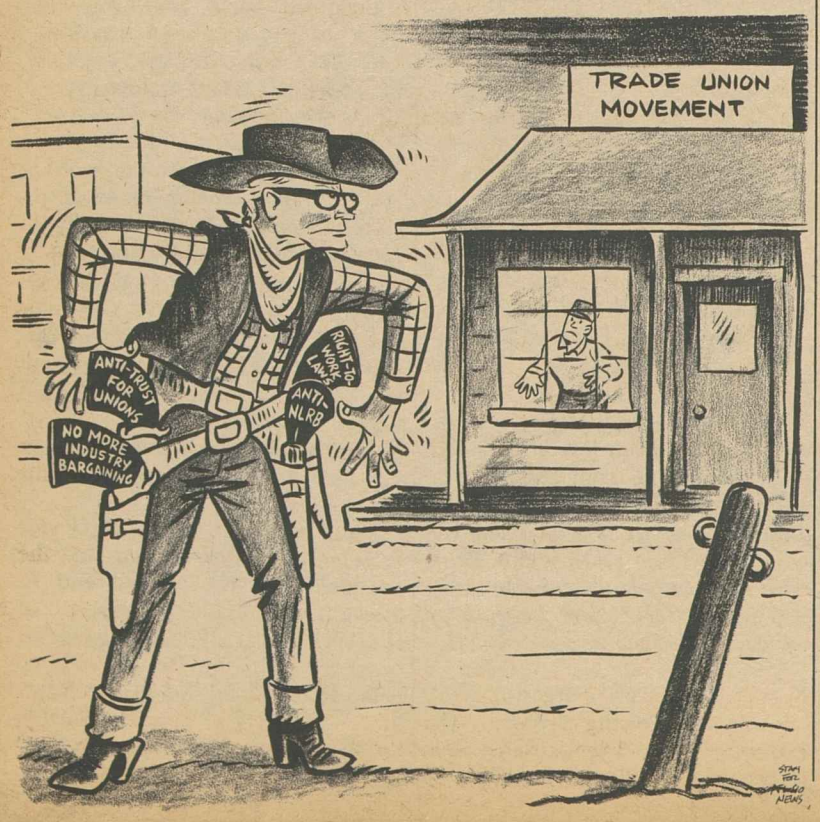
NLRB okays union's right to fine member who scabs . . . IUD's Jack Conway named to high anti-poverty post . . . Labor economists look with suspicion on inflation talk . . . Medical care costs outpace all other budget items in last 10 years, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports . . . Sheet Metal wins bitter Barber-Colman strike . . . Massive vote landslide gives LBJ mandate for "Great Society" . . . Liberals gain in House and Senate . . . Goldwater, extremists map plans to retain control of GOP . . . Teachers step up organizing drive . . . Merger of five operating rail unions urged . . . Louisville teachers strike . . . 18,000 Mexican union families move into AIFLD's JFK housing project . . . Meany heads delegation to Japan . . . Intl. Labor Press Convention stresses importance of high standards . . . Unionists concerned over shutdown of defense bases. . . .

December

AFL-CIO expands African program to develop free labor unions . . . Woodworkers, Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi in armed truce following beating of unionist . . . Unionists pushing for positive action to aid workers jobless as result of defense closures . . . U.S. manpower director finds few people shirk work . . . AFL-CIO sets up special Appalachian council . . . ICFTU marks 15th anniversary . . . Labor fights scheme to import foreign farm workers . . . Kentucky AFL-CIO providing "Clothes for Children of Poverty" . . . Studies show close tie between radical right, "work" law supporters . . . Supreme Court hears case of Darlington shutdown to avoid bargaining with Textile Workers Union of America . . . Steelworkers organize Harvey Aluminum on West Coast . . . High Court rules employer must bargain before "contracting out" . . . Newspaper Guild reaches $200 a week minimum wage goal on Washington daily.



The GOP Kid



Leadership at Stake:

House GOP Struggle Pits Ford vs. Halleck

(Continued from Page 1)

group in line. "Some of them will vote for Gerry Ford because they like Gerry Ford," a spokesman said. After a meeting they in effect invited both sides to make offers—any offer—promising them some official post of party recognition.

Halleck, who has served in the party's House leadership for 20 years, is famed as a skilled political infighter, an unrelenting battler.

Few observers denied the chance that he might rally enough support to hang on to the leadership another term or two. But there were signs that he might, under the challenge from Ford, find himself overmatched in an intraparty battle for the first time in years.

The contrast in physical appearance is startling—and all against Halleck, whose worried, oldish, pouched-cheek mannerisms have worried GOP leaders when he serves as a party spokesman on such things as the "Ev and Charlie" show—the weekly televised news conferences of Halleck and his Senate counterpart, GOP Floor Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Ford looked vigorous and dynamic at the news conference announcing his candidacy—tall, still trim at 50 years of age, seemingly still as hard physically as when he played football for the University of Michigan.

The "activists" have something else going for them—a charge that Halleck is wholly content to remain forever at the top of a minority heap. They have argued —and Ford specifically stated in his press conference—that the minority ought to do its homework, to develop affirmative programs as alternatives to Administration programs, to "lead rather than simply react" to Democratic initiatives.

In his climb toward the pinnacle of House Republican power, Ford has demonstrated his capacity to rise to a challenge. He once saved the late Pres. Kennedy's foreign aid money bill by leading the battle to restore $300 million the President had said was urgently needed. Rep. Otto Passman (D-La.), chairman of the subcommittee controlling the funds, refused to restore more than $175 million, but Ford in a rare cut-and-thrust floor fight rallied enough Republicans support to help Administration Democrats override Passman.

Other Posts Involved

The Ford-Halleck battle seemed bound to have some carry-over effect at the Republican National Committee meeting even though all agreed it did not involve "philosophy." Up for grabs were several other House GOP posts. Assistant floor leader, held for years by the veteran Rep. Leslie Arends (Ill.), chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, now held by Rep. Bob Wilson (Calif.), and a successor to Ford himself as chairman of the GOP Conference, assuming he wins the floor leadership. The question is whether Goldwater zealots will be welcomed or ignored.

Democrats, conscious of their heavy majorities, remained largely passive awaiting the opening of the new Congress Jan. 4 and Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message at 9 p.m. that night. The only fight brewing was the three-way battle for the Senate whip's post held by Vice-Pres.-elect Humphrey. The candidates are Senators John O. Pastore (R. I.), Russell Long (La.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.).

Mine Union Sued On Trusteeships

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has sued the unaffiliated Mine Workers under the Landrum-Griffin Act to force the union to lift trusteeships it has maintained over six districts for at least 23 years.

Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach brought the action on behalf of Wirtz, in response to written complaints from members in locals making up the districts, the Labor Dept. said.

A UMW spokesman denied the union was violating the law or that it was maintaining trusteeships as such. He added:

"For administrative and fiscal efficiency, certain of the union's district organizations created by the international executive board have their business affairs administered by representatives of the international union designated to their posts by the international executive board."

MINIATURE MODELS are used to demonstrate safe driving techniques in a course conducted at National Safety Council headquarters in Chicago for union safety leaders. Left to right: Larry Sheffe, Auto Workers representative and chairman of the driver improvement committee of the Safety Council's Labor Conference; Jim Ganly, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities in Chicago; Henry Wantoch, Milwaukee Safety Commission; Sam Price and Cyril Murphy, both CSA representatives in Chicago; John D. Connors, chairman of the Labor Conference, and Roger Bates, Steelworkers Local 1010, East Chicago, Ind. Connors said the two-day instructors' course proved so successful that another will be scheduled March 9-10.

High Economic Growth Rate Seen Key to Anti-Poverty Plans

The key to eradicating poverty in the United States is a sharply stepped-up rate of economic growth that will provide jobs and higher incomes.

This is the theme of a new study, "Progress or Poverty—the U.S. at the Crossroads," by the Conference on Economic Progress.

The 150-page study, with charts and photographs, brings up to date all of the important data bearing upon poverty and examines in detail the Administration's anti-poverty program.

Leon H. Keyserling, head of the conference, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and an author of the study, writes that "the only way to reduce poverty in the U.S.—or in any other country—is by increasing the nationwide per capita production of goods and services so much that average levels of living rise enough to help the poor as well as others."

It is vital also, he says, that the nationwide distribution of goods and services be improved so that "a fair though not equal share is received by those on the lowest rungs of the economic ladder."

Distinction 'Self-Defeating'

To draw a fundamental distinction between the employment and growth problem and the poverty problem "would be self-defeating on all scores," the study declares.

An attack on poverty "not interwoven with the attack on these other problems," the study says, "would focus excessively upon a purely 'case-work' or 'welfare' approach which sought to make poverty a bit less oppressive or lose itself in a few dramatic situations of no great nationwide import, instead of building an economic environment in which massive poverty would find no place."

If the government will properly expand and direct its program, poverty can be eradicated by 1975, the study declares. This would mean a larger government anti-poverty program as well as increased government spending, rather than further tax reductions, to provide the greater stimulus for economic growth.

Keyserling urges that the President's Economic Report set forth plans to assure a minimum standard of living for all Americans and include "goals for the rate of reduction of poverty in America."

The study stresses that unemployment and parttime employment account for a substantial part of the nation's poverty, and that a slow rate of economic growth has aggravated this problem.

Ultimate victory in the war against poverty, the study concludes will "necessarily involve success in all of the other undertakings which now engage us: the restoration and maintenance of maximum employment and high economic growth; the wiping out of fundamental causes of racial tensions; the provision of full education opportunities; adequate health services and satisfactory housing for all the people; the renewal of our cities and the improvement of rural living; the conservation and replenishment of our natural resources; the solution of the thorny financial problems which now bear down upon governments at all levels."

The study stresses that "for the first time in human history anywhere . . . massive poverty has now become intolerable because it is no longer unavoidable."

In an introduction to the volume, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in his role as national chairman of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, writes that the war against poverty "can be won fully and won within a decade."

He says the study "identifies each portion of the needed task, identifies priorities, and by weighing the entire range of our needs and resources distinguishes between pie-in-the-sky and the clearly attainable."

The Conference on Economic Progress is a non-profit, non-political organization engaged in economic research and education. Its national committee includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Reuther, and Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes and O. A. Knight.

Copies can be obtained from the Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. at $1 per copy with lower rates for bulk orders.

Union Leaders Urged For Diplomatic Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

are well acquainted with fellow trade unionists.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared that the Four Freedoms represent the principles upon which the labor movement was founded.

"As we pay deserved tribute to these great statements of principles, we must recognize that they are beyond the reach of any unless they are within the reach of all. . . . No minority group in this country can assure its own position by discriminating against another minority group," he said.

"The four freedoms are not for some; they are for all."

In his response, Potofsky said:

"We have given less attention to ending freedom from fear than to ending freedom from want. Freedom from want is a problem we see and feel and know about. Freedom from fear is almost ignored—and as a result it has become an increasing danger to our society.

"Today, fear has become a weapon used with increasing boldness by a growing segment, the extreme right. The extreme right is spending millions of dollars to spread fear among our people, particularly in the rural areas and in the small towns.

"Here is a task the labor movement must take on—the task of exposing and attacking the fear-mongers, the extreme right wing. They oppose everything we stand for, everything we have fought for, and if they were to win, their first victim would be the labor movement. Labor must rededicate itself to the fight against reaction and extremism."

Among other speakers were Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Ambassador Sergio Fenoaltea of Italy.

The award luncheon climaxed the 23rd annual conference of the council.

Luigi Antonini, an ILGWU vice president, was re-elected to the presidency of the council and E. Howard Molisani, manager of ILGWU Local 48, was re-elected secretary. Among its other business, the council adopted resolutions supporting social security, hospital care, a strengthened NATO and liberalized immigration laws.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN the AFL-CIO sponsored African-American Labor Center and the Agency for Intl. Development is signed in Washington. The new center will coordinate U.S. labor's aid in strengthening free trade unions in Africa. Eventually this will include help in apprenticeship training, planning of housing and health clinic development. Signing the document are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AID Administrator David E. Bell, at right. Left is Edmund Hutchinson, assistant AID administrator for Africa.

By Two-Thirds:

Shorter Hours Seen Cutting Joblessness

A statutory 35-hour workweek, with double pay for overtime, would reduce unemployment by two-thirds, an AFL-CIO economist declared.

Rudolph Oswald, a staff member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said 2.5 million additional jobs would be created under the federation's shorter workweek proposal.

Labor's drive to reduce hours, Oswald noted in a network radio interview, is designed to bring about full employment.

Other economic and fiscal measures which have been put into effect to achieve that objective "have had some slight effect in reducing unemployment levels," he stated. But he stressed that the present 5 percent level of joblessness is still "much too high for an American economic system."

Cut by Stages

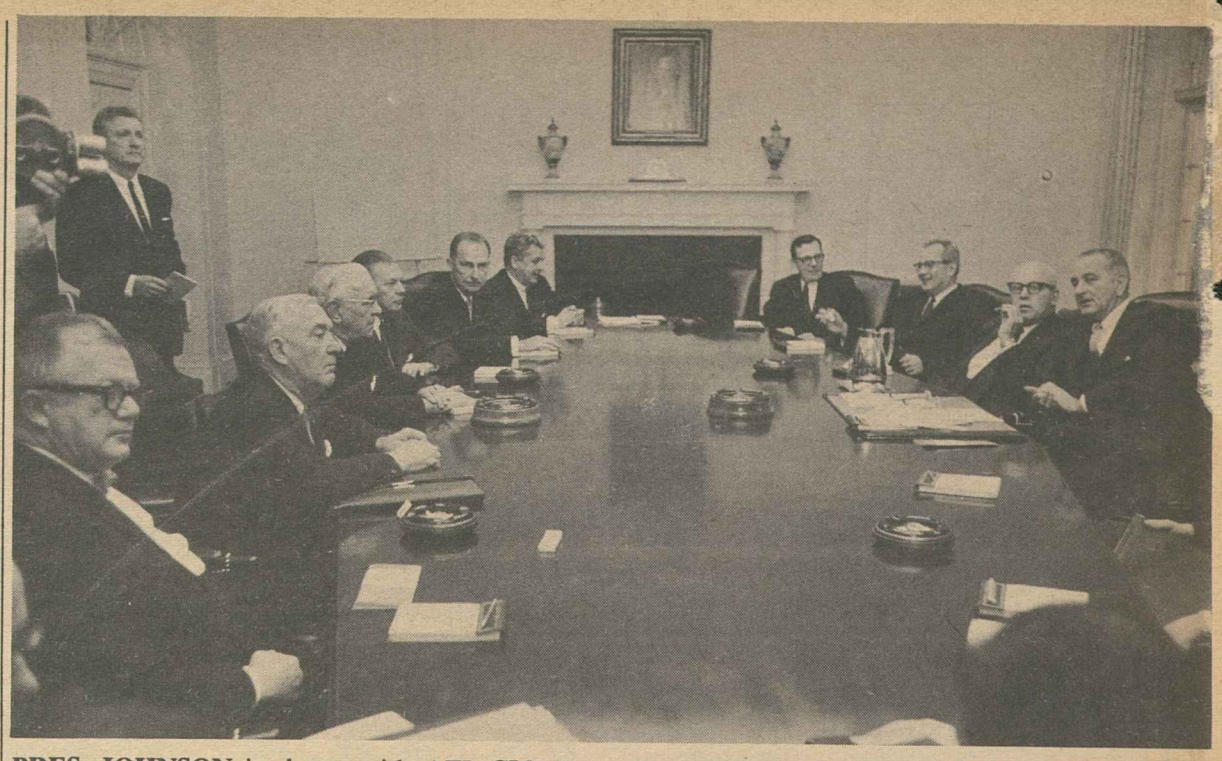
Oswald said labor's proposal calls for reaching the 35-hour workweek in several stages "as in 1938, when the workweek was reduced from 44 to 40 hours by steps."

Under such circumstances, he said, hours could be reduced without cutting the weekly income of workers and at a moderate, easy-to-absorb cost to employers.

The answer to questions, the AFL-CIO spokesman said:

- The "sabbatical vacations" negotiated by the Steelworkers "have provided some additional job opportunities" and "also prevented a decrease in some of the existing jobs—jobs which otherwise would have been displaced by technological change."
- The reduction of the workweek in New York City negotiated by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers opened up 800 to 1,000 new apprenticeship opportunities, including openings for minority groups "that previously were not able to receive the training because the job opportunities did not exist under the longer workweek."
- There is no greater incidence of moonlighting in industries with a 35-hour workweek than in industries on a 40-hour week. Labor believes "that the best incentive for eliminating moonlighting is to provide adequate income to those who are working."
- There is no danger of "moral decay" if workers have a few hours more of leisure as the result of a shorter workweek. "When workers were required to work six days, 12 hours a day, we were assured that any reduction in the workweek would lead to moral decay."

Oswald was interviewed on Labor News Conference, broadcast by the Mutual radio network.



PRES. JOHNSON is shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other federation officials at their recent White House meeting. The labor representatives presented their views on a wide range of issues facing the nation. From left are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, A. J. Hayes, George M. Harrison, James A. Suffridge and John J. Grogan; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Meany and Johnson.

Government, Education Found Balked by Automation Problems

Los Angeles—Swift-moving technological change has found the present apparatus of government and education inadequate to cope with the problems generated by it, the California Commission on Manpower, Automation & Training found at a public hearing here.

The result is that the commission's attempts to pin down the impact of automation in a year of study have gone emptyhanded, said the chairman, the Rev. Andrew C. Boss, S.J., of San Francisco.

AFL-CIO witnesses, nevertheless, urged prompt state action to cut the workweek to 35 hours and develop greater employment demand.

Vice Pres. E. R. White of the Machinists charged that as matters stand, "most of the price in technological change is being paid out of the pockets of the workers."

"Programming for people must take precedence over programming for machines," White testified at the two-day hearing.

He said labor will demand not only the shorter work week but extensive liberalization of such fringes as vacations, holidays and worker sabbaticals. Later entry into the work force for the young and earlier retirement for the old also are "musts," White said.

Walter Simsich, California AFL-CIO researcher, said the state federation believed government's most important policy should be to "influence demand in such a way so that we will be utilizing . . . the unskilled and semi-skilled labor categories."

"Buying . . . Needed Time"

Simsich said this would permit "buying ourselves some critically needed time" to develop realistic training programs compatible with the needs of industry.

"We can state with assurance that our present apparatus of government and education is not adequate to cope with the problems that have already been generated by the process of economic and social change," Father Boss said.

A year of "interminable and earnest discussion" with numerous sources "has enlightened us but little concerning the shape of things to come in the longer future," he said.

For this reason, White said, the commission would be unable to make recommendations for remedial law to the next session of the legislature. He expressed the hope that by the end of 1965 a significant recommendation could be made for an omnibus bill to deal with the school drop-out situation.

40-Hour Norm Outmoded

He pointed out that the individual worker produces more than twice as much in 40 hours today as he could in 1935. But "we still insist on maintaining the norm of the 40-hour week," the IAM official said.

He said the search for solutions to automation's impact will be "neither serious nor effective" until management, government and educators become "as completely convinced as is labor that automation . . . is a totally new level of technology, and not merely a further extension of mechanization.

The 29-member California commission was created by the 1963 legislature to conduct continuous studies and advise the legislature on automation and its impact.

California is especially sensitive to the issue because of its high reliance on defense business and the changing technological nature and fickleness of that business.

One management witness testified that the Douglas Aircraft Co. had installed 49 numerically controlled machines in the last six years. While this did not eliminate jobs immediately, he was unable to tell the commission how many "silent firings"—workers who would not be employed in the future because of the machines—would result.

White said "it's been a rule of thumb that to be economical a computer should replace at least 500 to 1,000 people."

12-26-64

Libel Trial Demanded By Dan Smoot's Critics

Traverse City, Mich.—A federal district judge has refused to allow Dan Smoot, a right-wing television and radio commentator, to drop a $1 million libel suit against this city's League of Women Voters.

Judge Noel P. Fox agreed with league attorneys that the suit should be brought to trial in the interest of fairness to the defendants.

Otherwise, the judge said, Smoot "and others like him" would be free to voice their views while critics might be intimidated by the continuing threat of libel suits.

Libel Charged

Smoot originally contended he had been libeled when the league's local newsletter accused him of using "slanted information, half-truth, innuendos and sometimes worse" in his broadcasts.

The league then announced that it would call a number of nationally-prominent witnesses to give first-hand testimony at the trial that Smoot's accuracy was no better than the League of Women Voters had claimed.

Smoot asked that the suit be dropped, but declined to sign a suggested stipulation.

When Fox refused to allow the action to be called off, Smoot appealed to the U. S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Fox cited three reasons for refusing Smoot's dismissal plea:

- To secure for the defendants their constitutional rights of free speech and free press.
- To assure for the general public free access to "the market place of ideas" on important issues.
- To settle the issue of whether the rules of libel applied to public commentators are the same as the rules applying to public officials.

Since the defendant League of Women Voters was in effect accused of "irresponsibility" in its attack on Smoot, the judge said, the case becomes "as much a question of clearing the names and reputations of the defendants as it is of clearing the name and reputation of the plaintiff."

The appellate court has not yet handed down its decision.

Unions Help Youngsters, City Repeals 'Work' Law

Whitesburg, Ky.—A shamefaced city council voted unanimously to repeal a so-called "right-to-work" ordinance it adopted only three months ago.

Whitesburg, county seat in an Appalachian Mountain area hard hit by unemployment, had been told that an anti-union, low wage clothing manufacturer would build a plant there if the city outlawed the union shop.

The council rose to the bait, despite the warning of the editor of the local weekly newspaper that the community could only go downhill if it tried to build its economy on "industry geared to the abuse of employes and the payment of the lowest possible minimum wages."

The ordinance was passed. But no new industry came to the community. And meanwhile the state's labor movement turned the other cheek in a demonstration of practical concern for the children of the area.

The State AFL-CIO began a drive for clothing and shoes for the "children of poverty" in the area and the Kentucky Labor News launched the collection campaign with a front page devoted to stories and pictures pointing up the need for help. A local committee promised to handle the distribution.

When the city council met in December, the member who had introduced the "right-to-work" ordinance stood up and moved that the city attorney be instructed to draw up a repeal document. It was passed without dissent.

Whitesburg was the second Kentucky city to repeal an ordinance banning union shop agreements. Springfield was the first. Twenty-three communities still have such laws, however, and the Kentucky AFL-CIO is in the midst of court challenges to their validity.

TWUA Drive Wins Another Vote in South

Albemarle, N. C.—The Textile Workers Union of America won its second southern organizing campaign victory within a week when workers at the Collins & Aikman Co. here voted for the TWUA in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The ballot count gave the union 388 against 247 opposed, with 84 challenged ballots out of a total of 734 eligible voters.

TWUA Regional Dir. Paul Swaity said the union was "gratified" at the substantial majority it won and will ask for bargaining on a first contract after it has been certified as bargaining agent.

A few days earlier the TWUA won bargaining rights for some 135 workers at the American Olean Co. in Cloverport, Ky. The NLRB tally was 78 for TWUA, 48 for no union.